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Documentary Evidence

Secretary of State Lansing and President Wilson Have Been Fully Informed Regarding The Soviet Government By Accredited Representative

(From the International Relations Section of the Nation, New York, April 5)

The documents printed below comprise (1) the letter of L.C.A.K. Martens, official representative in the United States of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, dated at New York, March 18, which accompanied the submission of his credentials to the Secretary of State; and (2) a Memorandum accompanying the letter. A summary of the Memorandum was handed to representatives of the press on March 20. Mr. Martens, by profession an engineer, was for several years the representative in this country of the Demidoff Iron and Steel Works in Russia. Mr. Nuorteva, the secretary of the Bureau established by Mr. Martens, was for some time the head of the Finnish Information Bureau at New York; and has also represented the interests of the Russian Soviet Government. The temporary offices of the Bureau are at 299 Broadway, New York.

Hon. Robert Lansing,

Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose you herewith original credentials of my appointment as representative of the Socialist Federated Soviet Republic of Russia in the United States, together with an English translation of the same.

I have also the honor to submit a Memorandum of the present political and economic conditions of Soviet Russia, based upon information supplied to me by my Government, and, furthermore, I enclose a translation of the Constitution of the Federated Soviet Republic of Russia.

Holding myself entirely at the disposal of the United States Government for any additional information or for any conference, official or unofficial,

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

(signed) L. A. Martens,
Representative in the United States.
S. Nuorteva,
Secretary of the Bureau.

MEMORANDUM

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic was established on the 6th of November, 1917, by a spontaneous uprising of the toiling masses of Russia. Its Government, the Council of the People's Commissars, is a Government controlled by and responsible to all such members of the population of Russia as are willing to perform useful work, physical or mental. Those who, while not being unable to work, deliberately refuse to exercise their productive abilities, choosing to live on the fruits of the labor of the other people, are eliminated from participation in the control of my Government.

Under present conditions those who are willing to work for the common good number at least 90 per cent of the adult population in the area controlled by the Soviets. All such people have full political and civil rights.

The basis of citizenship in Russia being industrial and economic rather than political, and the social system being of such a nature that every person engaged in useful social labor is bound to participate in public affairs, the percentage of people directly participating in the management of society in Soviet Russia is higher than has been the case until now anywhere in the world. The Russian Soviet Republic affords thereby the widest possible field for a real expression of a conscious popular will. While the Soviet Government is a Government of the working classes, the abolition of the exploitation of labor and the elimination thereby of class division creates a productive community in which all able inhabitants are bound to become

useful workers who have full political rights. My Government thus becomes the expression of fully one hundred per cent of the people. It should also be noted that political rights are granted in Russia to every inhabitant engaged in useful work, though he be not a citizen of Russia but only temporarily working there.

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic was rapidly acclaimed by the vast majority of the laboring people throughout the former Empire of Russia. It has maintained itself in the face of manifold plots and opposition on the part of small groups of the former ruling classes, who in many cases enlisted foreign help and who employed the most unscrupulous methods in their fight against the Soviet institutions. Yet nowhere in Russia could such elements of their own accord organize any noticeable resistance to the popular will, as expressed by the Soviet Government. Only in sparsely populated outlying districts and in such of those districts where our opponents had access to foreign military help, has it been possible for them to maintain any organization and to wrest from the control of Soviet Russia some territory. Today, after sixteen months of existence, the Russian Soviet Republic finds itself more securely established than at any previous time.

