

THE SOVIET

Devoted to the Interests of the Working Class

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Edmonton, July 1st.—In the early hours of the morning the offices and headquarters of the Socialist Party of Canada were raided by the R. N. W. M. P. A small amount of literature and a few letters were taken away. No Bolshevik "bullion" was discovered.

This is a part of a Dominion-wide search party that has been launched by the Government. Labor and Socialist halls have been microscopically examined, men have been shot, strikers arrested, labor leaders and socialists imprisoned and their homes turned upside down. From all this, our "safe" and "sane" Labor leaders, opportunists and parsons would have us believe that there is no "Class War;" no, fellow-workers, it is indeed a love feast.

The War to end War, the War for "Democracy" is over, and all are clasped in a loving embrace.

THE BOLSHEVIK AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

At the time when the reptile press of the Allies was insisting that the Bolsheviks had definitely proven that they were pro-German by signing the Brest-Litovsk peace, the Bolshevik party was actively carrying on its revolutionary agitation among the Austro-German prisoners of war in Russia, among the Austro-German troops, and in Austria, Hungary and Germany.

The work of organizing the Hungarian prisoners was put in charge of Bela Kun, a Magyar Socialist, himself a prisoner in one of the concentration camps. To-day Bela Kun is head of the Soviet republic of Hungary. The origin of the upheaval that turned the ancient Hungarian realm into a stronghold of Bolshevism certainly deserves the adjective humble. It was a four-page paper, published in the Magyar language at Moscow twice a week under the title "Szocialis Forradalom," meaning "social revolution."

The first number of "The Social Revolution" was issued on April 3, 1918. Its editorial office was in room 201 of the Hotel Dresden, Moscow. The first number carried an article by N. Bucharin, editor of the "Communist," entitled "Why Are We Communists?" Another article, headlined "And You Will Rebel Yet," addressed to the German and the Austro-Hungarian armies, appeared with the signature of Karl Radek. Bela Kun had a two column editorial, entitled, "What Is Imperialism?"

The programme of the new paper was announced on page one as follows:

"With the first issue of 'The Social Revolution' a little group of Magyar Communists joins the battle for the international social revolution. We have to struggle on two fronts at the same time.

"We shall fight ruthlessly, without compromise, for the destruction of the oppressor of proletarians and poor peasants; the social order based on capitalistic production. But we shall fight none the less ruthlessly against the official Social Democratic parties, which before and during the war have betrayed the cause of proletarian liberties.

"We stand firmly on the basis of class war. Under no circumstances do we recognize a social truce.

"Our creed is revolutionary Marxism. To spread this doctrine, the scientific expression of proletarian class struggle, in a popular form, so as to make it intelligible to all, will be one of the principal aims of this newspaper.

"Our aim is the armed rebellion of proletarians and peasants for the capture of the power of state; social revolution without delay."

The paper contains several articles attacking bitterly the German Majority Socialists led by Scheidemann, as well as the official Social Democratic party of Hungary. The Stockholm conference is assailed as a reactionary bourgeois gathering.

The peace of Brest-Litovsk is denounced in the article by Radek

as "the peace of the victorious brigands." He flays the proletarian soldiers of Germany, Austria and Hungary for their submissiveness, for their "treachery toward the Russian revolution," and concludes:

"You will have to rise against your governments, you German, Austrian, Magyar slaves, because nobody else can do that job for you. The German government is the bulwark of reaction in Europe. Germany is the prison of peoples. It is up to you, slaves, it is your duty, to blow up the gates of that prison. Everything else is futile. Revolution or a slow bleeding to death; this can be the only choice. And you will rebel yet."

PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

Speech by N. Lenin.

Though the last Moscow Soviet Congress came to the conclusion that the main task of the Russian Soviet Government is the creation of a rigid organization together with a strengthening of discipline, the majority of the workers do not consider the application of compulsion and dictation necessary to the realization of these decisions. The presumption that the transition from capitalism to Socialism will be possible without compulsion and dictation, is Utopian and senseless. The Marxian theory most emphatically refutes all such pettybourgeois, democratic, anarchistic nonsense. The development of Russia during the year 1917-18, has irrefutably confirmed the Marxian conception, and only those who are very stupid or who wilfully pervert the truth, can fail to comprehend this. Either the dictatorship of Kornilov or the dictatorship of the proletariat; there can be no other way thanks to the tremendous "tempo" of development in Russia and the sudden transitions due to the disorganization created by the war.

