

Armed Force Only Salvation for Russia

Paris, Jan. 24.—Sergius Sazanov, representative of the governments of Omsk and Ekaterinodar today said, concerning conditions surrounding his country: "There is only one possible way of settling the Russian question. It is not suggested by any Russian who might be accused of partiality, but by such unbiased men as M. Noulens (former French Ambassador to Russia), and M. Scavennius (Danish Minister to Russia), both of whom were interrogated by the conference and announced themselves in favor of military intervention." It is being universally recognized that there is only one remedy for overcoming Bolshevism and preventing its spread outside Russia, namely, to crush it by force. We strongly urge an expedition of volunteers, but in order not to involve the responsibility of the powers, we do not insist on such expedition being organized by the powers themselves, asking only authorization to raise the volunteers ourselves, and to be allowed to enlist them in different European countries.

TORONTO UNIONS ALL FUSSED UP

Raise Vigorous Protest Against Sentence Imposed by Court on One of Their Members.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—A large and noisy protest meeting was held in Massey Hall tonight by trades unionists, and from start to finish an element of extremists in the gathering made things unpleasant for the speakers. The meeting was called by the District Council of Carpenters of Toronto to protest against the sentencing by Magistrate Kingsford, of Charles Watson to penitentiary for three years, in addition to a fine of \$500 for having in his possession banned literature, and also to protest against the sentencing of Harry Chapman, a member of the Carpenters' Union.

THREE CHILDREN SMOTHERED

Exploding Lamp Causes Their Death and Severely Burns Father—Mother Jumps from Window With Baby.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 24.—Three children were smothered to death early this morning, when David Landre, St. Elizabeth, Man., poured gasoline into a burning lamp, instead of coal oil. The lamp exploded. Mr. Landre was severely burned about the face and hands. Mrs. Landre escaped by jumping from a window with a baby in her arms. The three children were not awakened, and were smothered to death in the fumes.

GALE AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 24.—The coast was swept by a heavy rain storm and gale today. On the harbor it was so severe that the coaling of the steamer Olympic, lying in the stream had to be suspended. The rain was heavy, and the time is now fixed for Monday morning.

ESSIQUIBO ARRIVED

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 24.—The hospital ship, Essiquibo, anchored outside the harbor this evening and remains all night. She will come up after daylight. At one a.m. there was no sign of the Aquitana.

CORONER'S JURY GIVES MURDER VERDICT AGAINST RUTHERFORD

Shot and Killed Major Seton, Causing a Sensation in British Military Circles—Col. Rutherford Was Commissioner of Medical Service—Major Seton Connected With Indian Office.

London, Jan. 24.—A coroner's jury today brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Lieut.-Col. Norman Cecil Rutherford, of the Medical Corps of the British army, in connection with the death of Major Miles Charles Seton, who was shot and killed January 13. At the inquest a detective testified that after the arrest of Col. Rutherford, the Colonel wrote a note to his wife, saying: "I am sorry. The worst possible has happened; Seton is dead."

Mrs. Rutherford's maid testified that during the absence of Colonel Rutherford in France, Major Seton several times visited the Rutherford house, and remained there for week-ends.

On the day of the shooting, the maid declared, there was some trouble between Colonel Rutherford and his wife, after which Rutherford left the house, telling the maid not to place his revolver in his travelling bag.

The Rutherford family has six children.

CLEAR, CONSISTENT, HUMANE PRINCIPLE PERMEATES SUPREME COUNCIL'S PROPOSAL TO RUSSIA

The Invitation to Russia Various Received by London Newspapers—The Majority Agreed That There is, Happily, no Reason to Suppose That the Wise, High-Minded Offer Will be Rejected by Russian Government.

(Special cable to The St. John Standard and New York Tribune.)

London, Jan. 24.—The invitation to Russia was variously received by newspapers today, which was all the more noticeable after the inspired statements which circulated yesterday. The "Times" says: "No policy proposed with regard to Russia could hope to escape criticism, but in this proposition which, though proposed by President Wilson, evidently is the product of previous consultations and agreement, there is discernible a clear, consistent, humane principle."

