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The Appeal of The "Spartacus" Group To The Berlin Workmen

(From the Moscow "Izvestia" of October 19th)

WORKERS, AWAKE!

The dream of the German imperialists of world dominion, which they sought to rear on heaps of corpses, in a sea of blood, has gone up in smoke. Vain are their efforts! The sword cannot forever rule the world. In one night everything has tumbled down with a crash. The shameless commerce with peoples in the East over the corpse of the strangled revolution has brought its fruits: it forced the peoples of the West to unite for a desperate war of self-defense. Everything goes down. In the battlefields of Flanders, the Balkans and Palestine defeat after defeat. The alliance of the Central Powers, that was to serve as a foundation for world dominion by Germany has failed completely. Hardly had the robbers terminated their quarrels about the booty: Poland for Germany and Austria, Roumania for Bulgaria and Turkey, Dobrudja for Germany, Austria and Bulgaria—when Bulgaria left the coalition and concluded a separate peace with awakening of the tortured, misled proletariat, at the thought of the German protectorate and war, the people desire peace. And already the German soldiers are being driven from the West in order to force Bulgaria to continue the war. The German proletariat, who has nothing to eat—whose wife and children pine away for their husband and father—this proletariat must now take by the throat the Bulgarian proletariat and force him to go on fighting.

Thus the ruling clique in Germany tries to remain in power. It feels that the ground is slipping away beneath it. It is bankrupt: bankrupt in the battlefields, bankrupt in its internal and external policies. And now it stands aghast before the consequences of its criminal military adventure. It is appalled at the very thought of the awakening of the tortured, misled proletariat, at the thought of the coming judgment of the people.

And at this very moment the government socialists—the Scheidemanns—offer their services in order to sustain the tottering power of the German bourgeoisie. At this hour of a possible world revolution they are busy with petty bargaining, attempting to get a few ministerial seats; and to get them they stand ready to force the people to a further waiting for the war's end, and to prolong the slaughter among the peoples. They want merely to put up a few patches and blur the class rule of the capitalists and Prussian reaction, so that their rule may be more acceptable to the people. What were the conditions for which they consented to do these lackey's services? —The solemn promise of the German government to abandon the idea of annexations and indemnities in the sense of the famous July resolution of the Reichstag. Yes, right now, when the English and French field-guns are exerting their efforts not to give any indemnities and contributions. More: the franchise reform in Prussia. Yes, right now, after the universal franchise, thanks to the shameless and piteous role which the Reichstag has played during the war, has become an empty mockery. And these arm-bearers of the bourgeoisie dared not even demand an immediate revocation of the martial laws, did not demand even that the Reichstag should sit intermittently. Thus they declare their readiness, in return for a few contemptible ministerial seats, to play the comedy of "reformed" Germany, and thus defend the rule of the capitalist class against the outburst of the people's wrath. This is the meaning of all this talk about "reforms." Our task consists precisely in that we must destroy this agreement at the expense of the proletariat and the future of socialism. Now everything is at stake. Down with the whole refuge of Prussian reaction and the rule of the capitalists! The thing now is to obtain an immediate and a permanent peace! But to attain a stable peace these things are required:—destruction of militarism, rule of the people, and a republic. Thus the German proletariat must become the master of the whole situation. Forward with the banner of Socialism! Long live the revolution of the international proletariat!

We must not look forward to a victory of Anglo-French imperialism. If arms dictate peace, then the cause of freedom and social-

ism will be lost. No matter which guns be victorious—whether German or English, the working class everywhere will have to pay the bill. The international reaction and militarism, in case they are victorious, will put on the working-class chains ten times heavier than before.

The proletariat of all countries must stop the slaughter by rising. They are called to dictate peace in the interests of freedom and socialism.

Now the hour has come to act. At this moment the English and French workmen may follow the signal given by the German workers. This signal must be given. Forward, German workers, soldiers, male and female! Forward to the battle of freedom, for an immediate peace and socialism! Forward towards the brotherhood of all peoples under the banner of free labor! Down with the class rule of the bourgeoisie! All power to the proletariat! Long live the German republic! Long live the international revolution of the proletariat!

