

Russian Facts.

"THESE UNUTTERABLE SWINE."

British Officer's Opinion of Bolsheviks.

Sapper (author of "Sergeant Michael Cassidy"; Men, Women and Guns, etc.) writes to the editor of the Daily Mail, London:—

At the present moment, when industrial trouble is rife, and, at any rate, some of us fear that even in this country the fanatics are 'riding for a fall,' it may be of interest to give a small extract out of a letter I have recently received from a senior officer serving in the British Military Mission to South Russia.

This officer has no idea that I am quoting from his letter, but, in view of the tendency in some quarters to regard Bolshevism as merely a political creed, I have no hesitation in violating the secrecy of a private communication. My only regret is that, for obvious reasons, I cannot give his name as a proof of goodwill.

He writes as follows:—

"I don't know what stunt you're on, but if it's the journalistic touch, why not come out here and do a bit of writing up? By heavens, there's plenty to do, and plenty to write about. There is not one single horrible, bestial thing that men (and women) have the power to do that these unutterable swine, the Bolsheviks, have not done. Burning women alive, and then cutting them free when just not dead—particular case I'm thinking of was a very pretty woman in Russian Petrograd society before who is now a charred wreck, and no crime except being a 'bourgeoise.'

"At Kieff, just captured, 37 Bolsheviks shut themselves up in a room with 5 women and girls, the youngest being 14 years old. All five are now lunatics.

"Just before it was taken the Bol-

"Just before it was taken the Bolsheviks shot close on 500 men, women, and boys—no crime except that they were 'bourgeois' or 'had the appearance of a bourgeois,' or 'were of independent demeanour.' The bodies were being exhumed from the common pit into which they were thrown on the 9th September. They had then got about 100 out.

"In this particular case none of these bodies up to then had showed signs of torture, but this was not the case with the bodies of those murdered just before Kharkoff was taken by us. There most of the well-known forms of physical torture were in evidence; including knotted cord round head, filling with water, mutilation, skinning alive.

"Moral torture is also used quite a lot, the usual thing being to put men condemned to be murdered into cells with others, who do not know their fate, for a few hours before they are taken out to be shot. It is said that in Kieff the slaughter was so brutal that even the Chinese struck and the commissars (95 per cent. of whom are Jews) had to finish the job themselves."

There is more in the same strain, but I will refrain from quoting further. One would hesitate to claim that these conditions hold all over Bolsheviki Russia; at the same time, as a "Political creed" it would appear to have its drawbacks.

BOLSHEVISM

INFLUENCE SPREADING

'DISINTEGRATION EVERYWHERE'

(Published in "The Times")

LONDON, February 8.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent writes:—"The rapid spread of civil war in all parts of Russia reveals the steady progress of Bolshevism. There are signs of disintegration everywhere. Fighting and disorders are pending in Siberia, which expected a struggle with the restoration of law and order, but the Siberian Soviets are siding with Lenin's Government. Large bodies of Bolshevik troops have been sent to strengthen the Soviets' hands.

The Ukraine is gradually coming under Bolshevik influence. The Soviets organised the Rada and dissolved portion. The Ukraine troops, which support the Rada, are putting up a fight against the Bolshevik legions, which is progressing in all directions.

The dispute between the Petrograd Soviet and the Ukraine is chiefly a question of whether the latter shall help the Bolsheviks or the Cossacks. The Polish rising at Mohileff is further complicating the situation.

"Roumanian news is conflicting. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are attempting to advance on Jassy. There has been an enormous influx of liberated Austrians and Jews, chiefly from Turkestan and Siberia. There are 40,000 in Petrograd alone, hungrily wandering the streets and struggling to share the scanty food, and imbibing the Bolshevik doctrines, but they declare if a German revolution is achieved there will be no imitation of the Russian chaos.

Such of the cable news on this

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RED RUSSIA.

COUNTRY A HELL UNDER THE BOLSHEVIKS.

To arrive in England from Russia is like passing from a dungeon to the light of day. In England you have food in your mouths, beds for your body, law and order all over the land, and a hopeful outlook of victory and triumph for the future (writes the Rev. George Frankham Shell in the London "Evening Standard.") I do not know a single man, unless he be a Bolshevik or a German, who would not sacrifice all he has (if the Germans and Bolsheviks have left him anything) in order to get out of Russia. A German has certainly no desire to quit the country, for his interests are inviolable, and, in concert with his after-war economic conquest of Russia. As for Russian patriots, and capitalists of all Allied nations, the Bolsheviks have reserved for them no place in the land, save in their graves, or in prison, or as penniless outcasts on the road.

Lenin and Trotsky have no tolerance for non-Bolsheviks. Everyone must declare his political adherence, and he must at least express "sympathy with the Bolshevik Government." All others are actual or potential counter-revolutionaries, to be watched and suppressed. The slightest murmur of discontent with the Bolshevik Kingdom Come is set down as counter-revolutionary activity, and the guilty one is either despatched to a better world or thrown into prison for a taste of how life can be worse.

life can be worse.

WOMEN WHO DARED.

A short time ago I was passing down a street in a humble quarter of Moscow, where I was attracted by much screaming and shouting, which came from a crowd standing outside a baker's shop. A young woman, with a market bag in her hand, was struggling with a couple of Red Guards. As is usual in Russia when anything happens in the street, people crowd round, shout and scream, and give their advice right and left. When someone is arrested a great and noisy argumentation takes place among the crowd, the arrester and the arrested. So it was in this case. The woman had been accused of counter-revolutionary activity. Her great crime was that she had been discontented with the chaff-bread the Bolshevik authorities were dealing out to the people. Above all, she had dared to exclaim that under the Czar the people got bread, and not chaff. She had been immediately reported by a zealous Bolshevik, and the Red Guards had come to take her to prison. She declared she could not digest the Bolshevik bread, and that what she said about the Czar's bread was perfectly true. She argued and resisted for some time, till at last an ugly Left Red Guard took up his rifle and knocked her down with the butt-end. In a few moments she expired. Her skull was shattered; and the brains came out. When I passed down the street an hour later her body was still lying in the gutter. A small crowd stood gazing at it. The sight was usual, so they did not trouble. Just as I came up a cat came out of the baker's shop and ate some of the scattered brains. The crowd looked on uncon-

brains. The crowd looked on unconcerned.

GLORY IN THE GUTTER.

An old Russian general, once glorious in battle, now, thanks to the Bolsheviki, selling papers in the street, turned to me, and said, "See what we've lived to. Holy Russia's in the hands of the Anti-Christ. Germans, Jews, and Letts all have Russia in their power, and govern the land." Then pointing to the body, he added, "And that is the only way out for all Russians who dare to murmur against the foreigner's yoke."

So numerous are the executions that coffins cannot be made in sufficient numbers or time. I have seen cartloads of corpses from the prisons passing through the streets in the small hours of the morning. Often a prisoner is executed after long detention in prison in order to make room for a newcomer, as the prisons are overcrowded.

I once went to the Taganka prison in Moscow to see a friend who had been kept in prison a long time without any accusation save that of being a rich man. Time after time he refused to pay the enormous bribe his Bolshevik guards demanded for his release. Indeed, he had no money, neither had his friends, for in common with all other folk he was a poor as the Bolsheviki can leave a man. His factory was taken by the Bolshevik workmen and completely ruined, his war bonds annulled, his house and furniture confiscated, and Bolshevised. He had not a copeck left. Everything had passed into the hands of Bolshevism. When I got to the prison I found his wife was waiting to see him. She had brought him some food. When we succeeded at last in getting his name attended to by a

getting his name attended to by a

Red Guard and the food had been handed in, we were surprised to see the man come back with a bundle. "You won't be able to see your husband to-day," he said to the lady "I've brought you his clothes. We finished him off last night."

Not long ago I was at a Russian gentleman's country house. We were a small party. There were among us Prince Yagarine and Count Kutaissoff, whose father was for some time Governor at Siberia, and years ago Russian military attache in London.

SAVED BY A PASSPORT.

We had just sat down to dinner when a body of soldiers and sailors of the Red Guard broke in upon us and ordered us to go out and get into dung-carts. Some of the ladies were also ordered to get in, although they were in flimsy robes. The Bolshevik guards told us we were to be driven to the local Soviet, as we were suspected of a plot against the Bolsheviks. They were very brutal, and drove us recklessly. In the middle of a pine forest they made us get out of the dung-carts and line up against the trees. The ladies were set aside. The Red Guards prepared to shoot the men. I pulled out my British passport and threatened them with the direct results if they touched me. My words had effect, and I was sent aside with the women, but I was powerless to aid the men. A few moments after they were shot. The ladies and myself were driven back into the dung-carts and taken home.

People in England cannot imagine into what depth of barbarism Russia is being dragged by Bolshevism. All

is being dragged by Bolshevism. All the cultured elements of the population are being exterminated, and the rabble is master of all. I bring a cry for help from Orthodox Russia, from the real Russia.

