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# THE SOVIET

Devoted to the Interests of the Working Class

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## An Appeal to the British Workers

By Nicholas Lenin, President, Council of People's Commissars; and G. Chitcherin, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.  
From "The Workers' Dreadnought," London, England

Are you a trade unionist?  
If not, why not?

Do you find the conditions of life in field or factory so pleasant that you had no desire for any improvement? Did you find your employer so obliging, and ready to give you what you asked, that you did not find it necessary to take other measures to get what you wanted? If so, then you have been more fortunate than most workers, for that is not the usual experience.

If you are a trade unionist, do you thoroughly understand the reason of your membership in a trade union? You know that the employer does not employ you for love, you know that, if he can, he will press your wages down to the lowest level, you know that when you are organized you are better able to get your demands accepted than when your employer has to deal with each man separately. Even so your employers have resisted your demands, and you have been compelled to come out on strike.

You have learnt the need for working class discipline and working class loyalty: for you will agree that there is no more contemptible creature than a blackleg. But being a trade unionist means much more than this. Have you ever asked yourself why it is that in spite of your organization, in spite of your strikes, even successful strikes, your position as a worker has not improved? Even when you obtained higher wages you were not able to buy more food or clothing with them. Did you not find that prices were rising always higher than your wages? It was like chasing a will-o'-the-wisp in trying to keep up with them. In spite of reductions of hours there were still plenty of unemployed. And how often have you found that with the introduction of a new machine your work has completely gone and the trade union could do nothing to prevent it?

You see, then, merely to be a trade unionist is not enough. You are not merely up against the particular employer you work for, but against all employers as a class.

Your interests are not merely identical with the workers in your particular trade or industry, but with all workmen.

### The Class War

In fact you are up against the whole capitalist system. What is Capitalism? Capitalism is the system under which the land, the railways, factories, and all means of obtaining a livelihood are owned by private individuals, who use them for their own benefit.

Who owns England? Do you? Can you point to any part of England and say: "This is mine"? If you can you are one of the lucky ones. There are not many working men in England who can say that. The England that you call "your country" is not your country, but the landlords'. In England women whose husbands are fighting "for their country" are being evicted from their houses. If you do not pay rent to the landlord you cannot live in "your country."

The tremendous industry of England is not run for the purpose of providing you and your family with food and clothing. It is run for the purpose of providing profit and interest for the capitalists, financiers, and for rich shirkers generally to lead idle and luxurious lives while you slave and toil to create it.

All wealth comes from labor. Does labor get it? If it did there would be no poor people in England. The worker is robbed of the product of labor. He is robbed by those who take the rent, profit and interest, i.e., the landlords and the capitalists. Between you and them there is an irreconcilable antagonism. As long as there are capitalists, workmen will be robbed, and continue to remain poor. Your aim as a trade unionist, desiring to improve your conditions in life, should be to abolish capitalism. You would be doing more good for yourself, if you conquered England for the English people.

### The War and the Class War

The productivity of labor has increased to such an extent that the capitalists have to find new markets to dispose of the surplus wealth

and profits you have created. This is what this war is about. The German capitalists and the Allied capitalists are competing with each other as to who shall control the undeveloped parts of the world for the purpose of investing the profits they wrung out of the labor of their respective workers. This is why you have been brought to Russia. Your capitalists see in our country a rich field for investment. And so you have been brought here to overthrow our workers' government, and bring back the rule of the landlords, capitalists, and the Czar. It is indeed a grim jest that the workers of Europe are slaughtering each other by the thousands for the purpose of deciding where the wealth they have been plundered of shall go. Even during the war the class war has gone on. At the outbreak of the war the capitalists said to you: "We must not quarrel now. We are of the same race, we must all unite and show a solid front to the enemy." The workers believed them, and gave up everything in defense of their country. But the capitalists continued in their old business of bleeding the workers. With them it was "business as usual," only more so. For the people the war has been the cause of ruin, sorrow, grief and disaster. For the capitalists it has been an El-Dorado. They have made such profits as they have never in their lives dreamed of. Immense fortunes have been made out of the blood and tears of the working people.