AN APPEAL OF THE "SPARTACUS" GROUP To the Workers of All Countries!

Christmas, 1918.

"Proletarians! Men and Women of Labor! Comrades!

"The revolution in Germany has come! The masses of the soldiers who for four years were driven to slaughter for the sake of capitalist profits; the masses of workers, who for four years were exploited, crushed and starved, have revolted. Prussian militarism, that fearful tool of oppression, that scourge of humanity—lies broken on the ground. Its most noticeable representatives, and therewith the most noticeable of those guilty of this war, the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, have fled from the country. Workers' and Soldiers' Councils have been formed everywhere.

"Workers of all countries, we do not say that in Germany all power actually lies in the hands of the working people, that the complete triumph of the proletarian revolution has already been attained. There sit in the government all those Socialists who in August, 1914, abandoned our most precious possession, the International, who for four years betrayed the German working class and the International.

"But, workers of all countries, now the German proletariat himself speaks to you. We believe we have the right to appear before your forum in his name. From the first day of this war we endeavored to do our international duty by fighting that criminal government with all our power and branding it as the one really guilty of the war.

"Now at this moment we are justified before history, before the International and before the German proletariat. The masses agree with us enthusiastically, constantly widening circles of the proletariat share the conviction that the hour has struck for a settlement with capitalistic class rule.

"But this great task cannot be accomplished by the German proletariat alone; it can only fight and triumph by appealing to the solidarity of the proletarians of the whole world.

"Comrades of the belligerent countries, we are aware of your situation. We know full well that your governments, now that they have won the victory, are dazzling the eyes of many strata of the people with the external brilliancy of their triumph. We know that they thus succeed through the success of the murdering in making its causes and aims forgotten.

"But we also know that in your countries the proletariat made the most fearful sacrifices of flesh and blood, that it is weary of the dreadful butchery, that the proletarian is now returning to his home, and is finding want and misery there, while fortunes amounting to billions are heaped up in the hands of a few capitalists. He has recognized, and will continue to recognize, that your governments, too, have carried on the war for the sake of the big money bags. And he will further perceive that your governments, when they spoke of 'justice and civilization' and of 'protection of small nations,' meant

capitalistic profits as surely as did ours when it talked about the 'defence of home,' and that the peace of 'justice' and of the 'League of Nations' are but part of the same base brigandage that produced the peace of Brest-Litovsk. Here as well as there the same shameless lust for booty, the same desire for oppression, the same determination to exploit to the limit the brutal preponderance of murderous steel.

"The imperialism of all countries knows no 'understanding' it knows only one right—capital's profits; it knows one language—the sword; it knows only one method—violence. And if it is now talking in all countries, in yours as well as ours, about the 'League of Nations,' 'disarmament,' 'rights of small nations,' 'self-determination of the peoples,' it is merely using the customary lying phrases of the rulers for the purpose of lulling to sleep the watchfulness of the proletariat.

"Proletarians of all countries! This must be the last war! We owe that to twelve million murdered victims, we owe that to our children, we owe that to humanity.

"Europe has been ruined by this damnable slaughter. Twelve million bodies cover the grewsome scenes of this imperialistic crime. The flower of youth and the best man power of the peoples have been mowed down. Uncounted productive forces have been annihilated. Humanity is almost ready to bleed to death from the unexampled blood-letting of history. Victors and vanquished stand on the edge of the abyss. Humanity is threatened with famine, a stoppage of the entire mechanism of production, plagues, and degeneration.

"The great criminals of this fearful anarchy, of this unchained chaos—the ruling classes—are not able to control their own creation. The beast of capital that conjured up the hell of the world war is incapable of banishing it, of restoring real order, of insuring bread and work, peace and civilization, justice and liberty, to tortured humanity.

"What is being prepared by the ruling classes as peace and justice is only a new work of brutal force from which the hydra of oppression, hatred and fresh, bloody wars raises its thousand heads.

