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Brothers, Save Russia!

By Paul Birukoff.

Friend and Biographer of Tolstoy.

"There is no limit to the despair of men who, desirous of staving off disaster and of seeking its cause to find a remedy, are faced with the fact that it has no rational cause, that the tortures it produces are insensate. With such despair am I filled when I see that the sufferings to which the bodies and souls of the Russian people are subjected benefit no one.

"Russia has had a revolution. As the outcome of it, the Soviet Government was born and has lasted two years. The Western Powers look upon it as an execrable Government. Let us—they say—exterminate the whole Russian people which tolerates such a Government.' By what process of justice, reasoning or logic? I shall be told that the propaganda of this Government threatens to poison European and American thought: that the poison must be stayed. But has the blockade stayed it? No, the ideas which form the basis of the social organization of the existing Russia have long since overleapt the blockade, and disseminate themselves freely throughout the world.

Indictment of the Allies.

"But you, Allied Governments, are committing a crime even more terrible than this. You hound on other peoples against the Russian people. You furnish them with munitions. You excite Russians to fratricidal strife. Some Russians you furnish with weapons for this purpose; other Russians you deprive of everything. You ingenerate implacable hatreds. Why? Can you picture to yourselves the abysses of suffering of unfortunates compelled by your will and against their own to fight one another, when all they ask is to be left in peace?

"If Russia is not yet wholly bathed in blood, it is because of the attitude of the Russian people on either side, who frequently surrender without fighting and open fraternal arms to their brothers. Why do you seek the extermination of the Russian people? You detest the Russian Government—well and good. But why are you massacring the innocent? Are the men who govern Russia such monsters, then, that you must exterminate millions of innocents, to strike them down? They have their faults. But what is there about them which can provoke such hatreds? If they have been cruel, are you not more cruel?

There is famine and chaos in Russia, you say. But it is you who are producing these very things; not the Soviet Government. There are terrible things in the life of Russia today. But there is light, too.

Russia's Vivid New Life.

"Last winter I was there I saw and felt beating the pulse of a new

and strong spirit of regenerated life. I saw many men, and especially many young men, breathing with full lungs a new order, the springtime of humanity. I saw new and fertile enterprises of public instruction. I saw men in power heroically defending before the world the new, and to them sacred, rights of the workers, of the common people. I saw germs of a new spiritual conviction stirring in the heart of the people of Russia. I saw pulsating through every stratum of Russian life an intimate resistance to war itself—against whomsoever waged.

"Why do you seek to exterminate the Russian people? I fear it is not because they are cruel, as you say, but for some other reason.

Tanks Instead of Peace.

You see that in Russia, a privileged class has lost its privileges. You fear that you may lose yours, and, inspired by this nameless dread, you sacrifice millions of innocent lives to ensure your imaginary salvation. You are furious over the peace of Brest-Litovsk. But in Russian eyes this was an act of moral heroism unparalleled in history—and they invited you to make peace with them. You replied with the silence of contempt. Since then they incessantly demand peace of you. You reply with tanks. But if the ideas of these men are as pestilent as you say, you can only fight them effectively with the light of truth. . . . I no longer address myself to you, demoralized by power. For you the hour of repentance has not yet struck. You, too, are to be pitied. I turn from you.

In Tolstoy's Name.

"To you, workers of all countries, and of all nations, of all professions, and of all ages, I appeal. To you specially, O men of Britain, strong in your independence, I say hearken unto my appeal for help, for pity, and compassion. It is as a close friend of the great master, Leo Tolstoy, whose whole life was a struggle against the evil in the world, that I venture to address you.

"In the name of my great dead master, I say: 'Brothers, workers, save Russia!'"—"Daily Herald," London, England.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL SERIAL

The next issue will contain the first of a series of extracts from William Bolsche's little work, "The Evolution of Man." Besides the educational value of a reading of the subject of Bolsche's work, the Editorial Board considered that a knowledge of the evolutionary process in nature would also assist students to more easily understand the evolutionary process of social development and so make them more efficient students of history and economics.

RED FLAG BANNED

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Plans of the Radicals in Hammond, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor and Gary to hold a monster celebration in East Chicago, Nov. 7, 8 and 9, in honor of the second anniversary of the birth of Bolshevism in Russia have gone awry. Federal and Local authorities decided to permit no meetings or parades. Display of the Red Flag was also barred.

SCHEME TO CREATE A "LABOR CABINET"

LONDON, Oct. 28.—(Reuter's).—The scheme for creating a central labor authority or a "labor cabinet" to co-ordinate trade union activity and deal with any emergency that may arise in industrial disputes is making progress. The present plan is to establish a special department under the control of the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress. This plan will soon be discussed by labor leaders. Harry Gosling, who was one of the leaders of the mediation committee in the recent railwaymen's strike, states that the proposed body will act in an advisory and consultative capacity.

DEPOSED DESPOT WAS PATRON OF EDUCATION

Much has been said about the coarseness and brutality of Bela Kun, the deposed despot of Austria-Hungary, but the Manchester Guardian gives another view of him. It points out that his chief efforts were used to promote education among his people, and that during his regime he increased the rates, or State pay, of school mistresses until they received one-third more than the cabinet ministers did, including Bela Kun himself.

As a Jew, he was deeply interested in education—in that education that did not consist merely in the accumulation of facts. He encouraged the institution of fairy story telling in the Budapest school curriculum, and extended their use to the children's hospitals, orphanages, colonies and asylums, institutes and convalescent homes. Excursions were made into the woods with the pupils, with fairy stories as part of the entertainment. Kun had planned greatly extending this work.

WINNIPEG TRIAL TAKES PLACE NEXT WEEK

WINNIPEG, Nov. 5.—A. J. Andrews, K.C., in charge of the prosecution of sedition and conspiracy cases, arising from the general strike said he did not expect the trial of the Labor leaders to come before the court before next week. The first cases to go before the Grand Jury probably will be those of minor importance.

M.P. THINKS LENINE WOULD MAKE PEACE

British M.P. Tells House of Commons That He Talked With Bolshevnik Leaders On Theme.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Lieut-Colonel Lestrangle Malone, Liberal member of parliament, who recently returned from Russia, said in the House of Commons today that he had conversed with the leaders of the Soviet Government with regard to peace and believed it possible to arrange a peace on terms substantially the same as those which William C. Bullitt, stated some time ago, Nikolai Lenine, the Bolsheviki premier had made to Mr. Bullitt.

Mr. Bullitt, testifying before the Senate foreign relations committee in Washington, said the peace proposal of Lenine embraced an armistice for two weeks subject to extension; raising of the economic blockade; immediate withdrawal of allied troops; no further military aid for anti-Soviet Governments, and recognition of responsibility for Russia's foreign debt.

On Property

By Lewis H. Morgan.

Since the advance of civilization, the outgrowth of property has been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent in the interests of its owners that it has become on the part of the people, an unmanageable power.

The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation. The time will come, nevertheless, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property, and define the relations of the State to the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners.

The interests of society are paramount to individual interest, and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations.

A mere property career is not the final destiny of mankind, if progress is to be the law of the future as it has been in the past. The time which has past away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come.

The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim; because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, foreshadowing the next higher plane of society, to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient gentes.