

# The St. John Standard

VOL. X., NO. 253.

PAGES

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1919.

MILD WITH SHOWERS

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## Uncanny Swiftness Marks Hunger's Advance Throughout Russia, and Aids Bolsheviki

### Bolsheviki Position Strengthened by Building up the Red Army, 300,000 Strong, Well Equipped and Under Complete Discipline Because of High Wages and Assured Rations—Russian Economic Affairs Are the Same as Always—Progressive Starvation and Financial Ruin—Government Rationing System Broken Down Completely.

By Frederick Moore.  
(Copyright 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.)

Paris, Jan. 23.—Feeling that, unless the Russian situation is cleared up, or surrounded by safeguards, the business of the Peace Conference can never be satisfactorily concluded, certain statesmen caused this menacing problem to be taken up by the high representatives of the five powers, who on Monday formed themselves into a special committee of ten composed of the premiers and foreign ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy, President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the first two Japanese delegates, to decide upon a course of action before summoning another session of the International Conference.

President Wilson's desire to proceed with the formation of a league of nations had caused minor irritation and resentment, and, accordingly, he gave way to French opinion that the Russian situation should absorb the attention of this special self-appointed committee. It was generally recognized as essential that a definite decision must be reached, not only regarding proposed military intervention, but also regarding the representation of Russia at the conference. The five great powers, therefore, have concentrated their efforts upon obtaining enlightenment respecting the actual condition of Russian affairs by examining competent witnesses of high standing. Evidence from these, and other reliable sources, shows that though the Bolsheviki were losing power appreciably toward the end of the year—so much so that Lenin was reported to have proposed to the executive committee of the Soviet congress to surrender to the Allies forthwith, a proposal which was rejected—his power has been increased by the addition of certain elements which dislike foreign intervention in Russian affairs. Fear that intervention necessarily would be accompanied by a counter revolution, or even the restoration of monarchy, led the social revolutionists of the left, or minority socialists, and even a number of the co-operative unions, to declare that, in the event either of intervention or a counter revolution, they would support the Bolsheviki. The Bolsheviki

have further strengthened their position by building up the red army, which is now estimated to have enrolled 300,000 well equipped men under complete discipline, because of high wages and assured rations. This is Lenin's strong card against an uprising of his unarmed opponents. Withdrawal of the German armies, also has helped to buttress the position of Lenin by enabling the Bolsheviki to re-occupy a large part of the territory they surrendered at Brest Litovsk, while the German revolution, and the possible spread of revolution to other western countries, have greatly increased the self confidence of the Bolsheviki, and added greatly to their prestige in the eyes of the Russian people. The great powers have also to consider Russia's economic condition, which has been disastrously affected by the Bolsheviki policy of clinging to a "dictatorship of the proletariat," armed suppression of adversaries and occasional outbreaks of systematic terrorism. According to information before the conference, Russian economic affairs are always the same, namely, a record of progressive starvation and financial ruin. Chaos prevails. Supplies of coal, iron and foodstuffs from the Ukraine and the Urals have ceased. The government rationing system seems to have broken down utterly, except in Moscow, and a few other places. Petrograd, and Northern Russia, depend utterly upon their own resources for food. Trustworthy information gives the daily death rate in Petrograd from starvation as 1,000. This, and removals, have reduced the city's population in fourteen months by more than half. The transportation system is not far from absolute paralysis. The railways are out of repair, and there is a serious lack of fuel. Many manufacturing plants have closed, while the output of those factories still in operation is less than half of the pre-revolutionary standard. Government finances depend upon the printing press. It is estimated that there are 32,000 rubles in paper money in circulation, and the 1919 budget forecasts a deficit of 48,000,000 rubles to meet which there will be further issue of paper, all without substantial backing. Upon their accession to power (Continued on page 2)

## MONTREAL HAS BOLSHEVIKI

### Violent Demonstrations Staged at a Meeting of Trades and Labor Council.

Montreal, Jan. 23.—Violent Bolsheviki demonstrations were staged at a meeting here tonight of the Trades and Labor Council, called to consider the unemployment question. The moderate councils of President John T. Foster were set aside, and a resolution passed in favor of a 30-hour working week, so as to provide all round employment, and, if refused, to call a general strike. President Foster was jeered and insulted, though his original resolution, asking for inauguration of public works on a large scale, was also passed after the other. About 1,500 were present.

## HENLEY REGATTA

London, Jan. 23.—The Henley Regatta will be revived this year with a program including races open to services representing the Dominions and the Allies.