"Socialism alone is in a position to complete the great work of permanent peace, to heal the thousand wounds from which humanity is bleeding, to transform the plains of Europe, trampled down by the passage of apocryphal horseman of war, into blossoming gardens, to conjure up ten productive forces for everyone destroyed, to awaken all the physical and moral energies of humanity, and to replace hatred and dissension for fraternal solidarity, harmony, and respect for every human being.

"If representatives of the proletarians of all countries could but also stand under the banner of Socialism for the purpose of making peace, then peace would be concluded in a few hours. Then there will be no disputed questions about the left bank of the Rhine, Mesopotamia, Egypt or colonies.

Then there will be only one people: the toiling human beings of all races and tongues. Then there will be only one right: the equality of all men. Then there will be only one aim: prosperity and progress for everybody.

"Humanity is facing the alternative: Dissolution and downfall in capitalistic anarchy, or regeneration through the social revolution. The hour of fate has struck. If you believe in Socialism, it is now time to show it by deeds. If you are Socialists, now is the time to act.

"Proletarians of all countries, if we now summon you for a common struggle it is not done for the sake of the German capitalists who, under the label of 'German nation,' are trying to escape the consequences of their own crimes; it is being done for our sake as well as yours. Remember that your victorious capitalists stand ready to suppress in blood our revolution, which they fear as they do their own. You yourselves have not become any freer through the 'victory,' you have only become still more enslaved. If your ruling classes succeed in throttling the proletarian revolution in Germany, and in Russia, then they will turn against you with redoubled violence. Your capitalists hope that victory over us and over revolutionary Russia will give them the power to scourge you with a whip of scorpions and to erect the thousand-year empire of exploitation upon the grave of Socialism.

"Therefore the proletariat of Germany looks toward you in this hour. Germany is pregnant with the social revolution, but Socialism can only be realized by the proletariat of the world.

"And, therefore, we call to you: 'Arise for the struggle! Arise for action! The time for empty manifestos, platonic resolutions, and high sounding words is gone! The hour of action has struck for the International!' We ask you to elect Workers and Soldiers' Councils everywhere that will seize political power, and, together with us, will restore peace.

"Not Lloyd George and Poincare, nor Sonnino, Wilson, and Erzberger or Scheidemann, must be allowed to make peace. Peace must be concluded under the waving banner of the Socialist world revolution.

"Proletarians of all countries! We call upon you to complete the work of Socialist liberation, to give a human aspect to the disfigured world and to make true those words with which we often greeted each other in the old days and which we sang as we parted: "And the Internationale shall be the human race!"

"KLARA ZETKIN,
"ROSA LUXEMBURG
"KARL LIEBKNECHT
"FRANZ MEHRING."

Significant Clippings From The Financial Post

Atlantic Underwear

The statement of Atlantic Underwear Limited shows profits for the year of \$79,991. The company is only six year sold, but besides its preferred dividends it paid 7 per cent on the common stock.

Eastern Trust

The Eastern Trust Company statement shows a healthy condition of that corporation, whose assets have grown during the year from \$19,499,033 to \$22,342,136, and whose reserve fund increased from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The Eastern Trust has passed its twenty-sixth milestone under the guidance of the general manager, Col. B. A. Weston. The paid-up capital when the company began in 1893, was \$400,000, and the amount of estates held in trust was \$41,860. Ten years later, when a reserve first made its appearance, the paid-up capital was \$125,000, and the assets \$1,938,942. For the year under review the net profits were more than the capital fifteen years ago. The directors have declared a dividend of 9 per cent.

Big Earnings of Pulp Company

The time is approaching when the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co., owned by the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., is due to declare its usual big dividend, which last year amounted to 120 per cent. This year, it is said, it will be an even 100 per cent, and this may have led to the movement in Riordon of nearly 5 points up to Thursday night.

In addition the company has had an excellent year and will show impressive profits. Better shipping facilities will enable the company shortly to ship large quantities of pulp overseas. Business with the States is holding up splendidly and prices for fine pulp are firm.

Commission Not Getting Orders

OTTAWA.—Almost as complete as the collapse of Germany has been the collapse of our hopes of European business. The Commission sent to Europe is in danger of being in the position of the commercial traveller, who complained that he had received only one order, and that was an "order from the firm to come home." The Commission has been in existence about four months, and up to date, has

not secured a definite order for Canada.

