

## CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA HAS NOW BECOME A DUEL OF PROPAGANDA

**Bolshevists Have Much the Advantage in Use of This  
Weapon—Trainloads of Matter Sent Out by Them—  
How to Combat Evil.**

(This is the first of a series of articles in the New York Evening Post from its special correspondent at Omsk. These were written by a man of the widest international experience, whose name for several reasons cannot be made public.)

Omsk, Sept. 9.—All the Russian generals fighting the Bolshevists admit that the war has now resolved itself into a gigantic propaganda duel. The line of battle literally swings to and fro according to the Bolshevist or the anti-Bolshevist propaganda is the stronger. And, unfortunately, the enemy is very much stronger, the sharper, the better organized and the more enterprising. He sends whole trainloads of propaganda matter to the front, placing it quite rightly on the same footing as S. A. A. for the firing line. He has had long experience of it, for by means of it he helped to sap and overthrow czarism. He has reduced it to a fine art. Only the other day Omsk intercepted a Bolshevist radio to Moscow from Tashkent asking for 100,000 copies of a certain propaganda pamphlet intended for Mohammedans and printed in a language of central Asia.

This is a struggle of newspaper editors against generals, and the editors are winning every time. All the Bolshevist leaders are journalists—Lenine, Trotsky, Tchitcherine, Karachan, Radek, Bucharin, Petrovsky, Lunacharsky, etc. Karachan edits, in English, The Call, a newspaper which has been distributed among the British and American troops in Archangel and which has done more harm there than the Bolshevist bulletins. Radek writes a brilliant leading article every day for the official Izvestia, and this daily article gives the cue to all the Bolshevist newspapers and propaganda in Russia and serves to unify the whole Bolshevist movement.

Considered from a literary point of view some of the Bolshevist propaganda distributed among the soldiers and peasants here are masterpieces, being short, written in simple language, telling effective, though false and to the last degree pernicious. The incitements to class hatred in civil life and to mutiny in the Siberian Army could not be made more dangerous.

The Reds possess the greatest Russian printing presses in existence and their constantly reiterated and never contradicted declarations, accompanied by detailed misrepresentations about Great Britain, Ireland, Egypt, India, Afghanistan and every part of the world outside Russia, and by long Bolshevist extracts from the British radical press to the effect that all the world is fast becoming Bolshevist, tend in an extraordinary manner to paralyze all resistance to them, both here and in Soviet Russia, where, of course, they have an absolute monopoly of news. To Siberia they send thousands of words in wireless daily and this sometimes leaks out to the people and the troops, causing the worst impression. Many of their envoys get into Siberia along with the countless hordes of refugees, and some come in the uniform of Siberian officers.

So far as propaganda is concerned the Siberians are about as well equipped as a flock of sheep against a pack of wolves. Propaganda is mainly in the hands of the military, who do not understand it but insist that they do. Owing to shortage of paper, lack of printing requisites, poverty of the press and the propaganda service, inefficiency of railways, posts and telegraphs, comparatively little news from the outside world circulates in Siberia outside the large towns, so that in these desolate steppes the most terrifying rumors about wholesale Bolshevist triumphs throughout the world are started by spies or arise of themselves and spread like wildfire.

The same conditions prevail in southern Russia. Writing recently from Denikine's front, the correspondent of the London Times says that "the primary necessity of the reestablishment of rapid communication with the outside world, a plentiful supply of telegraphic news and deliverance from the poisonous atmosphere of Bolshevist lying. The isolation here is unimaginable. General Denikine's struggle is like a lonely fight with cholera on some Indian back-country station. The systematic development of British aid in these directions would confirm the alliance with reviving Russia and dissipate the German menace in the East."

The only way in which a "deliverance from the poisonous atmosphere of Bolshevist lying" can be obtained is, as the correspondent says, by a plentiful supply of English telegraphic news and, it might be added, by the making known throughout Siberia and South Russia of what the outer world thinks of Bolshevism and the Bolshevists. This can best be done by sending to these places full collections of the articles and books written about Bolshevism in Europe and America and of the hundreds of cartoons in which Lenine and


his theories are held up to contempt every week. The original articles, books and cartoons might be sent in as large numbers as possible, for nearly every Russian editor either reads English himself or knows somebody else who does. But I shall explain myself more fully in a second article.

I have described above the "poisonous atmosphere of Bolshevist lying" which exists over all Russia but which is densest and most poisonous in Red Russia itself. So long as that atmosphere exists the salvation of Russia is impossible; and the only way to dissipate it is to let in the fresh and wholesome air of truth. There is no need for anti-Bolshevist propaganda; only truth is needed. Most of the Russians believe at present that Bolshevism is everywhere on the point of triumphing and they ask themselves: "What is the good of taking up arms for a cause which is lost?" They do not see that Bolshevism is a lost cause and that a comparatively sane world exists outside this mad welter of communism. They should be taken into the world's confidence and given all the facts about our labor troubles in Great Britain and our other troubles elsewhere. There should be no censorship for people who tell the honest truth, whether it be palatable or not to the enemies of the Bolshevists. Censorship has been the ruin of Russia in the past and is preventing her revival now. It is worst of all in the Russia of the Soviets, but it is also bad in Siberia. Only the other day a democratic paper, Nasha Zarya, was suppressed because it commented strongly and justifiably on the refusal of a government department to go to the front, and similar cases occur frequently.

**Good Effect of Outside News.**  
An extraordinarily good effect is being produced by the frequent publication in the Siberian papers of English telegrams and of news and articles from the English and American papers. This, strange as it may seem, constitutes just the breath of fresh air that is wanted. The Siberian press and public were formerly dependent for news and opinions and standards on Moscow and Petrograd. Now they are dependent on the Anglo-Saxon world, and even news which has nothing to do with Anglo-Saxondom comes to them through an Anglo-Saxon medium and colored by the broadmindedness and the optimism of the Anglo-Saxon.