There are two causes which make dictatorship imperative during the transition period from capitalism to Socialism—and the dictatorship aims in two directions. The proletariat cannot conquer without suppressing the ruling classes, who are not willing to renounce their privileges, and who will endeavor to overthrow the hated power of the proletariat. On the other hand, no great revolution, and above all no Socialist revolution, is possible without civil war—even if no exterior war is fought. It does not require much mental exertion to understand that various elements, mostly those connected with the petty bourgeoisie, cannot but reveal themselves in their true light by robbery, speculation, bribery, etc., and time and an iron hand are required to suppress these things.

In all great revolutions the people have instinctively understood the true state of affairs, and acted without mercy against the burglars, who were often shot out of hand. The misfortune of former revolutions was that the enthusiasm which is necessary for the realization of these measures, was of short duration. This enthusiasm animated masses only for a short time, because the workers played a relatively unimportant part in former revolutions. The proletariat is able, if it is numerically strong, disciplined and class-conscious, to attract the majority of the laboring and exploited masses and thus retain power long enough to effectively suppress all exploiters and all elements of decay. This supports the historic experience which Marx recapitulated in a brief but drastic formula: "the proletarian dictatorship."

That the Russian revolution trod the right path in order to fulfill the historic mission of the workers is proven by the triumph which has been attained by all the peoples of Russia, through the Soviet power. The Soviet power is the organization of the proletarian dictatorship, the vanguard of the class which is creating a new democracy and inducing millions, nay tens of millions, of the laboring and exploited masses to participate independently in the affairs of the state—to administer the state. These masses learn through their own experiences to select the most reliable leaders among the disciplined and conscious vanguard of the proletariat.

But "dictatorship" is a word which should not be used merely as a hollow sound. Dictatorship means iron might, a revolutionary, energetic power, inexorable in the suppression of exploiters, as well as the slum-proletariat (hoodlums). Hitherto the proletarian dictatorship has not been steadfast enough. It must not be forgotten that the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie combat the Soviet power in two different ways: in the first place, by overt methods of conspiracy, Kornilovist riots, lies in the press of the Cadets, Mensheviks and Right-Social-Revolutionaries; and in the second place, by concealed means

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such as the utilization of all the decaying elements in order to augment bribery, lack of discipline, and chaos. The nearer the complete suppression of bourgeois power approaches, the greater becomes the petty bourgeois, anarchistic menace. These elements cannot be fought solely by means of agitation; the application of compulsion becomes necessary. The more the administration of society, and not the suppression of the bourgeoisie, becomes the chief activity of the Soviets, the more the People's Tribunals—not lynching courts—must serve as the means of compulsion.

The revolutionary masses have already taken the initial steps in the right direction by the creation of the People's Tribunals. But they are not yet strong enough; they have not yet liberated themselves sufficiently from the spirit of the bourgeoisie. The people are not yet conscious enough to understand that these courts are the organs of the power of the laborers and poorer peasants, a means of education and discipline.

The consciousness, that the main foes of the Russian revolution are hunger and unemployment did not sufficiently penetrate the minds of the masses, still less, the knowledge that each one who violates the discipline necessary during the process of labor; is causing hunger and unemployment and must be adequately punished; must be indicated before the people and unrelentingly punished. The petty bourgeois tendencies, which must be energetically combated, are due to lack of understanding and to the circumstance that petty bourgeois relations still influence many who say to themselves: "As for me the rest may perish."

This combat between proletarian discipline and petty bourgeois tendencies appears in its most drastic form in the railroad problem..... (After pointing out the necessity of introducing dictatorial discipline in the railroad administration, Lenin sums up the question of personal dictatorship showing that not only was it necessary in former revolutions, but also that it does not conflict with the Soviet power.)

