

THE INDICATOR

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FIVE CENTS

ALLEGES WITNESS KEPT FROM COURT

Direct accusations that witnesses had been tampered with and coerced into staying away from court, were made by Mr. I. I. Rubinowitz, counsel for the prosecution in the perjury charges which are being heard against Barney Roth and Alex. Dourasoff, secret service men accused of making false statements at the recent immigration board enquiry. The accusations were denied.

MATERIAL FOR CHURCHILL'S EXPERIMENTS

Churchill sent the Naval Brigade to Antwerp. Of the 1st Naval Brigade which had arrived at Antwerp, 3000 strong, less than 1000 returned to England.

Churchill invented the Gallipoli campaign. The British casualties of seven months were: 25,000 killed, 75,000 wounded, 12,000 missing, 96,000 sick. When we abandoned Gallipoli we left behind the graves of 50,000 Allied soldiers.

Churchill has planned the vast war on Russia, now revealed by General Ironside. The casualties on sea and land increase daily, and the expenditure is already probably more than 100 million pounds. Is he to be allowed to gesture in the footsteps of Napoleon, who in his Russian expedition lost 470,000 men out of 600,000?

PAYING THE INDEMNITY

Shipyards are to be closed down in Dundee, Scotland, because of lack of work, while a whole fleet of ships are to be sent to Germany for repairs. The "hard-headed" workers of Dundee voted enthusiastically for a spanking indemnity on Germany, not figuring that the German workers would have to be employed if the indemnity was to be paid. Is it now in order for the Dundee workers to ask—paid to whom.

REGENERATION

As a manifestation of the spiritual regeneration through the war which was promised by the pulpsters, we have "an orgy of speculation sweeping the country" and—the shimmy dance.

KOREAN SOCIALISTS PLEDGED TO SOVIET

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Korean Socialists in the course of a meeting in an Eastern Siberian town, according to a Moscow wireless report, decided that close relations must be maintained with Soviet Russia. Korean delegates to the Soviet Congress in Moscow in December arrived at Cheliabinsk, Russia, Saturday.

The Koreans, says the Moscow report, declared martial law in Korea, where a rising was considered inevitable.

Workers' Liberty Bond Campaign Under Way

AT the S. P. of C. meeting last Sunday there was \$278 worth sold. Applications are coming in from all over the Province. Victoria leads the way, Prince Rupert sends donation.

The Workers' Liberty Bond Campaign in British Columbia is now well under way. The initial gun was fired in Vancouver on Sunday last at the working class meetings held in the city. At the Socialist Party of Canada meeting, \$278 worth of bonds were sold, and many more would have been disposed of if the \$5 bonds had been on hand. The first application for bonds came from the Amalgamated Carpenters of Victoria, who telephoned in last week for \$500 worth. Since then there has been calls from all parts of the Province, and the local committee has not had suf-

ficient on hand to supply all demands. In addition to the requests for bonds, the Prince Rupert Central Labor Council sent in \$100 as a contribution. The Street and Electric Railway Employees of Vancouver have appointed four members to be in attendance at the barns on pay day, so that every member of the organization may have a chance to give his mite to the defence of the men arrested in Winnipeg. The Federated Labor Party has a number of members busy selling bonds, and a good number were sold at last Sunday's meeting. From the interior many orders have been received, and Vancouver Island has not been backward.

Word was received by the local defence committee on Wednesday, that \$23,000 worth of bonds would

be on hand by this week end. It is the intention of the committee to see that not a single one of these remain unsold by December 15. In this effort the committee is being assisted by a number of workers from the different organizations, and O. B. U. members and International Union members are working in the common cause. No split is to be found in the efforts being put forth for the defence of the men arrested, who are not all members of the O. B. U., but like their supporters, belong to the International Unions as well as the new form of organization. A meeting of the local committee was held last night to discuss further details of the campaign, and to deal with the many questions that are arising out of the local Russian cases, and the trials in Winnipeg.

What If Lenin Goes Down?

