

Bolshevism Still Rages Throughout Canada

INDIAN PROBLEMS AND MR. GHANDI

An intensely interesting summary and diagnosis of the state of affairs in India is one of the features of the number of The Round Table. The author traces the reasons for what he terms "the political peace of stagnation," and notes that certain provinces "were never easy" under the attempted control of Ghandi. We give a short quotation which suggests the present conditions:

The most vocal element in India today is the Congress party. The Government of India, and the Provincial Governments for the most part, between the sessions of the Legislature go into sequestration cold storage. There is no campaign of Ministers to keep the country in touch with their thoughts, actions and policies; there is no Ministerial Press; the people see very little of what Government are doing beyond a routine administration which is chiefly associated with higher taxation, and know nothing whatever of what they are thinking. Lord Reading is to inaugurate the next session of the Imperial Legislature; but meantime Government is, in Sam Weller's phrase, dumb as a drum with a hole in it. The members of the Legislature, where they are not busy on the innumerable committee which are perambulating India, show no anxiety to meet their constituents and educate them in the work of the Councils, yet they must educate the voters or perish politically at the next elections. The non-

STATE SOCIALISM AND CHARACTER

That Doles in England have Demoralized Nation is the Opinion of Fabian Socialists.

An important article by Mr. J. A. R. Marriott on "Public Assistance and National Decay" in the new number deals with the vexed question of "doles," and has for its text a work by Mr. Lothrop Stoddard, "The Revolt Against Civilization." Mr. Marriott quotes the results of "intelligence tests" taken in the United States, and applies the moral to England also, and proceeds then to his main thesis with a secondary text—social legislation in this country. "The expenditure on Poor Relief in 1871-2 was very little over \$25,000,000," he says; "it is now approaching \$150,000,000." Other figures are dissected, and the outcome is a total of \$665,000,000 "as the contribution from taxes and rates to the various forms of public assistance."

An uncomfortable question almost inevitably suggests itself. On the one hand, we have Mr. Stoddard pointing to unmistakable signs of racial degeneracy; on the other hand, we have an appalling annual expenditure on various forms of public assistance, some of which, notably the expenditure on public education, ought, in the course of a half-century, to have produced measurable results in regard to mental intelligence, while others ought to have produced by now, if not a marked improvement in the physique of the race at least a slowing down in the process of degeneration. The question which it is difficult to evade may be formulated as follows: Is there any logical connection between intellectual degeneration and the rapid growth of expenditure on public assistance? In other words, is Social Reform enervating the intellectual equipment of the people for whose benefit it is ostensibly promoted? It is easy to formulate the question; it is impossible dogmatically to answer it. Other questions may, however, be pressed home. We have now had nearly 30 years of Social Reform, and half as many of legislative and administrative projects which are really based upon the principle of State Socialism. Are we, as a nation, better or happier or wealthier by reason of all this public assistance? In particular, are the poorer classes more contented or less? Are the actual recipients of public assistance really benefited thereby?

EDUCATION OF WORKERS IS A NECESSITY

With a complacency that would be simply humorous were the consequences not so likely to be serious we have all gone to sleep again like the fat boy in "Pickwick," and the merry "reds" are once again at liberty to re-organize their forces unmoled for another assault on the social and industrial conditions under which we live and, as at present constituted, must continue to live.

Undeterred by the catastrophe of Winnipeg, which sounded the death knell of Direct Action in Canada, Lenine and Trotsky, secure in the land they have brought to starvation and slavery ordained that in Canada a new propaganda should be initiated—and taking a pointer from Germany's war tactics, prepared a scheme of "infiltration" of the Trades Unions. That scheme is in silent operation today and every Trade Unionist Leader is feeling the effect of the insidious efforts to drive him from office. This statement will probably be denied by the Trade Unionist leaders, not because they will deny that they have been conscious of hostility in increasing measure but because they do not know that the hostility is constant, determined and directed by the Russian autocrats who have proved themselves masters of every country where the workers are suffering from social injustice.

And Canada today is a ripe field for their propaganda. "Why," says the ordinary man in the street, "Why Canada is sadder than any other country in the world. Capital and Labor are getting together—there is no unrest and we are cutting expenses in the Militia, the Navy and the Mounted Police because the threat of Bolshevism is dead."

To which the man who has marked the signs of the times will say "Maybe," and the man who has studied human nature and read history will say "Listen."