During the current year the Soviet Government has been particularly successful in retaking vast territories wrested from its control during the preceding months. By February, 1919, the Soviet troops on the northern front had retaken the city of Shenkursk and adjoining territory. On the eastern front they have lost Perm, but they have regained Pereufa, Ufa, Sterlitamak, Bellbey, Orenburg, and Uralsk. The railway connection with central Asia is at present in the hands of the Soviet Government. On the southern front they have taken the railway stations at Pavorino, Alexikovo, Polovaya, Kalatsk, and Begutchar, which have assured them of a control over the railways of that region, while on the southeastern front the Ukrainian Soviet troops threaten the army of Krasnov from Ugansk in the rear. In the Ukraine the Soviet troops have acquired Kharkov, Yekaterinoslav, Poltava, Kremenchug, Tchernigov, and Obruch. In the Baltic provinces and in Lithuania the Soviet power has been extended to a great part of the territory formerly occupied by Germans, with the large cities of Minsk, Vilna, Riga, Mitau, Dvinsk, Windau, and others in the control of adherents of the Soviet.

These last-mentioned successes are largely due to the fact that, after the evacuation by the German armies of the territories wrested from Russia during the war, and by the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which the Soviet was forced to sign under duress, the workers in such territories everywhere are rising to support the ideals and the social order represented by the Soviet Republic.

The resentment against former ruling classes who did not hesitate at inviting foreign military help against their own people, has evinced itself by an ever-increasing popular support of the Soviet Government, even among such people as at first were either hostile or indifferent to the Soviet rule. Men and women of literary or technical training and of other intellectual accomplishments are now in great numbers rallying to the support of the Soviet Government, and co-operate with it in all administrative branches. The peasantry of Russia, the great majority of whom from the very outset were supporting the workers' revolution, have become more consciously attached to our social system, realizing that in the support of the workers' republic lies the only guarantee for their remaining in control of the land which they have wrested from their former oppressors. The economic isolation of Russia, which so far has prevented the Soviet Government from adequately supplying the peasants with implements that they so badly need, is, of course, causing hardship among the peasantry; yet the peasants generally

do not place the blame for this privation at the door of the Soviet Government, well realizing that it is due to the deliberate interference in the affairs of the Russian people by hostile groups, and that a remedy for this privation is not a weakening but a strengthening of the Soviet power. They fully realized—and their experience in such instances where counter-revolutionary forces temporarily succeeded in overthrowing Soviet institutions clearly demonstrated it—that an overthrow of the Soviet rule, if possible at all, would lead to the establishment of a tyrannical, reactionary, bloody autocracy.

The remarkable improvement in the internal situation of Soviet Russia appears from the negotiations which the members of the former Constituent Assembly have begun with the Soviet Government. Representatives of the former Constituent Assembly, as Tchernov, Rakitnikov, Sivaitzki, Volski, Boureyov, Tchernenkoy, Antonov, all of whom are also members of the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary party, recently arrived in Moscow to participate in a conference with the Soviet Government with the view of giving support to our Republic. This conference has led to an understanding whereby these well-known Social Revolutionists and former bitter opponents have ceased their opposition and declared themselves with great emphasis against the Entente intervention in Russia.

An improvement of the Soviet Government's relations with the elements formerly hostile to it in Russian society is also indicated by the change in the attitude of the Mensheviks, whose conference has likewise protested against the Entente intervention.

The army of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has been successfully organized and numbers today over a million men. A system of universal military training has been inaugurated which steadily supplies the army with reinforcements, with the view of creating a force numbering by the end of the current year three million men. The forces of the Government are led partly by officers of the former Russian armies who have proved their allegiance to the Soviet Government, and partly by officers developed from the rank and file by the military educational institutions established by my Government. The Commissariat of War has been successful in establishing and maintaining a strict discipline within the ranks of the army—discipline not based on fear of punishment or on docile submission, but on the ardent conviction of the workers from whose ranks the army is recruited that it is their privilege as well as their duty to defend their social achievements against encroachments from any source. This same conviction of the necessity of the defence of our revolutionary achievements has made it possible for us, in spite of all economic obstacles, efficiently to organize the production of military supplies.

