# BOLSHEVIK AUTHORITIES AGREE TO GO TO PRINCES ISLANDS CONFERENCE

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# EASTERN UKRAINE IN CONTROL OF BOLSHEVIK FORCES

# 800 WINNIPEG RETURNED SOLDIERS PRESENT DEMANDS TO PREMIER NORRIS

# SUPREME COUNCIL REFERS THE GREEK PROBLEM TO A SPECIAL COMMISSION

## WINNIPEG RETURNED SOLDIERS 800 STRONG PARADE TO GOVT. BUILDINGS TO PRESENT DEMANDS

### Premier Norris in Reply to Men Declares He Is in Accord With Their Attitude and Will Discharge Any Enemy Aliens If Found in Employ of Provincial Government.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—Eight hundred returned soldiers paraded to the Legislative Buildings last night and demanded that Premier Norris and his Government state their position clearly on the question of the deportation of aliens. The one engrossing theme was the enemy alien and the demand that he be denied employment here and be deported back home to his own country.

At the conclusion of the addresses outlining the soldiers' demands, Premier Norris told them that he agreed heartily with them and fully sympathized with them in their attitude. It was probable, he said, that the question of the deportation of aliens would have to be settled by the peace conference. The premier added that there were no enemy aliens in the employ of the Manitoba Government, so far as he knows, but if there were any, he would see that they were immediately routed out.

## WILSON EULOGIZES FRANCE IN SPEECH ON WORLD SOCIETY

### U.S. President Tells Why That Country So Warmly Welcomes Idea.

### RECEIVES APPLAUSE

### Address in Chamber of Deputies Heard by Noted Personages.

Paris, Feb. 4.—President Wilson last evening delivered an address in the Chamber of Deputies, having as auditors President Poincare, the presidents of the Chamber and the Senate and large numbers of members of both houses of Parliament and the personnel of the French cabinet.

The president was accompanied to the Palais Bourbon by President Poincare, who called for him at the Murat Mansion. Premier Clemenceau and M. Dubost, speaker of the Senate, also were in the party.

Mrs. Wilson, Mme. Poincare and Mme. Deschanel had seats in the presidential gallery, while the diplomatic section was filled with many distinguished personages, including members of the peace conference, among them David Lloyd George, the British prime minister; Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, and Secretary of State Lansing.

**Received With Applause.**

In his address, which was received with tremendous applause, President Wilson said: "France still stands at the frontier. France still stands in the presence of those threatening and unanswered questions, threatening because unanswered, stands waiting for the solution of matters which touch her directly and intimately and constantly, and if she must stand alone which must she do, she must put upon her people a constant burden of taxation. She must undergo sacrifices that may become intolerable.

"And not only she, but the other nations of the world must do the like. They must be ready for any terrible incident of injustice. The thing is not inconceivable.

**France's Prophetic Vision.**

"The rulers of the world have been thinking of the relations of governments and forgetting the relations of peoples. They know that the only way to do this is to make it certain that the same thing will not always happen that has happened this time, that there never shall be any doubt or waiting or surmise, but that whenever France or any free people is threatened the whole world will be ready to vindicate its liberty.

"It is for that reason I take it, that I find such a warm and intelligent enthusiasm in France for the society of nations—France with her keen vision, France with her prophetic vision.

"It seems to be not only the need of France, but the need of mankind, and France sees the sacrifices which are necessary for the establishment of the society of nations are not to be compared with the constant dread of another catastrophe, falling on the fair cities and areas of France."

President Wilson was given an unusual reception by Socialist members of the Chamber. They tried to drown the applause from the centre and the right in an apparent attempt to show Mr. Wilson that his ideas were their own. When Capt. Mantoux, the official interpreter, who translated President Wilson's address, reached that part of the speech in which Mr. Wilson spoke of the society of nations, the Socialists arose, shouting: "Long live the society of nations," someone adding: "Down with war."

**Sees Light of Future.**

Paul Deschanel who opened the sitting, said of the plan for the society of nations. Across the chasm of blood and darkness, we see the light of the future. We believe that if the Entente, instead of being formed slowly under the pressure of peril and under the necessities of the moment in the shock of battles, could have been instituted long before at The Hague, Germany would never have dared to declare war upon us. We believe that the thirty states which broke relations with Germany must be the nucleus of a society of nations. We shall continue with all our strength and all our heart to prevent a return to barbarism and to maintain our dear and illustrious friendship which shall be no less fruitful in peace than it has been war.