The "Daily News" warmly approves, saying: "There is happily no reason to suppose that this wise, high-minded offer will be rejected by any Russian government. It is not only Russia that President Wilson probably has saved by this resolution, it is the hope of a league of nations. Clearly no league of nations could tolerate the forcible invasion of independent countries for purposes of social or political propaganda. That is the sort of thing it exists to prevent."

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "The decision of the conference is the best of auguries. To begin with, it displays an admirable spirit of compromise among the powers themselves for there is no disguising the fact that some of them at first were intensely opposed to any sort of conference which would include Bolshevist Russia, secondly because this approach, undertaken in a genuine spirit of disinterestedness and peace, is the very spirit which must supply the essential atmosphere for a league of peace."

The "Daily Mail" says: "President Wilson's benevolent proposal is an attempt to throw a ray of light upon the darkest place in the world. The Allies ask nothing from Russia; they have no designs upon her land or resources. Russia ought to and may be something more than a danger to civilization."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says: "The reception of this offer by Lenin and Trotsky will put their real intentions to the proof."

The "Westminster Gazette" says: "Liberal-minded men may well be of good heart today regarding the peace conference. We hope there will be a response inspired by the same spirit from the Russian people. Whether that is so or not will depend, in the main, upon the Bolshevists. They can, if they so desire, make all the good will of the peace conference nugatory, or the meeting at the Sea of Marmora, the birth of a new Russia. Whatever the answer may be, the Allies will have the satisfaction of having taken the same wise course."

The "Evening Standard" frankly skeptical, says: "Clemenceau wants the Bolshevists to go to perdition. Lloyd-George wants them to go to Paris, and Wilson, to the Sea of Marmora. It is a singular experiment, aiming at suppressing tyranny by consorting with it."

The "Globe" severely attacks the scheme and proceeds: "Such invitations can only be mischievous in the extreme degree. These fanatics have turned their hand against every man in the civilized world. If they are to be without successfully, every man's hand must be turned against them. Nothing could be more unfortunate than the encouragement which Lloyd-George unwittingly gave this pestilential tyranny by his suggestions that his representatives be invited to the discussion of peace terms. We have no doubt that the strong attitude, promptly taken up by the French, was inspired by more ample knowledge of the danger than he appears to have possessed."

PURCHASE OF FLOUR AND WHEAT LAUNCH MOVEMENT FOR HOME RULE

Royal Wheat Commission Determines Purchases for the Allies and Neutrals Except Denmark and Spain.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—In reply to a cable inquiry from the Canada Food Board, relative to the purchase of flour and wheat, the Canadian trade mission in London states: "The Royal Wheat Commission, through their agents, the Wheat Export Company, determines purchases for the Allies and European neutrals except Denmark and Spain. The suggested quantities of supply and relief in Paris, determine purchases for Southwestern Europe and enemy countries. A list of the allocation, sources, destination and tonnage available. It is reported Finland has money to purchase flour."

ISLAND OFFICERS RECEIVE HONORS

Charlotteown, P. E. I., Jan. 24.—Among the forty island soldiers arriving here last night were three military medalists. In Sir Douglas Haig's latest despatches four island officers are mentioned. Lt.-Col. W. B. Frowne, commanding 1st Brigade, C. G. A.; Col. A. McPhail, D. S. O.; Major C. J. MacMillan of Charlottetown, commanding Eighth Siege Battery, and Lieut. G. E. Pull. Among the recipients of honors was Col. W. P. Warburton, who holds a D. S. O., Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre.

STRICKEN DOWN WITH PARALYSIS

Attorney General of Manitoba Stricken Just After an Address on Taxation.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 24.—Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, Manitoba's Attorney General, is in the general hospital suffering from a paralytic stroke, brought on, doctors say, by the exertion of a public address at a meeting that was called to discuss taxation in the industrial bureau tonight. He completed his speech a few minutes after eleven o'clock. Mr. Johnson was only just recovering from an attack of influenza.