## GERMANS WOULD GAIN BY PUNISHMENT OF KAISER

### British Press Would Have Peace Conference Nominate International Court and Try Former Ruler as Law-breaker and Murderer.

London, Jan. 22.—The Westminster Gazette says that the peace conference itself has not yet reached the point of discussing the bringing to justice of the former emperor, but that a step in that direction has been taken by the presentation of the report of the French jurists upon the personal responsibility of the former ruler.

"A commission under the chairmanship of St. John MacDonnell is considering the same matter, but has not yet delivered its conclusions, which will also be placed before the peace conference," it adds.

The Daily Mail says that the emperor in his letter (in which he says "everything must be put to fire and sword; men, women and child-

## RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SOLDIERS

### Various Schemes Now Completed to Help the Soldiers After Demobilization.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 23.—The following has been received from overseas by cable by the Director of Public Information:

"The whole question of re-establishing Canadian troops in civil life, after demobilization, has been considered on the broadest and most humane lines and various schemes are now practically complete. Sir Edward Kenn, Minister of the Overseas Military Forces, personally has taken great interest in the matter, and lent his assistance and his power to those chiefly concerned.

A conference under the chairmanship of Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was called to consider the best means of dealing with the problem, and the bodies represented included the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, the Khaki University, the Canadian Chaplain Services, the Canada Y. M. C. A., and Dr. J. W. Robertson, C. M. G., whose services have been enlisted. The conference laid down a general policy of co-operation.

## HALIFAX HAS GAMBLING SHOPS

### French Sailor Assaulted in One Leads Police to the Resort—Arrests Made.

Halifax, Jan. 23.—With two badly swollen eyes and a battered face, a Frenchman walked into the police station, early this morning, and appealed to the police to arrest a number of men who had assaulted him while a poker game was in progress. The scene of the game was at a cafe on Hollis street. The police, along with their gunfire, entered the place in search of the assailants. Only a few men were in the place, at the time, and these were arrested. Albert Roy, who is suspected of having committed the assault, was among those arrested. The city detective learned that the game is operated by a man named Sampson, who reaps big profits from the "Kitty." Sampson has disappeared.

ren, and the aged must be slaughtered and no tree or house be left standing," contains his war crime. "It is perfectly with in the competence of the peace conference to nominate an international court and require the surrender of the ex-Kaiser by Holland, not on the ground that he is a German general or author of the war, but because he violated laws and committed murder," adds the Mail. "For this he must be held liable in his own person."

The Daily Chronicle says: "In the long run no nation stands to gain more by the punishment of the guilty than the Germans, since it is in Germany that the moral prestige of their methods was and is most deeply rooted."

## Holland Held Teuton Treasures, Why She Escaped Belgium's Fate

Amsterdam, Jan. 23.—Holland was not invaded like Belgium because it had been made a repository for private funds of both the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor, the Haagschepost revealed today. The newspaper said that \$5,000,000 of Wilhelm's and \$25,000,000 of Franz Joseph's were transferred from London to Dutch banks in July, 1914, at the request of the Kaiser. The transfer, as made by Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, the Kaiser's late brother-in-law, who returned from London on July 17, 1914, in time for the Kaiser to prepare to attack France and Belgium.

## MAGNANIMOUS SPIRIT SHOWN BY COUNCIL WITH RUSSIA

### Referred to as a Wise and High Minded Offer by London Press and One That Should Not be Rejected — Former Russian Premier, Deprecates Council's Decision Regarding Russia.

London, Jan. 23. (British Wireless Service).—There is no reason to suppose "that this wise and high minded offer will be rejected by any Russian government," says the Daily News, in commenting on the action of the supreme inter-Allied war council in asking representatives of all Russian governments to meet delegates of the Allied and associated powers for discussion of the Russian question.

"Whether the policy declared will work or not, least of all those who framed it, can feel completely confident. But, at any rate, if it does not work, the members of the conference will be free from self reproach, for they will feel sure that they have done everything that was possible to reach a settlement by agreement."

## NO REPLIES FROM RUSSIA ON SUPREME COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS

### From Rumors Heard by the Great Powers it Appears Evident That None of the Warring Factions Will Accept the Invitation to a Conference.

Paris, Jan. 23.—Whether the effort of the Great Powers to tranquilize Russia was to succeed or fail was still in the balance tonight. No reply had come from the Bolsheviki, or from any other faction, and as the wireless messages conveying the proposal of the Associated Powers was not sent until two o'clock this morning, some days may intervene before anything is known.