It has been the same in every country. In every country the capitalists have used the workers as cannon-fodder on the battlefields and as material for exploitation at home. The capitalist class worship no other god but profit, and own allegiance to any country where profit can be obtained.

Does not this show that the peoples are not divided according to nationality, but according to class?

The workers of each country are not enemies to each other. Their real enemies are at home, the capitalists, who are robbing and exploiting the poor people, and who have set the workers against each other, in order that they may be able to fleece them the more.

The workers can only put an end to this exploitation, and mutual slaughter by overthrowing the capitalists and taking control into their own hands.

This is the logical outcome of being a trade unionist

### Our Revolution.

We, the workers of Russia, in our fights with the capitalists have always taken this view. In October last we swept the capitalists out of power, and declared that Russia belongs to the whole of the Russian people.

We are not going to grow food for the rich to feed, or weave cloth for the rich to wear. The people will enjoy the product of their labor.

Can you wonder that the capitalists of all countries should hate us? We have shattered their dreams of the vast fortunes to be made out of the great stores of natural wealth contained in our country.

Besides, if they allow us to remain in existence, will not the workers in the other countries follow suit, and do as we have done?

They have decided therefore to crush us before we have time to consolidate our position. And you, English trade unionists will be used for this purpose.

The Russian capitalists do not stand an earthly chance against us have commenced? Are you going to do the dirty work of your enemies as those of the Russian capitalists, and have come to their assistance.

Why do you not recognize your class interest in the same way? You as trade unionists are fighting your capitalists, we have settled our account with ours.

What are you going to do? Are you going to undo the work we have commenced? Are you going to do the dirty work of your enemies, the capitalist class? Or will you remain loyal to your own class—the working class—and support our effort to secure the world for labor?

### Remember

By fighting us you are not fighting for your country, but for the capitalists whom your fellow trade unionists at home are fighting. By fighting us you are fighting your fellow workers. Every blow you strike against us is a blow you strike against yourselves. If you crush us you will only succeed in strengthening the power of your capitalists to rob and exploit you.

Fellow workers, on whose side are you—the workers' or the masters'?

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### The Communist Party

By N. Bucharin

By what means is the Communist world order to be established? How are we to attain it?"

The answer of the Communist Party to these questions is: "Through the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"Dictatorship" means a power as strong as iron, a power which gives no quarter to its enemies. "The dictatorship of the proletariat" means the government of the working class which abolishes the landowners and capitalists.

A workers' government can only be produced by a social revolution of the working class; a revolution which will destroy the capitalist state and erect on its ruins a new power, the power of the working class and the poor peasants who support the workers' government.

We Communists, therefore, stand for a workers' government until the workers have gained complete control over their adversaries; until they have crushed the entire employing class and knocked out its pride, and until the employing class itself has given up all hopes of ever again coming into power.

Of course, it will be said: "Then you Communists are believers in force!"

We shall answer: Most certainly; but our relief is in revolutionary force. We are convinced that by soft words the workers will gain nothing from the capitalists. No good will come of conciliation. Nothing short of a revolution, which will overthrow capitalism and destroy the bourgeois state, can liberate the working class.

Every revolution means using force against the former government. Force was used against the tyrannical landlords and Czar in the Russian Revolution of March, 1917, and in the Revolution of November, 1917, force was used against the capitalists by the workers, peasants and soldiery. Such force—the use of force against those who are oppressing millions of workers—is not merely free from evil; it is sacred.

Moreover, the working class is obliged to use its power against the capitalists even after Capitalism has been openly overthrown, for even after the workers have destroyed the capitalist state, the capitalist class still exists. Its members by no means disappear all at once. On the contrary, they still hope for the return of the old regime and are prepared to make any kind of an alliance against victorious workers.

