

Bolshevism In The Dominion

Leaders Not All Aliens, Says
Business Man

Many Easterners

A Revolt Against Trade Unionism
Because it Has Not Brought the
Millennium Quickly Enough to
Suit the Impatient Ones

(Toronto Globe.)

A prominent western business man, who has much to do with labor, says the opinion commonly held throughout eastern Canada that the leaders of the revolutionary groups in western labor centres are alien enemies or foreigners of some sort is without foundation in fact. Among the rank and file of the organizations that have been swept into the "One Big Union" movement there are many foreigners, but the real leaders of "direct action" are in most cases British-born or eastern Canadian workmen in revolt against the trade union organization, which they regard as having failed to bring about the new industrial order promised by labor reformers.

These social revolutionaries are unreservedly in favor of the application in Canada of the principles of Lenin. They cheer for Bolshevism, and cry out against any interference with Bela Kun's new Bolshevik State, built upon the ruins of Hungarian nationalism. It is necessary that the people of Canada should know what these extremists would put in the place of the present federal, provincial, and civil governments had they the power to act. H. G. Alsberg, an evident sympathizer with revolutionary methods in general, presents in "The New York Nation" a picture of conditions in Budapest under the Commune. His letter is dated March 30th, and directs attention to the wholly new code of laws necessary "when society has to be made

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over to attain the proletarian heart's desire."

Among the steps taken are "the communization of banks, of houses, of art collections, of factories. There are regulations restricting the withdrawal of bank deposits to \$400 per month and cutting down all fortunes to the \$10,000 level. There are new wage scales which bring the average of wages to \$800 a

month, and do not permit the experts and entrepreneurs to get more than \$600 a month. Also there are laws which give the soldiers a total monthly wage of over \$600."

The home, the very foundation of civilization, is swept away by the Hungarian Communists, as it has been by the Russians, for the communization of houses involves the surrender to the state not only of the ownership of the house that shelters the family, but of the right to decide who shall be lodged within each house. In Petrograd surplus rooms in the homes of good citizens were occupied by all sorts of undesirable on the orders of the Communal authorities.

Scarcely less dangerous to civilization than the destruction of the privacy of the home is the exclusion of all classes, save manual workers, from participation in the government of the country. Mr. Alsberg put it thus: "Another feature, unpleasant to the capitalist, is the law governing the coming Soviet elections. In these elections only working people can vote; no capitalist will be allowed to cast a ballot. The barber who shaves me points out that he will be allowed to vote, but his boss, who also works all day shaving customers, will not be permitted to do so, as he is a capitalist."

It may be asked why self-respecting men and women who are not manual workers suffer themselves to be excluded from the rights of citizenship without making a fight to retain their franchise. The reason is to be found in the fact that the Hungarian Red Guards, as Mr. Alsberg tells us, are paid twice as well as the workmen, and at a higher rate than the technical experts and superintendents who manage the factories of the commune. Power takes the place of justice, and men who are prepared to shoot down the protesting citizens, robbed of his property and his citizenship, are paid more highly than any other class of the community.

The word of the revolutionary leaders is the supreme law. There is no other. We are told with evident approval that "the old law courts have been abolished and revolutionary tribunals established where a lawyer may not show his face, except under penalty of death. The people's commissary said in stern Cromwellian tones when appealed to by briefless barristers, 'If you can't learn a useful handicraft, then you'll have to learn to sweep the streets.'"

Against the terrible tyranny that de-

prives men of their homes, their savings, their right to vote, their equality before the law, no protest is permitted. Public meetings are barred to opponents of the Soviets in Russia, while in Hungary Mr. Alsberg tells us: "To old-fashioned eyes this dictatorship of the proletariat may look oppressive. There is, for instance, no such thing as a free press in Hungary. All the newspapers have been nationalized, and write exactly as they are told; all look alike, and are alike uninteresting."

So that to the destruction of the home, the denial of the right of self-government, and the abolition of trial by legal process, the Bolsheviks have added the throttling of the press. For all except the commissaries and their camp followers life under such conditions must be almost unendurable. The autocracy of czarism has been outdone by the autocracy of the Commune. Do the Canadians who cheer for the "One Big Union," with its Bolshevik appeals, understand that one of the first measures of the "Reds" were they to succeed in imposing their views upon the people of this country, would be the socialization of houses, a step destructive immediately of the privacy of home life, and ultimately of home itself. There are in the Dominion hundreds of thousands of workmen's houses owned by the workmen themselves. How would they like the idea of turning their homes over to a communistic state so that the least thrifty and least progressive elements of the community would become equal owners with them of the houses built by years of steady thrift? Yet that is involved in the form of communism which Canadians are asked to initiate.

The time comes for the taking of defensive measures of a drastic sort against those who would reproduce in Canada the conditions now existing in Russia and Hungary.

