

BOLSHEVIKI IN BRITAIN BUSY

Are Forming a Serious Problem Now.

British Law Blocks the Authorities.

London cable: Bolsheviki agitators in this country are working energetically along lines similar to those projected by the radicals in the United States, namely, the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of a Soviet form of Government. It is thought probable that the plans on this side of the Atlantic have not yet reached the point achieved by those in the United States, but it is believed that the radicals here are rapidly reaching the point where they might seize upon the big labor strike as an opportunity for starting a revolutionary movement.

While these facts are common knowledge to close observers of the situation, it is said to be impossible for the British authorities under the present ultra-liberal laws of free speech to do much more than watch the progress of events. The mere fact that an individual, or an organization is allied with the Moscow international and is preaching revolution by innuendo is declared to be insufficient ground for police action. In other words, it is declared, the British authorities, broadly speaking, cannot take preventative measures, but must be content to deal with some actual event.

Great Britain can, and does, deport undesirable aliens, but in the case of British subjects the situation is more delicate. There are several extremist organizations in London and in various parts of the country—some political and others allied with the extremist laborites, which avowedly are Bolsheviki or Communist.

Individual agitators are daily spreading about high quantities of written propaganda and also lecturing throughout the country. There also are some half a dozen periodicals which are out and out "red," and some of them make no pretensions of hiding the fact that they are advocating Soviet rule in England.

There are only a few "red" leaders, but they have a sufficient following to form a goodly sized nucleus for organization. Their whole effort now is centered on sowing the seeds of discontent and they are banking on the employment of mob psychology in starting trouble in the event of a widespread strike, according to the authorities.

The "red" idea, it is asserted, is to work for affiliation with existing organizations, rather than for the creation of new ones. The agitators cannot be reached by the law, except for direct incitement to revolt or for some other breach of the peace.

Famous Albert Hall, with all its historical associations connected with the throne, has been used for what virtually were Bolsheviki meetings, at which extremist speeches were delivered and "The Red Flag" was sung to the accompaniment of the great organ. Similar meetings regularly are held in Hyde Park and other places in London, and the police are bound to protect the speakers so long as there is no actual breach of the peace.

Still, Great Britain seemingly is not unduly discouraged at the trend of events, believing in the power of the law to cope with any actual attempt to use force, and trusting in the good sense of the public not to be misled by propaganda.

Don't Submit to Asthma. If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

SAYS EGYPT TO BE INDEPENDENT

Grand Mufti Firm Against Milner's Plan.

Present Unrest Due to Disappointment.

Cairo cable: A conversation between Viscount Milner, Special British Commissioner, with the Grand Mufti of Egypt, who is the religious chief of the Mohammedans in Egypt, is reported in the newspaper El Mier, in which the Grand Mufti attributed the present troubled spirit to the country's disappointed expectation regarding its independence.

Lord Milner contended that a protectorate was necessary to Egypt's interests and that a discussion could settle nine of ten disputed points. The Mufti replied that no Egyptian would enter into discussion except on the basis of independence. Lord Milner maintained that some Egyptians were willing to discuss the subject, but fear deterred them.

The Grand Mufti replied: "Every country has its traitors. But any patriot would refuse to enter into such discussion."

The Commissioner sought to convince him that Great Britain was actuated by friendship and did not wish to impose her will forcibly, although able to do so. To this the Grand Mufti replied: "As religious chief, I can only say and affirm that it is impossible to convince the nation of the futility of a thing of which I myself am convinced. The entire nation claims its in-

dependence, and it would therefore be useless to speak in any other language. I do not forget your power, but if Egyptians bend to-day before force they will seize the first occasion to revolt. The guarantee of force is not eternal."

"Between Syria, occupied by France, and Tripoli, occupied by Italy, it is better for you that Egypt be independent and friendly."

Lord Milner contended that the Mufti's arguments did not prevent discussion, and asked him to discuss the questions. But the Mufti replied: "We can have no discussion until the protectorate is withdrawn."

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

PRINTERS' FUN. "There never is any variety in this bill of fare," growled the pessimistic patron.

"You forget the typographical errors, sir," replied the facetious waiter.

