

## TWO AND A HALF YEARS OF BOLSHEVIST REGIME IN RUSSIA COMPLETE FAILURE

In the Agricultural Districts, Constituting 85 Per Cent. of Population, Bolshevists Have Failed to Realize Smallest Part of Their Ideals.

The results of two and a half years of Bolshevist rule in Russia as evinced by the economic conditions prevailing there at the present moment, may be termed a complete failure in all cases where pure communism has had full sway with no help from capitalism at all. The following data are taken from the "Pravda," the Bolshevik daily newspaper, which owns up to the fact that the Bolshevists have failed to realize even the smallest part of their ideals. Under the former regime there was a hard and fast line drawn between the sweating landowner and the small farmer. The latter, up to his ears in debt, was forced to sell his crops down to the last ear of wheat and the last bushel of grain. In winter, to buy back sufficient food and fodder from the very same owner at exorbitant prices. Paradoxical, but true, the producer could not live without buying.

As a consequence these peasants saw in the revolution the opportunity of enriching themselves at the expense of the landowner. At the same time, land was divided up, and buildings and machinery were sold. The Bolshevists, however, failed to win a victory for the Social Revolutionists over the petty personal interests of the peasant. When the Bolshevists came into power in October, 1917, chaos was already reigning. Their efforts to bring order to the country failed, partly on account of the lack of agricultural machinery, necessary for working the communistic fields, and partly because even the most primitive implements and tools were lacking owing to the blockade of the country. German prisoners certainly attempted to manufacture what they could out of scrap iron and cast-off war material and sold it at a profit. In the way of industrial products, and finding themselves able to buy wheat to nothing for the paper money which was the only currency in the country, they began a steady passive resistance, only growing sufficient food for their own needs.

Thus the revolution, through which it was hoped to abolish private property, has been the indirect means of furthering the economic life of the country. Co-operative societies and labor unions were reduced to sending armed battalions into the country to get the necessary quantities of food for their members. The peasants, armed likewise, defended their buried treasure, and encounters were as often as not the result. When Leon Trotsky, in the autumn of last year, demanded horses for the Indian front, whole herds were departed for the woods and encamped there with their property. When one remembers the long war, and the lack of food in Russia, the behavior, and the perhaps unpatriotic, can be understood.

The "Lestvitski" treats at length the questions arising from the state monopoly of the means of production. The Bolshevik economic congress decided to abolish. The conditions prevailing everywhere in the food market have led to the establishment of a regular "exchange" which exists even under the auspices of Soviet officials. Many organizations and factories pay their people in goods rather than money, and quantities that exceed individual needs are bartered for other necessities of life. Corruption is rife, and even the "leather-jackets," and the "commissionaires" for the control of anti-revolutionary tendencies, sabotage and speculation, number a great many members whose methods would not bear inquiry into.

The depopulation of the towns is due to no small extent to the return of the workmen to the country from whence in the majority of cases they came, enticed at the beginning of the war by the high wages of the war industries. These men took the places of the skilled men who entered the service of the Government and official organizations when the crash came. They still feel more or less that they are members of the village community at home, and know that there is a place still reserved for them, when matters are no longer bearable in the towns. Petrograd, which had a population of 2,500,000 in 1917, numbers only about 750,000 today.

Owing to transport difficulties the supply of fuel in the towns is given out. In the suburbs the wooden houses have been pulled down and used either to heat roofs or to fire boilers in the factories. The wood paving of the streets went the same way, and the last resort in Petrograd, after all but the absolutely necessary pieces of furniture as well as doors and floorboards have been burnt, houses are being broken up, thus depriving the coming spring of a possible means of transport.

The "back to the land" movement of the workmen mentioned above, or to the "Red Guard" or to posts under the Government resulted in an increase of woman and child labor. Forty per cent. of all industrial workers in the North Commune are either women or minors today. Production, already at a minimum, is sinking still lower. Immediately after the socialization of 1917, efficiency sank to about 60-70 per cent.; at the present moment the Government is waging hopeless battles against a general "work-shyness." All appeals to the solidarity of the proletariat have failed, even the introduction of a "Communist Saturday."