## SINN FEIN LEADER IS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE HIS ESCAPE

London, Feb. 4.—A report was current this morning that Professor Edward De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, had escaped from his place of internment in England. No confirmation of the report was obtainable up to noon.

## REGISTERED MAIL BURNS WHEN FAST TRAIN TAKES FIRE

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 4.—Fire, starting in a fast mail train speeding toward Pittsburg, from Philadelphia, destroyed a car loaded with mail for Chicago and badly damaged another bound for Indianapolis at Pitcairn, 20 miles east of here this morning. The cars are said to have carried registered mail valued at many thousands of dollars.

## RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE SAYS RUSSIA MUST BE SAVED BY ALLIES

### Warns Entente Nations That Germany Will Step In If Given Chance.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The former Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, brother-in-law of the former Russian emperor, who has arrived in Paris, as he declares, "not for political purposes, but to make known the truth about Russia," says in an interview in the Matin that the Allies must beware of Germany in Russia.

"France has every reason to save Russia," he declared. "If you do not intervene now, be sure that Germany will intervene in her own time. Beware of Germany! That people which is now at your mercy hides within itself a hate which will find its first revenge in Russia. A league of nations or a society of peoples is much talked of. It remains to be seen if the nations will not have dealt themselves a mortal blow by hesitating too long to cleanse the Russian sore, which threatens to contaminate the whole world."

## POLES AND CZECHS MUST NOT OCCUPY DISPUTED LANDS

### Peace Conference Issues a Pointed Warning to Leaders of Both Parties.

Paris, Monday, Feb. 3.—Polish and Czech leaders have been given a pointed warning by the peace conference not to occupy disputed territory in the province of Teschen, Austrian Silesia, according to an official bulletin issued tonight. The bulletin reads: "Owing to the conflict between the Poles and Czechs at Teschen resulting in the occupation of the Ostrau-Karwin mining district and the railroad from Oderburg to Teschen and Jablunkau by the Czechs the great powers have declared it necessary to remind the nationalities who have agreed to submit territorial questions to the peace conference that they must refrain from occupying contested territory."

## THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 42; lowest, 22.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 39; lowest, 34.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLD.

Toronto, Feb. 4—8 a.m.

**Forecasts.**

Today—Mild, with occasional light rain, followed tonight by strong westerly winds, and becoming colder.

Wednesday—Fair and cold.

**Temperatures.**

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

| Stations. | High. | Low. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria | 46 | 38 | Cloudy |
| Calgary | 22 | —6 | Clear |
| Winnipeg | —2 | —20 | Clear |
| Port Arthur | 34 | 6 | Cloudy |
| Sault S. Marie | 34 | 32 | Cloudy |
| Parry Sound | 40 | 28 | Rain |
| Toronto | 40 | 34 | Foggy |
| Kingston | 36 | 30 | Fair |
| Ottawa | 30 | 14 | Cloudy |
| Montreal | 26 | 14 | Cloudy |
| Quebec | 24 | 10 | Fair |
| Father Point | | 6 | Clear |
| Halifax | 26 | 10 | Clear |

Minus (—) means below zero.

**Weather Notes.**

The weather is very cold in the Western Provinces, moderately cold from Montreal eastward and mild in Ontario.

There are indications that a storm will develop near the middle Atlantic coast.

## AT FUNERAL OF ZEPPELIN CONQUEROR

Advertiser Illustrations —London Daily Mirror Service.

At the funeral of Capt. Leefe Robinson, V. C., the airman who brought down the first zeppelin on British soil. A squadron of aeroplanes flew over Harrow Weald as the body of the dead hero was conveyed to the cemetery, and a large number of people gathered to pay a last tribute to the first conqueror of the invading zeppelins. Photo shows the funeral procession on its way to the cemetery at Harrow Weald, where the late Capt. Robinson was borne to rest.

## ENGLAND SUFFERED MOST FROM U-BOAT AUTROCITIES; WOULD WELCOME ABOLITION OF SUBS

### Fifteen Thousand British Men, Women and Children Were Assassinated at Sea, While 9,000,000 Tons of Shipping Were Sunk by Undersea Craft.

