

FUTURE RUSSIA TO HAVE NO CLASSES

Pure Social Democracy Is Ideal of Bolshevik Premier Nicolai Lenine.

COALITION PLAN DECIED

Capitalism Eventually to Be Wiped Out in General Leveling Process of Socialistic Regime—Peace Is Most Urgent Need.

(Continued From First Page.)

Lenine's colleagues. He rose to greet me. I should not have recognized the man I saw before me as Lenine from any picture I had seen of him. His face is heavily lined, there are deep furrows in his brow and his hair and beard are tinged with gray. Altogether he had the unkempt appearance of one who does not often submit to the ministrations of a barber.

The house in which he was living was within stone's throw of Nevsky Prospect and not 20 minutes' walk from the Winter palace where Kerensky was living. One entered a dark doorway on the street and ascended two flights of steps, so dark that one had to feel one's way and was constantly in fear of missing one's footing. During the hour I was there the doorbell of Lenine's apartment was rung at least a score of times.

I asked Lenine to tell me first why he was opposed to Kerensky. "Kerensky has not the revolutionary principles in his heart," he answered. "He seeks to become the dictator of Russia."

"Although the programmes of all the Social Democrats had been practically identical up to last May, no sooner had we succeeded in overthrowing the Duma government, under Milukov, the Cadets, than we found ourselves split. Bolsheviks and Mensheviks became enemies."

Kerensky Declared Fool. "I believe that Kerensky is absolutely dishonest. We have proof that he is energetic. See how he is always going from place to place. See how he harangues the multitude until he drops in his place from sheer exhaustion. He stakes his very life for his aims."

"But he is not a great statesman; he is not really a great man. He is not strong enough to be the leader of a revolution. He is, I regret to say, a mere plaything in the hands of his friends. Today he is in the hands of the liberals and tomorrow he will be in the hands of the reactionaries who instruct him."

"Today he is focusing all of his power, not for the suppression of the counter-revolutionaries, but to put down the Bolsheviks, and we should thank him for doing so, for he is giving the power into our hands."

"We, the Bolsheviks, demand that the revolution shall not yet be regarded as terminated. We want it to go on until all Russia has been democratized."

The next question came naturally to mind after Lenine made his last statement about the termination of the revolution, and I asked him the difference between the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. He replied:

Land Question Important. "The parties are split on the fundamental question: First, the agrarian question—division of the land; second, the attitude toward the bourgeoisie, and, third, ending the war."

"The division of the land among the peasants, the cutting up of the big estates of the crown and the church and of the aristocratic landed proprietors who acquired them, not by purchase but by grants from the Czar, and handing them over to the peasants without payment was the mutual programme of the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks before the revolution."

"Now we Bolsheviks claim that the land must be divided immediately and the rest, the division of other properties, will solve itself later. But the Mensheviks do not want this division to take place at once. They want to postpone it until after the war."

"Don't you see that if Kerensky carries out his programme the peasants may lose their land at the end of the time to strike is when the iron is hot. Possession is nine points of the law, and if the land once belongs to the masses, it would be very difficult to retake it. But, as it is, things are exactly as they were, and a successful revolution does not leave things as they were; it should not be required that people go on fighting for their rights."

I interrupted Lenine to ask: "Do you think it is possible to divide up the land in such a short space of time? Isn't it necessary first to create the machinery for doing it?"

No Machinery Needed. "No machinery is necessary for that," he replied. "In a Socialistic government there need be no machinery. All that is required is a decree of the government to send all the crown lands, the church lands and the lands belonging to the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie. Local authorities superintend the distribution."

"The army must be disbanded and sent home. The land will be divided so that each head of a family shall receive as much as he can cultivate without outside help. The landed proprietor of today will receive just as much as his peasant neighbor, and he will have to cultivate it or starve. It doesn't take a lot of machinery to do that."

Lenine was warning to his subject, and I thought it was a good time to interpellate him on the subject of the division of property other than land. "We believe in that, too," he said. "I do not know that this is just the time to do it, but the Bolsheviks want special commissions to control production, and we want to stop factory sabotage."

"Factory sabotage." What do you mean by that? I asked.

I mean that since the proclamation of the 10 per cent tax on the profits of production many factories have shut down, pretending they cannot get raw materials. We want a commission to find out if this is true.

Industrious to Have Chance. "Nothing has been changed in the economic conditions of Russia since the revolution. Kerensky has only succeeded in establishing a wheelbarrow. It is the programme of the Bolsheviks to confiscate properties, factories, lands, mineral resources, everything, and turn them over to the workers, share and share alike."