The authorities have been obliged to resort to the once despised capitalist methods of piece work, premiums, and overtime. The appointment of the engineer, Leonid Krassin, to the presidency of the Economic Council, and his appointment as People's Commissary for trade, transport, and the army commissariat are typical of the Government's present tendency. Mr. Krassin had considerable difficulties to overcome at first, owing to the encouragement of personal and private initiative. But as a result, his reintroduction of piece work was followed by an immediate increase of 20 to 25 per cent. in production. But his methods will never be accompanied by positive success until the blockade of Russia has ceased. The state of her industry may be gathered from the following figures: The big concerns of the textile industry that were nationalized in the north in 1917 formed about 20 per cent. of the whole, when 165,000 looms and 1,184,000 spindles were working. Of these today 18,188 looms and about 200,000 spindles are at work, expressly for the purpose of the Red Army. The number of operatives was reduced from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1919, 24 per cent., during the year 1919 another 40 per cent., and today it is only about 20,000. Ninety-three textile factories were closed down in 1917, and in 1919 another 85 per cent. less than the preceding year. This is a direct result of the lack of fuel and machinery. On the other hand, if the textile industry has lost the greater part of its former employees, other trades have gained greatly, more especially those connected with the war, working for the Red Army. The number of miners has increased, too, in the Moscow neighborhood, with the native peasants refusing to work more than a three-hour day, instead of the prescribed six, and with the same pay. The Government took another step back toward capitalism and introduced piece-work. When this failed also, the mines were leased to private enterprise.

Differences of opinion arising from the question of wages were settled at the Government's instigation by calling in military help. But the economic life in Russian is the transport difficulty. About 600,000 trucks were lost during the war, as the rolling stock literally rolled until it fell to pieces. The operation of the 17 Government lines resulted in a deficit of 8,000,000 rubles last year, as the cost of upkeep was ten times as much as formerly. The eight big railway workshops sent out 520 engines in 1917 and 1918, of which only 150 were repaired. The big shops, the Putilov and Kolomoys Works, were only represented by four or five engines, and these collapsed upon the trial trip. The state of the traffic under such circumstances is imaginable. Signals and switches are still worked by hand, although it was proposed long ago to use machinery.

Lines and bridges are at their last gasp, and as the engine's speed per hour is reduced by three-quarters, expresses have ceased to run upon eight lines. The newly appointed dictator mentioned above, Mr. Krassin, found means here, too, that may lead to a more hopeful end. He introduced piece work again, reinstated premiums for saving fuel, and even mobilized the peasants to keep the lines in order and to repair past ravages. In the same way as "Communist Saturdays" have been successfully introduced, the week from January 4 to 14 was set aside "for improving conditions on the railway," and was ushered in with much propaganda, which certainly resulted in the fact that a small band of idealists performed the most necessary labor in a short space of time.

The same conditions more or less prevail among the shipping, which is fated to absolute ruin unless Mr. Krassin's genius finds a means of remedying it. On the Volga, in April, 1917, not less than 645 river steamers passed Krasn, while in the same month of 1919, the number was reduced to 41. The greater number of the wooden boats on the Volga were burnt by the Tschekist white guards to prevent them falling into the hands of the Red guards on their retreat. The electric tramways in Moscow possessed in August, 1917, about 1,000 cars, of which in January, 1919, about 300 were in working order, while in October of the same year there were only 10. They then ceased to run altogether as the supply of electricity could not be kept up owing to the lack of fuel. In this same month the number of horses was reduced from 125,000 to 8,000.

The results of Mr. Krassin's energetic methods have been already mentioned. It is interesting to note that his Workers' Battalions were instrumental in helping to bring in the harvest of 1919, which is reported to be the best harvest for 30 years. A large part of it would have rotted on the ground if Mr. Krassin had not gathered together within a few weeks 20,000 men who brought it in. This fact was of all the more importance as the country supplying the north commune around the Volga was either occupied by the enemy or in danger of becoming the base of military operations.