London, Feb. 4.—Referring to a report received from Paris by the way of New York that the American plan for assuring freedom of the seas includes the restricted use or abolition of the submarine, the Daily Telegraph says: "The submarine campaign was aimed at this country, we suffered worse than all the other nations combined. There is danger that this fact may be overlooked. Besides ships, we lost cargoes valued at hundreds of millions of pounds sterling, while 15,000 British men, women and children were assassinated at sea.

**England's Losses.**

"As we made no special representations on this subject there has been a tendency to suggest that we emerged from this piracy rather well off. Let it be remarked once more that 9,000,000 tons of our shipping lie at the bottom of the sea. We are more interested than any community in the proposal for the abolition of the submarine. It would be misleading to claim that naval opinion is unanimous in this matter, but a large body of naval opinion, and even a larger proportion of statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic favor the abolition of the U-boat.

**Abolish Them Completely.**

"It is not sufficient that the peace conference shall mark by a resolution its abhorrence of the enemy's acts. If the world is to be safe for democracy something more than a declaration as to the limits within which submarines may be employed must be made, for as long as submarines exist they may be misused. It must be stigmatized as a crime to build submarines and power must be secured to punish any nation which again embarks on this kind of naval construction.

## Belmore Woman Dies Aged 104 and Is Buried Beside Husband Under Tree She Planted in 1876

### Mrs. Katherine Baker, One of Oldest Women in Canada, Retained All Her Faculties Until the End—Had Seen Six Wars and Lived in Reigns of Six Sovereigns.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Belmore, Feb. 4.—One of the oldest inhabitants of Canada passed away in Belmore recently in the person of Mrs. Katharine Baker. At the time of her death, Mrs. Baker was 104 years of age, having been born on August 15, 1815, in the reign of George III. She used to her proud boast that she had lived under six sovereigns—George III, George IV, William IV, Victoria, Edward VII and George V.

She is survived immediately by three daughters—Mrs. J. Irwin of Saskatoon, Mrs. L. Johnston and Mrs. T. McGlynn of Drayton, North Dakota, and three sons—J. Baker and Con. Baker of Belmore, and P. H. Baker of Wingham. She is also survived by a great many grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

**She Planted Shade.**

The funeral, which took place recently to MacIntosh Cemetery, Belmore, was largely attended. It is interesting to note that she was laid to rest alongside her husband, beneath an old elm tree, the last surviving one of seven, planted there by her own hand in 1876. The pallbearers were W. A. Finlater, J. Lane, W. Ferguson, J. Fleming, T. Ingles and P. Heckney, the Rev. N. R. D. Sinclair conducting the service. Mrs. Baker has always been a staunch Presbyterian.

The deceased spent her early life in the County of Waterloo, where she was born. At that time oxen were used for driving, and it was not until many years later that Mrs. Baker rode in a horse carriage. Only five weeks before her death she had her last ride in the modern automobile. All the clothing used in her girlhood was manufactured in her home.

**Married at Sixteen.**

At the age of sixteen she married the late Jacob Baker, although this did not necessitate a change of name, as her maiden name was Baker. After living for some years in Waterloo, the young couple moved into Huron County and settled in the Township of Howick, taking up the business of farming and tilling the soil with oxen. Whenever they wanted flour, Mr. Baker was compelled to carry a bag of his own wheat on his back to the mill at Seaforth, a distance of 26 miles, crossing the Maitland River by means o. logs which had fallen over it. In those days there were no bridges.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Baker migrated to the village of Belmore, where she remained for over 50 years. Mr. Baker died in the year 1875.

**Outlived Three Children.**

After his death, she continued living with her family of ten children—seven girls and three boys, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Three of her children, who died before her, had attained the great ages of 65, 75 and 80 years.

Mrs. Baker was keenly interested in everything up to the time of her death. It was her special boast that she had lived through several great wars—the Crimean war, Soudan war, Boer war, Spanish-American war, Northwest Rebellion and Fenian Raid—and for this reason took special interest in the last great war, which was ended before her death.

**Her Hobbies.**

Her chief hobbies were sewing and gardening. Up to the time of her death she had made over 100 log cabin quilts from patches, and only last summer, in spite of her advanced age, she was seen working about the garden. Her hearing was excellent until the end, but for the last few months her eyesight had failed considerably. Up to the last few days, she continued to make her bed, help prepare the meals and wash the dishes. Only once during her lifetime had she ever found it necessary to call in a doctor, so excellent was her health. She remained conscious until the very last, calling her relatives about her bedside.