"Kerensky is of our opinion, too, but he cannot do anything because he is allied with the cadets."

"Manufacturers of products necessary for war are making huge profits; they are piling up tremendous tax burdens on the people. It is fair that the individual should profit when the whole country is being taxed to pay for the war?"

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"I do not believe that all men's incomes should be leveled. If, given the same amount of property or equal shares in a property, one man, by his industry, can make more than another, he is entitled to it, but he is entitled only to the profit of his own industry, not to that of others."

"In the industrial world the co-operative plan will be followed. Factories will be co-operatively owned and operated by the workers. Mines and perhaps the railroads will be owned and managed co-operatively. By this means it will be possible to have an almost unlimited industrial expansion in Russia and the vast natural resources of the country will be developed to their utmost."

"Russia will become the greatest nation among nations. Its power for action will be practically unlimited. All the peoples of the world will want to live under such an ideal democracy."

"Will it be a unified nation?" I asked. "Unified, yes," he replied, "because it will be united under a central government, but it will not be a single nation. It will be a federation of autonomous states. Each race will have autonomy of government and of culture."

"What is the first thing to be done?" I inquired. "The first thing is to stop the war. It may be necessary to overthrow Kerensky in order to do that."

He spoke slowly, hesitatingly, as though he were debating the question in his own mind. There was a brief interval of silence, as though he were waiting for me to say in and then, taking up the narrative again, he said:

"From the first day of the revolution we wanted to declare all the treaties made by the Czar's government void. We did not want to take the responsibility for the Czar's government's mistakes. At that time, too, Mensheviks were also opposed to war. Many of them were of our opinion, but Kerensky felt that he could not repudiate the treaties without hurting the cadets."

General Peace Wanted. "We do not want to make a separate peace with Germany. We want a general peace. It is our purpose to state clearly Russia's position to the entente. We shall tell them that we are at the end of our strength and we are letting the voice of our people decide the question of war or peace. They do not want to continue the war. They cannot continue it without bringing complete ruin to our country."

"We must bring pressure upon the entente to enter into peace negotiations before Russia has been depleted by rearmament. But Kerensky has fallen so under the spell of the bourgeoisie that he will hear of nothing but the demands of the cadets. He is in to all the demands of the cadets. He is in mortal fear of them."

Kerensky Is Blamed. "It is Kerensky who is to blame, for he listens to the advice of the capitalists and lets himself be persuaded by the cadets."

"When rioting took place in the cities the only people who tried to quell the riot were the police. They had machine guns hidden everywhere about the city, and the minute a bread riot would break out they turned these guns upon the people."

"And right at this critical moment the Czar's advisers closed the Duma. That gave the impulse which caused the revolution. Even the extreme right—the conservatives—were against the government at that moment, and the only opposers to the revolution were the police."

"The revolution quickly succeeded and suddenly the social democrats were at the power. At the moment they realized their power, at the same moment they awoke to the fact that there was an enormous split in their own ranks."

"Russia is divided into right and left—those who do not believe in social democracy and those who do."

"On the right are the cadets, bourgeois and imperialists, persons who formerly would not have spoken to each other, but who today go about arm in arm, conspiring for the return of absolutism."

"On the left are the peasants, the working people, the small tradesmen, and I tell you that no coalition cabinet can be formed between the bourgeois and those on the right and those on the left. The line of demarcation must be broken up, obliterated."

PLANS FOR DRIVE READY

TEAMS PREPARED FOR WEEK'S RELIEF CAMPAIGN.

Armenian Fund of \$75,000 Object; Help Needed at Headquarters at Portland Hotel.

One hundred women, girls and boys are needed today at the headquarters of the Portland division of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief in the Portland Hotel. They will be asked to fold pamphlets and letters and put them in envelopes relative to next week's drive for \$75,000 to help feed the starving millions in Armenia. If you can give the day, a half day or even a few hours the work will be appreciated.