There are certain materials, such as lumber, which none of the Allies produce to any extent themselves. Here, it might be supposed, we would have a preference, but apparently we are not to be distinguished from those countries, such as Norway and Sweden, which sat tight and made money out of the other belligerents. It cannot be denied that it would go against the grain for our Canadian lumbermen to see the preference given to those who kept out of the war, and rolled up profits out of supplying the belligerents.

A prominent Canadian who has visited Belgium recently has stated that Belgium is in a better position than any of the other belligerents. While the Germans took a great deal of machinery out of Belgium and sent it to Germany, yet they cultivated the soil very assiduously. They paid the Belgians with paper money which no doubt they never intended to redeem. The Belgians now have this money and no doubt they will realize the full value of it. Belgium was overrun so quickly in the early stages of the war that very little damage was done, apart from some of the large centres. These conditions put this country in a particularly good condition for getting back to normal quickly.

Costs Serious Problem

The matter of costs is going to come as a serious problem very shortly. Labor is still at war levels, and the steel concerns do not want to take the first step to force wages down as long as other costs that draw on the men's salaries remain at their high levels.

It is understood that the Canadian plant of the Corporation at Ojibway is hung up on account of the excessive amounts that would be involved in going ahead with the plant at this moment. Officials of the corporation take the position that whatever they invest in the plant is a permanent charge and if it is very high it will make that much more to work against to make a profit every year. The work may go along slowly, but until there is a more tempting labor cost it is unlikely that anything will be done on a scale in keeping with the size of the undertaking.

Panacea For Unrest Among The French Workers

Under this heading the "New York Times" has a lengthy article by Gertrude Atherton but the most information is disclosed in the following paragraph. She commences by stating that "One hears a great deal in France about the possibilities of a revolution" and then after assuring her readers that there is no real fear comes this startling revelation—

"It is true that certain of the discharged soldiers who have drifted to the large cities will only do a minimum of work at the maximum price, and it is also true that in 1917 there were serious mutinies in the French armies, soviets were formed, there was a spreading disinclination to go on fighting forever against what seemed to be hopeless odds. These mutinies were suppressed by shooting one culprit out of every ten, for France, being a real instead of an amateur military nation, stands no nonsense, and the danger was passed before the French civilian public got more than an inkling of it. Nevertheless the "Bolshevist tendencies" of a certain part of the French Army, and its danger to French institutions after demobilization, are openly discussed by the pessimists."

So little by little the news leaks out. Had the Russian Bolsheviks adopted similar methods to quell counter-revolution it would have been blazoned forth with brilliant head-lines but "when one out of every ten" is shot in the interests of Capitalism we only hear of it incidentally months later. These facts should be cried forth from the house-tops by the workers as it is members of their class who pay the penalty whenever they refuse to lick the hand that beats them.

"Arise like lions after slumber in unvanquished numbers
shake your chains to earth like dew, ye are many, they are few."

Mining Engineers See Signs of "Social Danger"

Mr. C. V. Corless, speaking before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, made some interesting statements—

After reviewing conditions that exist in industry as a result of the war Mr. Corless inquired the cause. "When we regard the widespread unrest in Great Britain and America," he said, "which centres chiefly around the antagonism between capital and labor we find the real causes disguised by divers names."

Those who have experience know that to increase wages, to shorten hours, to improve this working condition and now that, or to concede any other of the varied demands of labor, never satisfies The workers in modern industry do not feel personally interested. They have no sense of ownership. They never begin and finish anything. They have little or no interest in the end product. They do not have the opportunity to think for themselves. They are generally required to perform certain definite work, or even mere mechanical movements without consultation, or in a way that does not call for reasonable exercise or recognition of their intelligence.

The Economic Machine

They have very little or no voice in governing themselves. They are parts of an organization, cogs in an economic machine which they do not fully understand, and in which they almost lose their identity—that is, their freedom for self-development. Somebody, somewhere, shapes the organization and sets it in motion, but the parts of the organization they see or the work they perform usually have little, if any, scientific or social meaning to them. Hence their spirit rebels. The human spirit, unless it has been utterly suppressed, is fortunately so constituted that it always rebels against any form of external authority in which it has no share, and which it does not intelligently grasp.

