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Lenine Plans To Overthrow The Bourgeoise By The Most Approved Bolshevik Methods

Sends Out Invitations to a Personally Supervised Congress of Extremists—They Show Whom He Considers His Friends in the World of Socialists—Names None in Germany—Picks American Socialists as Pretty Much After His Own Heart—Lenine's Call a Direct Threat.

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)
By Chester M. Wright.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Lenine is not satisfied with the proposed international Socialist congress called by Arthur Henderson, the British radical labor leader, and proposes to hold a personally supervised congress of extremists to plan the overthrow of the bourgeoisie by the most approved Bolshevik methods.

Lenine's invitations are valuable for one thing. They show whom Lenine considers his friends in the world of socialists. He names no friends in Germany, which will surprise many, but picks American socialists as pretty much after his own heart.

More than 50 per cent of the organizations invited to the Lenine congress will either have seats or be obliged to sit at the Henderson congress.

This world Bolshevik congress will be about the most direct declaration of war the Russian terrorists have yet made against the civilized world, regardless of their power to carry out what doubtless is their intended program.

A Direct Threat to all.

Lenine's call is a direct threat sent into the heart of every country with the apparent exception of Germany, an oversight which may be more apparent than real, in view of what is transpiring in that country.

Progress in Henderson's plan is slow. The date has been the subject of repeated postponement, the latest date being February 3. While some kind of a congress undoubtedly will be held, if only to save the reputations of the promoters, its chances of assuming any role of importance are decreasing daily.

The Germans, however, continue hopeful. Articles in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" express the German hope of a backdoor intrigue. The paper says:

"German Socialist leaders must not remain inactive. In the matter of foreign politics they have the power to gain the working masses in the enemy countries. They need not debase themselves in the presence of Clemenceau or Lloyd George to the extent of exaggerating German responsibility in the war. Humiliating declarations cannot be made at Berne as they will not be listened to. A Socialist conference, in fact, is perfectly competent to see in the war not the work of Germany alone, but the evil which is hereditary and international and is produced by political imperialism.

Confirms "Backdoor" Suspicion.

"If the international Socialist conference occupies itself with questions of the origin of the conflict it surely will not attempt to place all the responsibility on Germany, but it will make an impartial investigation. Upon this condition new Germany should have no fear of entirely disavowing the military chiefs, who, for strategical considerations, executed the march into Belgium, for nothing could better favor a reapprochment of the various peoples than such a declaration concerning the invasion of Belgium."

That Germany would try to use Henderson in a backdoor entry to the peace conference has been suggested in these dispatches before. This most recently newspaper utterance comes as a confirmation of those suspicions to a certain extent, and undoubtedly expresses a powerful German hope in that direction.

Secretary Frossard, of the French Socialist party, writing in "La Populaire," says:

"We do not admit that the Social Democrats of the Kaiser can be put out without having been heard. Accuse them if you like. It is likely that in such case they will not be alone in the position of the accused. What right have the Socialists of the Entente to excoriate them?"

Frossard also speaks of "victorious imperialists," and fears the threat of their military intervention against Socialist revolutions.

THE ROTARIANS FINISH WORK

Yesterday's Discussion Had to do With Civic Politics.

Halifax, Jan. 30—The Rotary convention finished its work with this afternoon's session. Governor Wigmore, M. P., of St. John, presiding. The chief topic was civic betterment. Speakers lamented the comparative lack of interest in city elections as compared with federal or provincial. The point was emphasized that civic accounts should be presented in such a style that everyone could understand them. Dr. Yeo, of Charlottetown, argued that too often this was not done. It was announced that the Halifax Rotary Club was arranging for a discussion of civic matters at every second weekly luncheon from now till election day, which comes on the last Wednesday in April. The hope is to awaken public interest and secure the return of a better type of men to city council and board of control. For six months Halifax has had no city council, all the aldermen except two having resigned as a protest at something the mayor said at a board of control meeting. In the forenoon the St. John and Charlottetown members were shown over the city, and at night those who remained in the city were guests of Halifax at a theatre party.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE

Washington Makes Known Formation of Peace Conference as Finally Formed.