PREMIER BORDEN WILL PARTICIPATE

London, Jan. 24. (Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters, Ltd.)—It is understood that Premier Borden has been invited to represent the dominions at the conference with representatives of Russian governments at Princes' Island in the Sea of Marmora.

BRITISH PLANS FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Main Feature Will be the Establishment of Machinery for Handling International Disputes.

MAINTENANCE OF FREEDOM OF TRANSIT

Committee to Rule on Trade in Ammunition and Arms, and Problems Relating to Economics.

PERMANENT SECRETARY SITTING AT CAPITAL

Plan Excludes Germany from League for the Present on Grounds of Untrustworthiness.

Paris, Jan. 24.—(By the Associated Press)—The much discussed British plan for a League of Nations, which has just been completed, can now be outlined in concrete form for the first time. The following details, though unofficial and subject to alteration, represent, in substance, the plan that will be laid before the Peace Conference.

The main feature of the League provided for in the plan will be the establishment of machinery for handling international disputes. This will be based on an agreement among the members of the League not to interfere with the territorial integrity of states, or to permit others to interfere with them.

The rendering of assistance and guidance to new and undeveloped states to maintain freedom of transit, and just commercial relations between the members of the League are some of the principal aims to be supervised by the League. A committee to rule on the question of trade in ammunition and arms, and before which would also come up for study international problems relating to economics and sanitation, will be appointed. A like central body for handling international labor questions is provided for in the plan.

In this connection it is held that all international bodies, now existing, and any which may be created, must be brought together in some central place, which will be the capital of the League, and work in close co-operation with the League. If the effort to promote international co-operation is to be successful, the British plan provides for a general conference of the delegates of all nations, members of the League, and for a smaller international executive council for the transaction of ordinary business.

A permanent secretariat for the League will be provided over by a man of authority and experience, sitting at the capital of the League, with all necessary diplomatic immunities. Periodical meetings of the League's delegates are provided for, but it is pointed out that it probably would be convenient for states to appoint permanent representatives to the capital who would act for their respective countries until more authoritative delegates arrived.

The plan excludes some states like Germany, from the League for the present, on the ground of untrustworthiness, but it holds that this exclusion should not be prolonged unnecessarily. Every civilized state with a settled government will be invited to join the League. Provision is made for separate representation for India, and for the British Dominions.

The establishment of a permanent court of international justice for the settlement of justifiable disputes is proposed, and until it is created, a court of arbitration is suggested.

Either council or a conference of the League is thought to be the proper organ for the consideration of non-justifiable quarrels.

George Helms, a Greek who was arrested yesterday on five charges, appeared in court today. Helms conducted a boarding house on Barrington street known as the London Hotel.

He was for many months suspected of selling liquor but the police were unable to catch him with the goods. He was doing a rushing business at his place, and was running an "overnight" house, charging \$2 per room.

Proceedings in the courts are also being taken. The position of the conscientious objector will be taken up at the same time.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO SETTLE IT

British Willing to Leave Territorial Problem to That Body When Organized.

London, Jan. 24.—Reuters' Paris correspondent says he has been given to understand that Great Britain is willing to refer to the League of Nations, as soon as that body is formed, in order to avoid waiting the time of the peace conference.

Thus, says the correspondent, it is apparent that Great Britain is not desirous of making any demands for territory incompatible with the principles of a League of Nations.