Just before I left Moscow, I was moved almost to tears by a little incident. Knowing that I was leaving for England, an aged, white-haired Russian prince embraced me time after time, and, to my great surprise and amazement, fell at my feet and kissed them. In heart-broken tones he begged pardon of the Allies for Bolshevik treachery, and implored me to tell people in England that real Russians were and still are faithful to the cause of the Allies. All he desires and hopes is that the Allies will decide to send aid to their friends in Russia to rescue them from the terrible yoke which prevents them from taking up arms and rallying Russia to fight the common foe.

Armidale Quarter Sessions were held on Monday. No cases were listed for hearing, and Judge Cohen received the customary presentation of white kid gloves to mark the district's freedom from crime. His Honor congratulated the district on this happy state of affairs and hoped it would long remain so. There was likewise a very light District Court. The only case that came on for hearing was a breach of promise suit. The Judge awarded plaintiff £20. This being the occasion of his first court, Judge Cohen received the congratulations of the court from the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. R. J. Browning, and Messrs C. Mackenzie and Colonel Abbott, solicitors, Mr. G. Atkin, P.M.

both, solicitors, Mr. G. Atkin, P.M., and the Deputy Sheriff.

The Tambar Springs village was a busy scene on Friday last, when large numbers of people of the local and surrounding districts attended at the unveiling of the handsome monument erected to the memory of the soldiers who enlisted from Tambar Springs and serve in the great war (says Gunnedah "Advertiser"). The memorial is of Italian marble, standing on a blue granite base, solidly erected on a four-foot reinforced concrete foundation. The soldier figure, with downcast eyes, and resting easy, is 5ft 6in high. As the order was placed in the sculptor's hands during the earlier stages of the war the cost of the work was £245, but when completed it is estimated to cost approximately £300. It stands in a commanding position on a small allotment in a central position in the village, which was purchased by the Memorial Committee, of which Mr. Howard is president, and Mr. Thos. Turner secretary. Ninety-one names are engraved on the stone in the order in which the men enlisted, and the letter K in following a name denotes that the supreme sacrifice has been paid.

A case of considerable interest to landlords and tenants was decided at the Glen Innes court last week (says the 'Guardian') George Mann sued Edwin Ashburn for 10/6 being a week's rent in lieu of notice and £2 9 9 for repairs effected to a dwelling of which defendant was the tenant. A verdict was given for the amount claimed with costs.

Before the District Court at Armidale, Bridget O'Sullivan of Armidale, sued William John Love of Tilbuster for breach of promise of marriage. His Honor entered a verdict for

His Honor entered a verdict for
plaintiff for £20.

The Bolsheviki who they are and what they believe.

This article was compiled from first-hand experiences of a New York business man whose name is withheld for various reasons. The executive therefore has and largely to the funds.

There are three questions that constitute the puzzle of the day. They are:

Who are the Bolsheviki leaders?

What do they believe—just what is their theory of government? Is it

Socialism or Anarchism, or what?

Just exactly how do they administer the government?

I have just returned from Russia. I was there when the Bolsheviki came into power. I attempted to do business in Petrograd, Moscow, and Kiev for a year. First and last I have met and had dealings with most of their leaders, hundreds of their underlings, and talked to every workman and soldier I could. Keeping scrupulously to facts within my own observation and experience, I will

OWN OBSERVATION AND EXPERIENCE, I WILL attempt to answer these questions plainly and directly.

Leon Trotsky is a Russian Jew. Grunberg, who ought to know, says he represents a type that is the result of Czarism—a man perpetually exiled, to whom every nation is a railroad station—a nomad with no home and no country.

I know the man. Unlike the majority of half-crazy exiles that swarmed back to Russia last year, he is an able man. In spite of the fact that he walks the streets of Petrograd made up to impersonate the exaggerated popular idea of an anarchist—with long hair and bushy face, string tie and slouch hat—he does not belong to the impoverished and distracted class that he represents. He

comes of a wealthy family. His uncle, Jivovitsky, is a man of means and power. He was an important purchasing agent for the Allies in Russia under the Empire. As far from suffering the fate ordained for the "bourgeois," when I

last saw him was on an important mission for the Bolsheviki in Stockholm, selling Russian mines, materials, and

boats to the German Government. I
have been reliably informed by bankers
in Sweden that Mrs. Trotsky has since
joined him with cash running well into
the millions.

That Trotsky comes of a strong mer-
cantile strain, is very significant. It
explains in a word why he is at the
head of the movement. He has the
training and business sense and acumen
which is so conspicuously absent in the
ranks of his organisation. This total
lack of any practical ability — without
which even a pirate crew could not hold
together overnight — explains why it is
that the control of the Bolsheviki and all
their high offices are in the hands of
Jews, the prevailing elements of whom
are from New York. These men, alone,
of all the fanatics, dreamers, despera-
does, and theorists born of Russian op-
pression and international propaganda,
have been sufficiently in touch with the
commercial world and the discipline of
practical affairs to be able to conduct
the operation.

I have a great deal of respect for Nikolai Lenine. He impresses one as an honest and sincere dreamer. Any business man would know at a glance that he was constitutionally and preposterously unfit to undertake any affair among men. He has a theory. If it doesn't work, he is hopeless. Two statements of his, made in Petrograd while I was there, revealed him to me. They were both solemn statements, uttered with profound conviction.

One was: All the education any statesman needs is the three R's (reading, writing, and arithmetic).

The other: We make a Russian Revolution on German money. Then we will make a German Revolution on Russian money.

Insofar as the Bolsheviki, as represented by Lenine, are sincere, it is nonsense to reproach them with having sold out to Germany. They recognise neither Germany, nor France, nor any line on the map. To reproach them with putting ignorant men in control is a compliment. It is intentional—a part of

the creed.

Voldarsky, Tavorisch (comrade), Minister of Publicity—in Bolshviki land there are no ranks, everyone is "comrade"—is a Philadelphia Jew. His first assistant also came from Pennsylvania, and had such training as he possesses on a Philadelphia newspaper.

Vritzsky, is Minister of the Interior. He is another returned-exile, a professional agitator. Although a Jew himself, he takes the greatest possible pleasure in persecuting the Jews. He denied them the right to celebrate the Passover last year—a thing the Czar never did. His role is that of a man baiter. One day he issued an order for every Romanoff in the kingdom to appear in Smolny. Of course, they did. So did every one else, to enjoy the show. He lined these ladies and gentlemen up and thundered out that they would have just eight hours to take them to their allotted destinations. He provided the destinations. No possible argument could convince anyone present at the scene that this man was anything but a beast.

Rhinestone, who is in charge of the propaganda in foreign countries, was a druggist in the United States. His son-in-law runs a pharmacy in Buffalo.

Kameneff, one time Minister of Interior, who was accredited Bolsheviki Ambassador to Paris, while in jail in Finland, is Trotsky's brother-in-law. He is a heavy built, tall, bearded, pleasant and intellectual Russian Jew from Poland. He is a fanatic upon international propaganda. The Interior, or nothing else on earth had any interest for him whatever. He had to agitate or die. He told me that the Red Revolution would spread all over the world, particularly in America. He was on his way to Sweden with a lot of money to carry the faith. As a matter of fact, he did raise a big commotion. He scattered diatribes and spoke to such purpose that they had to put a big guard around the Royal Palace. It consisted simply in creating universal revolution. As soon as one idea had been pulled over, his idea was to leave the good work and go pull off another. The conduct of the countries in the meantime interested him not a little.

meantime interested him not a little. Furstenburg-Gonetzky is a power in the Bolsheviki councils. During the Kerensky regime he discovered a new, and lucrative business. He was in self

ing fake passports, credentials, permits, etc. He thrived upon this to the extent of 7,000,000 roubles. He constituted himself official bribe receiver for Russia. When caught at it Kerensky put him in jail and confiscated such of his stolen treasure as could be found. From his secret hoard, however, he supplied the Bolsheviki with 50,000 roubles for their campaign. The figure is exact and authentic. The consequence was that when they came into power he was not only released but his booty was returned to him.

A Visit to Smolny.

While I was in Russia the Bolsheviki conducted all their administration from the old Smolny Academy. This was a fine old building, set back among gardens and flowering shrubs and manicured grounds upon the outskirts of Petro-

ed grounds upon the outskirts of Petrograd. It had been a private school for the children of royalty. It had been seized upon by the Bolsheviki at the fall of the Czar, and now, within its learned walls contained every single atom of the working regime. If an Empire wished to make a treaty or a beggar wished to get a bread ticket, they both had to go to this identical building. If a man wanted protection or a woman wanted to put out her house afire, they had to do the same. I came because I wanted a passport from Zalkind, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Machine guns, cannon, and a tatterdemalion soldiery littered the approach. Inside I was allowed to pass by a genial little peasant damsel of seventeen, engrossed in a flirtation with some top boots. The sight I then saw was astonishing. Through corridors I passed, looking into open doors—the executive offices of a kingdom of 180,000,000 souls—at least so it was claimed. I may as well be plain. It was disgusting, it was filthy. The men were sitting at desks, presumably conducting mighty matters

presumably conducting military matters of State. But in every room there were beds—none of them made up—piles of ammunition, the refuse of abandoned meals, and endless groups of soldiers sitting and eating, and drinking, or lounging about, or sound asleep. It looked like what it was—a barracks minus a kitchen police or a sanitary squad.