## SPARTACANS SEIZE GOVT. BUILDINGS IN KOENIGSBERG

### Governor of East Prussia Declares State of Siege in Thorn District.

Copenhagen, Feb. 4.—A majority of the Government buildings in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, have been seized by Spartacans from Berlin. The governor of East Prussia has declared a state of siege in the Thorn district and instituted court-martial.

## WALKING TO WORK IN EARLY HOURS IS POPULAR IN LONDON

### Strike of Tube Employees Continues To Cause Inconvenience.

London, Feb. 4.—Profiting by its experience on Monday when the city awoke to find transportation hampered by the strike in the tubes, London started early to work today. By daybreak the streets were well filled with men and women walking from the suburbs and the 'buses, when they started at 7 o'clock were crowded. Almost everyone carried a tube striker, who was urging the girl conductress to strike, but up to the present these efforts have been without success.

The Mansion House situation, the most important in the business section of the city was not open at 7:50 o'clock this morning. It is usually a height of activity at that hour, discharging early workers from the outlying parts of London.

The strike of the waiters in the West End hotels has been only partially successful. While some waiters remained at their tasks, many failed to appear this morning. Breakfasts were served after a fashion, however, and hotelmen declare they will fight the strike, and that they are organizing new forces.

The London District Railway was completely shut down this morning, for, although all the drivers did not join the strike, the staff at the power plant which supplies the current for the lines went out at an early hour, without giving any reason for its action. As this line, which has a circular route, as well as many radial lines, carries thousands of passengers to all parts of the metropolis, the traffic situation became more serious than ever. Many motor lorries and virtually every other class of vehicle were requisitioned for the emergency, but despite this there were not nearly enough accommodations for those who desired to move about the city. As another result of the shutting down of the power station, some of the street cars on the Surrey side of the Thames, which get their current from the station, were compelled to stop running.

## LIGHT BREAKFASTS WERE RULE IN LONDON DUE TO HOTEL HELP STRIKE

London, Feb. 4.—Thousands of Londoners, who, because of the shortage of domestic help during the war had become hotel dwellers, either went without breakfast this morning or were compelled to be satisfied with a cup of tea or coffee and a slice of bread. This situation was the result of the strike of hotel workers which has partially broken up the kitchen staffs and the table service in the largest hotels of the west end of this city. The kitchen staffs, which are largely made up of foreigners, demand an eight-hour day and a 25 per cent increase in wages. The waiters demand the abolition of the system under which their tips are pooled and divided, with a commission on the takings deducted. They also demand a minimum wage of £2 weekly for women and £3 for men.

It is declared by the hotelmen that they will not submit to the strikers' demands, and that new forces for their establishments are being recruited.

## BOLSHEVIK FORCES ARE IN CONTROL OF EASTERN UKRAINE

London, Feb. 4.—Bolshevist forces are now masters of almost the whole of Eastern Ukraine, including the important centres of Kharkov, Poltava, Ekaterinoslav and the Konetz mining region, according to a Helsingfors dispatch to the Mail. It is reported that a Soviet Government has been established at Kharkov, the president being M. Rakovsky, one of the signatories to the Brest-Litovsk treaty with Germany.

## GREECE'S CLAIMS TO BE REFERRED TO COMMISSION

### Experts Will Make Recommendations For a Just Settlement.

**Paris, Feb. 4.—The supreme council at its meeting today agreed that questions in the statement of Premier Venizelos concerning Greek territorial interests in the peace settlement should be referred to a commission of experts whose duty it would be to make recommendations for a just settlement.**

The commission will be composed of two representatives each from the United States, the British Empire, France and Italy. At the session at which agreement on Greek territorial claims was reached and which was held at the foreign office as usual, the commission about to start for Poland was received for a final discussion of the situation. Afterward Premier Venizelos continued his presentation of the Greek case, particularly concerning the zone along western Asia Minor.

## BRITISH GOVT. FACES COMPLEX PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION

### Heavy Program of Work in Sight for New Parliament.

**SPEAKER IS RE-ELECTED.**

**London, Feb. 4.—The new British Parliament elected last December held its first session today. James W. Lowther was re-elected speaker. None of the Sinn Feiners elected to Parliament from Ireland appeared at the opening session. Apparently the much-discussed question of whether the Independent Liberals or the Laborites were to be the official Opposition has been settled by a compromise, as both William Adamson, the Labor leader, and Donald McLean, the newly-elected chairman of the Asquithian Liberals sat on the front Opposition bench with their chief lieutenants.**

London, Feb. 4.—A heavy program of work faced the new Parliament at its opening session today. After the formality of swearing in the members of the new House of Commons, Speaker Lowther was to be re-elected.