The experiences of the Russian Revolution furnish convincing proof of this. In November, 1917, the workers eliminated the capitalist class from all share in the government, but the Capitalists did not throw up the sponge; they agitated against the workers, mustering all their forces, and using every means to overthrow the workers' government and recapture power. They organized sabotage, procured a counter-revolutionary strike of government officials and employees; they mobilized the troops of Dutov, Kaledin, Kornilov, Semenov, and called for help to the armies of foreign Capitalism in Germany, Japan and elsewhere. Thus the Russian experiences have proved that even after what seems a decisive victory the workers' government is forced to resist attack by powerful enemies from abroad who stretch out helping hands to the fallen capitalists at home.

A thoughtful survey of the position reveals to us that Russia is the only country in which the proletariat has yet overthrown the bourgeois state. The rest of the world is still possessed by capitalist exploiters. Soviet Russia, with her workers' and peasants' government, is like a tiny island in the stormy ocean of capitalism. Should the victory of the Russian workers be followed by the victory of the German and Austrian workers, there would still remain the other great robber states of Capitalism. Should the entire Capitalism of Europe give way under the hammer stroke of the working class, there would still remain the Capitalism of Asia, headed by Japan, and the Capitalism of America.

These capitalist states will not surrender their position without a struggle. They will fight desperately in order to prevent the proletariat from securing world power. The greater the onrush of the proletariat the more precarious becomes the position of Capitalism, the more must it strain every muscle in its fight against the workers.

When the proletariat has been victorious in one, two or three

countries it will come into unavoidable collision with the capitalist world still remaining, which will endeavor to crush with blood and iron, the attempt of the workers to liberate themselves. Therefore, even after the Revolution we must understand that there will be, in some countries a transition period between Capitalism and Communism in which the workers will be faced by a hard struggle against their enemies both at home and abroad.

For this struggle it is necessary to have a rigid, widespread, and firmly-welded organization completely equipped for the struggle. The Proletarian state, the Workers' Government, provides this organization. Like every other state that of the working class is an organization of the ruling class. In this case the ruling class is the working class, and its organization is at once a defense against Capitalism and the means which will finally destroy it.

Those who shrink from the establishment of such a power are not revolutionaries. The assumption that every kind of power must be vicious is arrant nonsense. The power used by the rich, the power used by the capitalists against the workers, has for its object the maintenance of the predatory capitalist system. The power used by the workers against the capitalists has the opposite aim of liberating millions of workers from the yoke of Capitalism, and the freeing of humanity from annexationist wars, which entail the savage pillage and destruction of workers and collectons on which the human race had been engaged for thousands of years. The rigid mechanism of the proletarian dictatorship is essential for the success of the Revolution and to secure the period of establishing the Communist social order.

It is clear that in this period of transition, the working class must strain every nerve in the struggle with its many adversaries, and that the only organization through which it can attain to victory is one in which the workers and the poor peasants are banded together. Could this organization resist the attack of foreign imperialists without having control of the home government and army? Certainly not.

How will it be possible to force the capitalists to submit to government by the workers and to all sorts of confiscations unless the working class is in possession of the means to force the rich to do their duty.

Members of the employing class have been for so long accustomed to live in idleness exploiting the workers, that even after Capitalism has been overthrown in every country they will endeavor to evade work and to injure the working class. They will have to be forced to serve the people and force will not first be necessary.

The workers must establish a system for organizing the business concerns which have been taken over from the manufacturers; they must see to the transport of the crops produced by the peasantry; and secure a fair distribution of corn, manufactured goods, agricultural implements and machinery.

However, the small usurer and war profiteer may refuse to serve the community and may say: "I am my own master." Thus workers and poor peasants must force them to obey, and they must coerce in the same way the big capitalists and the former landowners, generals and officers.