If we are not anarchists, we have thus to recognize the need of compulsion during the transition from capitalism to Socialism. The form of compulsion is determined by the degree of development of the predominant revolutionary class—is determined by that which was inherited from a long reactionary war, and by the armed power of resistance of the bourgeoisie. The difference between proletarian and bourgeois dictatorship lies in the fact that the former is directed against the exploiting minority in the interest of the exploited majority—each individual reform is promoted not only by the laboring and exploited classes but also through their organizations (as for instance the Soviet).

In the special case, which is determined by the modern situation, we must state that each large individual industry, i. e., the basis of production and the foundation of Socialism, requires strong unity of will, determining the labor of hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands. This has always been acknowledged by students of Socialism as the first condition, and this can be created only by the subjection of the will of thousands to the will of one individual. This subjection may assume the mild form of management, if great class consciousness and discipline prevails in the ranks of the working class, or it will have to assume the sterner form of dictation if discipline is lax. But in each case absolute subjection is necessary. In the railroad concerns it is twofold, threefold as important.

The transition from one political problem to another, which seems to be entirely different, distinguishes the present-day period, and whereas this transition cannot avoid shocks and vacillations, the highest perfection of the vanguard of the proletariat is its iron discipline.

THE CLASS WAR

The ruling class of Canada is becoming nervous. The workers are discontented, and Capitalism is unable to soothe them. The "War for Democracy" has ended, and those who bore its bloody burden are awakening to the realization that they were duped. All the vaporous promises and democratic phrases have melted into thin air, and nothing remains but the grim reality of the quest for the evasive job, the struggle for an existence and the perpetual torment of the fear of want.

The working class, who suffered the torments of the hell-fire of war in the interest of their masters, and those who bore the slavery

of industry are demanding a fulfilment of the promises, not consciously, but nevertheless insistently, and the ruling class of all lands are empty-handed. Realizing their emptiness, are nervous.

While the terrible holocaust was on, the class-conscious worker foresaw these developments, and gave voice to them. The jail doors were thrown open, and he was condemned as a pro-German. The blowing of trumpets and waving of flags blinded the others of his class, and Capitalism was joyful. The jails filled, still the voices increased and Capitalism ceased to be joyful.

Now the war is over, and words have been transformed into action. The workers are seething with discontent—discontent that may at any moment become revolt. The master class is nervous, and consequently precipitate action, murder, imprisonment and deportations are the order of the day.

The workers of Winnipeg have recently passed through the purgatorial fire of "Justice" and "Democracy." A few have been killed, many injured, some imprisoned and several marked for deportation. According to the prostitute press, this action is for the avowed purpose of stemming the tide of industrial unrest that is sweeping over Canada. Whether this action is contrary to the laws of the land or interferes with the freedom of the residents, matters not. The world is at present in the throes of the birth of a new order of society. The class struggle is actually flaming in action, and this conflict is but evidence of the fray. Two opposing classes face each other, and struggle for conquest of power. Capitalism is fighting for its existence and the killing, imprisoning and deporting of Winnipeg strikers is a part of that struggle.

Canadian Capitalism believes that by the ruthless suppression of the demands of our comrades in Winnipeg, it will prolong its existence, and that prison walls will hide ideas. They will, however, learn that the cries of the wounded and imprisoned will pierce the heavens and echo round the world. Already the workers in England hear that echo and voice their protest in a common bond of friendship.

The Winnipeg strike, Seattle strike, Butte strike, Paris strike, Berlin strike, Limerick strike, Glasgow strike, and the Italian strike, are not the result of "Reds," "Bolsheviks," "Agitators," but of social conditions. Bolshevism is the effect of social conditions, and not the cause. Revolutionary ideas are the result of the fact that the working class have begun to think for themselves. The industrial unrest in other parts of the world affect the unrest in Canada, and the unrest in Canada affects the unrest in other parts of the world. And the "iron heel" of government aggravates this unrest.

Lords and rulers, when you have murdered, imprisoned, and deported our comrades. What, then? Will the social problem be solved? Will it reduce the unemployed army, increase wages and guarantee better conditions to the toiling millions? You know in the depth of your craven hearts that it will not. The very conditions of national capital demand that their working class be exploited to a greater degree in order that their wares can compete on a world's market. You know that the great amalgamation of science to industry, especially during the last four years, has made the working class more productive, resulting in a larger unemployed army and a keener competition amongst the workers for jobs. Your brute strength will avail you naught. Your military might will not be strong enough to bolster your dying social system against the irrepressible force of economic development. You have been useful—having developed the small, crude tool of feudalism into the gigantic social productive machine of to-day; with it you have also developed your grave-digger—the class-conscious proletariat. The Russian and Hungarian Revolutions sound your death knell. Your editors may crow, your preachers preach and your statesmen may rule with an iron hand, but the working class are marching onward to their emancipation, and the forces of hell will not avail against them.