I made my way to room 77, the Foreign Office. There was a great palaver going on. What was being said was not half so interesting as how it was being said. These officials conversed almost exclusively in English, and German. They were not Russians. They were Jews. They did not talk Russian—they talked Bowery.

While waiting my turn with the Secretary, in paraded an unmistakable character—an American Negro. Abandoning all business and decorum, the functionary sprang from his seat and yelled:—

“Hello, Johnny, what can I do for you?”

The darky returned the greeting, and was nothing if not democratic. I ven-

...ured to hail him as a fellow New York-
er, hoping thus to expedite my business.
He was delighted, and assuming com-
mand, agreed to shove things through
for me.

"What Ministry do you belong to?"

said I.

He grinned. "To all the ministries! I
am a member of the Military Revolu-
tionary Committee."

No wonder! the secretary hopped
about. This committee was the execu-
tive and autocratic head of the Smolny
Government, and was superior to all
ministers and all cabinets. It was the
inviolable and ultimate authority.

A Negro Cabinet Minister.

"Johnny" was glad to tell me about
his life in the world. In New York he
had joined the I.W.W. and had been one
of their best men and agitators. He was
an associate of Max Eastman. "Johnny"
would have made an excellent South
Carolina Senator under the carpet-bag-
ger regime. He confided to me that he
was for Anarchy without any frills. Since
that time the Bolsheviki had become too

that time the Bolsheviki had become too conservative to suit him, and he is now the recognised head of the Anarchists of Russia.

To return to the personnel of the Bolsheviki regime.

Martoff, who at present is accredited Minister to Siam, and at that time was deep in the councils of the Revolution, became quite an acquaintance of mine. He had also come from the East side of New York—a voluble little opportunist. When I first met with him in Russia he was working on the "Daily News." I saw him at the hubbub in the Cirque Moderne, when the crowd gathered there to protest against the Mooney trial in San Francisco.

He told me that in the United States he was a believer in the Industrial Workers of the World, and he was working with the Bolsheviki because they hold the same ideas. "Well, what ideas, specifically?"

"We've had enough of capitalists, and United States Ambassadors and injustice. The workers will now seize all the factories, and we will run them ourselves."

That was the gist of his proposition.

That was the gist of his proposition. I pointed out that this was syndicalism pure and simple, but that did not disturb him at all.

In this whole building of Smolny there was not one single man of standing or recognised capacity. Russia, like every other country, has its honorable and able bankers, lawyers, jurists, philanthropists, socialists, students, and business men. There is not a single man of character that I met during my stay that had anything in common with the Bolsheviki. This includes, most emphatically the Jews. For this regime, this outcast organization enlisted not a single one of the great numbers of educated and talented Jews of the Empire.

I emphasise this because the question, "Who are the Bolsheviki?" can only be answered by saying who are not Bolsheviki. An exact parallel would be obtained in the United States if Max Eastman were made President, Tannenbaum vice-President, and the "Flynn Girl" taking the role of the Kollantay "woman"—a cabinet minister. Not one single member of the present administration, and not one single reputable and able leader of either business or reform would be found in their administration.

would be found in their administration. Pershing would not command our army. It would be commanded by an anarchist corporal. Krylenko, a corporal (propos-chick) was at the time Commander-in-Chief of the Red Guards.

The Able Bolshevist Propaganda.

But there are very capable men bearing Bolshevist commissions. They are to be found in the field conducting their principale businesses — selling their fangible assets to Germany and conducting foreign propaganda. These two transactions entice all the talent, because they constitute all that makes the affair a going concern. From one they get all their money. On the other they spend it all.

Some people think I am making a startling statement when I say that the Bolshevist leaders are selling everything they can to the Germans. But they make no secret of it at all. It is as open as daylight in Stockholm. Being a lucrative business, the agents there are

of a great deal higher ability than can be found in Smolny. When I was in Stockholm the group consisted of:

Mitki Rubenstein, who was at the head of the Franco Bank of Petrograd.

Pollack and Gourevitch, the identical agents who originally arranged the conference between Max Warburg, the Kaiser's financial henchman, and Protopopoff, vice-president of the Duma; when these two attempted to cook up a surrender in November, 1916. They were there with Levenson and Olaf Aschberg, selling stock and mines and supplies of every description to the Germans. They were also receiving cash from them. The whole business went through Aschberg's bank, the Nya Banken, as the whole world now knows. I saw the original German orders including a telegram from the German Government in Hamburg, so signed in the negotiation for the taking over of one of Russia's largest steamship companies. I tell this as a sidelight I obtained upon Trotsky's personal associations. All this, of course, is well known.

Dr. Rakowsky was another Bolshevik propagandist who was commissioned to go to Rumania and start a proletarian revolution. The Smolny Government appropriated 5,000,000 roubles for this purpose. (Bolsheviks previously had sent

pose. Rochel had previously been sent to the same place for the same purpose, but had been killed there in a raid.

Zakkind, with a capital limited by nothing but the supply of paper (I was told by the director of the mint that 8,000,000 roubles of paper money were printed in the first two months of the Bolsheviki rule) went forth to Sweden, and was headed for France and England on the same errand.

The United States is not immune. I came over on the steamer with Tunarasev, of the Bolsheviki staff. This man is a Russian and no body fool. He used to be a minister under the Czar, and a minion of the Germans. He framed the tariff giving preferentials to Germany. Well, he is now working this revolutionary propaganda for the Bolsheviki. He is a leading Bolsheviki.

As I said, he was on his way to the United States when I met him last April. He and Jonas Lied, backed by Trotzky and Lenine, got up what they called the Siberian Steamship Company. This was camouflage to gain an entree here for their propaganda. To insure his reception, Tunarasev came as Nomad.

his reception. Tunarasey came as Norwegian Consul. On board I asked him up and down if he had a personal interest in the Bolsheviki. He said he had.

Well, these that I have named are the leaders of the Bolsheviki.

The Bolshevist Doctrines.

The people that tangle up the Bolsheviki doctrine of government and economics with the general liberal movement and tendency, manifest almost anywhere in the world nowadays, do so because they lack three or four definitions and distinctions that are elementary to any student of Socialism or social reform, or any responsible number of the labor party. There are three conceptions that have no more in common with each other than they have with the old shell-back High Tariff Capitalism (so-called). They are:

Evolutionary Socialism.

Revolutionary Socialism and
Syndicalism.

When one says Socialism to-day, what the main violently radical by the elect-thinkers, and also what is considered in the main violently radical by the elec-

the main violently radical by the electorate of this country is State ownership of industries—the gradual appropriation by the whole people through their government of the surplus wealth created by labor in the concrete form of factories, railroads, etc. The very essence of the doctrine is that it shall be done gradually and by an orderly method. Moreover, as advocated by serious students of real affairs, it presupposes that the industries shall have been organized to the point where they can profitably be taken over, and more particularly that the people shall have been educated and trained to the point where they are soberly able to assume the responsibility. It has one more condition of vast importance — that when the time comes for the public to operate the industries, positions in these industries shall be allotted to men strictly in order of merit and ability.

The Revolutionary Socialists advocate the same governmental and economic order, but they want to bring

it about overnight by an actual physical revolution.

revolution of the old gunpowder kind.

The Syndicalist is another kind of fellow altogether. He wants all the industries to be seized out of hand, not by the Government, but by the individual workmen that happen to be working there. Seizure by individuals, by violence, if need be, and the elimination of all men of special training and ability (a necessary corollary of the complete ownership and control by the lowest grade of workman) is the pith of it.

In the light of these definitions, what do the Bolsheviki believe? Their statements are so many and so tangled and conflicting—ranging anywhere from Socialism to frank anarchy — that the answer has to be sought in their practices.

Bolshevism is Practical Syndicalism.

They took over the banks, munition works, the railroads, and some municipal plants for the Government. At any rate, the commissaries put in charge were supposed to represent the Government. This was done at the point of the bayonet. In these actions they might fairly be said to be making an

effort to experiment in Revolutionary Socialism. But even the most radical Revolutionary Socialist would heatedly deny that they had given the proposition a fair chance. For they neglected the one final requirement—that the positions be scrupulously be given to the ablest men. They were given without a single exception to the most unskilled office boys, peasants, soldiers. A large rail-road system is now headed by a conductor.

But in innumerable other instances the stores, factories, and farms were handed directly over to the laborers or the neighboring peasants by direct order from Smolny. This also, of course, was accomplished by violence or threat of violence. That is Syndicalism. It is exactly the doctrines of the I.W.W. That is, it what they have preached, and are now inclined to deny. It is the I.W.W., or worse.

They have abolished all police, all courts, all firemen, all street cleaning.

This is part of the doctrine of anarchy. It may be a by-product of Syndicalism. It has no part in the program.

calism. It has no part in the programme of any Socialist or labor party.