The best organization is the Red Army which is supplied with food and clothes and military accoutrements in spite of all difficulties in the way. But communistic ideas have been banished here, too, and Leon Trotsky himself has said that the discipline would compare favorably with that of the former regime. He did not hesitate to employ not only subaltern officers, but even generals of past days, and the Red Army today is composed of elements that prove Bolshevism to be an absolutely national affair, and not merely a party that gains new members through the pressure of hunger. This is all the more worthy of comment inasmuch as at the beginning of the Bolshevist Government resistance was met with on all sides excepting where Jewish intelligence was predominant. These intelligent Jews were useful to the revolutionaries, and gained for some of the Jews leading positions in the party. The corruption among Soviet officials became identified with the Jewish question in the mind and pogroms followed which rivalled those of monarchical days in intensity. It remains to be seen whether the Bolshevist Government will succeed in doing what Communism failed to do and build up a settled state and a satisfactory Russian political and domestic economy.

## MEMBERSHIP DRIVE OF INTERNATIONALS IN MONTREAL.

An active organization campaign on behalf of the International Trade Union movement is being conducted in Montreal at the present time. Many organizers are in the Canadian metropolis and factory progress is being made.

Among the organizers at Montreal at present are: Arthur Martell, Carpenter, and executive member of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress; Vincent de Falco, fifth vice-president of the International Hod Carriers' and Laborers' Union; J. Kennedy, general organizer of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union; and John W. Bruce of the International Union of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

Daily sessions are held at St. Joseph Hall, and many members are being added to the various local unions in Montreal and district.

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## UNIONISM AND DEMOCRACY.

Repetition is good for the soul. Hungary had a fighting trade union movement. This trade union movement drove out a Bolshevik dictatorship led by Bela Kun. Russia had no trade union movement, capable of such energetic action. Russia is swamped in Bolshevist tyranny.

Some people in America talk of the labor movement as a democratic movement. They talk of the tyranny of labor.

What rot. Trade unionism is as truly democratic as any human society knows anything about. Trade unions cannot live, except in a democratic and smothered shape, unless there is a democratic Government.

Trade unionism is the healthiest thing democracy can have within it. It is the greatest purifying agent. It is the agent of the state and development and improvement. If you should ever come across a trade unionist who is wallowing in the tragic foolishness of Bolshevism, tell him these things. They will be good for his soul. — Garment Worker.

## L. L. P. TARIFF

### POLICY TO BE

Continued From Page One.

garding: investment, purchases, sales, production, wages, salaries, and bonuses, profits, dividends, commissions, etc., and other particulars showing the results of associated labor of both brain and muscle, shall not be legally recognized as the common property of the whole working class of investors, owners, or directors of such industry, but shall be legally recognized as the common property of the whole working class of investors, owners, or directors of such industry, without regard to class distinction as between employers and employees, who jointly create the product.

Principle (2) That true copies of all reports of production, sales and distribution of profits or losses, as made by the accounting department to the directors or management executive, shall be placed on files available for the information, guidance, and control of the whole working democracy; and it shall be legally recognized to be the right of every permanent worker in an industry to receive and examine such records of information without regard to class distinction as between employers and employees.

Principle (3) That all the executive powers of the state, civil, legislative, shall be expected to enforce the equitable rights of the working class democracy against any minority which obstructs its demands for light, and records containing information in regard to its own productivity, as set forth in principles 1 and 2.

Further, it is declared that no legal right to the executive powers, either civil or military, shall be recognized in law granted to representatives of the employer class as against the neutral rights herein set forth of the working class industrial democracy, to see and learn the truth about its own earnings.

## ONT. COMPENSATION BOARD DEFENDED

Chairman Price Takes Ont. Bar Association to Task.

Samuel Price, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, takes the Ontario Bar Association to task in a letter which he has written its secretary, in reference to statements made at the last bar convention in Toronto, criticizing the administration and constitution of the Act. Mr. Price's preface to his own criticism by quoting from the Labor representative who collaborated in the framing of the Act. The Labor man is credited with having said that the purpose of the Act was to "avoid litigation and to have swift justice meted out to the great body of men."