AMERICAN LABOR LEADERS IN CONFERENCE WITH CANADIANS

Gompers Wanted Inter-Allied Conference at Paris Before the Labor Meeting at Berne—French Leaders Thought Impossible to Hold Meeting in Paris Until After Berne Gathering—Exchange of Views to Take Place.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other members of the American labor delegation now in Paris, had a conference last night with Gustave Franca and P. M. Draper, Canadian labor leaders, and Leon Jouhaux and other leaders of the French General Labor Federation. Mr. Gompers wanted to have the labor leaders agree to the holding of an inter-Allied labor conference in Paris, before the Socialist and labor confer-

SUPREME COUNCIL WARNS FIGHTING FACTIONS THAT POSSESSION BY FORCE JEOPARDIZES JUST CLAIMS

Conference Called Upon to Settle Disputes Might be Biased and a Presumption Created That Those Who Employ Force May Doubt the Justice and Validity of Their Claims—Military Leaders Before Council to Discuss Conditions on Western Front as to Strength of Force Needed.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The text of the official communiqué regarding the proceedings of today's sessions is as follows: "The Supreme War Council met this morning from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and was attended by the President of the United States, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the British Empire, France and Italy, as well as the Secretary of State of the United States of America. The British Secretary of State for War and the French Minister of Munitions, and the representatives of the Japanese Government; Marshal Foch, accompanied by General Weygand; Field Marshal Haig; General Pershing; General Diaz, General Wilson; General MacDonough, and the military representatives of the United States of America, France, Great Britain, at Versailles.

"The Council conferred with Marshal Foch and the other military experts as to the strength of the forces to be maintained by the Allied and Associated Powers on the western front during the period of the armistice. It was decided to set up a special committee, composed of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Louncheur, Marshal Foch, General Bliss and General Diaz to examine the question.

"The Supreme War Council also agreed to recommend for the approval of the Governments concerned the issue of an identical medal and ribbon to all the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers who have taken part in the war.

"After the supplementary council, the President of the United States and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated Governments, with the representatives of Japan, held a short meeting and agreed to the publication and transmission by wireless telegraphy to all parts of the world of the following communication: "The Governments now associated in conference, to effect a lasting peace among the nations, are deeply distressed by the news which comes to them of the many instances in which armed force is being made use of in many parts of Europe and the east, to gain possession of territory, the rightful claim to which the Peace Conference is to be asked to determine. They deem it their duty to utter a solemn warning, that possession gained by force will seriously prejudice the claims of those who use this means. It will create the presumption that those who employ force doubt the justice and validity of their claims and purpose to substitute possession for proof of right, and set up sovereignty by coercion rather than by racial or national preference and natural historical associations. They thus put a cloud upon every evidence of title they may afterwards allege, and indicate their distrust of the conference itself.

"Nothing but the most unfortunate results can ensue. If they expect justice, they must refrain from force and place their claims in unclouded good faith in the hands of the Conference of Peace."

International Waterways. Paris, Jan. 24.—The question of the internationalization of ports and waterways and, in certain cases, railways, which is to come before the Peace Conference session on Saturday, has been given careful study by American specialists on the subject. It is believed they will present some advanced views.

It is felt that the carrying out of this proposal, which is the third of President Wilson's fourteen points, will bring about the removal of many causes of friction, which have existed because of unjust control of international means of communication.

The question of the Scheldt, the Dardanelles, and certain other waterways, it is expected, will be decided by a committee, though it probably will approach with caution the subject of canals, in which America is particularly interested, because of the Panama Canal.

CRIME INCREASES IN HALIFAX

City Clerk Reports Big Revenue from Fines Imposed—Greek in Trouble.

Halifax, Jan. 24.—Crime in Halifax seems to be increasing. During the past two months the total fines collected were the highest for thirty years. Assistant City Clerk H. S. Rhind, stated today that he never, since he has been in the city hall, saw such business as his office has had during the past twelve months, always busy collecting fines with young, old and middle aged paying money for various offences. Liquor or fines were more numerous than any other, over \$15,000 was collected in liquor fines during the past twelve months.

George Helms, a Greek who was arrested yesterday on five charges, appeared in court today. Helms conducted a boarding house on Barrington street known as the London Hotel.

He was for many months suspected of selling liquor but the police were unable to catch him with the goods. He was doing a rushing business at his place, and was running an "overnight" house, charging \$2 per room.