A MESSAGE FROM HUNGARY

To the American Workingmen

(By Cable to The Liberator.)

We send heartiest greetings to the working proletariat of America. Although it has been possible for capitalism to pit one part of you against the others, especially the well-paid workers against those not so well paid, we firmly believe that you will within a short time see clearly that you all belong to an oppressed class, that the bourgeoisie has become unnecessary in your country as it has shown itself to be unnecessary in ours.

For European capitalism the twilight of the gods has arrived. Everybody sees this now. But capitalists console themselves with the hope that the American workingmen will save capitalism for them. We trust that the American workingmen will frustrate this hope.

We particularly greet the Hungarian workmen of America. They had to emigrate from Hungary because it did not offer them a home.

(Signed) BELA KUN,

People's Commissaire of Foreign Affairs of the
Hungarian Soviet Republic.

LIBERTY (?)

After the Peace treaty was signed the following was issued over the signature of King George:

"The signing of the Treaty of Peace will be received with deep thankfulness throughout the British Empire. This formal act brings to its concluding stages the terrible war which has devastated Europe and distracted the world. IT MANIFESTS THE VICTORY OF IDEALS OF FREEDOM AND OF LIBERTY, FOR WHICH WE HAVE MADE UNTOLD SACRIFICES.

"I SHARE MY PEOPLE'S JOY AND THANKSGIVING, AND EARNESTLY HOPE AND PRAY THAT THE COMING YEARS OF PEACE MAY BRING TO THEM EVER INCREASING HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY. (Emphasise ours).

"(Signed) GEORGE, R.I."

We wonder if George read the Walsh-Dunne report on conditions in Ireland before he signed the above. This report records a situation almost unbelievable of the brutality on the part of the British authorities. "Hundreds of men and women have been confined to prison for months without charges being preferred against them; hundreds have been discharged from jail with broken constitutions and shattered minds as a result of their treatment. Prisoners have been confined in narrow cells with their hands hand-cuffed behind their backs, night and day; in this condition they are fed by jail attendants, and are permitted no opportunity to answer the calls of nature, other than to lie in their filthy clothes. During the winter the prisoners have been showered with ice-cold water, and forced to lie on stone floors in their wet clothing; many of these died of pneumonia."

Or did he peruse the statements from the Indian Famine Fund Committee: "Plague and famine are rampant in India. Thirty-two millions of death have already taken place, and one hundred and fifty millions are on the verge of starvation. This hunger is causing widespread revolts, which are ruthlessly suppressed by means of bombs from aeroplanes and bullets from machine guns." We do not suppose he learned of the recent Glasgow strikers being pushed back to work at the points of bayonets. Or of the returned soldiers (who fought for freedom and liberty) in Winnipeg, who were received with a volley of bullets when they attempted to hold a silent parade in protest to the high-handed acts of the Canadian authorities in arresting strike leaders. Volumes could be written on the "freedom" and "liberty" handed out to the workers under British capital.

We of the class-conscious workers know of what freedom and liberty is spoken of. It is the freedom to buy and sell. Freedom to carve up small nations. Freedom to live on the blood and sweat of the toiling millions. Freedom to live a life of ease and luxury. Freedom to abstain from toil. However, this freedom is about ended. The working class realize that such phrases from bourgeois lips are meaningless. We have found out by experience that freedom to our masters means death to us. We understand that rulers and ruled have nothing in common. We know that our freedom can only come by the class struggle. So we are organizing our forces for the coming industrial democracy, when we, as a slave class, shall rise to the summit of modern society.