Five years ago every foreign newspaper that came into Siberia had more or less of its contents blacked out by a silly old man sitting in a censor's office at Vladivostok. Every kind of paper can enter now and not a word is ever censored. Most of the 200 editors in Siberia either read English themselves or know somebody who does, and the effect of this foreign journalism on them is on the whole good. Their minds are broadened. They note the fearlessness with which the westerners publish every kind of view, the toleration and spirit of compromise which they display. They are impressed by the generally high standard of the best British and American papers, as well as by their love of truth and fair play. They see that the vast majority of British and American workmen prefer the vote to the bomb as a means of redressing their grievances; that the upper classes are fonder of appeals to reason, to argument and to public opinion than to brute force, and that both upper and lower classes have patriotism and respect for the law.

The Russians are an impressionable people. They are now at one of those stages in their history—stages which come only once in 500 years—when the national mind is plastic and ready to take a new impression. If the Anglo-Saxons take advantage of the unique opportunity offered them that



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## SAYS RUSSIA IS WOMAN'S NATION

**Stephen Graham, English  
Author, Declares That Russian  
Women Have Always  
Upheld the Ideals of the  
Nation.**

"I should sooner expect to see the men of Russia socialized, or nationalized, than the women," exclaimed Stephen Graham, the noted English author of Russian women—a story that has gained credence both in Europe and America. "It has been and still is," he went on forcibly, "the fashion to invent stories—wild stories—about Russia and send them broadcast, and there has been no one to contradict them. I have spent

ten years in Russia with all classes of people and have wandered several thousands of miles about the country on foot and have lived in hundreds of Russian homes. My wife and I scarcely saw an English person for five years, but we came to know large numbers of Russian women.

"The trouble is," he went on seriously, "the world only knows of Russian women through Russian novels, but any knowledge comes from life. Russia is a woman's nation. As in America there has always been a leadership of women. The women have kept the faith and upheld the ideals of the nation. The Russian men tend to be melancholy, pessimistic, quick to rise to ecstatic enthusiasm and quicker still to relapse into despair, but the women are active, spirited and have marvelous patience. Never have I found such a warm spirit of friendliness, such a delightful atmosphere of the soul as among Russian women. It was so in the days of the old regime—it is so now," he added enthusiastically. "Forms of government do not alter character. My heart bleeds for Russian women in their war sufferings. We veterans know something of that suffering. For us it ended—more or less—when the armistice was signed, but for poor Russia it goes on endlessly. But I am sure once this hideous civil war is ended Russia will shine forth clear again and it will be the Russian women who will help her to do so more than any other factor. Remember, he went on impressively, "when you read about the horrors in Russia, that brother is fighting, brother, sister is against sister and both are using the poison gas of words that is more subtle and deadly than any other. This is going on in Russia now, and no suffering is so terrible as that of a civil war."

Mr. Graham shows that he has a keen sense of justice and is quite impartial, notwithstanding his ardent championship of the Russians, for he went on: "Russians, however, have one great weakness; they are quarrelsome and lack of satisfaction."

Impression will be Anglo-Saxon. If not, it will be German. There is no other alternative.

**Plan to Inform Siberians.**  
The first thing to be done, however, is to put the Russian people right on the outer world's opinion of Bolshevism—I do not speak of intervention in Russia, but of Bolshevism. Lenine, Trotsky and Co. have misrepresented that point and they have done so by using the worst tricks of the old bureaucracy—suppression, suggestion, falsification, censorship such as Poldonostev would never dream of. A scheme has now been drawn up in Siberia for telling the people what Great Britain, America, France and even Germany think of Bolshevism. In many, the native land of Karl Marx, the "spiritual home" of the commissaries, think of Bolshevism as a theory of government and of the means by which that theory is carried out in Russia. Every class of opinion will be given, from that of the duke to that of the skilled mechanic. As many of the Siberians are illiterate, there is a proposal to establish in the principal Siberian towns exhibitions of the cartoons of the Bolshevists which appear in the British and American press—cartoons which number hundreds monthly and which are a pretty accurate indication of popular opinion. For the benefit of those who can read, explanations in Russian will be printed on each cartoon. By means of airplanes and balloons the people in Red Russia will be told what the democracies and the west think of Lenine, his programme and his performances.

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The first thing to be done, however, is to put the Russian people right on the outer world's opinion of Bolshevism—I do not speak of intervention in Russia, but of Bolshevism. Lenine, Trotsky and Co. have misrepresented that point and they have done so by using the worst tricks of the old bureaucracy—suppression, suggestion, falsification, censorship such as Poldonostev would never dream of. A scheme has now been drawn up in Siberia for telling the people what Great Britain, America, France and even Germany think of Bolshevism. In many, the native land of Karl Marx, the "spiritual home" of the commissaries, think of Bolshevism as a theory of government and of the means by which that theory is carried out in Russia. Every class of opinion will be given, from that of the duke to that of the skilled mechanic. As many of the Siberians are illiterate, there is a proposal to establish in the principal Siberian towns exhibitions of the cartoons of the Bolshevists which appear in the British and American press—cartoons which number hundreds monthly and which are a pretty accurate indication of popular opinion. For the benefit of those who can read, explanations in Russian will be printed on each cartoon. By means of airplanes and balloons the people in Red Russia will be told what the democracies and the west think of Lenine, his programme and his performances.

Mr. Graham shows that he has a keen sense of justice and is quite impartial, notwithstanding his ardent championship of the Russians, for he went on: "Russians, however, have one great weakness; they are quarrelsome and lack of satisfaction."

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