The Soviet Government inherited a legacy of utter financial disruption created by four years of war and a year of revolution. This state of affairs, and also the necessity of coordinating the financial system of Russia with the new industrial and economic system represented by my Government, necessitated a complete reorganization of the financial institutions on the basis of common property rights. This reorganization, which aims at exchanging the money system for a system representing labor value, is still in the state of formation. Regardless thereof the Soviet Government, in as far as financial relations with and obligations to other countries are concerned, is prepared to offer modes of financial transactions suitable for the financial systems of other countries.

The period up till the establishment of the Soviet Government also badly disrupted the machinery for production and distribution. The Soviet Government inaugurated a system of public control and ownership of industries. It has actually taken over many important branches of industry, and has established the control of the Supreme Council of National Economy over all industries. Great handicaps have been faced because of the obstructionist methods of our opponents, confusion unavoidably coincident with the gigantic reorganization of the industrial life. In spite of these great handicaps, various branches of industry have been reestablished, even with an increase of productive efficiency. Many branches of industry, however, lack of raw material and machinery, and because of the general lack of machinery. The needs of such industries offer a wide field for business transactions with Russia by other countries.

The state of railway communications at the outset of the Soviet regime was very unsatisfactory. The demands, first of the demobilization of the old army and later of military operations against counter-revolutionary attacks, taxed the capacity of our railways and left little opportunity for reconstruction work in this field. The Soviet Government during the past year nevertheless has managed to build and complete the building of about 2,000 versts of new railways. It has also paid great attention to the construction of other means of communication, such as canals, roads, etc., and is at the present time planning work along these lines on a large scale, which will also offer great opportunities for foreign trade.

The people of Russia, kept for hundreds of years away from sources of popular education, have made it one of the main tasks of my Government to reorganize the school system with a view to the greatest possible achievements in the field of popular education. In

this respect extensive work has been carried on throughout Russia during the past year. Tens of thousands of new primary schools, vocational schools, workers' universities, and lecture courses, especially courses offering agricultural instruction, have been established and maintained at great expense on the part of the Soviet Government, and the field of the educational activities has been extended to include the making of the treasures of the arts and sciences as easily accessible to the people as possible.

All these efforts, incomplete as they still are; however, have given the Russian people sufficient evidence of the earnestness of the desire and of the ability of the Soviet Government to fill the needs of the population, and they have largely contributed to the abatement of opposition. Inasmuch as opposition has ceased in the form of active resistance to the Soviet Government, it has become possible to assuage extraordinary measures such as censorship, martial law, etc.

Much prejudice has been created against the Soviet Government by this circulation of false reports about the nature of the institutions and the measures undertaken by Soviet Russia. One of the most frequent allegations has been that the rule of the Soviets is one of violence and murder. In this connection I want to call your attention to the following passages in the note sent to the President of the United States on the 24th of December, 1918, by Maxim Litvinoff, on behalf of the Soviet Government in Russia.

The chief aim of the Soviets is to secure for the toiling majority of Russian people economic liberty, without which political liberty is of no avail to them. For eight months the Soviets endeavored to realize their aims by peaceful methods without resorting to violence, adhering to the abolition of capital punishment, which abolition had been part of their programme. It was only when their adversaries, the minority of the Russian people, took to terroristic acts against popular members of the Government and invoked the help of foreign troops, that the laboring masses were driven to acts of exasperation and gave vent to their wrath and bitter feelings against their former oppressors. For Allied invasion of Russian territory not only compelled the Soviets against their own will to militarize the country anew, and to divert their energies and resources so necessary to the economic reconstruction of Russia, exhausted by four years of war, to the defence of the country, but also cut off the vital source of foodstuffs and raw material, exposing the population to most terrible privation bordering on starvation.

I wish to emphasize that the so-called red terror, which is so grossly exaggerated, is not the direct outcome and result of Allied intervention. The Russian workers and peasants fail to understand how foreign countries, which never dreamed of interfering with Russian affairs when Czarist barbarism and militarism ruled supreme, and which even supported that regime, feel justified in intervening in Russia now when the working people themselves, after decades of strenuous struggling and countless sacrifices, succeeded in taking the power and destiny of their country into their own hands, aiming at nothing but their own happiness and international brotherhood, constituting no menace to other nations.