All business, public and private, as well as regular governmental activities, are conducted by individuals with no previous training or experience. And it is a fact so well known—the universal experience—that it needs no elaboration, that every transaction, legitimate or otherwise, can only be consummated by personally bribing the official in charge.

This is not the part of any philosophy at all. It is reducing the discussion to an absurdity, and heaping ridicule upon the monumental life labors of Karl Marx to mention them in the same category. There is no name to give their practices. Hence, when discussing them, no sincere advocate of the liberal movement, no leader of labor, no champion of Socialism would tolerate his creed being used in that connection. So let us trail an entirely new kind of society, and government and economy, easily grasped by anybody, however ignorant, that walks on two legs. And we will simply call it "Bolshevism."

And though Bolshevism is bad enough

And though Bolshevism is bad enough of itself, it is a crowning absurdity to attempt to apply it in a country like Russia, in which the industrial population is only eight per cent.

From what I have said above, the reader may perhaps gather the idea that the Bolshevist movement represents the opinion of the Jewish race in Russia. Nothing would be farther from the truth. Ninety-five per cent. of the Jews are bitterly opposed to the Bolsheviki and all their works. It so happens that the Jews are, on the average, the best educated and politically the most conscious group in Russia. Naturally a large percentage of the leaders of any political movement—in a Russia free to express itself—would be Jews. But the Jews of Bolshevism are a small group, and wholly misrepresentative of the great body of their racial brothers.

"The World's Work."

~~_____~~
Most people had their doubts when circumstantial news came of the doing to death of the Russian Imperial family. Now, it appears that they are all well.

Wonder if the ex-Czarina will be brought
to trial. We remember Kitchener's
death of whom has any reference to

THE RUSSIAN HORROR.

BOLSHEVIK MISRULE.

To arrive in England from Russia is like passing from a dungeon to the light of day. In England you have food for your mouths, beds for your body, law and order all over the land, and a hopeful outlook of victory and triumph for the future (writes the Rev. George Frankham Shell in the London "Evening Standard"). I do not know a single man, unless he be a Bolshevik or a German, who would not sacrifice all he has (if the Germans and Bolsheviks have left him anything) in order to get out of Russia. A German has certainly no desire to quit the country, for his interests are inviolable, and, in concert with his Bolshevik agents, he is preparing his after-war economic conquest of Russia. As for Russian patriots, and capitalists of all Allied nations, the Bolsheviks have reserved for them no place in the land, save in their grave, or in prison, or as penniless outcasts on the road.

Lenin and Trotsky have no tolerance for non-Bolsheviks. Everyone must declare his political adherence, and he must at least express "sympathy with the Bolshevik Government." All others are actual or potential counter-revolutionaries, to be watched and suppressed. The slightest murmur of discontent with the Bolshevik Kingdom Come is set down as counter-revolutionary activity, and the guilty one is either despatched to a better world or thrown into prison for a taste of how life can be worse.

A short time ago I was passing down a street in a humble quarter of Moscow, when I was attracted by much screaming and shouting, which came from a crowd standing outside a baker's shop. A poor woman with a market bag in her hand was struggling with a couple of Red Guards. As is usual in Russia when anything happens in the street, people crowd round, shout and scream, and give their advice right and left. When someone is arrested a great and noisy argumentation takes place among the crowd, the arrester, and the arrested. So it was in this case. The woman had been accused of counter-revolutionary activity.

accused of counter-revolutionary activity. Her great crime was that she had been discontented with the chaff-bread the Bolshevik authorities were dealing out to the people. Above all, she had dared to exclaim that under the Czar the people got bread and not chaff. She had been immediately reported by a zealous Bolshevik, and the Red Guards had come to take her to prison. She declared, "I could not digest the Bolshevik bread, and that what she had said about the Czar's bread was perfectly true. She argued and resisted for some time, till at last an ugly Lett Red Guard took up his rifle and knocked her down with the butt-end. In a few moments she expired. Her skull was shattered, and the brains came out. When I passed down the street an hour later her body was still lying in the gutter. A small crowd stood gazing at it. The sight was usual, so they did not trouble. Just as I came up, a cat came out of the baker's shop, and ate some of the scattered brains. The crowd looked on unconcerned.

An old Russian general, once glorious in battle, now, thanks to the Bolsheviks, selling papers in the street, turned to me, and said: "See what we've lived to. Holy Russia's in the hands of Anti-Christ, Germans, Jews, and Letts all have Russia in their power, and govern the land." Then, pointing to the body, he added, "And that is the only way out for all Russians who dare to murmur against the foreigner's yoke."

So numerous are the executions that coffins cannot be made in sufficient numbers or time. I have seen cartloads of corpses from the prisons passing through the streets in the small hours of the morning. Often a prisoner is executed after long detention in prison, in order to make room for a newcomer, as the prisons are overcrowded.

I once went to the Taganka prison in Moscow, to see a friend who had been kept in prison a long time without any accusation save that of being a rich man. Time after time he refused to pay the enormous bribe his Boleshevik guards demanded for his release. Indeed, he had no money, neither had his friends, for, in common with all other folk, he was as poor as the Bolsheviks can leave a man. His factory was taken by the Bolshevik workmen, and completely ruined, his war bonds annulled, his house and furniture confiscated and Bolshevized. He had not a cent left.

his house and furniture confiscated and Bolshevised. He had not a copeck left. Everything had passed into the hands of Bolshevism. When I got to the prison I found his wife was waiting to see him. She had brought him some food. When we succeeded at last in getting his name attended to by a Red Guard, and the food had been handed in, we were surprised to see the man come back with a bundle. "You won't be able to see your husband to-day," he said to the lady. "I've brought you his clothes. We finished him off last night!"

Not long ago I was at a Russian gentleman's country house. We were a small party. There were among us Prince Yagarine and Count Kutaissoff, whose father was for some time Governor of Siberia, and years ago Russian military attache in London.

We had just sat down to dinner when a body of soldiers and sailors of the Red Guard broke in upon us and ordered us to go out and get into dung-carts. Some of the ladies were also ordered to get in, although they were in flimsy robes. The Bolshevik guards told us we were to be driven to the local Soviet, as we were suspected of a plot against the Bolsheviks. They were very brutal, and drove us recklessly. In the middle of a pine forest they made us get out of the dung-carts and line up against the trees. The ladies were set aside. The Red Guards prepared to shoot the men. I pulled out my British passport, and threatened them with the direst results if they touched me. My words had effect, and I was set aside with the women, but I was powerless to aid the men. A few moments after they were shot. The ladies and myself were driven back into the dung-carts and taken home.

People in England cannot imagine into what depths of barbarism Russia is being dragged by Bolshevism. All the cultured elements of the population are being exterminated, and the rabble is master of all. I bring a cry for help from patriotic Russia, from Orthodox Russia, from the real Russia.

Just before I left Moscow I was moved almost to tears by a little incident. Knowing that I was leaving for England an aged, white-haired Russian prince embraced me time after time, and, to my great surprise and amazement, fell at my feet and kissed them. In heart-broken tones he begged pardon of the Allies for

my feet and kissed them. In heart-broken tones he begged pardon of the Allies for Bolshévik treachery, and implored me to tell the people in England that real Russians were and still are faithful to the cause of the Allies. All he desires and hopes is that the Allies will decide to send aid to their friends in Russia to rescue them from the terrible yoke which prevents them from taking up arms and rallying Russia to fight the common foe.

RUSSIA'S AGONY.

An illuminating and very readable account of the origins, course, and significance of the Russian Revolution is contained in "Russia's Agony," by Robert Wilton (London: Arnold). Its author has long been the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times." His record is based, not only on personal observations during the great upheaval, but also on a long previous study of the country, its politics, its economic development, and its social conditions. "The temptation to relate all that I knew in book form has," he tells us, "often been very strong, because few people realised more clearly how little was known about the Russians outside, and how much harm this ignorance caused to our relations with them. But the whole truth could not be told during the old regime, and I preferred not to produce a halting narrative—a half-truth. The obstacles to a frank statement of Russia as she was and as she is having been removed, I have lost no time in presenting her case to my fellow-countrymen and Allies according to the best of my knowledge and understanding—without fear or favour." The resulting book is something very different from the collected reprints of reports and despatches which form the substance of so many "books" recently put forth, with more haste than judgment, by newspaper correspondents. It is a considered effort not only to tell the sad story of Russia's past year of agony, but to explain in the light of Russia's history what has been happening.

