

THE RED FLAG

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A Siberian Protest Against Intervention

(From the "Nation," New York, July 26.)

THE following proclamation, issued by the farmers and workmen volunteers of the province of Primorsk, Siberia, was brought from that country by an official in the service of one of the Allied Governments.

Shikotovo, Siberia.

We, farmers who aim to effect the Revolution of Farmers and Workmen, issue the following proclamation:

We do not recognize any Allied command, because the Japanese, English, Italian and American Governments are endeavoring to bring pressure against the great Russian Revolution, which marks the beginning of liberty for the working classes of the whole world. Profiting by the state of chaos in Russia, the allied countries, with false promises of not interfering in the internal affairs of the country, have invaded Siberia with troops. In reality they desire only to satisfy their ambitions and to seize the railways, mines and riches of Siberia. The capitalists are temporarily in power, thanks to the Allied forces and the capitalists, and have begun the extermination of the workmen and the farmers. It is in vain that these foreigners seize railways and the wealth of Siberia, in conjunction with the so-called government of Omsk, because the workmen and farmers do not recognize it.

According to your proclamation, you are placing troops here for the purpose of maintaining order, but on behalf of the workmen and farmers, we ask you the following questions:

(1) Who has asked you to re-establish order in our country?

(2) Who has given you the right to do it?

(3) How is it that the Allied troops take upon themselves the task of maintaining order in our country?

(4) Is it for the purpose of maintaining order that they establish themselves through Siberia, lending a strong hand to the Kolchak troops, knocking down peaceable people, and shooting them? Perhaps you excuse the burning of villages in the maritime provinces by Japanese troops by saying it is for the purpose of maintaining order.

The workmen and peasants of Russia who have a real Soviet Government, have been neither injured nor humiliated as these have been by your troops and those of Kolchak. It is no longer only Bolsheviki and the Red Guard who oppose you; it is also the farmers and workmen. You ask us to give you full control of the Souchan railway and the main Siberian line, in order to be able to move freely your troops and Kolchak troops, who wish to wipe us out. This is not only childish, but insolent. Orders should come from us and not from you. We demand that you evacuate our territory, and go back whence you came. If you will not submit to this order, we will not give you one inch of the railway we have built with our very blood.

We declare war on you to the death. Remember that in this we are not alone, but the working

classes of the whole world are with us. No matter how great our sacrifices may be, victory finally remains in our hands. We accept your challenge to engage in battle. Our aim is not only Shikotovo, but also, as you may know, Vladivostok, which is your main base of operations. Just as the Allied troops have left Odessa and Archangel, so you will be forced to leave Vladivostok. Until that time, we will never lay down our arms.

(Signed by) Schevchenko,

Commander-in-chief of the Army of Volunteers of Farmers and Workmen of the Province of Primur, in the name of the Federal Soviet Republic of all Russia.

WARNING.

IF YOU WERE ACCUSED of a crime, how much would you give for the right to be tried by a jury of your peers? Under the infamous amendment to the Immigration Act, men not Canadian-born, Britishers and others, have been robbed of this right. No one is now safe. It may be your turn next. Do unto others as you would be done unto. Help to secure a fair trial for the Winnipeg men arrested during the strike by sending a donation to—

James Law, Secretary Defence Fund, Room 12, Labor Temple, Winnipeg.

(Winnipeg Strikers' Defence Bulletin.)

Soviets' Care of the Mothers

(From the "Daily Herald," London.)

Among the most interesting of the true stories told recently of Soviet Russia is a history of the work of a revolutionary Russian woman, Alexandra Kollontay, the People's Commissary of Public Welfare in Petrograd.

It is to the indefatigable worker that we owe the following remarkable decree, published last year by the Soviet Government a few weeks only after its establishment:—

"Over two million young lives have been hitherto sacrificed every year owing to public indifference and class legislation. Over two million tragic mothers have yearly watered the soil of Russia with their tears, and have with their labor-wearied hands closed the prematurely opened tombs of those innocent victims of a hideous social order.

"Among the most striking examples of Capitalist 'morality' are those 'homes' for orphans, overcrowded far beyond their limits, with their enormous death-rate and their odious methods of upbringing which were an insult to the sacred feelings of these poor resourceless mothers, transformed thus into mere stupid producing machines.

Fading of a Nightmare.

"Happily, since the victory of the Workers' Revolution, this fearful nightmare has faded into the mists of the past.

"Workers! Citizen-mothers! Brave, tender-hearted creators of a new social life! Doctors, teachers, nurses! New Russia calls you all to build up the splendid edifice of the well-being of the future generations.

"All central and branch institutions connected with the Commissary of Public Welfare concerning child welfare are now united in one organization, under the control of the Department for the Protection of Mothers and Children. This is in order to link them up with the lying in institutions, and to create strong healthy citizens, both mentally and physically.

"The Petrograd Lying-in Hospital—hitherto a private establishment—will in future be included in this system, and will go by the name of the Chil-

dren's Palace. Its twin at Moscow will be known as the Moscow Children's Institute.

Specialists at Work.

"In order the quicker to bring about the needful reforms in the safeguarding of Russian-children, a special committee has been organized in connection with the Department for the Protection of Mothers and Children. This committee is composed of representatives of the Soviets, delegates from workers' organizations and specialists on the question of education and infant hygiene.

"The following principles will be adhered to by the committee:—

"1. The safeguarding of the mother for the child.

"2. The upbringing of the child in an atmosphere of Socialist Communism.

"3. The creation of conditions which for the child will serve as the basis of physical and moral development, and a clear understanding of life."

State Wages to Mothers.

But the activities of Alexandra Kollontay do not end with a mere edict—which is valuable to the outside world chiefly as an indication of the mind underlying the Soviet Government, which, though tormented by a thousand unparalleled agitations, never for a moment forgets the welfare of the most helpless citizens.

Practical measures have been started—100,000 children are fed daily from the vast kitchens of the Winter Palace; creches and lying-in hospitals are in full swing and free to all; and the State pays prospective mothers their full wages for a minimum of six weeks after child-birth.

"TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD."

(By John Reed.)

John Reed was in Russia during the Bolsheviki Revolution and this book records his observations. He is a journalist, thus a trained observer but besides this he had the advantage of understanding the historical nature of the forces at work. Price, \$2. Postage paid.