Child Massacre as a Political Weapon

By Norman Angell

When the Germans sank the Lusitania and slew several hundred women and children, we knew—at least we thought we knew—that that was the kind of thing which Englishmen and Americans could not do. In all the hates and stupidities, the dirt and heartbreaks of the war there was just this light on the horizon: that there were certain things to which we at least could never fall, in the name of victory or patriotism or any other of the deadly masked words that are "the unjust stewards of man's ideas."

And then we did it. We, too, sank Lusitanias. We, too, for some cold political end, plunged the unarmed, the weak, the helpless, the children, the suffering women to agonizing death and torture—without a tremor. Not alone in the bombing of cities, which we did so much better than the enemy. For this we had the usual excuse—it was war. "They killed my sister," said a young Allied aviator starting on his bombing raid. They? The little children whom his bombs tore to pieces, the little girls whom he blinded and maimed? Had they killed his sister? Let that pass. But after the war, when the fighting was finished, the enemy was disarmed, his submarines were surrendered, his aeroplanes destroyed, his soldiers dispersed—months afterwards, we kept a weapon which was for use first and mainly against the children, the weak, the sick, the old, the women, the mothers, the decrepit: starvation and disease. Our papers told us—our patriotic papers—how well it was succeeding. Correspondents wrote complacently, sometimes exultingly, of how thin and pinched were all the

children, even those well into their teens; how stunted, how defective the next generation would be; and how, among the younger children, those of seven and eight looked like children of three or four, and how those beneath this age simply did not live. Either they were born dead, or, if they were born alive—what was there to give them? Milk? An unheard-of luxury. And there was nothing to wrap them in; even in hospitals the new-born children were wrapped in newspapers, the lucky ones in bits of sacking. The mothers were most fortunate when the children were born dead. In an insane asylum a mother wails: "If only I did not hear the cry of the children for food all day long; all day long." You see, to "bring Germany to reason" by such means we must drive mothers out of their reason.

A falsehood? Exaggeration? Listen to an English cabinet minister—one of the old English political order, bearing a great historical name—Mr. Churchill, speaking months after the armistice, in the House of Commons, on March 3:

"We are enforcing the blockade with rigor. . . . This weapon of starvation falls mainly upon the women and children, upon the old, the weak and the poor, after all the fighting has stopped."

Oh, but not to the extent of causing thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of little helpless children to suffer and cry through the long nights, to drive women insane with it—that is German propaganda. Well, here is a witness: the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Express, perhaps the most ferociously patriotic, German-hating, Hun-baiting paper in England. This is his testimony:

"The Germans have killed British and French babies, so I suppose one should have no qualms about killing off a few thousand German babies and their mothers in a fecund state. I made earnest inquiries concerning childbirth among women of the poorer classes of Berlin, and I verified the statements I obtained. Seventy per cent. of expectant mothers are horribly under-nourished, and when they are taken to lying-in hospitals they are in a starving condition. Because of their situation they are unable to stand in food lines in order to obtain the small food rations allowed them. These women steal all the food they can, and I have seen them rummaging through dust-bins to find potato peelings. . . . I have encountered dozens of children two years of age who have never tasted milk. Children born just before the war seem in fairly good condition, but those born since Armageddon was let loose on the world are shrivelled-up creatures. The men say they will not be slaves of the East; the factories are idle because there are no raw materials, and yet these people do not understand that they have been beaten. They are in a state of despair and see nothing in front of them but black misery."

"It would have been more merciful," said Bob Smillie, the miners' leader, "to turn the machine guns on those children." Put this question to yourself, patriot-Englishman, patriot-American: Was the sinking of the Lusitania as cruel, as prolonged, as mean, as merciless a death as this? And we—you and I—do it every day, every night. Here is the Times of May 1, half a year after the cessation of war, telling the Germans that they do not know how much more severe we can still make the "domestic results" of starvation if we really put our mind to it. To the blockade we shall add "the horrors of invasion." The invasion of a country already disarmed is to be marked—according to our threats—by horror.

But the purpose! That justifies it. What purpose? To obtain the signature to the treaty of peace. Many Englishmen—not pacifists, not sentimentalists, but bishops, judges, members of the House of Lords, great public educators, Tory editors—and many Americans have declared that this treaty is a monstrous injustice. But if the Germans say so, that becomes a crime which we shall know how to punish. "The enemy have been reminded already," says the Times, proud organ of British respectability, of conservatism, of distinguished editors and ennobled proprietors, "that the machinery of the blockade can again be put into force at a few hours' notice. . . . Rejection of the peace terms now offered them will assuredly lead to fresh chastisement."