Mr. Wilton traces back to their begin-

Mr. Wilton traces back to their beginnings the various forces which worked to produce the sudden overthrow of the autocracy, and then brought about the sinister—but, as he believes, transient—ascendancy of extremists, who, after plunging the country into a state of anarchy, delivered it over for the time being to the malign domination of a truculent external foe. He describes, on the one hand, the sins of the bureaucracy and, above all, of the "okhrana," or political police, and, on the other, the growth of the lawless revolutionary parties. He examines the effect of German influences, the part played in the revolutionary movement by denationalised Jews, and the far-reaching evil wrought by "Rasputinism," under the protection of the ex-Czaritza, Alexandra Feodorovna. His analysis of the politics of the revolutionaries—split up into warring factions, most of whom did little but talk, while the Bolsheviki acted—is particularly interesting. It enables one to understand how a minority of visionaries and traitors has succeeded in wresting control of the Government from the moderate reformers, who far more truly expressed the true spirit of "free Russia." In what the Russian Revolution has revealed of the true character of Socialism when it gains the upper hand in a community, there is, as Mr. Wilton indicates, a lesson of momentous significance for every thinking man and woman in the Allied nations—for workers as well as employers. "Socialism," as he remarks, "has ever promised an easy path, but we have seen whither it has led Russia. No organisation of the

has led Russia. No organisation of the masses—not even the election of a popular constituent assembly—could there have saved Socialism from the dominance of extremists and consequent anarchy.”

In these pages we can read plainly the

tale of the beguiling of the ignorant many by the wiles and prompt action of a cunning few, who from the first—even before the revolution actually broke out—had laid the plans which they have deliberately and persistently carried out for the destruction of the social fabric. Mr. Wilton gives facts in abundance to bear out the following general conclusion:—“The nation and the army realised quite well when the war broke out that the quarrel had been fastened upon them by Germany, and they were unanimous in desiring to shake off Teutonic domination and aggressiveness. But they grew tired—with good reason—of seeing the conduct of the war hopelessly muddled, and the great problems of food and transport mismanaged, and of finding their efforts to mend matters persistently ignored. The revolutionaries took the opportunity to organise an uprising in Petrograd, and the autocracy, having outlived its day, found no supporters in the hour of need. It fell like a rotten pear. Throughout the tumult of upheaval the revolutionaries were marshalled by an old and experienced hand (i.e., Lenin)—an extremist who had formed a temporary alliance with the German propaganda, and who came to Russia under German auspices, provided with German money. The whole course of the revolution was directed by

course of the revolution was directed by this man and his allies. They were infinitely superior in skill and daring to the Socialist doctrinaires or visionaries who claimed to represent the masses of the people. Behind the backs of sham coalition Governments they carried out unhesitatingly and unfalteringly their programme of disruption of Russia's armed forces, and of her material and financial resources, with a view to rendering it impossible for her to continue the struggle."

The successive stages of this conspiracy were marked by (1) the issue of the first Soviet "prikaz" or "order," concocted by a Bolshevik "pseudo-Jew" named Nahamke, bidding the soldiers disobey their officers, seize arms, and take charge of military administration; (2) the proposal to hold an international socialist conference at Stockholm; (3) the promulgation of the "no annexation and no indemnity" doctrine; (4) the opening of the Galician front; and (5) the wholesale plundering of the Treasury. "Bolshevism," declares Mr. Wilton, "was most dangerous while it worked behind the screen of 'democracy.' When it came into the light of day with Lenin's usurpation of the Government in Petrograd its troubles began. It had to conclude an immediate peace, and feed and enrich the mob—or perish. Obviously Bolshevism is a destructive, not a constructive, agency. It has laid waste the country, agriculturally and industrially. It offers no practicable method of feeding and clothing the people. Even if the German terms be accepted—viz., exploitation of the Russian grain market and duty free entry of German goods—

ket and duty free entry of German goods. The Russian cities will starve, and the Russian peasant will go in rags. Moreover, all who could leave the cities have fled home to their villages, and it is unlikely that any surplus food will be available for export from European Russia for a long time to come. Thus from an economic point of view the continuance of the present regime is an impossibility."

The Bolsheviks from the first were opposed to any compromise with the "bourgeoisie," as they called all classes other than the proletariat. As war could not be carried on without the aid of the "bourgeoisie," they desired an immediate and separate peace. That was where they differed from Kerensky, and from what was in the early days of the revolution the Socialist majority. Like other socialists, they wanted a "new earth," but with relentless logic they sought it in the ruin of society. The two types of socialism were personified in the rival leaders, Lenin and Kerensky, between whom Mr. Wilton institutes a comparison that sheds much light upon the course of events. Lenin, it appears, was greatly superior to Kerensky as a revolutionary. They both came originally from the same Volga province, but while Kerensky was still an undergraduate Lenin, his senior by 17 years, had already made a name for himself as a leader in the socialist world. Lenin was of gentle birth, a country squire, his real name being Vladimir Ulianov. He was embittered in youth by the fate of his brother, who perished on the scaffold in 1887. At the university he devoted himself to the study of Marx, and

voted himself to the study of Marx, and characteristically he espoused the quasi-Bolshevism of the early Marxian revelation, while steadfastly repudiating the more

moderate tendencies of his master's later teaching. He became a revolutionary outlaw, and in the "nineties" tasted the "sweets" of Siberia. Then he went abroad, and in 1903, at Stockholm, proclaimed the Bolshevik doctrine. In 1905 he returned to Petrograd, and became the guiding spirit of the first Soviet. Kerensky was then only beginning to "conspire."

In the period of reaction which followed upon the abortive revolution of 1905 Lenin was again obliged to live in exile abroad. When the war broke out he was in Austria. At first he was arrested as a Russian spy, but on the recommendation of an Austrian Socialist he regained his liberty. Then he entered into relations with the enemy Governments. He and his friend Ioltuhowski were respectively commissioned to foment a revolution in Russia and start a separatist movement in the Ukraine. Passage in a "sealed" car was provided for Lenin and his accomplices through Germany. "There is no doubt," says Mr. Wilton, "that he deliberately entered into an arrangement with his country's foes and used German money to propagate his doctrines. To a fanatic who repudiates nationality and nationhood (except for one class) there is nothing derogatory in such a proceeding. To him all means were good provided he could achieve his end. It was in the application of his ideas that he stood apart from his countrymen, and we find him

apart from his countrymen, and we find him constrained to rely on the aid of almost exclusively non-Russian elements. The majority of his principal associates were of the pseudo-Jew class—the hate-laden product of the Pole. Without them, and without the help of German agents like Robert Grimm, and German gold conveyed through well-known banks in Petrograd, he could never have assured the ephemeral triumph of Bolshevism." Kerensky, on the other hand, Mr. Wilton describes as a highly strung, hysterical young man who tried to lead the army and play the autocrat. "But the greatness that was thrust upon him reached far above his mental and moral calibre. He was not of gentle birth or upbringing, nor a statesman by genius or experience. Well-intentioned, he found himself torn by a thousand conflicting cares and interests."

Ruthless as is Mr. Wilton's exposure of the errors of Bolshevism, it is hardly more ruthless than his detailed exposure of the sins of the autocratic regime. That the revolution, with its chaos and its excesses, became inevitable was due mainly, according to his vivid narrative, to the dark forces which operated upon Czar and Government through the agency of the superstitious, self-willed, Germanophile Czaritza. Grave as the condition of Russia is, Mr. Wilton is far from despairing of her future. "Her people," he says, "have had to suffer more than any other of the belligerent nations. The revolution has been worse than an invasion of the Tartars. Indeed, one may regard this latest ordeal as being another service rendered by the Russian people to

service rendered by the Russian people to humanity. We may learn from their bitter experience more about the deadliest foe of our civilisation, and more readily detect its secret workings. We may hope also that the modern Huns who have launched this visitation will have cause to regret their foul work as they have already deplored the application of poison gases. The Russians survived Tatarism; they are a great multitude, and have not all succumbed to the German Bolshevik poison. The revolution has stirred up the dregs and muddled the current of national life. But its effects have not been altogether unsalutary, nor have its lessons been lost upon the best elements of the nation. . . . Russia has been resolving itself into its constituent parts during the revolution. This tendency is conservative rather than centrifugal. It is intrinsically a revolt against anarchy. It should not excite alarm, but rather be hailed as a first step towards final crystallisation of the new State. And whether that State will be a monarchy or a republic, a federation or a single organism, is not pertinent to the main issue that concerns Russia's friends. The deadening and disastrous hegemony of Petrograd is coming to an end. A huge commonwealth like Russia cannot be governed from one essentially un-Russian centre. . . . A new Russia is springing up amid the ruins of the old. The day of Lenin and destruction draws to a close. Do not believe outward aspects and appearances. Russia is not dead. Her agony, still upon her, is not the agony of death, but the agony of a living, breathing organism struggling to find expression against the God of Death.

breathing organism struggling to find ex-
pression, wrestling against the fiend of Bol-
shevism that has gripped her when she was
at her weakest."

LIFE UNDER BOLSHEVISM.

An Ex-Queenslander's Experience.