In another passage of the same note Mr. Litvinoff states as follows:

The best means for the termination of violence in Russia would be to reach a settlement which would include the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Russia, and the cessation of direct or indirect assistance to such groups in Russia as still indulge in futile hopes of an armed revolt against the workers' Government, but who even themselves would not think of such a possibility if they could not reckon on assistance from abroad.

The great work of social reconstruction inaugurated by the Soviet Government as the executors of the people's will has been hampered by the necessity of military defense against opponents of our Republic, and by the economic isolation of Soviet Russia which has been one of the weapons of their attacks; together with deliberate disrupting of our means of communication with important food centres, as well as destruction of food stores; and all this has greatly increased the sufferings of our people. By tremendous efforts and by efficient consolidation of all economic means at its disposal, my Government has been able to stave off the worst features of this situation. The fact that economic disruption together with starvation and lack of all the bare necessities of life prevails as poignantly, and more so, in such parts of the former Russian Empire as have been for some time in the hands of the opponents of our Republic and have contact with the outside world, clearly testifies that the Soviet rule is much more capable of insuring means of existence to the people than any pretenders to the power in Russia.

In view of all the above-stated, I venture to say that the Soviet Government has given all such proofs of stability, permanence, popular support, and constructive ability as ever have been required

from any Government in the world as a basis for political recognition and commercial intercourse. I am confident that the people outside of Russia are becoming as convinced as the Russian people themselves of the futility of efforts to overthrow the Soviet Government. Such efforts lead only to unnecessary bloodshed, and, if successful in any part of Russia, lead to temporary establishment of bloody, monarchial autocracy which cannot maintain itself, and even the temporary existence of which will lead to bloodshed and misery.

Fully realizing that economic prosperity of the world at large including Soviet Russia, depends on uninterrupted interchange of products between various countries, and especially with the United States. The Soviet Government is prepared at once to buy from the United States vast amounts of finished products, on terms of payment fully satisfactory to parties concerned. My Government also desires to reach an agreement in respect to exports from Russia of raw material needed by other countries and of which considerable surpluses exist in Russia. In order to reestablish the economic integrity of Russia and to insure uninterrupted commercial relations, the Russian workers and peasants, as Mr. Litvinoff stated in the above-quoted note, "are prepared to go to any length of concessions as far as the real interests of other countries are concerned," of course with the understanding that no agreements entered into should impair the sovereignty of the Russian people, as expressed by the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

On the part of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic there thus exists no obstacles to the establishment of proper relations with other countries, especially with the United States. The Soviet Government of Russia is willing to open its doors to citizens of other countries for peaceful pursuit of opportunity, and it invites any

scrutiny and investigation of its conditions, which I feel sure will prove that peace and prosperity in Russia and elsewhere, in so far as the prosperity of Russia affects other countries, may be attained by the cessation of the present policy of non-intercourse with Soviet Russia, and by the establishment of material and intellectual intercourse.

Russia is now prepared to purchase in the American market great quantities of the following commodities, commensurate with the needs of 150,000,000 people: railway supplies, agricultural implements and machinery, factory machinery, tools, mining machinery and supplies, electrical supplies, printing machinery, textile manufactures, shoes and clothing, fats and canned meats, rubber goods, typewriters and office supplies, automobiles and trucks, chemicals, medical supplies, etc.

Russia is prepared to sell the following commodities: flax, hemp, hides, bristles, furs, lumber, grain, platinum, metals, and minerals.

The Russian Government, in the event of trade being opened with the United States, is prepared to place at once in banks in Europe and America gold to the amount of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) to cover the price of initial purchases.

To insure a basis for credits for additional Russian purchases in the United States, I suggest that detailed negotiations with my Government will evolve propositions fully acceptable for this purpose.