The headquarters of the Portland committee are established in the Portland Hotel with the secretary, J. J. Hanks, in charge. Two telephones have been installed, Marshall 263 and Marshall 264. The headquarters will be open from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

General Wells Gilbert has secured A. Attley to serve as his aide during the drive. Mrs. Julius L. Louissou, colonel of the women's division, has for her captains: Mrs. Charles Scadding, Mrs. William C. Alvord, Mrs. Elaine E. Smith, Mrs. Ludwig Hirsch, Mrs. A. L. Fish, Mrs. C. B. Simmons, Mrs. Thomas Carrick Burke, Mrs. Robert Strong, Mrs. Jean Morrison and Mrs. Hugh McGuire. Assisting Mrs. Louissou as lieutenant is Mrs. Edmund C. Gillmer. James T. Douglass, colonel of the men's division, has organized his company commanders from among prominent organizations of business men as follows: T. M. C. A., L. C. Cunningham; Ad Club, E. E. Ratelle, Fred Sporer; Lieutenant: Irvington Club, Frank McCall; Rotary Club, E. L. Barnes; Progressive Business Men's Club, Edward W. Pringle; Business Men's Team, E. L. Devereaux; Knights of Columbus, Patrick Bacon, Mr. Cahalin, Lieutenant; captains for the Portland Ready Board team and the Multnomah Club team have not yet been chosen.

Mrs. Irene Daly will be in charge of a squad of young women who will be stationed in the buildings of the downtown district.

OPTION ON BIG MILL TAKEN

Purchase Price of Coeur d'Alene Plant to Be \$1,000,000.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—The St. Maries Lumber Company, operating a mill and camps on the St. Maries River, has taken an option on the plant of the Coeur d'Alene Lumber Company, on the shore of the lake near Coeur d'Alene, according to reports current today. The purchase price is said to be \$1,000,000, making the deal one of the largest in the Northwest in several years.

William Kroll, of Spokane, president of the St. Maries Lumber Company, with offices in the Realty block, said that negotiations were under way between his company and the Coeur d'Alene Company, but that there was nothing for publication.

WANTED

MACHINISTS AND TOOL MAKERS, Permanent Work, Good Working Conditions.

COIN MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

TIME LIMIT FIXED FOR FOOD LICENSE

Bakery Products and Green Coffee Dealers Must Apply by February 4.

PRESIDENT SERVES NOTICE

New Proclamation Affects Many Minor Establishments Hereafter Untouched by Regulation of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Licensing regulations as applied to bakers were extended by President Wilson in a proclamation tonight. Bakers of hotels, restaurants and clubs which do their own baking, to include thousands of small home bread and rolls in bakeries of every kind, including cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry and other bakery products.

At the same time the President put under license all importers and distributors of green coffee to prevent speculative prices in the coffee market.

All licenses must be obtained by February 4, when the new regulations become effective.

Bakers already under license are those who use not less than 10 barrels of flour a month. Hereafter the limit will be placed at three barrels.

Flour Regulations Issued. A new set of baking regulations, issued by the food administration, accompanies the proclamation, limits the amount of flour bakers may purchase, and prescribes other changes in bakers' practices.

Bakers of bread and rolls will be limited in their wheat flour purchases to 30 per cent of their requirements up to July 31 and bakers of other products, including crackers, biscuits, cakes, cookies, fried cakes, pastry and sweet yeast doughs, to 70 per cent for the same period.

After February 1 bakers of breads and rolls must use 5 per cent of wheat flour substitutes and the amount must be increased until they are using 20 per cent. Flour substitutes, however, are not required to use substitutes, but are urged to do so.

Sugar Allowance Increased. An increase in the amount of sugar permitted in bread manufacture is also provided. The new regulations are changed to permit the use of milk in any form and quantity, provided that bread taking milk is not sold at a higher price than that containing none.

Bakers are urged not to increase their consumption of cane and beet sugar.

Bakers of bread and rolls are permitted to apply the name "Victory Bread" to their product when it contains a 20 per cent substitution of wheat flour and bakers of other products may use the name when one-third of their content consists of wheat flour substitutes.

No Limit to Substitutes. A statement given out with the new regulations points out that the "food administration" will impose no restrictions on the amount of wheat flour substitutes a baker may use and all bakers are urged to employ as much substitution as they can.

Baker of products other than bread and rolls, although their purchases of wheat flour will be reduced to 30 per cent of their requirements, will not be required to cut their sales, and food administration officials look for them to keep their output up to normal by a use of the substitute flour.

The list of wheat flour substitutes that may be used by bakers, as listed in the new regulations, are bran, shorts and middings, corn flour, corn meal, edible cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, millet flour and similar flours and meals, bean meal, peanut meal, cassava, Taro and banana flours.

Graham and Whole Wheat Classified. Bread made of graham or whole wheat flour will be regarded as bread made with substitute flour.

If potatoes are used as wheat flour substitutes, four pounds must be used where one of some other substitute is required because of the high percentage of water in potatoes.

Bakers are urged to purchase substitutes in their own communities wherever possible.