Industrial peace will never be attained as long as capital and management assume the right to a final say on matters intimately affecting the welfare and even the self-respecting existence of a very numerous class, whose loyal co-operation is as essential to the success of every industrial enterprise as their own.

Great Transition Period

Is it clearly recognized that we are at the beginning of a great transition period of industry? Do we realize that the autocracy of capital is coming to an end? Such periods of widespread, rapid, social change are times of peculiar danger. It is in the power of the present members of society either to recognize the principle at work and to lend intelligent assistance to the movement or to increase the social danger of opposing it.

"AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FOREIGN WAGE SLAVES OF UNITED STATES."

The following letter is copied from a workers' paper having a wide circulation in United States:—

"Again we are confronted with hard times and a long period of unemployment. Many of us have been face to face with those conditions in the past and know from bitter experience what it means to be one of the unemployed. At this time the struggle for existence for the foreign wage worker is more difficult than it has ever been. Men of foreign birth have been denied employment on account of their nationality. It seems as if our usefulness has come to an end; We are denied the opportunity to earn a living; we are not allowed to return to the land from which we came. What are we going to do about it?"

"Thousands of our men have been denied passports, hundreds are in jail all over the country for deportation, most of them are of Allied or neutral countries and who have been held for months. Why are we prevented from leaving this country? Is it the desire of certain elements to create a large army of unemployed in order to crush organized labor? Why not relieve the situation by letting those who are no longer wanted here to leave the country? There is absolutely no sign of any improvement of our conditions in the near future? Why remain here in idleness and endure the hardships of unemployment while we are needed to rebuild devastated Europe? One thing is certain, no matter how things are in various European countries they cannot be any worse than the hard times in the United States, with the bread lines and the soup-kitchens, with box-cars loaded with working men travelling back and forth all over the country looking for jobs which do not exist, with little babies crying for the want of milk and strong young men begging employers to let them work for their board. Those of us who went without food for days and did not see a bed for months in the panics of the past, who were clubbed and driven like cattle when we flocked to the cities to escape the hardship of winter in the open country, we do not fear the poverty of Europe.

"The very conditions which forced us to leave our native land do not exist any more. The revolutions of Russia, Germany, Austria, Roumania and Bulgaria are heralding the workers commonwealth of Europe.

"As long as our labor power could be utilized for exploitation by American Capitalists we were welcome to remain. While we were building railroads, risking our lives in gas-filled mile-long tunnels, while we were busy building big dams in the mountains to irrigate the desert and furnish light and power, while we were doing all the dirty and disagreeable work which goes with the building of cities and towns we were welcome. As long as we were satisfied to sleep in bunk houses—seventy and eighty of us in one-roomed shacks—our employers liked us. But as soon as we start to criticize those conditions we are threatened with deportation.

"Comrades and fellow-workers let us demand to be deported. Let us go back to the land from which we came and let us give the American wage-worker a chance to live through the coming hard times. The deportation of two or three million foreigners would undoubtedly relieve the situation considerably.

"Troop transports could be utilized to a great extent. The various governments of Europe would be glad to have their citizens return and might advance transportation to those that are destitute. Those who do not like to go to their own countries might find homes in free Russia. Think it over. Speak to your friends about it. Let us all get together regardless of nationality and demand deportation."

Workmen and Soldiers' Councils

In the City of Butte, Montana, the Workmen and Soldiers' Council consists of sixty-five members from two different organizations. During the recent strike this council was in session from early morning until late at night.

When the returned soldiers first began to feel the pangs of hunger and found themselves without money, they went to the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. and asked for assistance, but were told that these organizations could do nothing for them, however the mining companies of Butte put the Florence Hotel at their disposal but they were soon given to understand that in return for their food and lodging they were to join the State militia, whose chief object is to shoot strikers, and when the strike broke out they were ordered to take the place of the strikers. The soldiers called a meeting and by a two third majority vote decided to stand by the strikers in their demands. All the returned men who have joined the strikers have been told to return their uniforms, but up to date none have been returned.