"What?"

"We have a new lot every day, sir, and upon my word, some of them are most amusing."

PLUMB PLAN TO RULE ALL U. S. INDUSTRY

Would Extend Railway Administration Plan to Other Businesses.

AVOID CONFLICT

Existing System is Crashing and Must Give Way to a Better.

Washington report: A Plumb plan for all American industry, modelled after the plan of the same name for the railroads, has been prepared, and it is expected to be publicly announced soon.

Copies of the plan, captioned "An Industrial Programme by Glenn B. Plumb," are being circulated in Washington, and some of them have been received in Government circles.

Briefly the plan proposes for all American industry the system of tripartite railroad control advanced some time ago with the backing of the great brotherhoods, and which it has been announced would be made an issue at the elections. It proposes practically the same division of representation for capital, labor and the public.

Industry is classed into four divisions in this way: 1. Those "individualistic in ownership and operation, including the farmer and the small artisan, contractor and manufacturer, who is both capitalist, laborer and consumer."

2. All industries "formerly individualistic, but which through organization have so developed that ownership is separated from labor and concerns itself only in direction and supervision of production, in which it engages the efforts of others who have no share in ownership."

3. Industries "based upon a grant from society in the shape of a franchise, grant of privilege or monopoly." In this division are included all public service corporations, except those engaged in interstate commerce, "and all industries engaged in exploiting natural resources." These latter are described as including mines, gas and water power.

4. Railroads and commercial transportation facilities. The plan explains that there are considered separately from the public service facilities since, in the third division, because the former are "under local control, created by local authorities and subject to local regulation."

The "fundamental interest" in these industries, the Plumb plan declares, "is the need of society for the products of that industry or the service which it renders that calls the industry into being. In the first two classes where society has had no grant, the free working of the law of supply and demand protects the public interest."

"Public interest" is defined in the plan as follows: "It is the right of the public to obtain better, cheaper or more products or service as the progress of the arts permits the making of more or better goods or service at a lower cost of production. The constitution denies the power of regulation so to exercise its power of regulation as to deprive the owner of the property of his investment, actually, honestly and prudently made, or of a fair return on such investment."

"If society pays more than it lawfully is required to pay, and the owner receives more than he is lawfully entitled to receive, this," says the Plumb plan, "introduces perpetual conflict between society in the exercise of this public regulation and the agent it has created for its service, and results in supplying luxuries and procuring greater revenues for those who benefit in these exactions."

Under the heading, "Rights of Labor," the plan declares that the measure of what a workman shall receive "depends entirely upon the amount in value of service which he renders. He is entitled to receive an equivalent amount in value of the services of others. The wage system disregards this human right."

In its resume the conclusion declares that "the existing industrial system is crashing about our ears," that wages bear no relation to the value of services rendered, and that "profits are wrongfully exacted."

CHIEF EVENTS OF YEAR JUST CLOSING

JANUARY.

- 1—Two hundred and seventy sailors drowned in wreck of yacht *Tolaine* off Stormaway, Scotland. German subs. being evaded among the allies.
- 2—Germans evacuated Riga.
- 3—Total Canadian casualties for the past year ended Dec. 31 reported to be 290,182, of which the deaths were 60,382, one-half in action.
- 5—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, new Foreign Minister of Germany, says his country can accept only a Wilson peace.
- 6—Death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States. Revolutionary movement against the Government is started in Berlin.
- 7—Civil war in Berlin and many killed in the streets.
- 8—The Ebert Government mass troops in Berlin to fight the Spartacists, and hundreds of people are shot. French casualties during the war up to November 1 returned as 4,762,890, and the number of deaths as 1,327,800.
- 9—Lloyd George appoints his new Cabinet. Serious fighting in the streets of Berlin. The Sinn Feiners' constitution published.
- 12—Twenty-one killed in a train collision on the New York Central near South Byron. Spartacists are defeated in Berlin. Supreme Inter-allied Council of Peace assemblies in Paris. Bulgarian losses in killed during the war were 100,000. Death of Sir Charles Wyndham, famous English actor and manager.
- 13—U. S. House of Representatives pass appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the relief of Europe.
- 14—Allied Council at Paris decide on representation of British Dominions at Peace Conference. Spartacan revolt at Berlin finally crushed.
- 16—United States voted "dry" by constitutional amendment. Rosa Luxembourg and Dr. Karl Liebknecht, prominent leaders of the Berlin Spartacists, assassinated.
- 18—Opening of the Peace Conference at Paris.
- 21—Sinn Feiners meet in Dublin and constitute themselves the Irish Parliament. German elections result in Socialist majority, and Friedrich Eberts becomes Premier of the Government.
- 22—Council of the Peace Conference invite organized Russians to meet representatives of Allies on Princess Island, Feb. 15.
- 25—Peace Conference endorse idea of the League of Nations.
- 30—Death of Sir John Steele, one of Canada's best known military men.
- 31—Serious strikes in Belfast and Glasgow.