Washington, Jan. 30—The state department today made public the personnel of the peace conference organization as provisionally chosen and now finally formed. Besides Georges Clemenceau, the French premier as president and Secretary Lansing, Premiers Lloyd George of Great Britain; Orlando, of Italy, and Saionji, of Japan, as vice-presidents, the members are:

Secretary, Generam M. Dutasta, France.

Secretaries—For the United States, Joseph C. Gerow, minister plenipotentiary; Leland Harrison, councillor of the embassy, and Colonel U. S. Grant III. For the British Empire, Lieut.-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, Herman Norman, counsillor of embassy, and Eric Phipps, first secretary of embassy. For France, M. P. Gauthier, minister plenipotentiary, and M. Debearn, secretary of embassy For Italy, Comte Aldrovandi, minister plenipotentiary; Marquis Charles Durazzo, counsellor of legation, and M. G. Brambilla, counsellor of legation. For Japan, Sadao Saburi, secretary at the ministry of foreign affairs.

Committee on verification of powers—Henry White, United States; Arthur J. Balfour, British Empire; Jules Cambon, France; Marquis Salvago Raggi, Italy, and K. Matsui, Japan.

Committee on Drafting — James Brown Scott, United States; Mr. Hurst, British Empire; M. Fromager, France; Ricci Busatti, Italy, and H. Nagoaka, Japan.

Berne Socialist and Labor Conference Will Meet Feb. 3rd

Berne, Jan. 30.—The international socialist and labor conference has been definitely called to meet here on February 3. Seven countries are already represented here by delegates, who discussed preliminaries for the conference at meetings on Tuesday. Among those present at Tuesday's meeting were Herman Muhlkenbuhr, Herman Mueller and Otto Welz, German majority socialists; Carl Kautsky, German minority socialist, and the French socialists Jouhaux and Demoulin.

During the discussions Camille Huysmans, the Belgian socialist, said the question of responsibility for the war inevitably would arise during the conference, and the majority of those present agreed with him. Herr Mueller said that Germany had no territorial aims regarding Lettish territory. Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish socialist leader, declared that small countries and neutrals could not be excluded from the work of forming a league of nations.

JAPANESE DELEGATES DENY STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO OKUMA

Declare as Absurd That the Cabinet Bases Its Policy on Okuma's Published Statement—Claim Japan Should Retain Islands Held by Navy.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The Japanese peace delegation today issued a formal denial to publications in Paris newspapers, based on an interview with Marquis Okuma, former premier, and purporting to give the Japanese peace policy. The denial terms the publications as "glaring impositions," and says that the use of Marquis Okuma's name was unwarranted. It is declared that the decision that the present Japanese cabinet bases its policy on Marquis Okuma's statement is absurd.

Marquis Okuma, in a statement published in the United States on last December 18, outlined his idea of Japan's peace terms. He said that Japan should approve all decisions reached by Great Britain, France and the United States concerning the future of Germany and Russia and territorial alterations in Europe and Africa. He said that the Samoan Islands should not be returned to Germany, nor should the Bismarck nor German New Guinea. Japan, the Marquis held, should retain the Marshall, Caroline and other islands occupied by the Japanese navy. Foreign interests in China should be based on the principle of the "open door" and equal opportunity. The statement published in the United States did not contain the assertion that the Japanese cabinet would base its policy on the ideas of Marquis Okuma.

PLANS FOR DISPOSAL OF GERMAN COLONIES AROUSES SEN. BORAH

Makes Vigorous Speech in U. S. Senate in Opposition to the Internationalization of Former German Colonies—Believes it Would Jeopardize Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Vigorous opposition to plans reported from Paris for the internationalization of former German colonies was voiced in the senate today by Senator Borah, of Idaho, Republican. The speaker said he was not in favor of the United States assuming any "obligation to control, govern or be responsible for any part of the German possessions."

Senator Borah said Australia, in demanding the German islands of the Pacific, had announced a Monroe Doctrine for Australia, and added:

"If we, as a member of a league, interfere with the Monroe Doctrine of Australia, or the Monroe Doctrine of Japan, or of some other nation, how long would it be before they would interfere with our Monroe doctrine?

The Idaho senator criticized reported private conferences between Colonel House and General Smuts regarding disposition of the German colonies, at which it was said an agreement had been reached to sustain the secret treaty between England and Japan for disposition of certain German possessions in the Pacific. Senator Borah said this was another exhibition of secret diplomacy, and declared that a league of nations, based on secret proceedings, would be an "infamous institution."