The Workers and Soldiers' in Great Falls have also formed a Council. In the State of Arizona there is a Workmens' and Soldiers' Council in nearly every city. Miami and Globe and other cities have sent delegates to Phoenix to discuss a general strike throughout Arizona. Portland, Oregon; and Seattle, Washington; are also among the cities where the Workers' and Soldiers' have joined hands.

The Three Sins of The Bolsheviks

(From The London Herald)

1st.—THEY PUBLISHED THE SECRET TREATIES:

This enraged all the Allied Governments and all the Allied diplomats. It showed them up in the eyes of their own peoples. It exposed in all their indecency the Imperialistic plans of conquest they had drawn up without the knowledge or consent of Parliament or of Senate. It discovered the fact that whilst on the public platform Allied statesmen were making broad their phylacteries and proclaiming to the world the high moral character of their intentions, all the time in secret and in darkness they were consenting to annexationist designs which had never been sanctioned by the people who were making the sacrifices. It made bare the whole black business of Secret Diplomacy.

The Diplomats and the Foreign Office and the Cabinet Ministers (—with all their toadies and flatterers and hangers-on) will never forgive the Russian Government for this.

2nd.—THEY NATIONALISED THE LAND, THE MINES, THE FORESTS, THE BANKS, AND THE INDUSTRIES OF RUSSIA.

This enraged all the Capitalists and Mineowners and Concessionaires, who naturally desired to exploit to their own advantage the inexhaustible riches of Russia.

The land decree declares all private ownership of land to be annulled without compensation to the owners. All mines—coal, petrol, salt, etc.—forests and waterways possessing national importance are to pass into the possession of the State.

How abominable! The land to go to the cultivators! The people who cultivated the land actually to possess it! Sacrilege! Infamy! A long wail went up from the Dukes. "If the mines belong to the State, where will the Company promoters be?" "And what about the gigantic profits we expect to make out of the fabulous wealth of Russia?" "The Bolshevists must be madmen." "Let's stamp them out."

Moreover, "factory controlled by the workers" had been established, so it is not surprising to read in the Times twelve months ago that "many old-established British industrial enterprises here have been liquidated or sold, as it is quite impossible to put up with the ignorant control and exorbitant demands of the Russian workmen."

The Capitalists and the Concessionaires and the Mineowners and the Exploiters will never forgive the Russian Government for these measures of practical Socialism.

3rd.—THEY ABOLISHED THE NATIONAL DEBT.

This naturally enraged the holders of Russian bonds—and there were a great many people who had invested in these securities, especially in France. It is true that the action of the Russian Government, as the Manchester Guardian pointed out at the time, was, for a government which had already abolished large property in land and other forms of private ownership, "more or less consistent." It is also true that much of this debt represented money lent, not to the Russian people, but to a corrupt and tyrannical Tsardom, and that, indeed, some of the capital thus subscribed had been used by the autocracy to shoot down the Russian workers in 1905.

Some little hope, however, still remained; "the vast wealth and resources of Russia will be there and available to pay her debts, when the Lenin gang have run the short length of their tether" said the Financial Editor of the "Daily Mail" whilst a little later the Japanese Ambassador is reported (Daily Express) to have made the threat that "Japan would hold the Maximalist Government responsible if

Japanese capital in Russia were endangered, and would reserve the right to intervene, if necessary; while, if forced to do so, she would demand territorial compensation."

At any rate, we can assume that the Bondholders and International Financiers will never forgive the Russian Government for this.

The reasons for Allied intervention in Russia thus became perfectly clear. From the time when Socialism was first put in active operation in Russia down to the present moment the efforts of the Capitalist classes and the Capitalist Press of Western Europe have been directed to encourage every movement in Russia—middle-class, capitalist, reactionary, royalist, militarist or nationalist—which might embarrass the central Government and destroy the Socialist State. Sometimes it was General Korniloff who was thus favored, sometimes General Kaledin, sometimes General Alexieff, sometimes Admiral Koltchak—sometimes it was the Cossacks, sometimes the Ukrainians, sometimes the Finns. Any stick was good enough to beat Lenin with—although, alas and alack! some of the sticks broke in the process and others left many a muddy stain upon the hands of those who used them. And how the sea of carnage and misery has been extended and deepened by this support of Civil War and internecine strife!