The Minister for Defence, Senator Pearce, has made available the following extract from a letter written by Michael Adorosly, a former Queensland resident, from Chits (Siberia), on 23rd September, and lately received by Mr James H. Fitzpatrick, of J. H. Rouvray and Company, Miles, Queensland:— "At last the Socialists of the extreme type have been driven into the ranges of Siberia, and I am in a position to write abroad. We have been cut off from the world for about six months, and before that the postal officials were too busy discussing their class positions and ensuring to themselves the right to do nothing and get big wages, so they could not undertake to deliver any letters with any sort of a guarantee. There was no chance to get away from Russia, because passports were strictly examined, and anyone suspected of belonging to the class not strictly proletarian was debarred from leaving, and had to live or die as best he could, that if he was not butchered by the bloodthirsty

not butchered by the bloodthirsty lovers of liberty and brotherhood. In common with other landowners I had to part with stock, lands and woods, robbed not by aggressive foreign enemies, but by my own neighbours, who, in their ignorance and savageness, were instigated by unscrupulous benefactors of the human race. I had to clear out of native parts both as a liberal and a British subject, being threatened by destruction. In my wanderings during the past six months over the breadth of my 'native country.' I had to do all sorts of jobs, from selling newspapers to teaching Latin and Greek. A good deal of starving fell to my lot during this holidaying. The Bolshevists are gone, but the results their reign has left are tremendous. Everything is destroyed, factories, workshops, railway lines, rolling stock. However poor Russia was under the Tsar, it will take years before she is restored to the possession of what she had then. The Socialists, just like the Laborites in Queensland, meaning to harm and put down meat kings, wool kings, and other kings, and benefit the 'have nots' have dealt the 'have nots' such a blow as never capitalists could have dealt, and from which the

could have dealt, and from which the worker is not likely to recover. Poor, ignorant, savage Russian Moujik, he cannot go along by himself, he has to be led. The Tzar nearly led him into the hands of the Kaiser; it was the Liberals that saved the Russian army from being handed over to the Germans, and then the Socialists, as tools of the Prussians, destroyed Russia altogether. Such a lot of people were lost in the internal strife, and such a lot of wealth perished that had the Russian army pitched into Germany after the downfall of the Tzar, the Kaiser would have been crushed with a fraction of the losses—such is the fate of good intentions. Well, Russia is very nearly vanished; had the Liberals not thrown down the Tzar (the worker did very little towards it), the Tsarina would have placed the Russian army at the disposal of the Germans. The silly stolid Moujik would have been driven against the French and English, and then, after crushing France, would have been ruled and whipped by Prussian Governors. After all, it might turn good for the world that fate disorganised an army of half savage dolts, who could be used for upholding Prussian power. Now the Germans only have the assistance of the Social-

only have the assistance of the Socialistic Red Guards, but that's not much of a help. Some consider that the peril of Russia was the means of saving the western front ; nobody intended it to be so, but the fates willed it—such is the fate of Socialistic intentions. I know hundreds of American Jews who came to Russia as anarchists and Socialists, and were pro-Germans to the bone. They were quite willing to help Germany all they could. They did help her temporarily, but ultimately both the Russian and the German proletariat will suffer for their socialistic experiments. In Queensland, too, we had occasion to see how the Laborites knocked the worker on the head every time they wanted to help him. The Bolshevists have gone over most of Russia, but ordinary Socialists remain, and still mean to continue some of their experiments, which mean the thwarting of private enterprise and personal industry and thrift. Who is going to work and slave from sun to sun away back in the hell to lay in stores of wheat and build up herds of stock, when one is put down every time for being an owner, and if a man is not deprived of common rights, and not proclaimed

**of common rights, and not proclaimed
an outlaw for possessing more head of
cattle than his neighbour, still he
lives under the threat of being de-
prived of his property by the lovers
of equality.”**

RUSSIA UNDER BOLSHEVIKI RULE.

"Capitalists in Russia are trying to discredit the revolution by arousing anarchy through hired spies and criminals. All discontent and confusion are due to their machinations and not to the efforts of the Socialists who have come from America. If anything, these men and women are helping with the revolution and helping to establish the Russian democracy."

This is the opinion of a Russian who has come here on a diplomatic mission and will return shortly. For this reason his name cannot be divulged. He went to Russia three months ago, firmly convinced that the Social Revolutionary party, with their leader, Kerenski, were the only hope for Russia, but he has returned a Bolshevik, or Bolshevic, as Charles Edward Russell has it, sympathiser.

FOOD CHEAPER THAN IN U.S.

"Affairs over in Russia," the informant continued, "are no worse than here; in many ways better. Food is cheaper than it is here, from what I gathered in Vladivostok. Meat is sold at 10 cents a pound, with bread and potatoes following close upon its heels. The very best kind of a dinner costs 25 cents."

From the material side of Russia, the new arrival turned his account into lighter veined channels.

"I asked about Elihu Root and Charlie

"I asked about Elihu Root and Charlie Russell from various people I met," he said, "and they smiled. They said that no good Socialist would accompany Elihu Root on any mission. They told me that when Root was speaking to them he was greeted rather impolitely, sometimes indelicately, with missiles punctuating his oration. At other times, I was told, he had no one to speak to by the time he had completed. If any ill feeling was harbored against America, it was not caused by "agitators" who had come from America to Russia, but to a great extent by the Root commission itself, according to the reports of people whom I met."

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

"Education and religion are not dead—perhaps more alive than ever," the "Call" informant continued.

"Churches are open to any one who wishes to occupy the pulpit and preach Socialism. Jew and Gentile alike are welcome to it, and it is not infrequent to see a Jew preaching in what was once a Greek Catholic church.

"Schools have sprung up everywhere. Old men and women who had never gone to school before are beginning the A, B, C of Russian. English is taught in every school, and Russian children speak English intelligently and with ease.

"Nor is Russia a lightless, joyless Russia. Masquerade balls and theatres are open to the public," he went on. "There is a ball every night, and all pitch in to enjoy their new-found freedom. It is a strange fact, but none the less true.

"In Vladivostok, despite the fact that

"In Vladivostok, despite the fact that there are 100,000 acknowledged criminals who have served terms in prison, there is less crime than ever before. Austrian and German prisoners have been freed and mingle with the Russians. The Russian, simple, naive and trusting, embraces all. They are all brothers, is his belief. They speak more of the German revolution than they do of the Austrian, but it is a fact that both are on.

WOMEN PROMINENT.

"Women have played just as important part in the Russian revolution as the men," the "Call" informant continued, "and are now working side by side with them. From doing dock work down to the less arduous work of running elevators, cars and as overseers in telegraph offices, women are occupied. They are as ready to take the pulpit and the platform as the men are and make even more eloquent speakers. In many towns women have been elected mayors."

As for voting, women did not have to besiege the Government by lobbying and petitioning for the franchise; they were given it automatically, he said.

Men and women over 18 can vote on all occasions. If the man or woman is mentally or, rather, intellectually fit to vote and has not arrived at the age of 18, he or she can vote, too.

Concerning the army, the informant could not suppress his smile while talking.

"The soldier wears his uniform while he is on duty, but after that he is not compelled to. In fact, very few do wear their uniforms. No soldier salutes his

their uniforms. No soldier salutes his officer. All are desirous for a general peace, and all are working for a settled down Russia."

In concluding, the "Call" informant said that trained men are needed. There is no shortage of common labor, and wages reach as high as 8 dols. a day.

All look to Trotsky and the Bolsheviki as their only salvation, for Trotsky is easily the most popular man in Russia to-day.—New York "Call."

BOLSHEVISM HAS BROKEN OUT IN HEAVEN.

God Abdicates.

(Taken from a recent issue of the
"Daily Liar.")

The following extract from the "Worker" (Brisbane), 30th January, 1919, speaks for itself. As also do the attached letters.

Tired of committing atrocities upon Englishmen and practising cannibalism upon children; having glutted their appetites for villainy by committing infanticide, matricide, abortion, rape and incest, Lenine and Trotsky have adjourned to Heaven, where for some considerable time they have carried on secret propaganda.

President Wilson and Lloyd George both announce that they will protect American and British subjects in Paradise.

The Red Guards all got quickly drunk on Nectar, the wine of the Gods, and the scenes of drunken debauchery were shocking.

They singed St. Peter's whiskers, invaded the Virgin Mary's bedchamber, and dined on lamb chops cut from the Lamb of God (killed by order of Trotsky, as the lamb had insulted him by bleating at him).

The Bolsheviks are wearing in their caps feathers pulled from the wings of living angels, and dyed red in the blood of the lamb of God.

Cigarettes were smoked by the revolutionaries—cigarettes made of incense wrapped in paper torn from the Book of Judgment.

The jewels and gold ornaments have been stolen from the heavenly throne. Saint Peter, being a Jew, was offered a pawn-broker's license if he would consent to receive the stolen goods.

The Almighty has been arrested, and is now being tried before the So-

and is now being tried before the Soviet for being a despot. The Devil, who was one time expelled from Heaven, for leading a revolution, offered to give evidence against the Almighty. But the Bolshevik chairman declined to accept his Satanic Majesty's testimony, on the grounds that it might be biased, but an official cable states that the Bolsheviks feared that the Devil might incriminate himself. Forged documents alleging to prove that a secret alliance existed between the Almighty and the Devil, to divide between them all the souls on Judgment Day, were read at the trial, which was adjourned to permit the Soviet to witness a flying match between angels for the purpose of collecting funds to carry on revolutionary propaganda in Purgatory. All the favorites were heavily backed at ten to one by Trotsky and Lenine. A later message states both Lenine and Trotsky lost heavily on the day; as a consequence all flying matches are prohibited.