DECEMBER FOOD COST UP

Official Report Shows Continued Advance in Prices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Retail prices of food regained in December the 1 per cent decrease which in November caused householders to hope that the time of deliverance from the high cost of living was at hand.

Of 27 articles for which prices are received by the bureau of labor statistics, 15 were more costly in December than in the preceding month, three remained the same and eight dropped slightly.

Eggs showed the greatest increase, 9 per cent, butter and hens advancing 3 per cent each. Onions showed the greatest decrease, 14 per cent, bread, potatoes, sugar, and pork, flour and prunes being other foods selling at lower prices.

In the year from December, 1916, to December, 1917, prices of food as a whole advanced 24 per cent. Potatoes and onions were the only articles showing a decline.

Interpreted in dollars, the food that cost \$1 in 1916 cost \$1.24 in 1917. The same food could be bought for 72 cents in 1907.

FARM HELP IS ASSURED

PRESIDENT TO ASK DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION BE GIVEN.

Furloughs Also at Planting and Harvest Seasons for Men in Service Is Administration's Plan.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31.—It is the desire of the Administration that farmers "essential to the continued and undiminished operation of farms" may be given deferred classification in the draft and that furloughs may be granted at planting and harvest seasons to those already in service, according to a letter received by Governor

Capper today from President Wilson. The Governor had written the President urging the furloughing of skilled farmers at harvest time.

President Wilson wrote in reply: "Under the new selective service regulations under which the present classification of registrants is now proceeding in very specific terms in those regulations it is provided that skilled farm laborers essential to the continued and undiminished operation of farms shall be deferred in class two. It is our present hope and belief that we shall be able to raise all the forces in immediate prospect without invading any deferred class and, therefore, we can assume, I think, that future drafts will not interfere with our supply of skilled farm labor."

It also had very prominently in mind the advisability of furloughing selected men during planting and harvesting time and to this end the War Department has asked of Congress authority to grant such furloughs without pay whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War the military situation justifies such a step.

"I take it that what I have said is precisely responsive to what you have in mind and I hope and believe that the various selection boards composed of men of your choice will exercise the authority to defer skilled farm labor in such a way as to meet the situation you present in the deferred class which we met under our present circumstances."

HOUSING PROBLEM NEAR

PORTLAND TO FACE SERIOUS SITUATION SOON, DECLARED.

Building Inspector Plummer Says Shortage of Houses in City to Exist Soon.

It is time for Portland to awaken to the housing problem, which threatens to become serious in the near future, according to City Building Inspector Plummer. He is preparing a report on the subject and will urge the Chamber of Commerce and the organizations to give the subject some thought.

Mr. Plummer reports that a few months ago investigation showed that there were 1800 vacant houses in Portland. Investigations show that now there are fewer than 500 such places. With the growth of industries the city is filling up rapidly, he reports, and it is but a matter of a short time before houses will be at a premium.

He says the reports of the city water bureau, including the fact that the 1500 vacant houses were reported until January 1 more than 1000 more water services were turned on than were turned off, indicate, therefore, an increase of 1000 homes occupied. The reports of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company show that houses are being filled up at the rate of 25 or 30 a day, that number of connections being made by the company.

Mr. Plummer says it is but a matter of time before people coming here will be unable to find places to live. This is the case in many other cities. Elsewhere, he says, the problem of furnishing additional places for residences for working people is being turned off rapidly, he reports, and it is an energetic way by civic organizations.

NEW RULES ARE DISCUSSED Polk County Food Administrator Confers With Business Men.

DALLAS, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—M. B. Pittman, county food administrator, today called together the retail grocers, warehouse and flour mill men for a conference to outline the new rules governing the sale of food-stuffs.

Many local problems were considered and the discussion was of general interest to the business community. The rules are to be called from time to time for further discussions, that no injustice may be done through the enforcement of the rules of the Food Administration.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER OUT Lew E. Smith, Deschutes Official, Resigns His Office.

BEND, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—Lew E. Smith, of Redmond, appointed Commissioner of Deschutes County by Governor Withycombe on its formation in December, 1916, yesterday resigned. Clarence H. Miller, of Redmond, was appointed to succeed Mr. Smith.

Mr. Miller was born in Columbus, Ind., in 1871, and has lived in Redmond for many years. He is the manager of the Deschutes Mutual Telephone Company. Mr. Smith resigned in order to devote more time to his personal business.

JANUARY WEDDINGS 163 Vancouver Marriage License Record Steadily Increasing.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—January was not such a bad month for marriage licenses, considering the great record established in December. There were 163 couples in January, 1918, while there were only 123 in 1917, and 94 in 1916. There has been a steady increase for January for the past three years.