In the meantime prominent anti-Bolsheviki leaders in Paris are now clear on their course, and the first refusal was to succeed or fail was still in the balance tonight. No reply had come from the Bolsheviki, or from any other faction, and as the wireless messages conveying the proposal of the Associated Powers was not sent until two o'clock this morning, some days may intervene before anything is known.

The semi-official Temps also asserts that the Supreme Council's proposal "permit traitors, who withdrew from the war and formed the Bolsheviki government, to re-enter France, to be received on the same footing, and as the faithful."

The American and British delegates feel, however, that the proposal is the only course open, inasmuch as the Bolsheviki have a powerful army, in which discipline is being enforced. In view of this information one of the premiers pointed out today that the Bolsheviki could only be combated by a large number of Allied troops, which would have to be sent to the spot immediately, whereas none of the governments could ask people already weary by war to undertake another large military expedition.

## NO CHANCE OF SHELVEING QUESTIONS WHICH DELEGATES WANT DISCUSSED

### By Each Nation Submitting Its Views and Demands on Every Question to the Secretariat General There is No Chance for Business Lagging.

Paris, Jan. 23.—An interesting point in the procedure of the conference was outlined by Premier Clemenceau at the opening session on Saturday, when he declared that each nation should submit its views and demands on every question to the secretariat general. The secretary will organize this material and present it to the conference for discussion thus greatly

## BOLIVIA WANTS TACNA AND ARICA

### Peru Desires Same Provinces and Peace Conference Will be Asked to Settle Dispute.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The Bolivian minister today handed the French government a declaration regarding the representations Bolivia will make in order that the provinces of Tacna and Arica may be annexed to Bolivia. The Temps says that Peru and Bolivia both intended to raise before the Peace Conference their claims regarding Tacna and Arica.

## NORTHLAND REPORT ABOUT READY

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Judge Hodgins' report on his enquiry into the Northland charges has been completed and will probably be available for publication within a few days. It is expected to be in the hands of the acting Prime Minister tomorrow. The commissioner's finding will be published following the customary consideration by the government.

## NEW YORK ADOPTS PROHIB. MEASURE

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23.—After a debate lasting nearly five hours, which was preceded by a Republican caucus, in which it was made a party measure, a resolution to ratify the federal prohibition amendment was adopted by the assembly of the New York Legislature late today. Action on the resolution probably will be taken by the senate early this week.

## CANADIAN POLES JOIN PADEREWSKI

New York, Jan. 23.—Departure of the American transport Leviathan, which had been scheduled to sail tomorrow, was postponed until 11 a.m. tomorrow, on account of the heavy fog. Among her passengers are six hundred Poles, recruited in Canada, who are bound for Poland to join Paderewski's army.

## REAL GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY IS IN WORKERS' COUNCIL, AND CONSTITUTES BIG PROBLEM

### Their Future Activity One of the Many Serious Questions Now Confronting Present Leaders — Their Problem is Mainly That of the Future of the Workmen's Organizations—Tact and Courage Will be Needed to Deal With the Problem.

(By J. C. Segura.)  
Special Cable to Standard and New York Tribune.  
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Munich, Jan. 20.—(Delayed)—The future of the workmen's, soldiers' and peasants' councils in Germany constitutes one of the many serious problems confronting the German authorities. Demobilization meant the dissolution of many soldiers' councils, and as there are few peasant councils so far constituted, they mainly concern themselves with purely agricultural matters. The problem is really that of the future of the workmen's organizations.

The central provisional government and the various state governments have wisely concluded to leave the solution of the question to the regularly constituted governments which doubtless will be formed as a result of the national assembly elections. Tact and a certain amount of courage will be needed by any government which attempts to deal with the problem. It is easy to understand why the workers' councils are preparing to resist not only their dissolution, which probably will not be attempted, but even any curtailment of their powers and authority.

Real Government of Germany. The workers' councils are the real governors of Germany. The regulations which govern their constitution certainly declare that they are not in practice they are all-powerful. In Berlin the present majority Socialist government could not exist one hour without the authority and support of the Central Committee of Workers' Councils, and in the confederated states the councils themselves possess powers and influence equally great. I do not think any government, whether Socialist or Bourgeois, which is likely to be selected by the National Assembly, will dare try to dissolve the workers' councils. Any such attempt, besides irritating the rank and file of the moderate workmen, will provide the extremists with an excuse for disorder, which they will exploit to the fullest possible extent. The utmost any new government can hope to do in this matter will be to lessen the powers and curtail the activities of these councils.