I am empowered by my Government to negotiate for the speedy opening of commercial relations for the mutual benefit of Russia and America, and I shall be glad to discuss details at the earliest opportunity.

Industrial Unrest

(From the Babson Statistical Organization to its capitalistic clients,
February 25, 1919.)

NOTE:—Babson is the Industrial Weathercock of Capitalism.

We are sitting on a keg of powder. It is well enough for prominent men to give out optimistic interviews, but such talk is largely for effect. The statistics which they give may be true, but they don't tell the whole story. Fundamental economic conditions are bad and it is useless to deny it. We should give many reasons for this statement, but shall only mention two basic reasons:

(1.) This composite plot shows clearly that a period of trouble and depression is ahead. It cannot be sidetracked. We can prepare for the reaction and prevent it from being disastrous, but to stop it is impossible.

(2.) The industrial classes in many parts of the world are at the point of revolution. Insiders well know that the uprising of the masses in Germany was a vital factor in ending the war, and the disturbances in that country are likely to become worse when peace terms are imposed. We know something of the terrible conditions in Russia, but little is being told us about the bad industrial conditions in Italy, France, Spain, Japan, Holland, and Great Britain. In all these countries strikes are numerous. On account of the law of equal and opposite reaction, things are not as bad in America as in Europe. The idea, however, that these convulsions can take place in Europe without some reaction in America, is probably foolish. The United States is destined to have great labor troubles unless employers immediately adopt different methods. These troubles will start with the textile industry, the copper industry, or possibly the steel industry. The coal and electrical industries will also be affected. America may see the darkest period of its history in the coming days.

What does this mean to clients? It means that business will be jolted, the earnings of the masses will be cut down, and their purchasing power will be greatly curtailed. As people cease to buy, manufacturers will cease to produce, and many workers who have not quit voluntarily, will be laid off for lack of orders.

The vicious circle will again be in evidence. The prices of certain basic commodities, such as steel, copper and other metals, will continue to decline. There may not be such an extended decline in the manufactured goods, which so largely enter into the cost of living. Owing through interference with production through industrial unrest, the shortening of hours, and general inefficiency, prices of manufactured goods may for a while continue relatively high.

During the past years, the influence of the farmers in this country has been mostly on the side of conservatism. When, however, the trade routes of the world are again freely opened, American farmers are going to get a decided shock. Wheat will drop to a dollar

a bushel, while corn and other cereals will fall correspondingly. The prices of farm products will drop much more rapidly than the farmer's expenses. This is going to make him ugly, and Socialism will appear mild compared with some of the propositions which farmers will be making a year or two from now. The farmers of the Western states will unite with the industrial workers of the Eastern cities in attempting most dangerous legislation.

Our Mercantile and Labor Services are constantly advising clients how to shape their business to prepare for these startling events. Different lines of industry must use different methods of insurance. Those who recognize conditions and prepare an outlet for their people's desires may get by. Those who try to dam the flood will be washed away. Our government has said so much about democracy, that the masses are now determined to have it, and to have it apply to industry, as well as politics. Farsighted employers and merchants, instead of attempting to block the masses in their endeavors, will at once get busy to devise means whereby they can reach their goal without bloodshed and the destruction of property.

A Word on the Building Situation.

As above suggested, the coming industrial unrest must be prepared for and made less harmful. We endorse the Government's campaign for the stimulation of public works, the building of homes, and construction of all kinds. Reaction must come, and the only hope in the situation is to give the masses as much help as possible, so that the reaction will not be so severe. The building industry may become such a buffer. Construction work, both public and private, should be encouraged by every employer. It is a check to anarchy, Bolshevism, and I.W.W.ism in this country. Every client should use his influence with his local community, his representatives to the State Legislature and Congress to push public works with all possible speed. Clients also have an opportunity to perform personal patriotic service by building at this time.