FEBRUARY.

- 3—Do Valera, Sinn Feiner leader, and two Sinn Fein M. P.'s escape from prison at Lincoln, England. Armistice signed between Czechoslovaks and Poles in the Silesian front.

- 5—Government troops enter Bremen after defeat of the Spartacists. Labor representatives make plea to the Dominion Government for a stronger beer.
- 6—Paderewski gets a majority in the election of an Assembly at Posen. First German Assembly meets at Weimar.
- 7—Lloyd George and President Wilson fall at Peace Conference to get abandonment of conscription.
- 11—German National Assembly adopts provisional constitution and Ebert elected President.
- 13—Revolution breaks out in Roumania. Allied powers decide on new armistice terms to Germany.
- 14—Constitution of League of Nations drafted by Peace Conference.
- 15—Dardanelles thrown open again to world trade. Armistice between Allies and Germany extended.
- 17—Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
- 19—Premier Clemenceau shot at by Emil Cottin and wounded in the shoulder and arm.
- 20—Dominion Parliament meets. Flu raging in London, England.
- 21—Karl Eisner, Bavarian Premier, shot and killed by Lieut. Count Arco Valley.
- 22—State funeral of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
- 24—D. D. Mackenzie, M. P., North Victoria, Cape Breton, chosen by Opposition members at Ottawa as leader for the session. Baden populace proclaim a republic.
- 25—Opening of Ontario Legislature. Herr Schied chosen head of the Bavarian Government.
- 27—Marriage of Princess Patricia to Commander Alexander R. M. Ramsay, R.N., at Westminster Abbey.

MARCH.

- 2—Demobilization of Canadian corps begins. Announced that the British army is to be reduced to 952,000.
- 3—Peace Conference Committee on Reparation estimate \$120,000,000,000 is amount due Allies by the enemy.
- 4—Sir Sam Hughes in the Canadian Commons charges blunders in France caused useless massacres of Canadian troops.
- 5—Lake navigation opened by the S. S. *Macassa* to Hamilton, a new record.
- 6—Serious disturbances in the Canadian camp at Rhyll, and several persons are killed and wounded.
- 7—Ontario Government discontinues the provincial war tax. Ontario's surplus the largest on record, being \$1,869,719.
- 9—Rioting at the American Eagle huts in London, England, between soldiers, sailors and the police.
- 10—G. T. P. Railway lines taken over by the Dominion Government. Restrictions on imports from all parts of the British Empire to Great Britain removed. British and French Governments agree to the construction of a tunnel across the English Channel.
- 14—The Interprovincial Labor Conference at Calgary decide upon "One Big Union" subject to a referendum, as also breaking loose from international control.



FASHION HINTS FROM ENGLAND. Beaver brown duvetyne and nutria fur compose this charming model. The cape sleeves are uncommon and graceful. This would be an ideal going-away wrap for a bride.—London Daily Mail.