Senator King, of Utah, democrat, defended the action of the American commissioners in Holland private conferences, declaring such conferences were necessary to formulate views for presentation to the peace conference. All the meetings of the peace commissioners, he said, could not be heralded "from the house tops."

QUEBEC BUDGET SPEECH SHOWS THE FINANCES SATISFACTORY

The Treasury Shows a Surplus of Over $1,000,000—Total Ordinary Revenue for Present Fiscal Year Estimated at Over $10,000,000—Montreal Contributed Over Fifty-three Per Cent. of Revenue.

Quebec, Que., Jan. 30.—The budget speech, showing the financial situation and the operations of the province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending on June 30th, 1918, was delivered in the legislative assembly, today, by the provincial treasurer, the Hon. Walter Mitchell, and accounts for a new surplus of $1,509,558.28.

The treasurer pointed out that the estimates for the past year had anticipated an ordinary revenue of $9,560,164, and an ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of $9,497,212.60, which would have left an estimated surplus of $62,951.40, whereas the actual results of the year's operations were greatly in excess of these estimates, the ordinary revenue for the twelve months closed on the 30th June last, amounting to $13,806,390.97, and the ordinary expenditure to $11,423,497.73, which left a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure of $2,382,893.24. The extraordinary expenditure for the year, however, paid out of ordinary revenue was $248,334.96, which gives an actual surplus of ordinary revenues over both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of $2,134,558.28, from which was paid the sum of $625,000.00, being the balance of $1,000,000 subscribed to the Canadian Patriotic Fund leaving therefore a surplus of $1,509,558.28. The actual ordinary revenue was more than the estimates by $4,246,226.97, and the estimate of the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure was exceeded by $2,174,620.09.

(Continued on page 2)

FOUDATION PLANS FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS WILL NOT BE DISTINCTIVELY AMERICAN

Basic Plan Will Be That Framed by Lord Robert — Americans in Receptive Position and Will Accept What Seems Desirable—Universal Conference of All Nations Desiring to Participate in League Will be Final Act—Satisfactory Arrangements Reached Regarding German Colonies.

Paris, Jan. 30.—(By The Associated Press)—No distinctively American plan will be submitted initially to the committee of the peace conference appointed to work out the details of the constitution and the functions of the League of Nations, as had been suggested, it was learned today. The American representatives, it appears, believe it will be easier to secure the results desired by them, and insure the energetic promotion of an acceptable plan, if some other power than the United States stands sponsor for the scheme.

The American plan is to occupy a receptive position, favoring such portions of the different projects advanced as seems desirable, though it appears to be accepted that the basic plan will be that which was framed by Lord Robert, and is to be proposed by Premier Lloyd George.

An effort is in the making to hurry the consideration of the League of Nations plan of organization by the special committee of the conference but it is not expected that the committee will be ready to report at the next plenary session of the peace-making body.

Considering the League, Captain Andre Tardieu, of the French Peace Delegation, said the general aim of the peace conference was to establish a League. As the conference went on a number of questions would arise, and these would be solved in the same spirit as that underlying the League of Nations.

Captain Tardieu said, also, that the Peru-Chile contention over Tacna and Arica had not yet been officially brought to the attention of the conference. Concerning Poland, Captain Tardieu asserted that instructions to the commission, which is to visit that country, are being studied with a view of permitting the commission to leave for Poland in a few days. The commission is to make a report to the peace conference, which will have the final determination on the subject.

Satisfactory Arrangements.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Council, it is officially announced today, reached satisfactory provisional arrangements dealing with the German colonies and the occupied territories of Turkey in Asia. The council decided that the military representatives of the Allied powers at Versailles should meet and report on the most equitable distribution of the burden of supplying military forces for the purpose of maintaining order in Turkey, pending action by the conference regarding the government of Turkish territory.

Universal Conference.