Prices will be lower later, but it is a good deal better to build now and head off anarchy, than to wait until it is too late, for the sake of saving 20 percent. Spend the money now and then charge 20 per cent to insurance, good-will, or something else. Clients who already have plans for building and who have suspended the same on account of high prices, should again ask for bids. Clients who in any way contemplate building should at least have plans drawn. Mind you, we are not pretending that now is the cheap time to build. On the contrary, it is an expensive time to build, and we frankly say so. But it is much better to build now at a high cost and save business, than it is to wait for lower prices and run the risk of anarchy.

What Is Happening Abroad

The war of nations in Europe is over, but the great class-war

the real social conditions in Europe and elsewhere are not generally known. Working-class unrest has expressed itself in revolutionary form throughout all the European nations. The statesmen at the Peace Conference are really more deeply concerned over the outcome of the Labor and Socialist Conference at Berne, Switzerland, than apparently has just begun. "Because of the strict censorship of news, they are in discussing formulas for a League of Nations, the Labor Conference at Berne is discussing the possibility of having their working class constituents at home taking over the ownership and control of industries. Strikes are rife throughout England, Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. They all show symptoms of economic rather than political revolutions. In Argentina and Chile, violent labor uprisings have recently occurred. Given below are some specific instances which serve to show the trend of the times.

In England at least 250,000 workers of various trades have recently been on strike. These strikes are not over isolated disputes, but have as their base the fundamental principles of privileges which working classes are to receive henceforth. All of this occurred, notwithstanding the fact that only a portion of England's military forces has been demobilized. What will be the situation when some 4,000,000 more men return to look for jobs? The strike at Belfast, Ireland, is a direct repudiation of Parliamentary action and is quite in sympathy with the Sinn Fein government recently elected.

Reports from Italy indicate that an explosion may take place at any time. The labor leaders in Italy are calling for the abolition of monarchy and for a soviet government. The sudden return of the Italian delegate, Orlando, to Rome, because of the resignation of the Italian cabinet, is significant of serious trouble in Italy. When President Wilson recently conferred with the Vatican, he was afterwards rebuked by the Italian workers for refusing to address one of their labor conferences. They retaliated by darkening the city and cutting off transportation for two days. Here we see that the weapon of direct action is being used in Italy.

In Portugal the recent attempted overthrow of the republic by the monarchist party indicates that the working classes of Portugal are demanding power and have broken with the present regime. Seeing this dissention, the monarchists took the opportunity and attempted the restoration of the Portuguese royalty. In Spain the working class and labor riots are frequent. While no recent reports have been received, there is bitter class feeling in that country which may burst out into flame at any moment. In Japan trouble is imminent, as is further indicated by the rapid withdrawal of Japanese troops from Russia. The rice riots of a few months ago show the temper of the people, who are beginning to revolt against the imperialistic designs of their leaders.

At this moment the Allies are confronted with the very serious and pressing problem of demobilizing their armies. French labor groups are demanding that their members be immediately released from army service. British labor groups are also persistently demanding the demobilization of the workers. The reason that this demand is not complied with is not because they need any longer fear the German army, but because of the more genuine fear of sending back these millions of soldiers to the homes, factories and workshops from which they were conscripted during the war, to find panics and unemployment.

On the other hand, to keep millions of soldiers resting on their arms with no immediate prospect of using them, tends to disrupt army discipline and precipitate mutiny. The longer they remain resting on their arms, the worse this situation becomes. If they are released and sent back to civilian life and do not find conditions and opportunities such as all the promises of the war guaranteed, then there is going to be trouble on a scale such as we have never known before! People in the United States have little conception of what is really going on. The conditions which exist abroad may not be duplicated here, but we cannot hope entirely to escape from the suffering which they produce. We cannot hope to have prosperity in America while there is revolution and anarchy in Europe.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE—FLOUR MILLS ARE FORCED TO CLOSE. THE ORDER FROM THE WHEAT EXPORT CO. FELL BELOW EXPECTATIONS

By J. L. Rutledge, Editor "Canadian Grocer."