The more perilous the position of the workers' revolution, the greater the number of its enemies; the more firm must be the revolutionary rule of the workers and of the poor peasants, the more energetic the dictatorship. The power in the hands of the workers is the axe which they must hold in readiness against the attacks of the capitalist class. In the communistic social order, when the capitalists will exist no more and all class distinctions will have disappeared, when there will be no more peril from within or from without—then there will be no more necessity for this axe. But we are in the period of transition now, when the enemies around us are showing their teeth, and are ready to drown in blood the whole working class movement. To prove this one need but recall the shooting of the workers in Finland and Kiev, and the wholesale shootings of workers and peasants in the Ukraine and in Lettland. In this period only those who are wholly ignorant of the situation can wish to act without the indispensable weapon of state power.

A hue and cry is raised against the Dictatorship of the Proletariat from two sides. On the one side from the Anarchists, for they are against any kind of government and, consequently, also against any Government of the Workers and Peasants. To them we can only say: "Go into a nunnery, if you are against putting into the hands of the workers the means to coerce the bourgeoisie!"

On the other side the Dictatorship of the Proletariat is attacked by the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries. Though formerly they used to advocate it, they are, so they say, against the interference with the privileges and liberty of the bourgeoisie. They are of the opinion that the workers are not yet "ripe" for a dictatorship. We can only say to them: "Why do you not join the capitalist class which you love so much and which you are trying to protect?" They do not wish to because they would have to own that they are in opposition to the workers and poor peasants.

It is just because the Communist Party stands for the iron dicta-

torship for the workers over the capitalists, the usurers, the former landowners and other lovely products of the old bourgeois regime, that it is the most radical, the most revolutionary of all the existing groups and parties. "Through the inexorably firm government of the Workers, to Communism" is the watchword of our party. And the program of our party is the program of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

## The Strike and the Class Struggle

(No. 2)

Some of our "wild and infuriate" friends, by taking a clause out of the third paragraph under the above heading in issue Vol. 1, No. 15 of the "Soviet" and considering it out of connection with the rest of the sentence and the whole paragraph, have sought to make it appear that we were knocking strikes. The whole article conclusively shows the contrary. It is stated that strikes like the last one stir the mental activity and develop the solidarity of the working class for the completion of the work we have on hand. Neither is the conclusion drawn therefrom correct that we expect anything more from parliamentarianism than from strikes. Neither form of activity is of value, except as similarly they develop class intelligence and consciousness of strength. One very clear proof of this is the fact that as soon as we force higher wages and better conditions, the master class force up still faster the cost of living.

The meagre result of such working class effort are inseparable from a system of unionism that has been outgrown by the economic development, and which, therefore, has to a large extent become reactionary, not to say positively vicious. Two phases of the old unionism must be given special emphasis:

- 1st. The denial of the fundamental fact of the class struggle.
- 2nd. The power possessed by long range and undemocratic executives.

The first vitiates much union activity by obscuring both the issue and the road along which, to harmonize with the evolutionary process, we must travel. It blinds us to plain facts and paralyzes all efforts to obtain real security. The latter becomes especially glaring in its inefficiency when the methods followed by the old unionism of North America are compared with other methods in other countries where only there has been any real and adequate progress.

Let us look at Russia. Just now we know that Russia is a risky problem. Outside of the few who keep thoroughly informed on what is there going on, there is little real knowledge either of the present situation or the past course of events. For this we can thank not only the "kept press", but the hostility of slimy conventional labor official organs.

"Ten Days That Shook the World" by John Reed, has been an eye opener to every working man who has read it. It is very nearly two and a half years since the czarist regime collapsed, and more than a year and a half since the capitalist "shack" being reared by Kerensky, came tumbling about the ears of its silly and incompetent devotees.

"Brest-Litvosk," forced upon the soviet administration the chaos inherited from Kerensky and the hostility of our capitalist governments, failed to crush them or benefit their enemies; and allied hostility, the decimation of Finland and Siberia by the White Guards and other proteges of the allied governments, and the blockade of Russian ports, have prevented them from extending their control over the outlying and thinly settled provinces, and tho these things have produced great hardships by cutting off access to all markets, Russia proper is more united, and on the whole, is in a stronger position than at any time in modern years.