This being the coldest day of the winter so far did not deter five couples from coming here to be married.

KLAMATH TEACHER IS DEAD Miss Bessie Applegate Victim of Pneumonia in California.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—News was received here this morning of the death at Pasadena, Cal., last night of Miss Bessie Applegate as a result of pneumonia. Miss Applegate was born and spent the most of her life in Klamath County, and for many years one of the most popular teachers ever identified with the Klamath County High School.

She was 37 years old, and a daughter

Victrola Records "Over There" American Quartet. "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia" By Alma Gluck and Chorus. "Long, Long Trail" By John McCormack.

Come Early If You Want One, As Our Supply Is Limited. VICTROLAS AND RECORDS. G.F. JOHNSON Piano Co. 140 Sixth Street, Near Morrison. MEHLIN-PACKARD-BOND PIANOS. WHITE-MIGNON PLAYERS.

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It Entitles You to 20 EXTRA Stamps Today & Tomorrow

GENUINE HORSE-HIDE STROPS AT

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When under present conditions you can buy a genuine horsehide (Shell) strop for \$2, you have found a bargain. We are featuring our best strops at \$2.25 to \$1.50 today and tomorrow.... \$2

Now is the time to plant

SWEET PEAS

We have a complete assortment of C. C. Morse & Company's Flower and Garden Seeds.

ELECTRIC TABLE LAMPS Mahogany base and stand, with silk shades of assorted colors. At Very Special Price \$2.98

Nickel-plated Serving Tray for..... 49c

\$1.50 Hair Brush, solid back, 11 rows bristles..... 89c

10c Almond Oil Soap..... 25c

10c Jergen's Rose Glycerine Soap..... 25c

One case 20-Mule-Team Borax Soap—100 bars.... \$6

\$2.00 Pyralin Ivory Hair Brush, 11 rows of bristles, \$1.49

Geisha Scalp Cleaner..... 10c

One case Ivory Soap—100 bars..... \$5.45

25c Colgate's Dental Ribbon..... 23c

50c Java Riz Powder..... 89c

25c Listerine Antiseptic Tooth Powder—3 for 65c

35c bar Mt. Hood Castle Soap..... 26c

4711 Eau de Cologne Bath Soap..... 25c

50c Pepsodent..... 45c

50c Cameline..... 40c

Princess Cream, 50c, 75c, \$1

25c Cuticura Soap..... 18c

25c Woodbury's Soap..... 22c

Cucumber and Elderflower Cream at 50c and 75c.

10c One case Ivory Soap—100 bars..... \$5.45

25c Colgate's Dental Ribbon..... 23c

50c Java Riz Powder..... 89c

25c Listerine Antiseptic Tooth Powder—3 for 65c

Bring This Coupon

AND GET 20-Extra-20 "S. & H." Trading Stamps on your first \$1 cash purchase and double on the balance. Good on first floor and in basement today and Saturday, February 1 and 2.

RUBBER GOODS FLANNEL WATER BOTTLE COVER FREE

With each Hot-Water Bottle or Combination at \$1.50 and over.

3-quart red molded Fountain Syringe, 1-year guarantee—special..... 98c

25c Rubber Gloves—19c to close at.....

ONE CAKE CREME OIL SOAP FREE with every purchase of three cakes for 25c.

Good quality, flexible steel

NAIL FILE six inches long. Reg. 25c value—now..... 15c

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You own an automobile—it needs refinishing. Why not do the work yourself—now—and cut the cost?

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Auto Enamels are easily applied and their Auto Top Dressing gives a finish as good as new.

Woodard Clark & Co. Always "S. & H." Stamp First Three Floors

are coming in very slowly, according to Mrs. C. P. Niswonger, in charge of the campaign. The sum of \$500 is to be raised in the county, but only \$150.75 has yet been subscribed.

GAME LAWS VIOLATED California Streams Alive With Trout, Which Must Not Be Caught.

EUREKA, Cal., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—With local streams fairly alive with half-pound or heavier young steelhead

salmon, citizens of the county are stirred today over the arrest of Uly Evans and H. H. Kerchval, both prominent citizens, for alleged violation of the game laws.

The men, with hundreds of others, have been fishing in local streams and declared that they were generally understood that the law regarding the taking of young steelhead salmon with rod and line at this time of year would be enforced. The supply of this fish in neighboring streams is greater than for years and a movement is on foot to have officials wink at the catching of this cheap fish food during the present time.