Now in this series of articles I am holding no briefs for Capital, Labor, or class or creed. We are all equally guilty that we have let Canada get into the mess she is in, and those who do not endeavour to find some way out are the most to be blamed. I do not say that I am showing the way out—I only claim that I am trying to do so, and I am going at the outset to say that I am convinced from observation, information and study THAT BOLSHEVISM IS NOT DEAD IN CANADA BUT IS GROWING AT A GREATER RATE THAN IT HAS EVER ATTAINED BEFORE, and that unchecked by an educational campaign that will teach the people the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, THERE WILL BE A BOLSHEVIST PARTY IN CONTROL OF THE LABOR UNIONS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS.

When a prominent member of the late Government, a Cabinet minister, was warned that there was going to be a revolutionary movement in the West and that the centre would be Winnipeg, he replied, "Nonsense, good Canadians don't do that sort of thing."

He was right in one way and wrong in several. He forgot that the leaders of the Red movement were with few exceptions not Canadians and that the bulk of the rank and file were aliens from countries then at war with the allies. To that extent he was justified in dissociating good Canadians from the uprising.

But he also failed to realize that the prohibitory laws imposed on Canada by the activities of a minority of "uplifters" had turned thousands of good Canadians into men with a deep contempt for the law—which they saw ignored by the favoured—and imposed by the help of "spotters" and pimps taken from the ranks of the criminal classes and recruited from the jails.

And in the ranks of the Winnipeg rioters were hundreds of "good Canadians" who, under reasonable and fairly administered laws would have no more thought of throwing stones at their fellow-men than they would have murdered their mothers.

And of such is the kingdom of Bolshevism.

During the war we were told repeatedly in the press, from the pulpit, and by nearly every prominent man and woman that the conflict would make for a better world and that the men who had faced death would see to it that in the future a wider and more generous outlook on the problems of life would prevail. We were led to believe, those of us who had not studied history nor realized that mankind is in grain as it was a thousand years ago, that mutual forbearance, mutual assistance, and a general desire for the good of the community would result from the organized training which made the Canadian Corps an outstanding unit in the allied army.

The net result of all this well meant talk has been that labor has lost more time, capital has been more idle and enterprise has been more crippled each succeeding year since the armistice was signed. And this in a country where but three years ago the Prohibitionists were pointing with pride to the alleged fact that tradesmen were never as prosperous and that hitherto bad payers were switching their money from the "saloons" to the baker, butcher and drygoods merchant.

The actual fact was that money was then plentiful and that much that may possibly have gone to buy beer or whiskey was being spent, and spent even more recklessly in buying expensive luxuries which are today being sold for next to nothing through the "Articles for Sale" columns of the daily papers.

We were begged and implored by the "uplifters" to sacrifice our personal liberty, our right to live our lives in our own way with due regard to the rights of others, for the sake of "the boy," and the "other fellow," which was an euphonious term for the confirmed drunkard. Impassioned men and semi-hysterical women appeared on public platforms and displayed a boy—sometimes enraptured in the Union Jack—and besought us to save him from the "drink demon."

We made the sacrifice—many in good faith—some with little hope, a few with a pretty clear conception of the logical outcome. And the logical outcome is with us today. NEVER IN THE

NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY SUGGESTED

Wider Publicity and Co-operation with Great Britain Required—Experimental Farms for Training Purposes.

The appointment of a separate ministry for the Department of Immigration and Colonization; wider publicity to attract desirable immigrants to Canada; and Government acceptance of the offer of the British Government as outlined in the Empire Settlement Act of 1922 calling for joint action in securing settlers from the British Isles were among the measures urged upon Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, by representatives of the transportation interests. Mr. Stewart intimated that the proposals would be thoroughly studied, and the representatives of the transportation interests recalled to Ottawa in the near future when a definite statement would be made. Among the interests represented at the meeting were the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railways and Steamships, Cunard Line, White Star Dominion Line, the Anchor Denaldson Line and the Canadian Colonization Association.

Col. J. S. Dennis, in a statement on behalf of the transportation interests made reference to the need of immigrants, the national debt, the railway mileage, and the large acreage of unutilized land especially in the West. Immigration during the first eight months of the current year, he said, was 35 per cent. below that for 1921. The steamship companies had provided greatly increased equipment for handling immigrants, much of which was now lying idle.

The immediate amendment of the present regulation relative to the continuous passage clause was recommended in order to permit the entry of desirable colonists from Europe.