It is rumored that Jesus Christ and Mahomet have combined forces to stir up a counter revolution.

(Signed) WOODICUS.

Townsville, 5th February, 1919. To the Postmaster-General, Melbourne, Victoria; Dear Sir.—We the undersigned desire to draw your attention to the article entitled "Bolshevism has broken out in Heaven; God Abdicates," appearing on Page 3 of the issue of the "Worker" published in Brisbane, dated 30th January, 1919. We consider that it contains language and suggests ideas which grievously affront the feeling of all believers in the Christian Faith, that it insults two of the Blessed Persons of the Holy Trinity and carries the offence of blasphemy to an extreme seldom equalled. We beg you to take such action against the editor of the paper as you may think fit for having made use of your Department of the State for the distribution of matter so offensive to the Christian conscience

...
sensitive to the Christian conscience
and so injurious to the interests of
society.—We are, dear sir, Yours very
faithfully, John, North Queensland;
T. F. Bourke, O.J.; James Norman,
Sub-dean St. James Cathedral; John
Sinclair, Presbyterian; Albert Tay-
lor; F. A. Malcolm; S. McClinont,
Commandant; A. L. Vines, Adjutant
Salvation Army.

Commonwealth of Australia. Post-
master General, Melbourne, 17th Feb-
ruary, 1919. Dear Sir,—I am in re-
ceipt of your letter of the 10th inst.,
with communication signed by the
clergy of Townsville enclosed, re-
garding the article attached thereto,
entitled "Bolshevism has broken out
in Heaven—God Abdicates," which
you state appeared on page five of
the issue of "The Worker" published
in Brisbane on the 30th ultimo. In
reply, I may say that action has al-
ready been taken by this Department
in connection with the publication of
that article in another journal, and on
the result of such action will depend
any steps taken in the case which
you now bring under notice.—Yours
faithfully, William Webster.

HORRORS OF KIEFF.

TERRIBLE RECITAL OF RED
BARBARITIES.

BY MR. T. M. HEALY'S NIECES.

(From the Press Association's
Special Correspondent.)

KIEFF. Sept. 11.

Doctor Trachtmann, who superintended the post-mortems on the victims of the Chresvy-chaika after exhumation, told me that many of the grave pits contained large pieces of human flesh not belonging to the victims buried in them, but to other tortured persons. Dr. Trachtmann added that all accounts agreed that the executioners were nearly always extravagantly gay, especially when they had devised any new devilry. Several officer-prisoners had burning sealing wax and metal poured on their shoulders. It was positively stated that the condemned at one of the Chresvychailkas were made to swallow the brains of previous victims. Some doctors and Red Cross sisters were slaughtered, among the latter being Mdle. Chaikowsky, who was laid flat on the ground and shot through the head. The conditions of imprisonment were worse than in the Black Hole of Calcutta, three hundred persons being crushed standing up into quite a small room at one time. The Bolsheviks, said Dr. Trachtmann, were searching for a Pole named Jeromsky, and they murdered five Poromskys not connected with him. On another occasion they wanted a certain Professor Petrovsky, a man of slight appearance, resembling the actor, Eugene Petrov. The Professor was not found, but four other men of the name of Petrovsky and not in the least resembling him, were arrested and executed.

The figure of 4,000 is evidently

The figure of 4,000 is evidently much below the total of the corpses which are constantly being found in various parts of the city, mostly in cellars, where they are often revealed by the stench. The sisters Eva, May, and Eileen Healy, daughters of Mr. Thomas Healy, and nieces of Mr. Tim Healy, were among the 30 or 40 British residents of Kieff during the last six months of Bolshevism. They gave me the following statement:—
"We three liberty loving Irish girls working for our living, had no brief

for the old regime in Russia, because we knew its weaknesses, faults, and crimes, and were rejoiced when it was overthrown, and freedom seemed to have won. But this freedom was short lived and the autocracy of the Romanoffs, with all its evils, was paradise compared to the Bolshevist Hades which now, thank God, is nearing its end. When the Bolsheviks proclaimed that the British workers had threatened to strike if Great Britain interfered in Russian affairs, we knew if this were true there could not be any true conception in Great Britain of the unspeakable horrors of Bolshevism, together with all its slaughter houses, in which thousands of the best Russian workmen and peasants have perished, along with the cream of all other classes of society. How we longed for representatives of our own people to come to Russia to see for themselves what had been done in the name of liberty and equality.

"Our first experience of Bolshevik Liberty," continued the Misses Healy, "was at Kieff in 1918 when over 3,000 officers were shot only for the crime of defending their country against the Germans. We saw long rows of corpses, clad in under linen, in the square before the palace, inside of which drunken Jews were playing a cakewalk on the piano, and drunken

cakewalk on the piano, and drunken comrades were dancing and capering about the place. There were more rows of corpses in the public gardens of all ages, from mere boys to old men of 70. The last six months, when the majority of the members of the Kieff Chresvychaika were always under the influence of drink and drugs transcended all conceivable awfulness. At every Chresvychaika huge heaps of empty spirit and wine bottles and scores of morphine and cocain bottles were found. Members of the chief Chresvychaika sat before a cafe with wooden bars reaching to the ceiling. Prisoners were marched through the cafe, to be reviled and sentenced to death. Afterwards they were stripped naked, and carted off to the slaughterhouse. The proceedings of another Chresvychaika were conducted in the open air in a beautiful garden. The judges were sprawling over the table, and pronounced death sentences wholesale, drinking champagne in the intervals.

"Among the exhumed bodies was a young woman, with a child, two or three years old, closely tied to her.

Both had been shot through the head. Sister of Mercy Matinord, who was accused of sheltering officers, was violated, and her breasts were cut off before she was killed. A lady of over 60 years of age was imprisoned by one Chesvychaika. She was taken out on several successive nights and placed against a wall, and shots were fired all round her head. This was done to extract information as to the whereabouts of an officer son, which she did not know. She also was finally murdered. Similar barbarities, including the crucifixion of a priest, could be enumerated."

The Misses Healy hope to start for England shortly.

RUTHLESS WARFARE.

**"KILL THE JEWS AND SAVE
RUSSIA."**

**GREAT POGROM BY MURDER-
OUS GANGS.**

**ARMED WITH RIFLES, MACH-
INE GUNS AND KNIVES.**

**UNEXAMPLED MASSACRES BY
SHOOTING AND BURNING.**

Terrible stories are reaching Warsaw of the state of anarchy beyond the Polish lines in Volhynia, writes the Warsaw correspondent of the London "Times."

Atrocities are taking place there which equal the worst of the reign of terror in Moscow and Petrograd. After careful analysis of a number of different narratives, I have arrived at the following conclusion about the state of affairs which exists in Volhynia and Podolia, the country between the Nneiper and the Dneister.

Ruthless warfare is being carried on between two sorts of Bolshevists. The large towns, such as Kieff, are in the hands of the Commissaries of the Soviet Government of Moscow. Most of them are Jews. Their Bolshevism takes the form of requisitioning everything and everybody in the name of the community. For example, one Sunday, St. Alexander's Church at Kieff was raided during Mass by an armed force led by two Commissaries. The service was stopped, and after men and women had been separated, the whole congregation were made to strip to see if they had anything of value on them that was worth requisitioning. At the same time a large number of suitable persons were picked out for forced labor on public works.

Such methods as these applied in the villages for the requisition of

Such methods as these applied in the villages for the requisition of foodstuffs have brought about a sort of counter-revolution among the peasants to resist the exactions of the Communist Commissaries. The peasants have formed themselves into bands to protect themselves. The leaders of these bands are a number of ruffians, most of whom were formerly members of Trotsky's propagandist army. They are men of the type of "Peter the Painter," of Sydney-street fame, cutthroats from the dregs of the population. They call themselves Internationalists, but they own no allegiance to the Moscow Government, and each works for himself.

They have taken advantage of the Ukrainian peasants' hatred for the Jews, and Jewish Commissaries in particular, to make war on them with the help of the armed bands they have raised, since the Jews are the only people left in the country who possess anything. Property-owning classes, bourgeoisie, and intelligensia have all disappeared; they have either been murdered, or have fled the country, or are hiding disguised in the towns. Alone the Jews, who either as Commissaries of the people or as profiteers have filled their pockets since the revolution, are left to be robbed. Hence Sokolovski, Makhno, Zeleny, and the other cutthroat adventures who lead these bands are conducting one enormous pogrom throughout the Ukraine.

Their men carry badges with the inscription "Kill the Jews and save Russia." The bands usually have their headquarters in one of the small towns where they constitute the army of the local republic; of which the particular brigand who leads them is the president. They range from gangs of 200 or so, armed with pikes made of butchers' knives, lashed to the ends of poles, up to large forces of several thousands well equipped with rifles and machine guns.

and machine guns.