Prior to the existence of the Compensation Act, says Mr. Price, the abuses and expensiveness of securing compensation were such that the workmen barely received 25 per cent. of the award. The present Act is also framed with the view to anticipating agreement between certain employers and their workers whereby the latter waive the right to compensation for injuries sustained.

The letter deals with the charges made by lawyers as follows: "The amounts involved are usually small, most accidents involving only temporary disability, and the payments are almost invariably so, being on the installment or pension plan. To deal with these through a legal practitioner could not but be regarded as a very wasteful practice, entailing either an undue expense of expense to the workmen or unremunerative work for the solicitor."

"The rule adopted by the board that dealings should, as far as possible, be directly with the claimant, is a matter of administrative policy, and I believe the same general rule prevails in at least most of the other provinces having similar laws, and in one province the act makes express provision in that behalf. No reflection upon the bar is intended; but it must be remembered that the act is a workmen's compensation act and not an act for the benefit of the legal or any other profession."

To the charge made by the for-

## "A MAN'S A MAN FOR A THAT."

Winston Churchill, the British Secretary of War, has oftentimes stated that Labor is not fit to govern the country. However, Baron Morris, the former Premier of Newfoundland, speaking as the guest of the London Trades Council, is reported to have said: "I am quite satisfied that among the great producing masses of this country, there could be found as well able to govern as in any other class. Some day the labor and industrial classes will find with what little wisdom the world is governed."

mer president of the Ontario Bar Association, contained in a letter addressed to the Compensation Board to the effect that the manufacturers were freed of responsibility and that the Government raised a fund, only a small portion of which was distributed to injured workmen. Mr. Price makes the following answer: "Might it not be well for the Ontario Bar Association to consider whether the purpose of the chairmen of your committee was to make improvement in the law or to make mischief, and whether members of the bar of the province have reason to feel that the member who has undertaken to speak in their behalf has done them a creditable service?"

## WHY MEN GO WRONG.

A certain rector just before the service was called to the vestible to meet a couple who wanted to be married. He explained that there wasn't time for the ceremony then. "But," said he, "if you will be seated in the vestible, I will give you the end of the service for you to come forward, and I will then perform the ceremony." The couple agreed, and the proper moment the clergyman said, "Will those who wish to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony please come forward?" Whereupon 13 women and one man proceeded to the altar.—The Argonaut.

"Unless the world comes to its senses and for the sake of humanity bans hate and builds bridges of sympathy and mercy, I believe the whole white race is marching with a step of tragic fatality towards universal ruin."—Von Gwinner.

The great need of the labor movement is toleration within, so say all of us—Justice.

Character is what you are, reputation is what your testimonial calls you.

"The very true beginning of wisdom is the desire of discipline."—Solomon.

"It is only by trying to understand others that we can get our own hearts understood; and in matters of human feeling the element of judgment is the most successful pleader."—R. L. S.

# What an Independent Investigator Said Under Date of Wednesday, March 17

Two Canadian gentlemen, Mr. Willard and Mr. Denault, who became sufficiently interested in this company's proposition to consider investing in it, took the precaution to go to Texas and see the oil field and the company's holdings with their own eyes. We herewith reproduce the telegram they sent to Mr. Denyes, General Manager of Canadian-American Resources, Ltd.

L. E. DENYES,  
Manager, Canadian-American Resources, Limited,  
1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto:—  
We met Judge Stephens and toured Burk Burnett oil field, around your property. Mr. Willard and I find more than double the number of wells adjacent to this property than is shown in blue print. A man must see this field to realize its magnitude. It is most wonderful. Leaving tonight.