Paris, Jan. 30.—(Havas)—A universal conference of all states desiring to participate in a League of Nations will be the final act in the formation of a League, Leon Bourgeois, the French authority on a League of Nations, declared today. This conference would be held after the peace conference had approved the scheme now being drafted by representatives of the great allied associations on a League of Nations. The universal conference will pass upon the admission of each state into the League, and enemy states will be eccepted on the same footing as others. The enemy states, however, Bourgeois said, must give proof that they no longer foster lust of conquest, and that they will "repay fully for the devastation and ruin they have caused."

W. C. FINDLAY SENT UP FOR TRIAL

Accused of Stealing 74 Cases of Government Owned Whiskey—Former Prohibition Commissioner.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 30.—W. C. Findlay, former provincial prohibition commissioner, will be committed for trial by Magistrate Shaw, according to the statement made by the Magistrate at the conclusion this afternoon of the second preliminary hearing of the charge against Findlay of stealing seventy-four cases of government owned whiskey. The magistrate stated that a prima facie case had been made out, but he would adjourn the case until next Tuesday, so that an extension of bail might be arranged.

Findlay was acquitted at a hearing on the same charge recently, but new proceedings were taken on the initiative of the attorney general.

TURKISH CABINET HAS RESIGNED

Constantinople, Jan. 30.—(Havas)—As a result of the protests of the Allied powers against the spoliation of Greeks and Armenians, the Turkish cabinet has resigned.

GENERAL STEELE DIED THURSDAY

London, Jan. 30.—General Sam Steele died at Putney today. He had been ill about two months, but the end came rather suddenly.

GO THE LIMIT WITH U. S. NAVY

Admiral Mayo Urges Naval Committee to Make Navy Expansion a Surety.

Washington, Jan. 30.—In urging immediate naval expansion today, before the House Naval Committee, which votes tomorrow on the administration's new building program, Admiral Mayo, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, said:

"The League of Nations is rapidly getting down to a sewing circle, with no means of enforcement, and no international police force. Now is the time to go the limit in expanding our navy."

PADEREWSKI ENTERS PROTEST

Doesn't Want Czecho-Slovaks to Invade Silesia.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 29.—Premier Paderewski, of Poland, according to a despatch from Cracow, has protested to the Czecho Slovak government against the invasion of Silesia by Czecho Slovak troops.

The Supreme Council of the Allied and Associated Powers, at its session Wednesday, heard representatives of Poland and Czecho Slovakia concerning the conflict between Polish and Czecho Slovak forces in Silesia, which is situated between the two countries.

WANTED HIS ASHES THROWN TO WINDS

Will of John Wadmar Filed in Toronto Thursday.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—John Waldemar, late consul general to Great Britain for Denmark, who died in London, England, on December 16, 1917, left an estate valued at $420,510. Of this $16,153 was in the Province of Ontario and consisted of shares in Brazilian Traction and shares in the Mexican Light and Power Company. He made his will on March 8, 1917, and added codicils on June 9 which were filed for probate here today. The will reads in part:

"I desire that my remains be cremated and that my ashes may be cast to the winds, and this without any religious service said over them.

"I desire that the oil painting representing myself as Danish vice-consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne shall be destroyed as soon as possible after my death."

JOS. CALLIAUX NOW ON TRIAL

Former Premier is Charged With Treasonable Dealings With the Enemy.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Joseph Caillaux, former premier, charged with treasonable dealings with the enemy, was brought today from prison to the Senate, where the special commission of the Senate, to which the case had been referred, proceeded to examine him. Three detectives guarded M. Caillaux, whose arrival passed almost unnoticed, the only spectators being five policemen standing in front of the Senate building.

BRAZIL WILL SUPPORT GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

This Applies to League of Nations and Other Questions of General Interest Which Brazil Has in Common With Other Nations—Will Ask Germany to Return $130,000,000.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Brazil will support Great Britain, the United States, and other leading powers in all matters brought before the peace conference, declared Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, head of the Brazilian delegation to the peace conference, to the Associated Press.

This applies to the League of Nations and other questions of general interest, which Brazil has in common with other nations.

Dr. Pessoa said his assurance applied particularly to the disposition of requisitioned German ships, of which Brazil holds forty three, and also to the question of indemnities for which Brazil will make a claim.

"Most of the questions which Brazil will submit to the conference," he added, "are absolutely insignificant as compared with the tremendous problems which the powers will have to solve. The most important Brazilian question is a request that Germany return $130,000,000 which we have deposited in German banks as a guarantee for loans, especially in France, England and Belgium."