"Fresh chastisement"—some great artist should interpret the editorial warning for the better instruction of German mothers and fathers; a vast sea of small, deadly white, skinny faces, and then finally long, unending lines of little tiny graves. Germany will sign. "Gentlemen of England and America, Messieurs les Francais, you have us. Oh, decidedly you have us. We yield. That is why we sign." Suppose they add that postscript to this famous treaty? And what is the value of a signature so enforced and so explained? The value? Will not Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson be able to bring back those signatures? Will they not have "made peace"—permanent peace? Shall we not have destroyed this Prussian philosophy of frightfulness, force and hate? Shall we not have proved to the world that a state without military power can trust to the good faith and humanity of its neighbors? Can we not then celebrate victory with light hearts, honor our dead and glorify our arms? Have we not served faithfully those ideals of right and justice, mercy and chivalry for which a whole generation of youth went through hell and gave their lives?

AMERICAN SCABBERATION OF LABOR

The first week of the annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City would seem to have demonstrated once more the backwardness of American organized labor and the inadequacy of American labor leadership as exemplified by the so-called "Gompers' machine." This backwardness and inadequacy, obvious enough and disastrous enough in the piping times of peace, stand out with startling clearness against the world's present social unrest, and are well-nigh fatal to the chances of an intelligent American movement toward reconstruction. With labor in England and on the Continent demanding participation in the management and control of industry, the progressive abandonment of the wage system, and the institution of an entirely new social order; with half of Europe in the grip of communism, and the other half agitating the elements of social philosophy, acutely aware of what it is discussing and where the argument leads—with such an object lesson before its eyes, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, and dominated still by the old blind leadership, supports the peace treaty and the League of Nations, dedicates its efforts to the stamping out of Bolshevism, and wastes its days in a futile discussion of superficial issues. The magnificent speech of Miss Margaret Bondfield, fraternal delegate from England, in which she outlined the ambitions and purposes of British Labor toward a new social order, fell upon the convention like a message from another planet. Mr. Gompers, from the platform, has already branded the whole Pacific Coast delegation as "Bolsheviki." "The autocrats of American labor are in control," comments a wise observer. "They have the power of the Gompers machine behind them, and they are going to use it ruthlessly. If the convention finishes as it has begun, there is likely not to be any American Federation of Labor a year from now. Its powerful machine-control is wholly out of touch with the times; and the more vital impulses of the rank and file are plainly in evidence. If they are not absorbed by the leadership, they will disintegrate the organization."

A REPLY TO THE PRESS LIES CONCERNING "KOLCHAK"

For weeks the people of the Allied world were fed on stories of the swift success of the armies of Kolchak. On March 13th he captured Ufa from the retreating Bolsheviki. On May 15th he took Samara in heavy-faced type on the front page of our daily papers. Other military victories followed in rapid succession. At almost the same time, Petrograd was reported to be on fire and in a state of explosion, starvation, and evacuation. Then, suddenly, the bubble broke. It was first publicly pricked in a dispatch published by the New York Globe from its special correspondent at Petrograd telling that the city was intact, and prepared for its defence to the last man and woman; that the people were hungry, but persisted in tracing their hunger to the Allied blockade rather than to the rule of the Soviets; and that Kolchak and his Allied arms were retreating rapidly on all fronts. Immediately following this news, Winston Churchill, British War Minister, speaking in the House, admitted that "the check to Admiral Kolchak's advance was now more pronounced, and that no attempt should be made to encourage extravagant hopes in that quarter." Samara, it appears, fell only in the headlines of the papers. Ufa was retaken by the Bolsheviki on June 9. The correspondent of the Globe stated that the peasants in the region evacuated by Kolchak, although "previously dissatisfied with the Soviet rule, are now flocking to enlist in the Red Army." At the same time, representatives of the remnants of Soviet rule in Siberia warned the Allies that "the population of Siberia would not acknowledge any guarantees made in their name by the Government of Kolchak, and that they would rise against the interference with their internal struggle of 'all foreign detachments of troops on the territory of Siberia.'" That this is more than a paper manifestation is evidenced by the Association Press reports of Bolshevik strikes and disorders on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and by Kolchak's own admission that the country is riddled with Bolshevism. A captain in the Intelligence Division of the American Expeditionary Force serving in Siberia states in an amazing article in Hearst's Magazine for June that "ninety-five per cent. of the people in Siberia are Bolshevik," while "the Trans-Siberian Railway is virtually in the hands of the Bolsheviki." Kolchak's one support is his army, and even in the army, according to the report of a recent arrival from Siberia, writing in the New York Times, every soldier is "as much a Bolshevik as the soldier he was fighting against." No wonder the Admiral's progress is swiftly and steadily toward the Pacific—or that the Big Four with their hopeless capacity for betting on the wrong horse in Russia have chosen this hour to uphold him.