Rebels in arms and plotters against the government have suffered; but loyal Russians and sojourners who are not plotters of reaction find themselves in greater security under Soviet control than at any time in the days of autocratic peace.

The one thing in this recent Russian history that impresses the working class student more than any other has been the universal and awful "fall down" of the professional union leaders. The urge to the November revolution came from the bottom—from the working class membership. Everywhere it was bitterly opposed by the officials. The mass moved not at the urge of their union "leaders"—but in opposition to them. The first revolution got nowhere because it was betrayed by its leaders to the bourgeoisie and, except in words,

the capitalist class in Russia, as it is fast proving everywhere else, was bankrupt. Kerensky was its chief fakir more than anybody else.

One after another, before the workers' organizations could get anywhere they had to repudiate their malingering executives and put new men whose souls were in revolution, and who were subject to recall on short notice, in charge of affairs. The old executives not only balked, in some cases they tried to resist the will of the majority by force—and for a time had to be imprisoned.

The most reactionary were the officials of the better paid trades—those whose organizations most resembled our inelastic A. F. of L. When the Soviets of Petrograd would send aid to their comrades in Moscow, to man the trains they had to call for volunteers from the running trades who would defy the interdiction of their Executives. Volunteers had also to be called to operate the telephonic and telegraphic communications about Petrograd and with the military front operating against Kerensky's impotent advance.

Whenever the appeal of the revolution, however, reached the rank and file, even the members of these unions proved loyal to the revolution, and their sullen, reactionary officials, reduced to the ranks, with unwilling feet followed where they had not the courage to lead.

To the last these reactionaries pinned their faith on the peasants Soviets. Vain hope. Of all the industrial elements in Russia the peasants had been most betrayed by the faint hearted bourgeois reformers. Because of the wide extent of Russia the All Russian Peasant Soviet was the last to be assembled. And here it was that Lenin and Trotsky scored their greatest triumph. The last hope of reaction faded away before the insistent demands of the peasants for the immediate possession of the land, the little farms and homes in which for so many years they and their ancestors had been the exploited slaves of a merciless master class.

Has not all this a moral for the working class of other lands?

The leaders of the old form of unionism, represented in North America by the A. F. of L., are utterly middle class in mentality. Now the very "sanity" of these fellows so loudly praised by the valets of the master class, is the one thing above all others that will make violence so difficult to avoid. The new order might come in peaceably were it not for the utter befogment to the middle class and mediocre minds.

Cosmic forces wait for no man, much less the mentally befuddled labor leaders and citizen committees. With a working class, intelligent and conscious of its position, reactionary officials are powerless. Without such a working class the falling of the old system will find us unready and either the opportunity will pass only partially utilized or it will result in defeat and necessitate long years of preparation to recover the lost ground. If we pin our faith to other than working class intelligence and class conscious will, long and dreary will be the road to emancipation.

## Yesterday and Today

Yesterday was the day of the Great Falsehood—the last day of its power.

For ages, man has spider-like, thread by thread, diligently woven the strong cobweb of a cautious philistine life, impregnating it more and more with falsehood and greed. Man has to feed on the flesh and blood of his fellow men and the means of production, the weapons in the struggle with nature, are merely a means to oppress men,—this cynical falsehood was looked upon as immutable truth.

And yesterday this road brought mankind to the madness of the all-European war. The red glow of this nightmare threw a light on all the ugly nakedness of the ancient entrenched falsehood, and now we see the old world shaken to its foundations, shattered to pieces; its obscure secrets exposed, and today even those who were blind have opened their eyes and see the utter ugliness of the past.

Today is the day of reckoning for the falsehood which reigned yesterday.