Warns There Is No Occasion For Alarm

Archangel, Wednesday, Jan. 29.—The Northern Russian government, in a proclamation to the population, warns the people against any unnecessary alarm over the recent events which resulted in the evacuation of Shenkursk by American and Allied forces.

The proclamation says it was necessary to evacuate Shenkursk because of the small forces available for its defence, and also because of the exposed Allied position on this front. It declares that the northern Russian government is co-operating with the Allies to the fullest extent of its ability.

INTER-ALLIED FINANCIAL SOC.

Planned for the Liquidation of the Combined War Debt of the Allies.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The committee on fiscal legislation of the Chamber of Deputies heard the Minister of Finance, E. Klotz, on the proposal made several weeks ago by Deputy Jacques Sterns for an Inter-Allied Financial Society, for the Liquidation of the combined war debt of the Allies. M. Klotz had given the scheme thorough study, and said that the French government had been accorded the initiative at the peace conference in presenting a plan for the creation of a "financial section of the society of nations." The plan is to be examined by a financial committee which the conference has decided to appoint.

TRYING TO SOLVE BOOZE MYSTERY

Liquors to the Value of $150 Mysteriously Disappear from Freight Car En Route from Moncton to St. John.

Moncton, Jan. 30.—The C. G. R. police are engaged in trying to solve the mystery surrounding the disappearance from C. G. R. freight car, en route to St. John, of about $150,000 worth of contraband liquor, nearly two weeks ago. Inspectors under the Prohibition Act, seized about half a car load of liquor in Madawaska, and forwarded it to St. John in a box car in charge of two guards. It is now appears that when the car arrived at St. John a considerable quantity of the liquor was missing, and it was found that a hole had been cut in the bottom of the car, indicating the means by which the booze was extracted. The guards claim the cargo was intact when the car arrived at Moncton, and that the theft took place either in the Moncton yard or between this city and St John. The case has been placed in the hands of the C. G. R. police.

COAL RESTRICTION TO BE REMOVED

Washington, Jan. 30—An order removing all restrictions including price and zone regulations on anthracite coal, has been prepared by the fuel administration and awaits administrator Garfield's signature to make it effective. An official announcement is expected shortly.

BUENOS AIRES STRIKE EXPENSIVE

It Has Already Cost the Strikers in Loss of Wages Approximately $1,371,000

Buenos Aires, Jan. 30.—From January 1st to October 31, 1918, there were 157 strikes in Buenos Aires, twenty-five of which were general and twelve of which resulted in violence, according to a compilation of labor troubles made by La Razon. The strikes affected 61 trades and 121,400 employees and resulted in the loss of 450 working days for the workers affected.

The shortest strike, the compilation shows, was twelve hours in duration, and the longest lasted three months and nine days. Fifteen strikes lasted more than one month, and three more than three months.

La Razon estimates the wage loss to strikers as equivalent to the sum of $1,375,500.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

Paris, Jan. 30.—(By the Associated Press)—The War Council at a meeting today considered economic and financial questions, and the subject of raw materials. The sentiment was favorable to the relaxation of the blockade, so far as it concerned south-eastern Europe, including the Balkans and Austria-Hungary.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Leo. McGuire, injured Sunday at Sand Point, is steadily improving, and Harold Baxter, injured yesterday in a motor accident, was resting comfortably at the St. John Infirmary.

BRITISH CABINET DECIDES AGAINST INTERVENTION IN LABOR STRIKE

After Considerable Discussion it Was Agreed by the Ministers That Intervention in the Strike Would be Unusual as They Had Not Been Authorized by the Trades Unions.

London, Jan. 30.—The cabinet met today to discuss the labor troubles. It is understood that the ministers decided against intervention at present in the strikes, on the ground that they have not been authorized by the trade unionists and that, therefore, intervention would be unwise. It is the view of the ministers that the men, in the absence of the usual strike pay, are not likely long to keep up the movement, and that the government therefore should confine its action to preserving order.

At the meeting the ministers discussed a telegram, received from the provost of Glasgow, containing the request of the strikers for the government to intervene, and to secure for them a forty-hour week. Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal, on behalf of Premier Lloyd George, sent a reply to the provost declining to intervene.