- 15—Hydro radial by-law carried in Hamilton by big majority.
- 18—Deaths in all the armies engaged in the Great War estimated at 9,000,000 and the cost in money at \$197,000,000,000, or \$11,000,000,000 more than the total property value of North America.
- 20—British Commission investigating conditions of colliery workers recommend larger wages, shorter hours, and a share in mine contracts for the workers. Death of Hon. W. J. Hanna, ex-Provincial Secretary of Ontario, at Augusta, Ga.
- 21—Italian delegates decide to withdraw from Peace Conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy.
- 22—The Hungarian Cabinet resigns, and a new Soviet Government formed.
- 25—Winston Churchill reports that Egypt is in a state of insurrection.
- 26—The Canadian House of Commons rejects a low tariff motion by 115 to 61.
- 31—British House of Commons pass the Military Bill by large majority. Canadian Minister of Militia announces that the Siberian expedition will be withdrawn.

APRIL.

- 1—Covenant of the League of Nations drafted at Paris.
- 2—General Allenby restores order in Egypt.
- 5—Hapsburg family banished from Austria.
- 6—Death of Sir William Crookes, famous chemist and physicist.
- 7—Bavarian troops proclaim Soviet Republic in that country.
- 9—The "Big Four" at Paris decide that France shall have economic control of the Saar mines, but that territory to remain German.
- 11—The League of Nations Commission reject Japan's amendment on racial equality.
- 12—Disaffected soldiers kill Herr Neuring, War Minister of Saxony.
- 13—The League of Nations Commission decide Germany must pay \$23,800,000,000 for losses and damages caused by the war.
- 14—April 25 named as the day for the "Big Four" to meet German delegates at Versailles. Munich garrison sweeps away Soviet forces.
- 16—The "Big Four" decide that the Heligoland forts must be dismantled.
- 17—Soviet Administration in Brunswick overthrown by Government troops.
- 20—President Wilson strongly opposes Fiume going to Italy at Big Four meeting.
- 21—Germany notifies Allies she accepts the conditions regarding Versailles Conference.
- 22—General and Inspector-General for Italian delegates cease to attend Big Four meetings, contending that Italy must have Fiume.
- 24—Ontario Legislature prorogued.
- 27—Revised draft of the covenant of the League of Nations made public at Washington with changes to safeguard the Monroe doctrine and to permit a nation to withdraw on two years' notice.
- 28—The revised covenant of the League of Nations adopted by the Paris Peace Conference.
- 29—John A. Ayrerst, chief license inspector, exonerated from charges made by Hartley Dewart in the Ontario Legislature by the royal commission.
- 30—Press censorship in Canada suspended. The House of Commons at Ottawa vote against knight-hoods in Canada. Peace Conference concede demand of Japan in relation to Kiao-Chau.

MAY.

- 1—Red flag lowered at Munich and Budapest.
- 2—Munich recaptured by Government troops.
- 4—Chinese delegates to Peace Conference resign as a result of Shantung settlement in favor of Japan.
- 6—House of Commons at Ottawa pass bill to incorporate the Canadian National Railways.
- 7—The peace terms of the Allies handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles, and fiftendays given for them to sign or present reply.
- 8—Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk Government, continues successful operations against the Bolsheviki.
- 13—Dominion Alliance Council projects against dropping of the Federal prohibition legislation.
- 15—Big strike at Winnipeg, and 27,000 men quit work. Dody of Edith Cavell interred at Norwich, England, after funeral service at Westminster Abbey.
- 16—Winnipeg tied up by the strike. Three American seaplanes start to cross the Atlantic via the Azores.
- 17—Two of the American planes reach the Azores; time of the first, 13 hours 13 mins.
- 18—Australian aviator, Harry J. Hawker, starts on Atlantic flight from St. John's, Nfld.
- 19—Dominion Government takes steps to maintain order at Winnipeg.
- 22—Dominion House of Commons votes for petitioning the King to abstain from bestowing titles on persons living in the Dominion.
- 25—Harry G. Hawker and his navigator, Lieut. Crive, picked up by British warship 1,100 miles from Newfoundland.
- 26—Forty-four Toronto unions vote in favor of a general strike.
- 28—The U. S. plane N. C. 4 completed fifth leg of the flight to Lisbon.
- 30—British land at Archangel.
- 31—The strike in Toronto falls to become general, the Street Railway employees deciding not to abandon their job.

(To be continued.)

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, and satisfactory, relief.

ONE ENOUGH.