AN APPEAL TO THE WORKERS OF THE ALLIES

By G. Chicherin.

(People's Commissar on Foreign Affairs of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.)

Translated by W. J. Sidis.

We call to the workers of the Allied countries to bring pressure to bear on their governments not to crush and stifle the Russian revolution. At the time the armies of the Allies and the White Guard, supported by the Allied governments, began the attack on the Russian Soviet Government, they stated that it was necessary in the interests of France, and it was declared to be a blow at Germany. However, even at that time of the war those armies operated rather like allies of Germany. Though they were fighting separately from the German forces, their enemy was the same: the Russian revolution. The attack of the Allied forces prevented the Russian revolution from defending itself against the incoming German soldiers, and even took away the strength necessary for protecting the revolution from invasion.

The warring powers, which, in the course of the world war, shed the blood of many millions of proletarians in order to annihilate each other, together attacked the revolution of the Russian workers and peasants. From that day when the German people freed themselves from the yoke of the Kaiser and consented to an unconditional surrender to the conquerors, the war of the Allies on Russia could no longer be called a war against Germany. Therefore, the hirelings of the capitalist press have been busy piling up the most abominable accusations against the Russian revolution.

But if even German Imperialism had to fall, the masses of the people understood that it served the interests of the enslavers of the masses; and the military power of the entente nations will be too weak to destroy the revolution, for the general awakening of the masses of the workers and soldiers will not permit them to come out in the role of executioner of freedom for the destruction of revolution.

In Bessarabia and Ukraine these armies have refused to become the unthinking instruments of oppression. In London and Paris the workers have also come out against the suppression of Russian freedom.

Workers of the Allied countries, do not believe your governments. They are deceiving you. Though they are sending no more troops to Russia, they are continuing the blockade.

They have established a regime of the most unbridled reaction in Poland, and, under their orders, the Polish working masses are being shot down. Your governments are supporting the Boyar (Junker) government in Rumania, and are making it possible for the military party in Finland to establish itself into a government.

Poles, Rumanians, Finns, Germans,—the reactionaries, the monarchists of Southern Russia and Siberia, living in wealth and luxury,—that is who is conducting a desperate struggle against Soviet Russia, cut off from the grain regions, deprived of the most necessary provisions, and suffering from the torments of famine and unemployment.

The Allied governments call the Russian revolution the work of the dregs of humanity. They shamelessly declare that "these culprits must be summarily dealt with," and at the same time declare that they have abandoned all intention of intervention.

They wish to make the workers of their countries believe that they are hurrying aid to Russia in its misfortune by sending food. They would be willing to send their regiments against us, were they assured that the soldiers would not refuse to obey. They do not spare materials or ammunition in trying to help the most savage reaction and the most terrible monarchists and exploiters in their struggle against the revolution of the workers and peasants of Russia.

And these governments still wish to make us believe in their sincerity and they do not reveal their perfidy to the workers of their countries.

Workers of the entente nations! The workers and peasants of Russia will not lay down their arms while the enemy is not driven from their territory. They are not afraid of any sacrifices, they will bear the pangs of hunger and want with unshaken bravery, and they ask you not to weaken the pressure on your governments until you make them abstain from any direct or indirect attempt at attacking the Russian revolution.

Make your governments stop their infernal game and treacherous attempts. Let them not crush the freedom of the Russian workers and peasants.