MANIFESTO ON THE FUTURE OF TURKEY

Mr. Balfour Has Received Petition
Signed by the Aga Khan and
Others Opposing Policy of Dis-
memberment of Turkey

London, May 21.—A memorandum on the future of Turkey has been forwarded to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, opposing the policy of dismemberment in regard to the country and the territories now in British occupation in the near East. The memorial bears the signatures of His Highness the Aga Khan, Amir Ali A. A. Baig, M. N. Isphani, A. A. Mirza, H. S. M. Anik, Shaik M. H. Kidwai of Gadla, Khwaja Kamalud Din, Marmaduke Picthall, S. H. Kidwai of Rampur, Ibrahim S. Haji and about twenty other personages. By the courtesy of His Highness the Aga Khan, the memorial has been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor.

It may be recalled that in a previous memorial of January 1, in respect to the future of Constantinople, Thrace, and the homeland of the Turkish nation, the signatories refrained from expressing their opinion with regard to the other parts of the Turkish Empire, reserving it for a further representation to the British government, as they were not acquainted with the proposals before the Peace Conference for their ultimate disposition.

Now, however, states the memorial, "that it is proposed to form them into self-governing states, under the protection of one or other of the allied and associated powers. As there is no Muhammadan representative on the conference to place before it the opinions of His Majesty's Muhammadan subjects concerning the vast problems affecting the whole Islamic world which form the subject of consideration by the conference, we venture to take the only constitutional course left to us for acquainting His Majesty's government and the allied powers with our views on this subject."

We welcome the proposal to create self-governing states in the occupied provinces of Turkey and in Armenia under the guarantee of the League of Nations, but we most strongly deprecate the suggestion to sever them absolutely from the Turkish Empire. Our reasons for this submission are not sentimental; they are founded on grounds of expediency and policy which we respectfully venture to think deserve the serious consideration of His Majesty's government and the allied and associated powers. The evidence as to the depth of feeling, not only among the vast Muhammadan population of India, but also among the Afghans and the frontier tribes (who form the bulk of the Muhammadan element in the Indian army) against the dismemberment of Turkey, in favor of the preservation of her prestige, is accumulating day by day.

We hope that, with the disappearance of the two empires that had hitherto exploited Asiatic unrest and misgovernment to their own advantage with a view to final political or economic absorption, the new peace would assure the pacific development of western and middle Asia on durable lines. We have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that Turkey, under a government such as she has now been fortunate enough to obtain, with her prestige among the Muhammadans of the world, would be an immense source of strength to England and the allied powers who rule over large masses of Moslems. We feel sure that a new era would dawn on western Asia if His Majesty's government were pleased to accede to the request of the Turkish government, made, we believe, before the world war for the loan of the services of a distinguished Anglo-Indian administrator, with a competent staff, to take charge of the civil and revenue administration of Asia Minor.

"We fear, however, that the complete and absolute severance from the Turkish Empire of the provinces whose future status is under consideration will give rise to a rankling sense of injustice."

"In any event, we venture strongly to urge that these proposed new autonomous states should not be withdrawn from the spiritual suzerainty of the Ottoman sovereign as Caliph. Our reasons for making this submission are based firstly on our desire for the peaceable development of western Asia; and secondly on the necessity, in our opinion, of an endeavor on the part of His Majesty's government to meet—so far as possible—the wishes and legitimate feelings of the Muhammadans who form fully one-fourth of the population of the Empire."

"Under the Sunni system of jurisprudence, the investiture of a new ruler by the Caliph, the Chief Pontiff, regulates his status in the eyes of his people and makes any rising against him illegal; it gives him a prestige in the Muhammadan world and places him in an unimpugnable position. This was the reason that led the Muhammadan sovereigns of India, before the rise of the Shah Empire, which divided them from the Western Sunnis, to apply and obtain investiture from the Chief Pontiff

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In our opinion, therefore, if the Peace Conference were to leave the Ottoman Empire under the rule of the Caliph, conferring on the rulers of these proposed autonomous states on their accession to their respective thrones, the usual guarantees of peace and pacific development among the peoples of these countries. To sever them altogether both secularly and religiously from the Ottoman State would, in our opinion, lead to constant trouble and leave behind, as we have already ventured to submit, a legacy of bitterness which we humbly think might easily be avoided.

The Coming Jewish State.

"With regard to the creation of a Jew-

ish state in Palestine, we desire to observe that if the Peace Conference were to decide to create that province into a self-governing state, the entire Muhammadan world would resent its being placed under any but a Muhammadan ruler, whatever other form the government may take. Not only is Jerusalem intimately associated with the Muhammadan religion and Muhammadan religious traditions, but in the long course of fourteen centuries the land has become covered with the memorials of the Muhammadan faith. To convert it into a Jewish state, or to place it under a Jewish ruler would be most repugnant to Muhammadan feelings, especially as only one-seventh of the population of Palestine is Jewish. History proves that the Jews can live in

the closest amity with their Muhammadan fellow-subjects under Moslem rulers and enjoy exceptional privileges not conceded to them, even now, by many European nations.

"Finally we venture to appeal once more to His Majesty's government and the Peace Conference that, in devising the new form of government for Armenia, the rights and interests, together with the religious institutions and places of worship of the large Muhammadan population inhabiting that province (who in many districts form the majority) should be safeguarded and that they should be protected from persecution and that they should be placed on an equal footing with the non-Moslem population, in the enjoyment of all civil rights and privileges."



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