Mrs. Knagg—Did the doctor ask to see your tongue?
Husband—No, I told him about yours, and he ordered me away for a rest.—London Tit-Bits.

Why try to square the circle? Even a round of applause isn't always on the square.

TAGANROG IN BOLSHEVIK GRIP

Capture Isolates Russia Proper From Caucasus.

Menace to Odessa and Black Sea Shore.

London cable: A Moscow official report claims the capture of Taganrog by the Soviet forces.

The capture of Taganrog, which lies on the north-eastern arm of the Sea of Azov, together with the operations of the enemy forces eastward in Stavropol, seizes virtually to have isolated the caucasus from Russia proper.

The sweep of the Bolsheviki in the region of Taganrog and westward also is a direct menace to the northern shores of the Black Sea to Odessa and beyond. A Bolsheviki wireless communication Tuesday asserted that large numbers of the populace of Odessa already were fleeing from Odessa across the Black Sea to Constantinople fearful of the approach of the enemy forces, although a despatch from Odessa dated Wednesday said defensive preparations were being made in Odessa and that the city would not be given up without a struggle.

A Moscow wireless message reports that the Red cavalry occupied anrog, General Denikine's headquarters, at noon Tuesday booty included British heavy tanks.

A Bolsheviki communication Wednesday says: Our troops have reached to the east and west of (Government of Ekaterinoslav) course of the operations in basin. The booty captured one of our divisions amount 4,000 prisoners, 220 guns, 100,000 four armored trains and an aviation base. In the Sarapeta region the captures included 1,000 wagons, 20 locomotives and three armored trains.

A Moscow wireless message reports that at the station at Taiga, east of Tomsk, the Reds captured 87 locomotives, 1,800 wagons, several armored trains, 20 six-inch guns of long range, and an enormous quantity of other material.

KEEP AFTER "REDS."

No Let-Up in the Round-Up in U. S.

Washington despatch: New appropriations, aggregating \$1,150,000, have been asked by Congress by the Department of Labor for use in furthering the Government's campaign to cleanse the United States of violent radicalism. With 2,500 members of the communist and communist labor parties now awaiting deportation proceedings, the department stated additional funds will be needed to offset the stubborn legal resistance which the radicals are expected to set up. In the meantime the Department of Justice agents had orders to push the round-up of "reds," and proceedings against the prisoners in several cities were set to begin to-day.

GERMANY'S FOOD STRIKE HELD UP

Restaurants Beginning to Close Branches.

Potato Rationing in Sight in Berlin.

Berlin cable: The threatened general food strike throughout Germany, fixed for Jan. 6, was postponed, but the negotiations with the Government have made no progress. The hotel and restaurant keepers in Berlin therefore, are forming an organization of all the hoteliers in Germany to prepare for the general strike, according to the National Zeitung.

Several restaurants have been closed because they sold white rolls without cards, and the Government in other ways has thrown back the gauntlet cast down by the strikers in December. The Ashinger restaurants are beginning to close their branches. Within a fortnight five will be closed and others will be closed later by fines if conditions do not improve. Each group of five shut down means nearly 200 managers and waiters out of work.

The municipal heads of greater Berlin called on President Ebert to-day for the purpose of informing him of the threatened collapse of the flour and potato supplies of the capital, which, during the past week, were severely curtailed owing to the difficulties of transportation. The Ministers of Economics and Agriculture, and an official of the Food Bureau, who were present at the conference, gave assurance to the city authorities that the Government was cognizant of the situation and was taking active measures to forestall the danger of a compulsory shortening of bread and potato rations. They declared that sufficient deliveries had been vouchsafed to protect the populace until the middle of February. They also expressed the hope that the payment of an added premium for wheat deliveries would prevent in the future the necessity to alter the established ration.

SELF-SACRIFICE. Parents—Of course, as my daughter says she can suit herself as to whether you, but the day she does cut her off without a cent, I'll be in that case, it's not my business.

ONE ENOUGH. Mrs. Knagg—Did the doctor ask to see your tongue?
Husband—No, I told him about yours, and he ordered me away for a rest.—London Tit-Bits.

Why try to square the circle? Even a round of applause isn't always on the square.