Their Proper Functions. Professor Jassy, the Socialist Minister of Finance in Bavaria, is one of many with whom I have discussed this thorny problem. He thinks the workers' councils might usefully fill the functions of a subsidiary industrial parliament, and measures directly affecting the working classes, he thinks, might be submitted to the councils. He suggests that if any measure, before being submitted to parliament, be rejected by the workers' council, such action would mean dropping the measure by the government.

Less advanced politicians hope these organizations may limit themselves to matters of purely "traditional character." Every one realizes that, for good or evil, the workers' councils will continue to exist in Germany. Modelled along the Russian lines, their constitution has been modified to suit German needs. First the members "elected" themselves, but some protests on the subject having been raised, genuine elections have since taken place.

During my stay here and in Berlin I have attended meetings of various councils. The same paradox which strikes the observer in Germany as a whole is generally observable at these meetings, namely, the moderate people predominate and the extremists dominate.

Regulations of Councils. Among the regulations governing the constitution of these organizations is to be mentioned the following: The object of the workers' councils is to induce the masses of the proletariat to take an active part in politics; the workmen's council meetings should not imitate the parliamentary tricks and affectations of the bourgeoisie, but should work seriously for the common interest; at these meetings free expression must be allowed to the wishes, aspirations and aims of the working classes; together with the soldier and peasant councils, the workers' councils should lay the foundation of the new economic system and develop a new Socialist and democratic spirit; the workers' councils must occupy themselves seriously with combating the hoarding of foodstuffs and illicit trading; they have no executive authority but the right to place their claims before the state and municipal authorities.

The members of the councils, when attending these meetings, are paid 10 marks daily for loss of time and expenditures, which amounts to about 2,500,000 marks yearly in Bavaria. This, however, has been much criticized.

## BOLD ROBBERY OF FOX PELTS

### Pelts to the Value of \$4,500 Stolen from Salisbury Black Fox and Fur Co's Ranch.

Moncton, N.B., Jan. 23.—Chief of Police Rideout received a telephone message tonight from Salisbury to the effect that a bold robbery of fox pelts to the value of \$4,500, had been accomplished between six and eight o'clock this evening. Fifteen pelts valued at \$300 each were stolen from the Salisbury Black Fox and Fur Co. ranch, located in Albert County, across the river from Salisbury. Not only did the robbers steal the pelts, but attempted to set fire to the ranch building where the furs were stored. Thirty-three pelts were left behind by the thief or thieves. The caretaker, Mr. Horace Mitton, was at supper, only a few hundred yards away, at the time the robbery occurred, and returned in time to put the fire out and save the remaining pelts. The footprints of two men were discovered in the snow leading away from the building. Police are notified, and a close watch is being kept for the robbers.

## STORMING REBELS FROM AIRPLANES

Mexico City, Jan. 23.—General Candido Aguilar, chief of military operations in the Gulf region, is using airplanes with success in his campaign against the rebels, especially in the state of Vera Cruz. Not only are the aviators doing valuable reconnaissance work, but one recently dropped bombs on a party of bandits who believed themselves safely concealed on the top of a mountain near Orizaba.

## LONDON DIPLOMATS PUT FAITH IN REPORTED MONARCHIAL TRIUMPH

### Monarchist Party Has Been Rapidly Gaining Ground in Portugal, and Have Always Possessed the Advantage of Fighting for a Single Cause, While Republicans Contain as Many Policies as Adherents.

BY F. A. WRAY.  
(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard.)  
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London, Jan. 21.—Among diplomats here there seems a tendency and a readiness to put faith in the reported triumph of the monarchists in Portugal, despite the lack of official confirmation. It is a matter of general knowledge that the monarchists have been rapidly gaining ground in the past few months. They have always possessed the advantage of fighting for a single cause while the Republican party contains almost as many policies as adherents. Concello, who on his English mo-

ister of Finance in Bavaria, is one of many with whom I have discussed this thorny problem. He thinks the workers' councils might usefully fill the functions of a subsidiary industrial parliament, and measures directly affecting the working classes, he thinks, might be submitted to the councils. He suggests that if any measure, before being submitted to parliament, be rejected by the workers' council, such action would mean dropping the measure by the government.

Less advanced politicians hope these organizations may limit themselves to matters of purely "traditional character." Every one realizes that, for good or evil, the workers' councils will continue to exist in Germany. Modelled along the Russian lines, their constitution has been modified to suit German needs. First the members "elected" themselves, but some protests on the subject having been raised, genuine elections have since taken place.

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The members of the councils, when attending these meetings, are paid 10 marks daily for loss of time and expenditures, which amounts to about 2,500,000 marks yearly in Bavaria. This, however, has been much criticized.

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