Financial problems and measures concerning social and industrial reconstructions were expected to be among the first things tackled by the Bill House. The budget, which will be a subject of great importance, probably will be taken up after the Easter recess. The Government, it is understood, will propose the establishment of several new Government departments. Four new ministries have been planned to deal with supply, ways and communications, health and commerce. There will be land and housing bills, a bill for the restoration of pre-war practices in industry and a military service bill to give legal sanction to the proposals of the construction of the British armies of occupation. Measures are being prepared by the Government to prevent dumping and to restrict immigration.

## FRENCH AND GERMAN SOCIALISTS ENGAGE IN WORDY BATTLE

### Teuton Delegate at Berne Declares Britain's "Hunger Blockade" Killed 700,000 Persons.

Berne, Feb. 4.—A violent rehtorical duel between the French and German Socialists with many reciprocal reproaches and accusations marked the second sitting last night of the international Labor and Socialist conferences. The French side of the debate was in the hands of Pierre Renaudel, Albert Thomas and M. Mistral.

Otto Wels, the former military commander of Berlin, defended the German position, and said that the German Socialists already had settled the question of responsibility for the war in having taken all power from the princes and kings. Wels accused Great Britain of having killed 700,000 German women, children and old men by the "hunger blockade." He said the exclusion of the German Socialists would impede the reconstruction of the internationale. Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, was the first speaker on the program for today.

## GLASGOW STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK

London, Monday, Feb. 3.—The situation at Glasgow showed further improvement today. Though none of the strikers at the Fairfield shipbuilding yards resumed work, fully sixty per cent of the strikers at the Cathcart engineering works and a number at the Linthouse shipyard returned to work. This afternoon the shipwrights at Govan notified the authoritites they would resume work tomorrow morning if protection for them could be provided.

It is understood that the impression prevails among the authorities that a small minority brought about the strike at Glasgow.

## PEACE TREATY MAY BE SIGNED AT AN EARLY DATE NOW THAT LEAGUE IS AN ASSURED FACT

### A. J. Balfour Busy Upon Proposition To Fix the Territorial Boundaries of the Defeated Nations — Some Subjects Must Be Given Immediate Action While Others Can Be Dealt With by World Society.

Paris, Feb. 4.—There is a growing feeling that the treaty of peace should be speedily perfected now that the principle of the society of nations and many of the details of its construction have been agreed upon. Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, is engaged upon a proposition to fix the territorial boundaries of the defeated nations at once, and promptly conclude peace with the enemy as so constituted. The program would then be to go on with the settlement of the other questions remaining to be solved under the rules of the society of nations. Even if the effort to secure final action on the society of nations by the peace conference before President Wilson's departure should fail, it is considered by active sponsors of the plan that the ultimate success of the undertaking has in reality already been assured through the adoption by the full conference, at its second session, of the declaration which solemnly binds the delegations to the creation of such an organization, with the primary object of averting further warfare. They consider that delay in perfecting the form of the covenant would in no wise jeopardize its final adoption.

**Include Vital Points Only.**

For the present the main effort of the promoters is to keep out all matter from the plan which is not absolutely vital. With an agreement on general principles as has been reached it is held in some quarters that there may be no need to treat specifically such subjects as the use of submarines in warfare, the freedom of the seas the creation of buffer states or even the delimitation of national boundaries with reference to their defensive possibilities.

Some subjects, however, do require immediate consideration, it seems generally agreed. These are subjects such as the assessment of the damages caused by the war, the responsibility for the war, the regulation of the use of international waterways and railways, the difficulties presented by the present state of chaos in the treaty relations between the nations as one result of the war, and treatment of the labor question by international accord. One way of solving these problems which may be adopted would be through the creation of various commissions to work after the final adjournment of the peace conference with full powers to enforce the execution of their decrees.