The long expected and long hoped for orders for flour for export, have not yet materialized, and the milling industry is faced again by the necessity of closing their plants, indeed practically all the larger mills are already closed, and will remain so, eating up pos-

sible profits at an enormous rate in general overhead charges, until further export orders are available.

The order from the Wheat Export Company that was to have amounted to 72,000 tons has all been handled, but unfortunately this order fell considerably below this amount, and when distributed among the various exporting companies it was hardly sufficient to cause a ripple on the surface of the milling industry.

Here is a splendid example of the present system of Capitalism. Warehouses are full to overflowing with flour and the mills are "forced to close" while at the same time thousands of people in Canada are feeling the pinch of hunger and trying to devise means of procuring food. Any suggestion on our part of opening the doors of the warehouses and packing plants and thus ensure to every man woman and child a plentiful supply of food would bring upon our heads a perfect avalanche of invectives. We would be termed "Anarchist," "Bolshevist," "Hooligan," "I.W.W.," "Destructionists," etc., etc. No the means of life must be held for export to ensure to the owners abundant profits, and as they close down the mills the army of unemployed will increase and more workers will be hungry, and the warehouses will remain overloaded.

GREAT PROSPECTS IN RUSSIA IF CAPITALISTS GET CONTROL.

Mr. Leslie Urquhart—British financier—is bitterly opposed to Bolshevism and suggests to the Britisher the need of a "military dictatorship" in Russia.

He has considerable knowledge of that country both before and since the revolution, having spent some twenty-two years there.

Having such a lengthy experience in the land of the Czar and the knout and later the Bolsheviki, one turns to find the reasons for his deep-rooted opposition to a "dictatorship of the proletariat" and calling instead for military dictatorship.

The London Daily Mail furnishes us with a few details which account for his hatred of the Soviet administration. "Mr. Leslie Urquhart is an oil and mining engineer"....."As chairman and managing director of the Kyshtim group of properties he produces 50 per cent OF THE COPPER, ALL THE LEAD, ALL THE SILVER, ALL THE ZINC, AND A THIRD OF THE GOLD that is raised in Russia."

Mr. Urquhart is also chairman of the Irtysh Corporation Ltd., with its mechanical shop, foundries, railways and river fleets. This corporation was formed after the commencement of the war with the sound backing of the Russo-Asiatic Bank; the Russo-Asiatic Corporation; and the Russo-Canadian Development Corporation.

TORONTO IS NERVOUS AS "REDS" BOMBARD CITY WITH LEAFLETS

Twice Canadians Have Awakened to Find Bolshevist Literature on Doorsteps—Police Are Helpless.

Toronto is somewhat nervous over the inability of the police, despite their best efforts, to discover the headquarters of the "Provisional Council of Soldiers and Workers for Canada," a Bolshevist organization which even the most skeptical have been forced to concede is a reality.

Twice in recent days, Toronto has awakened to find its doorsteps decorated with printed four-page messages addressed to soldiers and workers, explaining the principles of Bolshevism and calling upon the population to rise and throw off the shackles of capitalism.

In labor circles a radical element has made its appearance. The same is true of the soldiers' organizations. In both instances the radicals have reached numerical proportions enabling them to challenge the conservative elements for supremacy.

Government officials who are watching the new movement are being relied upon by the conservatives to suppress any really menacing organization. These conservatives believe that there are scores of palliatives which can relieve the situation.

But still Toronto is nervous. In spite of all its optimism it has to face the actual fact that it has a Bolshevist organization in its very midst, that tens of thousands of revolutionary circulars are being distributed among its workers—and the police cannot find the sources.

It is too suggestive of the revolutionary efficiency of the publishers of Belgian papers, circulated directly under the noses of the German conquerors. So Toronto is nervous.