

factories, and if they refused were shot on the spot. Hundreds upon hundreds, yes, thousands have been shot without trial. Naturally, in these conditions, the machinery spoiled and grew worse, and everywhere, except where the Germans have come in, factories have had to stop. Nearly all of the factories are discontinued.

"To the outside world the decrees issued by Lenin and Trotsky may seem to represent something. They don't. The workmen don't recognize Lenin and Trotsky unless they want to. They are not sure of Lenin and Trotsky. They recognize only their Soviet, now if they don't like it they set up another. It is armed anarchy.

"There is less freedom of speech than under the Czar. Only Bolshevik papers are allowed. There is no freedom of assembly whatever. Merely suspicion brings death at once."

The article continues with example after example of the destruction of industry and gives some striking details of the fate of workmen who refused to follow the Red Flag. It quotes from the speech of Colonel Vladimir I. Lebedev, which he delivered in New York on December 2, 1918. Colonel Lebedev was Secretary of the Navy under Lvov and Kerensky, but left the Kerensky Cabinet because of failure to take strong measures against the Bolsheviks. He now holds the office of Associate of the Secretary of War of the Russian Omsk Government, in behalf of which he visited the United States.

Colonel Lebedev said in his New York speech:

"The Bolsheviks are shooting down the workmen far more ruthlessly than under the old régime. They have been shooting them by the thousands in frequent massacres. In recent times there were about 400,000 workmen in Petrograd. Early in the war there was a great influx of persons who went to Petrograd to work. After the Bolsheviks seized power, hundreds of thousands of workers, mostly unskilled, left Petrograd for the country districts. By May, 1918, there were only 132,000 workmen left in Petrograd, but these were the best kind of skilled labour. They had always lived in Petrograd and had nowhere else to go.

"In May, 1918, they began to revolt against the Bolsheviks. They held several enormous mass meetings which, because of the great numbers present,—more than

100,000 in all—the Bolsheviks were afraid to molest. They elected representatives and drew up resolutions denouncing the Brest-Litovsk treaty as a shameful peace which they didn't recognize, and declaring that, instead of peace, the Bolsheviks brought internal wars, and instead of bread they brought famine. The resolutions further asserted that, instead of liberty, the Bolsheviks had established a reaction to such an extent as never had existed in Russia. The workmen demanded the resignation of the Bolshevik Government, and the election of a Constituent Assembly. They sent delegates secretly to all Russian cities. In Moscow the workmen adopted similar resolutions. Here, too, the Bolsheviks were afraid to take action. But in the provincial cities, where the meetings were smaller, the Bolsheviks imprisoned or shot thousands of workmen in cold blood.

"As for the delegates elected by the workmen of Petrograd and other cities to the Soviets, the Bolshevik Government would not allow them in those bodies. The Bolsheviks would not permit any Socialist, trade-unionist or labourer in the Soviets. They ordered the Red Guard to shoot them, and this was always done."

As a final evidence of the disastrous results of Bolshevism, we may quote from a special article in *The Fortnightly Review* of last December by Sir George Buchanan, who was appointed British Ambassador to Petrograd in 1910, and continued there for more than a year after the Revolution:

"Nobody's life is safe—all their political opponents, whether belonging to the Socialist or non-Socialist parties, to the working class or to the aristocracy are styled counter-revolutionaries, and as such are judged guilty and condemned to death. The process of passing sentence on individuals is even found too slow, and they are massacred in batches, the Red Guard or the Chinese mercenaries employed as executioners being free to choose their victims from the lists of the proscribed. Such are the methods by which those pseudo-democrats, Lenin and Trotsky, have attempted to found their Socialistic State, and such are the precepts of the Bolshevik gospel which they vainly would see preached in this and other countries. The sympathy felt in certain quarters for Bolshevism is due entirely to ignorance of what Bolsheviks really are. They are not democrats as we understand the meaning of that word. They are anarchists, and I am convinced that were any of our so-called Bolsheviks to go to Russia and see with their