Two Bad Shots

Two very bad shots were made by the Allies in this connection. The Ukraine is a very rich part of Russia. It is the region of the famous "black earth" upon which great crops of corn are grown. It contains the cities of Kieff and Odessa. And it was hoped that by withholding the corn and coal of the Ukraine and Southern Russia from Petrograd the Bolsheviks would be starved and frozen into surrender. There were two parties in the Ukraine: There were the Bolsheviks, who established a Soviet, and there were the rich and the middle classes, who had set up a Rada, or old-fashioned Parliament. The French Government supported the latter: they actually lent the Rada 7,000,000 pounds. Immediately it had secured this money the middle-class Government of the Ukraine made a deal with Germany, signed a separate peace, and, by thus weakening Trotsky's hand at Brest-Litovsk, helped to force the Russian Government to consent to that humiliating peace. (It must be noted that it was the custom in this country to describe the Bolsheviks as "German agents" at the very moment when they were appealing to the German and Austrian Socialists to revolt against their Governments, inciting the subject races of Austria-Hungary to rebellion, pouring revolutionary literature across the frontier of the Central Powers and using language about the German militarists which would make the most ardent Hang-the-Kaiser advocate wince. To give two mild examples, they described the German militarists as "military millionaires" transmutting the tears of their people into pearls for their wives," and characterized Chancellor von Hertling as "a hypocritical, impotent old Jesuit.")

By giving financial aid to the Ukraine Rada the Allies had made an extremely bad shot. They made another bad shot in Finland. The middle-class Government of Finland declared for separation from Russia. Its independence was recognised by France. Instantly the Finnish Government entered into an alliance with Germany and secured the assistance of German troops to slaughter Red Guards and to down the Bolshevik movement in Finland in an ocean of terror and blood.

AMERICA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

By Robert R. Thyssen

When we Americans think of the Dutch East Indies, our thoughts are of pearls and coral shores; of fantasy and romance. But England and Japan are thinking of the Dutch East Indies in terms of commerce, exploitation, political intrigue. The romance in their perspective is confined to rubber forests and mines of manganese and other valuable minerals. Of more immediate importance still is the recent discovery of the greatest oil field in the world in Java.

The present naval trend is toward oil-driven ships; the Dutch East Indies are rich in fuel oil, in a dozen rare minerals, and in edible fats. The world is much in need of the latter at present, and the cocoanut oil of the islands is well adapted to supply the world's need. Java, Sumatra and Borneo are the principal islands and they belong chiefly to Holland.

England has long had covetous eyes on these islands. She is insinuating now that Holland is pro-German in order to win America to her viewpoint. Japan, too, is at work industrially in the islands, spreading her own propaganda. America cannot afford to be indifferent to these activities. Holland is looking for aid in the development of the great wealth of these possessions. Capital is needed; it is

American capital Holland desires. There is a rich field here for American investors.

The islands are beautifully thrown, like a string of emeralds, across the equator. About one-third of Borneo is held by England, the rest by Holland. But England's share is not the part of the island she now wants. When it was divided up England took the part she thought of the greatest value—the plains, and left the apparently worthless mountain districts to Holland. Now it happens that the hilly country is fabulously wealthy, and England is aware that she got something less than the lion's share in the partitioning; a little error on her part which she is anxious to rectify. Hence, the charges of Holland's pro-Germanism, back of which, naturally, is a desire to lighten Holland of her colonies.

Much of the commerce of the islands is intended for the United States, even at this time; but we shall not get much, if England can prevent it.

One instance may be given here of British energy; out of ten cablegrams sent recently to Java to the United States to place orders for merchandise, eight were held up by the British authorities at Singapore and went into the British waste-basket. How long shall we be indifferent to our trade interests?