## ERZBERGER HOWLS AT IDEA OF TAKING GERMAN COLONIES

### Allied Proposal to Retain Possessions Meets With Loud Protest.

### RIGHTS ARE DEMANDED

### German Armistice Commissioner Also Objects to the Internationalization Plan.

Basle, Monday, Feb. 3.—Speaking before the Colonial Society at Berlin today, Matthias Ersberger, one of the German armistice commissioners, protested against Germany being deprived of her colonies, according to a dispatch received here from the German capital. He is reported to have said: "If we no longer have troops or arms we have our rights. Depriving Germany of all her colonies would contain a deadly germ for the league of nations, even before that league is born. We understand it has been proposed to internationalize German colonies under the administration of the league of nations. We ought to categorically repel such a proposition, or claim the same treatment for the colonies of all other powers. President Wilson's program gives Germany an inviolable right to her colonial territories."

## ARTHUR HENDERSON OPENS SOCIALIST MEETING AT BERNE

### Addresses at Conference Are Translated Into Three Different Languages.

Berne, Monday, Feb. 3.—Arthur Henderson, the British Labor leader, opened the Socialist conference here yesterday with a brief address, showing the difficulties he, Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor; Albert Thomas, the French labor leader, and Emil Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist chief, experienced in arranging the conference at all. He proposed the name of Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader for president. He was elected unanimously.

**Branting Elected President.**

Hjalmar Branting delivered the presidential address, sometimes in French, and sometimes in German, setting forth the whole situation confronting Socialism in Europe and America before and during the war, and its duties and future prospects. There was applause when the speaker remarked that if the peace conference at Paris "represented the ruling classes he hoped Berne would represent the working class."

The proceedings were monotonous, as all the speeches had to be translated into three official languages.

The absence of a German representative among the Socialist leaders—numbering a dozen—on the official platform was noticeable. No German was appointed on any committee named so far in the conference.

## RAILWAY BOARD WILL HEAR MORE EVIDENCE

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—A further hearing by the railway board of the application of the Express Traffic Association of Canada for increased rates will take place at Toronto tomorrow. The board will also consider the proposed increase by the railways in local switching tariffs in regard to which there have been conferences between the representatives of the railways and the business interests affected since the matter was before the commission at Ottawa a fortnight ago.

## BOLSHEVIKI FORCE OFFICERS OF OLD RUSSIAN ARMY TO SERVE WITH THEM

### Methods Adopted by Reds Accounts for Their Successes.

### CAMPAIGN OF TERROR

### Families of Military Experts Held as Guarantee of Good Faith.

Archangel, Feb. 3.—Advices to the allied intelligence department reveal some of the methods by which the Bolshevists have been able to organize their army in such a way as to make possible the carrying on of a strong campaign in Northern Russia. The principle of these methods, according to information received from the interior, lies in compelling the generals and staff officers in the old Russian army to serve the Bolshevists by holding their families as hostages for the officers' conduct. Cases have occurred of officers' families being placed under close arrest, the women being treated as badly as the men. The position of former Russian officers in the ranks of the soviet army is extremely difficult. They occupy posts as commanding officers, and are trusted in all technical matters, but in regard to everything else are under constant suspicion, and are controlled by Bolshevist commissioners who are permanently attached to the army, and even control the carrying out of operations.

**To Punish Deserters.**

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist minister of war and maritime affairs, has issued an order that families of officers who desert to the Allies are to be held responsible, and will be prosecuted in some cases. Military experts who have been forced to serve the Bolshevists include some of the best men in field tactics, engineering and ordnance to be found in Central Russia.

General mobilization of soldiers in all districts is being vigorously carried out, and all attempts to avoid service are being severely dealt with. The training of the Bolshevist army is being assisted by special schools of instruction at Petrograd and Moscow for all non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Bolshevist party. Generally, the army is growing stronger and, although the new troops are far from being reliable, they nevertheless owing to the severe methods which have been adopted form the main strength of Bolshevist power. It is said that this important increase in military strength has been taken by many to indicate that Bolshevist ideas are gaining in favor with the population, but this is by no means true. The majority of the people are anti-Bolshevist, but are afraid to express their opinions. The entire strength of the Bolshevists, it is averred, rests on their institution of Red Terror.

## BERNE CONFERENCE IS SCHEME OF HUNS TO RETRIEVE FORTUNES

### Representatives of the United States Socialist League Give Out Statement.

Paris, Monday, Feb. 3.—The Berne Socialist conference to which many Socialist bodies in Europe have failed to send representatives is the outcome of a German plan to help Germany retrieve her military defeat and escape the payment of just indemnities, in the belief of Charles Edward Russell and William English Walling, speaking in behalf of the Social Democrat League of the United States. Messrs. Russell and Walling tonight gave out a statement in the name of the league.