Other proposals included the utilization of Dominion Experimental Farms for the training of young men and women from Great Britain, financial aid in becoming agricultural colonists, and the widest possible extension of child immigration. The possibility of securing suitable settlers from United States was advanced with the suggestion that such a campaign should be backed up by an active publicity campaign and a thorough organization.

Respecting immigration from European countries generally it was stated that in Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Italy a desirable class of colonist could be obtained, and a recommendation was made that assistance be given representatives of these countries which may come here to study conditions.

A further recommendation was that the system of examination at Canadian ports should be reverted to, instead of the system of examination in Europe now in force. The opinion was also expressed that, unless an aggressive policy was adopted, immigration during the coming year would be more disappointing than that of the present year.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

One century and a half ago Adam Smith wrote in his "Wealth of Nations" these words: "It appears evidently from experience that a man is of all sorts of luggage the most difficult to be transported." Now Adam Smith was historian enough to know that from the earliest times there had been great movements of peoples from Asia into Europe, that companies of British adventurers had penetrated into every sea, that across the Atlantic Britain had founded a great colonial empire which she was about to lose (that too he clearly fore saw), and that to the shores of England has come successive waves of aliens: Jews and Lombards, Flemings, Palatinates, and Huguenots. But it was not of such group movements he was thinking, where the inducement to move was tribal conquest, mercantile profit or the escape from religious oppression. He was thinking rather of the movement of the individual worker within a single country for the purpose of improving the economic lot of himself and his family; and this movement was in his day for various reasons greatly restricted. This individual or family movement based on economic motives is the subject matter of the problem we call Emigration or Immigration, according to the point of view. It has its pale original in the land itself between 1770 and 1850, when the centre of gravity shifted painfully from the agricultural South to the industrial Midlands and North. This period of English History was of astounding wealth for the few and great travail for the many. It was a period too when the shifting of a population enjoying one standard of life was complicated by the simultaneous intrusion of a people with another and a lower standard, namely the Irish peasantry whom centuries of misgovernment had brought to a tragic pass. Then came the unwelcome birth of many of our great modern problems, periodic unemployment, industrial slums and the spectre of a surplus population. But as the 19th century wore on the situation eased; and by the turn of it what had seemed to be the insoluble problem of a permanent surplus turned out to be in fact a question of the redistribution of population between South and North. In spite of the forebodings of Malthus the population did not cease to grow, 6 1/2 millions for England and Wales in 1790, 9 millions in 1800, 18 millions in 1850, to be doubled again to 36 millions in 1911; and all the time the standard of comfort improved. What made this possible? Only the opening up of the New World: with the materials and markets it supplied for British manufacturers and the new homes which it provided for the Irish and for not a few from England and Scotland as well. Throughout the whole of that 19th century in which Adam Smith wrote, the total movement of people from Europe was less than that which took place in a single year at the end of the 19th century. In our days this movement has swelled into a flood the like of which the world has never seen. To quote a modern writer: "It is a vast procession of varied humanity. In tongue it is polyglot; in dress all climes from pole to pole are indicated, and all religions and beliefs enlist their followers. There is no age limit, for old and young travel side by side for ever moving, always in the same direction, this marching army comes out of the shadow, converges to natural points of distribution, moves along the great international highways and its vanguards disappear, absorbed where it finds a resting place." (Wheighly; Problems of the Immigrant page 2.)

The war brought this traffic momentarily to an end, but it threatens to resume on a scale even greater than formerly; and before we are in the thick of it, perhaps aiding it, perhaps restraining it, it surely behoves us to take stock of experience of a century. There are those to whom history is tiresome, but I cannot profess to belong to that school of theorists who are able from the seclusion of an inner chamber to begot a policy by speculation out of nothing.

Why then have people emigrated in the past, what has made the flow large or small, and what has determined its distinction? Undoubtedly a profound upheaval in thought or conditions of life created by a desire to move. But the desire is useless unless it is accompanied by the means. Compare the German with the Russian.

RUSSIA IS ARMED FOR DEFENCE ONLY

Radek, Bolshevik Leader Says Danger in Western Europe Lead by France.