The violent explosion of the people's patience has destroyed the outworn order of life, and it cannot again be re-established in its old forms. Not all of the outworn past is annihilated, but it will be—tomorrow.

Today there is a great deal of horror, but it is all natural and comprehensible. Is it not natural that people infected by the strong poisons of the old order—alcohol and syphilis—should not be generous? Is it not natural for people to steal,—if theft was the fundamental law of yesterday? Is it not natural, that tens, hundreds, thousands of men should be killed, after we had been accustomed for four years to kill them by the millions? The seed of yesterday brings fruit today; the present day is brutal, but its brutality is not the offspring of today. Malice is created by the power of men; everything comes into existence through men. Among the ruins of the past is clearly visible every force that held it together, and everything that

lay hidden in the heart of the oppressed is today impelling them to oppression.

It is easy to find fault with man as he is today,—man is facing the mirror of history, naked as a beast, burning with the fire of belated useless revenge.

But we should remember that the day is too bright, and that is why the shadows are so heavy. We should understand that in the midst of the dust and mud, of the chaos of destruction, of today, has already begun the great work of liberating mankind from the strong, iron cobweb of the past, a work which is as painful and difficult as the pangs of a new birth; we should feel that we are witnessing the death of the evil of yesterday, which is going through its last hours together with the man of yesterday.

It has so happened that the peoples marching to the decisive battle for the triumph of justice are led by the least experienced and weakest fighters,—by the Russians, a people of a country which is backward economically and culturally, a people worn out by its past more than any other people. Only yesterday the whole world looked upon them as semi-barbarians, and today, almost dying from hunger, they are marching toward victory or death with the ardor and courage of old, tired fighters.

Everyone who sincerely believes that the irresistible aspiration of mankind toward freedom, beauty, and a sensible life is not a vain dream, that it is a real force which alone can create new forms of life; that this force is a lever which can turn the world,—every honest man must recognize the universal significance of the activity which is carried on by the earnest revolutionists of Russia.

## KNIGHTS OR ROBBERS?

The activity which is now going on in Russia should be interpreted as a gigantic attempt to incorporate in life, to turn into actuality the great ideas and watchwords which were created and enunciated by the teachers of mankind, by the sages of Europe. Yesterday the Socialist thought of Europe pointed the way to the Russian people, today the Russian worker is striving for the triumph of European thought.

And if the honest Russian revolutionists, few in numbers, surrounded by enemies and worn out by starvation, will be conquered, the consequences of this terrible calamity will fall heavily on the shoulders of all the European revolutionists, of the whole working class of Europe.

Should this catastrophe occur, all those who do not feel, who do not comprehend the terrible struggle which is waged by the workers of Russia day after day, will have to pay for it with their blood and lives.

The honest heart does not waver, the honest thought knows no temptation to compromise, the honest hand will not cease working while the heart is still beating. The Russian worker is confident that his brothers in spirit will not permit the stranding of the revolution in Russia, that they will not permit the resuscitation of the old, which has received a deadly blow and is expiring, disappearing, and which will disappear,—if the revolutionary thought of Europe will comprehend the great tasks of today.

KNIGHTS OR ROBBERS? .....

It is a clearly established fact that Britain went into the war for purposes of noble character. Never has Britain been guided by narrow nationalistic interests. On November 10, 1914, the House of Commons, Lloyd George called to witness God Himself, in that Britain entering the war was guided by no ulterior motives. "I swear by the name of God that Britain does not desire a single yard of foreign territory. We participate in this war for consideration of noble motives—we defend the weak." The tears of unfortunate Belgium forced the British lion to dive into the whirlpool of war. In his parliamentary speech of February 27th, 1915, the same Lloyd George with indignation branded as slanderous inventions of the enemy rumors to the effect that Britain was striving to seize foreign lands. He said that Britain played only one part; that of the merciful Samaritan.