(From the "Daily Herald," London)

MR. GOODE'S CONCLUSIONS

MR. W. T. GOODE'S account of Bolshevik Russia—the fullest and the most dispassionate that has yet been published—has been brought to an end in the "Manchester Guardian."

All competent observers (writes Mr. Goode in reviewing his conclusions) must have seen that a spirit has been abroad in the world for many years which both threatened and promised much. In Russia this has taken since the revolution the form of Bolshevism, which seems to me a purely experimental effort, but a very remarkable one.

The Bolsheviks have not succeeded in establishing Communism, because circumstances have proved too strong for them, but it does not follow that any other form of government, imposed on Russia from the outside, would be more successful.

"And" (adds Mr. Goode,) though I hold no brief for Bolshevism, I am forced to recognize that of the Governments in Russia since March, 1917, it is the one which has lasted longest, done most, and has shown the greatest capacity for government."

The Bolshevik leaders (he adds) are idealists, and have been working with almost superhuman energy to realize their ideal.

These men are sincere, and though sincerity may be an attribute to a criminal as well as of a saint, so much must be admitted, for great play has been made in the West of stories of their self-seeking, their orgies, their personal ambition, all of which are without foundation. The reality is a simplicity of life and manners joined to an incredible amount of work which make the stories highly discreditable. I say nothing about methods; I merely state facts. They have improved the condition of workmen in pay, hours of labor, employ-

ment of leisure, and general conditions, quite out of all recognition.

For the land, they have a real policy. If one grants their principles, one can see that they acted swiftly and with effect. They employed expropriation, certainly, but they distributed the land to those who could and would work it, not in a haphazard fashion, but with the usual Bolshevik minuteness of organization necessary for carrying out so stupendous a proposal.

In Moscow, other towns, and the countryside where I went, they have maintained order and security, and though in Moscow the methods they adopted to put down hooliganism and indiscriminate robbery and insecurity were extremely drastic, they have, at any rate, been successful.

In education they have been acting with wide vision and producing good results. Their provisions for national hygiene, medical service, the endowment of motherhood, and especially for the care of children, are far-sighted, and show a full realization of the responsibility of the State in these respects.

In the crucial matter of the food of the country they have, however imperfectly, maintained a supply to all parts of Great Russia against difficulties of transport—caused largely by the necessary military and other services—that are almost incredible.

In regard to the small nations which have broken away from the old Russian Empire, the Bolsheviks are the only people out of all those contending in Russia who have unequivocally declared their willingness to recognize the independence of these peoples.

Though I do not believe that the Bolsheviks as a body are out to kill, yet they have killed, and their use of the two Revolutionary Courts has given rise to excesses in the past and offers openings for future abuses.

But during the last period, the attempts at regulating these courts have been stronger and more determined. Atrocity-mongering is no argument, and my personal investigations into the state of affairs in Finland, after the civil war, and my knowledge of what has happened on the southern and western fronts under Denikin, Petlura and the Poles, have taught me that in this respect there is little to choose between "White" and "Red."

It should be remembered that with the destruction of the Bolshevik Government, should that occur, spiritual Bolshevism is not destroyed. The setting up of a form of government perhaps in some degree ostensibly democratic, but really renewing the vices of the old machine, which is the great fear not only of revolutionary Russians, but of the border peoples, will but stimulate the growth of this spiritual Bolshevism.

When that is added to the feeling among workers and peasants of the loss of what Bolshevism really brought them, it is not difficult to see here the seeds of a fresh and more acute outbreak of trouble.

The probable effect of the action of the Allies is a difficult question, and I can but state the conclusions to which my six months' work in the Baltic Provinces has driven me. In Russia there are two sections of the population at any rate who have gained very largely through Bolshevism. The first is the industrial working class, the second is the lower section of the peasants.

To me it is impossible to conceive that these two sections of the population—and they are immense—will quietly consent to give up all the new regime has brought them. On the contrary, I fear that any attempt to deprive them of it will bring disaster. If Koltchak and Denikin reinstate the officials of the old regime and restore the former conditions of land-owning, then their success, provided it arrives, will be but the beginning of their real troubles.