Proceedings in the courts are also being taken. The position of the conscientious objector will be taken up at the same time.

PUNISHMENT PLAN FOR DEFAULTERS

Cabinet to Consider Measures Shortly—Proposed They be Deprived of Citizenship.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Measures for dealing with defaulters under the M.S.A. are, it is understood, to be taken up shortly by the Cabinet. A proposal made is that all those who failed to report or register as required by the Act shall lose civil rights for ten years.

Proceedings in the courts are also being taken. The position of the conscientious objector will be taken up at the same time.

WANT ENGLISH IN THE SCHOOLS

Language Privileges Accorded French Believed Prejudicial to Best Interests of Canada.

Regina, Sask., Jan. 21.—Resolutions bearing on the use of English only in the public schools and declaring that the language privileges accorded to the French were prejudicial to the best interests of the Dominion, were passed at the School Trustees' Convention yesterday. The delegates went on record as favoring the continuance of total prohibition.

TROOP TRAIN STUCK IN SNOW

Lewis, Que., Jan. 24.—A troop train, consisting of 322 men from the Empress of Britain, is stalled by snow at St. Charles, seven miles from here, owing to heavy snow. Food and supplies have been sent out by military headquarters so that the troops are suffering nothing but annoyance at their delay.

Votes Polled For German Assembly

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The German Social Democracy polled more than 10,000,000 in the elections of last Sunday, according to the Prehott, as against 4,250,000 in the last Reichstag elections.

Twenty added mandates would give them an absolute working majority in the National Assembly. The majority socialists are conceded to have received 8,000,000 and the Independents a trifle under 2,000,000.

"The strength of the Radicals' vote, says the newspaper, is indicated by the number of mandates they captured, as both wings of the party suffered by the election tactics of the Conservatives, Clericals and National Liberals, who combined their tickets in places.

Vorwaerts, the organ of the Majority Socialists, makes the significant suggestion of the possibility of effecting an active working union with the Bourgeois democracy for the purpose of fortifying the constitutional foundations of the Republic.

ENEMY ALIENS NUMBER 2,222

That Many Now in Canadian Internment Camps.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—A report from the director of internment operations shows that there are at the various camps throughout Canada 2,222 enemy aliens of whom 1,700 are Germans and the remaining 522 Austrian and other enemy nationalities. Practically all of them belong to the laboring class. Of the 1,700 Germans, 800 were transferred from the West Indies and are held at the request of the British government.

Inquiries will be made at once of the British government as to what disposition is to be made of the 800 men who were transferred from the West Indies. The property of interned prisoners will remain subject to the regulations and powers conferred as heretofore. The restitution or ultimate disposition of such property will depend on the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

In cases where the money of alien prisoners is in the hands of the director of internment operations there may be paid to each such prisoner upon deportation, a sum not exceeding \$75 as a provision for travelling expenses.

LABOR LEADER UNDER ARREST

Charged With Making a Speech Which Tended to Incite Violence.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—The leader of the Provisional Employment Committee was arrested tonight at a public meeting in the Alexander Rooms, St. Catherine street West, after delivering a speech which was regarded as inciting violence. Captain J. N. Carter, Registrar of Enemy Aliens, came to the meeting with a police captain and eight constables and took away to the internment station Isidore Bolutuck, said to be an Austrian. Bolutuck had said in his speech as chairman that the rights of human beings were greater than the rights of property, and that the unemployed were starving they had a right to enter restaurants and demand to be served.

CANADIANS MARRY GERMAN GIRLS

Six Soldiers With Army of Occupation Have Taken German Girls for Mates.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Six of the Canadian soldiers who crossed the Rhine with the army of occupation have already married German girls.

General Sir Sam Hughes, M. P., former Minister of Militia, is authority for this interesting bit of news.

"Love finds a way and laughs at locksmiths," quoted Sir Sam, who was in Toronto today.