Why the Russian Red Army is kept at the highest possible point of efficiency is told by Karl Radek, a Bolshevik propagandist well known throughout Europe. According to him, those who fear Russian aggression are wrong in their views, and he asks us to believe that the Soviets are armed against the threat of Western Europe, led by bloodthirsty France. Instead of there being an agreement between Germany and Russia, the real danger, says Mr. Radek, is that of an agreement between Germany and France. Mr. Radek adds: "While the Soviet government would enforce limitation of armaments, the governments of Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Poland, have dodged the issue. There is no doubt that this sabotage is not only the work of our neighbouring states, but also that of much more powerful European forces, and first of all, of French imperialism. French imperialism had already declared that the existence of the Red Army makes it imperative for it to keep in arms an enormous army. For France, it would be painful to be obliged to relinquish this argument. And for this reason French diplomacy is endeavouring to restrain the governments of the former Russian provinces from disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Government. We made this proposal quite seriously for the single reason that we desired a part of our Red Army to be enabled to return to productive work. The refusal to answer our proposal shows the popular masses of Russia that it is our neighbours who do not desire a diminution of the burden of arms, because they do not want to cease to serve as cannon fodder for French militarism. Let the governments of our neighbours approach themselves with the consequences of this silence, and the Polish, Latvian, Estonian, and Finnish masses must learn who will bear the guilt for frustrating the limitation of armament."

DEFENDS BRITISH POLICY WITH TURKS

Sir William Berry Praises Premier Lloyd George.

Defence of Prime Minister Lloyd George of Great Britain for his stand in the Near East crisis was made by Sir William Berry, English publisher, in an address at a luncheon given in New York for Sir William and Lady Berry by the English Speaking Union.

"I am proud," asserted Sir William, "to belong to a race that put its foot down in the Near East and kept it there."

He declared that England would pay her war debt to the United States, but argued that the inter-allied debts should be cancelled. Great Britain and the United States, being the largest creditors, should get together, he added, for the purpose of bringing about a return to normal trade and commercial relations among the nations.

MORE THAN WILLING.

"Sir, would you give me five dollars to bury a saxophone player?" "Here's thirty dollars. Bury six of 'em."—Judge.

THE BROTHERHOOD IDEAL.

Rhodes we feel sure, remarks the Bulawayo Chronicle (Rhodesia), would have reflected in the fact that, as General Smuts says, what our founder strove for has happened, and that the men who followed Kruger and Rhodes are today, in the Union of South Africa, following a common political leadership and trying to carve out a destiny for the white race which is perhaps greater than either Kruger or Rhodes ever foresaw. Smuts sees

NOT FILLED WITH MARKS.

An extraordinary find was made in the west end of Berlin, Germany. Frau Hauth, wife of a merchant of Kaulsdorf, had been paying a visit to the city, and was on her way to Charlottenburg railway station to catch her train home, when, walking along Kurfurstendamm, which is Berlin's Piccadilly, she saw a portmanteau on the pavement.

No one was near, and after waiting for several minutes to see if it were claimed, Frau Hauth decided to take the portmanteau to the police station nearby. But she found it was so heavy that she could not lift it.

She obtained the help of a policeman and between them they took the bag to the nearest station. There it was opened, and was found to contain many ornaments of gold and a large number of valuable articles of jewellery.

It is estimated that the contents of the portmanteau have a value of at least 30,000,000 marks.

The police are inclined to the belief that it is the result of a burglar's coup, and was abandoned as it was found to be too heavy to carry further.

for us Rhodesians that whether we enter the Union or remain "brothers next door," we shall follow the same non-racial line in politics and establish the same sort of civilization as in the South. "The people of the Union will never look upon Rhodesia but as blood brothers as close to them as possible. This," said the Union Premier, "is the message I bring from the Union. I ask you to decide in your own interests the future which you wish in this great country of yours."

OLD COUNTRY STREET CARS SHOW LOSSES.

Revenue, returns dealing with all parts of the country were discussed by the British Municipal Tramways Association when they decided to terminate the sliding scale agreement. The statistic submitted revealed that during the current financial year serious decreases in revenue had occurred. For example receipts are down as follows:

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| L.C.C. | 228,978 |
| Manchester | 258,679 |
| Glasgow | 245,351 |
| Sheffield | 232,976 |
| Liverpool | 225,349 |
| Birmingham | 224,321 |
| Belfast | 222,743 |
| Newcastle | 221,743 |
| Croydon | 215,980 |

The figures for the London companies showed that the receipts are less by £224,269. The decreases are significant in the light of an experiment which was conducted at Manchester. It was argued that cheaper fares would be followed by an increased traffic and a better financial position. In order to test this suggestion, for two months specially reduced fares were put into operation. In spite of this reduction, returns up to date show a decided falling-off.

Some men are born liars, some acquire the habit, but most of them get married and have it thrust upon them.

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