

tion of man by man and of establishing Socialism, under which there will be no division of society, into classes, nor any power of state.

This is a frank declaration that their object is to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under this term they include only those who work with their hands, all other classes are absolutely excluded from participation in the government. The farmer who employs even one man in order to make profit out of his work is looked upon as belonging to the capitalist class and is excluded. It is simply the old autocracy inverted—it was a government by bureaucrats, it is now a government by a different class. It denies the fundamental principle of democracy that every citizen is entitled to a voice in the government of his country. They have confiscated all the land, without compensation, and turned it over to the workingmen and tillers of the soil, each man being limited to the area he could actually work. They confiscated all furniture, agricultural implements and farm stock. They took all factories out of the hands of their owners and turned them over to the workmen and soldiers. They repudiated the national debt, due not only foreign powers but even loans made by their own people. They do not believe in capital, and so do not recognize obligations to any person who has loaned money to their government. If they had a victory loan in Russia even the holders of these bonds would find the debt repudiated.

Mr. Speaker, it will be of interest to the people of Canada to know that one of their first acts was the establishment of compulsory military service throughout the whole of the Russian Empire. They established universal, obligatory, military service and they say that the honourable privilege of defending the revolution is reserved for the toilers while upon the non-working elements other military duties are imposed. They impose compulsory military service and the only men who are permitted to bear arms are the workers while the others must perform other military service. They also established obligatory labour service. You may say there is something to be said in favour of that. They suppressed, and took over, the whole of the press of the country.

Some hon. MEMBERS Oh, oh.

Mr. ROWELL: My hon. friends seem to be very anxious to get the press. Evidently they have not received as much support from the press as they desire. But, Mr. Speaker, it is hardly necessary to go

farther to point out the character of the Government which has been established and the principles upon which it is based. They have abolished all private ownership of property. They have abolished the right of a man to own his own home, the home is the basis upon which our Anglo-Saxon civilization rests. What is much more serious is that they have treated woman as a chattel. They have permitted divorce on any terms; a man can turn away his wife for any reason and for no reason, and power has been officially granted to the local Soviets to deal with the relations of the sexes. In many of the Soviets in Russia and some in Siberia they have nationalized woman and she is the common property of any man, or men who wish to take advantage of this provision of the law. It is this uprooting of civilization, this desecration and defilement of womanhood, this confiscation of property that is developing in Russia to-day.

If the Russian people wish that form of government in preference to the old autocracy and if they confine their operations to the limits of their own territory possibly it would not be open to us to object. But they do not confine their operations to their own country. They boldly proclaim that the faith they are preaching must prevail throughout the world. They are seeking to spread this propaganda among all the nations of the world and they boldly tell us that the time will come when Bolshevism will be universally accepted. That is the gravest menace to the world's peace and ordered civilization that we face to-day.

Undoubtedly this is one of the reasons why it is most important to expedite the closing of the Peace Conference, in order that there may be an established government in Germany with which to conclude peace and in order that there may be a government in Germany, after peace is concluded, that may combat Bolshevism. If the dykes between Germany and Russia are broken down, if Bolshevism spreads through Germany it may sweep through Europe as the Tartars overran Europe in the Middle Ages. Who knows whether it will stop there or whether it will not cross the Atlantic? That is one of the gravest problems which the Peace Conference must face. It is to be earnestly hoped that some solution will be found at the Peace Conference which will avert this menace to our humanity.

One word more and I shall conclude. It was my privilege last summer to visit