DENAUULT.  
This company makes conservative statements as to its properties and its prospects, as the above telegram shows; but we could very properly make some astonishingly alluring forecasts as to the profits and dividends that will come to this company when a few of our wells are driven. We shall be ready to start work very soon, and should have a number of wells flowing by mid-summer. It is likely that the present generous Bonus of Common Stock will be reduced when the oil starts to come in. We own 60% interest in the leases of 4,818 acres right in the producing area of the Burk Burnett oil field. These leases are valued at this moment in excess of \$6,000,000.00, and their potential value, when wells are driven, is greater in millions of dollars than any person would feel capable of putting down in figures. We might state that, in one year, in the Burk Burnett oil field alone, over \$9,880,000.00 was paid in dividends, equal to over 200 per cent. on the capital actually expended. Wonderful returns to the investor are within expectations on this proposition.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President—Alexander Alexander, New York City, President National Gum and Mica Company. President and Director of other companies.  
Vice-President and General Manager—L. E. Denyes, Toronto, Canada, Vice-President H. A. Wood Mfg. Company, Limited. President and Director of other companies.  
Treasurer and Director—George B. Leighton, New York City, President Lone Star Shipbuilding Company. President and Director of other companies.  
Secretary and Director—Dr. L. Gordon Bogart, Kingston, Ontario, President Wood Air-Tight Valve Company, Limited. President and Director of other companies.

## STATUTORY INFORMATION

The By-laws of the Company provide that the qualifications of each Director shall be the holding of at least ten shares of the stock of the Company. The Directors, who are not salaried officers, are allowed a fee of Twenty Dollars for each attendance at any meeting of the Board of Directors.  
The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is ten shares and the amount payable on application and allotment is Ten dollars per share.  
The Company purchased from Easton Marshall Ansley, of the City of Toronto, County of York, 1,931 acres of land in the Province of Ontario, in consideration of the sum of \$500.00 and 1,499,950 shares of the Common Stock of the Company, of 1,500,000 shares were placed in trust to be used for the best interest of the Company as the Directors may direct. An agreement providing for the said purchase was made, dated the Eighteenth day of November, A.D. 1919, and may be seen at the Company's Head Office, in the City of Toronto, during business hours.

## CAPITALIZATION

Authorized Capital, \$50,000,000.  
Common Stock, \$35,000,000.  
Preferred Stock, \$15,000,000.  
We offer for sale, Treasury Stock. Proceeds to be used for development of Oil Wells on our Texas Leases  
**\$500,000.00 (50,000 Shares)**  
7% Cumulative Preferred Shares (Par Value, \$10 each), with 100% Bonus of Common Stock.  
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Literature and Full Information Furnished on Request.

**Canadian - American Resources, Limited**  
Head Offices: 1006 Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

## WHY NOT BUY "MADE IN CANADA" GOODS?

One Way of Reducing the High Rate of Exchange.

Now that the value of the Canadian dollar is down to eighty-five cents in the United States it ought to be worth while for the people of Canada to spend their money at home in buying goods that are every bit as good, and in some cases better than those imported from across the line.

The rate of exchange is charged against the Dominion because it has given many millions of dollars in credits to Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Greece and Rumania. During the war the people of Canada financed their own war expenses and contributed as a free gift millions of dollars worth of clothing and food supplies to the starving peoples of Europe.

Canada has resources that when developed will equal those of the United States itself, and has a great future ahead of it, and what is more it can produce goods that involve the expenditure of millions of dollars every year to buy from our southern neighbors.

Some people today buy goods just because they come from the States, not because they are cheaper or better, as in many instances they cost more. The better way would be to buy made in Canada goods, thus giving employment to Canadian workers, which would also mean that the money would remain and circulate in avenues of trade among our own people, thus stimulating industry and contribute direct to the upbuilding of the country.

These are facts Canadians should bear in mind. The best spent dollar is the dollar spent at home, and it neither shows intelligence or good, ordinary common sense to play a game against yourself. Hereafter spend your money on Canadian made goods, give your own people the first chance in your business deals. The other fellow knows enough to look out for himself and put it over on you every time he gets the chance.

"The very true beginning of wisdom is the desire of discipline."—Solomon.

"It is only by trying to understand others that we can get our own hearts understood; and in matters of human feeling the element of judgment is the most successful pleader."—R. L. S.



### OLD CHUM TOBACCO

is the "chum" of more pipe smokers, than any other tobacco smoked in Canada

**EVERYBODY SMOKES "OLD CHUM"**

The great need of the labor movement is toleration within, so say all of us—Justice.  
Character is what you are, reputation is what your testimonial calls you.  
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## Canadian National Railways