War has ended. Let us see what became of the promises of British imperialism. According to the Versailles "peace" (abolishing any possibility of a permanent peace), the following territories went over to Britain: German East Africa possessions—384,180 square miles; 7,665,000 population. (Before the war there were in German East Africa ninety British citizens;) German possessions in south-west Africa—322,000 square miles; 190,000 population; Samoa Island—1000 square miles; 35,136 population; Nauara Island, Bismark Archipelago, German part of New Guinea, Solomon Islands. Poor God of British imperialism in the name of whom the earthly semi-god Lloyd George gave his vow! During the war Britain has completely put her paw on Egypt. The seizure of Egyptian territory in the language of diplomacy, is called a protectorate. The Allies, including the American government, approved the act of British protectorate over

Egypt. We must give here some details as to how Britain pocketed the thirty million population of Egypt. The advance guards of British imperialism appeared in Egypt towards the end of the eighties. Britain solemnly declared to the world that she came to Egypt from Turkish atrocities. She, Britain, had in view only the welfare of Egypt. She never dreamed of a British protectorate over Egypt, much less conquest of the country. The late Gladstone (prominent English statesman) used to say that Britain staked her honor for the freedom of Egypt. These assurances of Gladstone were repeated from year to year by Lord Salisbury, Chamberlain and Campbell-Bannerman. And, in spite of all this, Egypt has been annexed. It has become a British colony. This is how the "word of honor" of the British imperialists has been kept. The attitude of the Egyptian people towards their foreign oppressors was manifested very clearly this spring, in the form of several armed uprisings. All honest elements in Egypt revolted against the British tyranny. And the mailed fist of Britain still reigns in Egypt.

Such are the British conquests on the African continent. If this is not highway robbery in broad daylight, what is it? To crown all this, Britain now has an eye on the former German colonies, Cameroon and Togo. She will have to come to an understanding on this question with Mr. Clemenceau's France. We are sure that she will get a fat slice of it. From this dry list of plundered riches, the reader will make a corresponding conclusion; knights or robbers!— ex.

## LA BELLE FRANCE

News dispatches contain many references to the struggle now on in the French labor movement between the old leaders and the revolutionary groups who are striving for control. As the correspondents put it, the struggle is between the conservatives and the demagogues—a demagogue being one who demands the overthrow of the capitalist system. Those who sing the song of the capitalists are "shewd," "conservative" and "sensible."

Spirited opposition to the invasion of Soviet Russia and Hungary has been developing among the French workers. This sentiment crystallized in the demand for a general strike on July 21st. Over this matter came the struggle between the radicals and the conservatives. The reactionaries won in much the same manner as did their fellows who succeeded in defeating the Mooney general strike movement in the A. P. of L. convention at Atlantic City. The strike was made impossible by the tactics of the French labor leaders.

The national committee which killed the strike adopted a program demanding that France base its policy on the principles of the League of Nations. If the Shantung grab is a fair sample of the application of those principles, the French government will very likely grant this demand. Many demands of a like nature were made. It appears that in France, as in other countries, one of the first things which the workers must do, as a preliminary to further progress, is to clean out the reactionary leaders.

The problem in industry at the present day is that of bringing home to every person engaged in industry the feeling that he is servant not of any particular class or person, but of the community as a whole. This cannot be done so long as industry continues to be conducted for private profit.—From memorandum (signed by the Labor representatives only) attached to the report of the provisional joint committee (employers and trade unionists) appointed by the Government Industrial Conference, England.

The French Revolution was directed to overthrow the privileges of an aristocracy. Its triumph assured freedom to the middle or manufacturing class, whose immediate interests were bound up in its success. The Russian Revolution in turn has overthrown both the middle and the upper classes, and the emancipation of mankind is bound up in its success or failure.—Fred Pest, in London "Call."

As Debs says: "The class struggle is colorless." It is not a struggle between white men and black men, between brown men and yellow men, or between males or females. It is a struggle between those who do all the work and have nothing and those who do no work and have everything.

Bolshevism is only Socialism in a hurry.— Israel Zangwill.