Unexampled masacres of the Jews have been taking place. I give the following figures with reserve; they are no doubt exaggerated, but I believe that to say that thousands of Jews have been killed is to put the matter mildly:—1200 Jews are stated to have been murdered at Shitomir by Sokolovski's band; 600 at Koziatyn by Simoshenko's band; 400 at Felsztyn; 2000 at Fastoff, Radomyst, and Berditcheff.

These are merely instances out of a long list which could be compiled of places where wholesale massacres of Jews have taken place. Sometimes they have been rounded up in the main street of the town, and fire opened with machine guns from one end; sometimes they have been burned alive.

A favorite game appears to have been to place a number of Jews in a line and see how many could be killed with one bullet. Six or seven is stated to be the "record."

Miss Dodd, Kuranda, returned from the south on Tuesday,

BOLSHEVIKS THE SCUM OF RUSSIA.

A prominent Englishman who arrived in England in August from Moscow and Petrograd, thus describes the Russian situation:—

"The latest outrages will open the eyes of the world to the real meaning of Bolshevism, and will prove also to Socialists that Bolshevism is based on class hatred, plunder, licence, and anarchy of an extreme type.

"Until lately the attitude of the Allies towards the Bolsheviks has caused considerable uncertainty among the intelligent classes in Russia. Some became for a time pro-German. They will all welcome the fact that the Allies are no longer under any illusions as regards the Bolsheviks. The Bolshevik leaders are not really Russians, but mainly renegade Jews. The leading Hebrews in Russia are as antagonistic to the Bolsheviks as anyone. Some of the principal men among the Bolsheviks cannot write or speak Russian. I can best describe the Bolsheviks as being the scum of the country, including criminals and murderers."

DEMORALISED RUSSIA.

Bolshevist Victims Tortured.

Well-to-Do in Fear of Lives.

LONDON, 16th March.

The latest official news from Russia reveals a state of extraordinary demoralisation, while appalling outrages are general. The British consul at Ekaterinburg, as a result of special inquiries in the Perm district, reports that the number of victims amounts to several thousand. The victims are mostly shot, but before death they are usually tortured. A girl, aged 19, who was accused of espionage, was slowly pierced by a bayonet thirteen times in the same wound. She is still alive. In other cases the victims were wounded with the bayonet up to twenty times. Forty-six priests out of three hundred in the Perm district were killed. Sixty-six children, who were taken as hostages, were mown down with machine guns. In some cases the Bolsheviks took ransom from the relatives after the victims had been secretly killed.

M. Duchesne, formerly French consul at Petrograd, who has revisited Russia, reports that the military and civil power of the Bolsheviks is declining, owing to supplies for feeding their followers becoming exhausted, and the paper money being valueless. The frequent desertions of peasant troops are demoralising the army. There is constant dissension between the soviets at Petrograd and Moscow and those in the provinces. The peasants refuse to bring their stocks into the towns, and are hiding their food.

Official reports from Vladivostock state that most of the commanding officers of

CHURCH REPORTS FROM VIBAVOSCOCK state that most of the commanding officers of the Red Army are Germans, who are introducing German methods. The Red Commissaries are mostly Jews. In order to prevent desertion the officers are constantly watched, and their families are held as hostages. The well-to-do are living in constant fear of death. The Red Commissaries are mostly young and badly educated. They condemn people to death without making any accusation. Frequently they assist in the murder of their victims. Starvation is giving rise to an epidemic which is exterminating entire villages. The educational system is entirely disorganised by the Bolsheviks appointing teachers chosen by the students.

Attempt on Lenin's Life.

Another attempt has been made on the life of M. Lenin. Shots were fired at him from a house in Moscow. His chauffeur was hit, but Lenin escaped injury.

Fighting with Bolsheviks.

Lettish troops are advancing towards Mitau, the chief town of Courland. They have captured Takum, Kandau and Zabel. The Bolsheviks are reported to be retiring in a panic.

A Russian wireless message claims that the Bolsheviks have advanced up the Dvina River, and have captured Vystavka, 140 miles south-eastward of Archangel.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE RUSSIAN MENACE.

In a speech at the Savoy Hotel, Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, said Europe was in an extremely critical state. Nobody knew what was happening in Russia, and what the outcome would be, except that it would be extremely menacing to the world's peace. Nobody knew what would be the future of the Central Powers, or the burden that would be cast upon us by their dissolution. We were largely exhausted. Only by courage, energy, discipline and unity would the Empire surmount its difficulties.

GERMAN GENERAL'S REMARK- ABLE SUGGESTION

**GENERAL HOFFMAN'S REMARKS
ABLE SUGGESTION.**

General Hoffman, Chief of Staff to Marshal Hindenburg, has been interviewed by the correspondent of the "Daily Express" at Berlin. General Hoffman said that unless Russian Bolshevism was crushed the Entente's triumph would be sterile. Bolshevism must be crushed by force, and this would require a large Entente army marching shoulder to shoulder with the German army. This must be done soon, otherwise the next war would be between the Entente and the Bolshevists, to rescue European civilisation.

BOLSHEVIK PORTRAITS.

SOME OF THE COMMISSARIES.

HIGH PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGNERS.

One of the most curious features of the Bolshevist movement is the high percentage of non-Russian elements amongst its leaders (writes a correspondent to the Sydney 'Sun').

Of the 20 or 30 commissaries of leaders who provide the central machinery of the Bolshevist movement not less than 75 per cent. are Jews. Karachan is an Armenian. Peters, the head of the Moscow Extraordinary Commission and Vatescitis, the Commander-in-Chief, are Letts. Only Lenin, Bucharin, Petrovsky, Tchitcherin, Lunacharsky, and Krilenko are Russians. Of these Lenin is a law unto himself, Bucharin is an independent with independent views and an independent attitude inside the party, Krilenko is a degenerate, while Tchitcherin and Lunacharsky are to be regarded rather as sentimental and somewhat feeble-minded visionaries than as active revolutionaries.

If Lenin is the brains of the movement, the Jews provide the executive officers. Of all the Bolshevist leaders Petrovsky, the Commissioner for the Interior, and a former member of the Duma, is practically the only one who can in any way be described as a working man. The rest are all intellectuals of bourgeois or petty bourgeois origin.

ZINOVIEFF.

If the gulf between Lenin and Trotsky is a wide one, there is little to choose, with regard to general ability and influence, between Trotsky and Zinovieff. Trotsky, it is true, is generally regarded both in Russia and outside it as the second man in the Bolshevist Party, and the probable suc-

Bolshevist Party, and the probable successor of Lenin Trotsky, too, it was who was summoned from the front last August, after the attempt on Lenin's life, to take charge of the Bolshevist rudder of State. And yet it may be doubted whether the impetuous Commissary for War has as great an influence with Lenin as the more logical and strictly 'Bolshevist' Zinovieff, who during many years of exile has been Lenin's closest friend and inseparable companion.

Ovsei Gershon Apfelbaum, alias Zinovieff, Radomyslsky, Shatsky, Grigorieff, was born in the Ukraine in 1883. In his early youth he came under Lenin's influence, and has remained under it ever since. Like nearly all the genuine Bolshevist leaders, he suffered imprisonment during the days of the old regime, and after his release was forced to flee abroad. During the 10 years immediately preceding the war he was one of the most active members of the Bolshevist Central Committee, and for some years was secretary of the party. -- the beginning of the war he was with Lenin in Galicia, and took a firm stand beside his chief in his wholesale denunciation of militarism and of the war aims of both sets of belligerents. From 1914 until the March Revolution he edited with Lenin the 'Social-Democrat,' a paper published in Switzerland and devoted mainly to a sweeping condemnation of those Socialists who supported the war or who made no active resistance to it.

Of short stature, broad-shouldered, clean-shaven, with firm mouth, cold, calculating eyes, abnormally large head and high forehead. Zinovieff certainly gives one the impression of a man of intellect. It is a cruel face, but one feels instinctively that is the face of a man of reflective, logical cruelty, rather than of the passionate nature of a Trotsky. A fiery orator, Zinovieff has something of the dialectical brilliance of Lenin. He has, however, few original ideas, and must be regarded chiefly as a phonograph of his master.

chiefly as a phonograph of his master. He is a bitter enemy of the English, and during the past three months has been trying to instil into the minds of the workmen of Petrograd a passionate hatred for England as 'the country which can never be reconciled to Russia.' As virtual dictator of Petrograd, he is responsible for the savage cruelties and murders which have been committed in Petrograd in the name of the Revolution. Perhaps the frequent panics which the 'advance post' of Bolshevism has experienced during the past year have affected his nerves. At any rate, the terror has been very much worse in Petrograd than in Moscow.

SVERDLOFF.

Of the same bitter, implacable type is Sverdloff, the President of the All-Russian Executive Committee, whose death was recently reported in the Bolshevik wireless. Born in 1885 at Nijni-Novgorod, and like Trotsky the son of a chemist and a Jew, Sverdloff, after the usual gymnasium education, began his own career in a chemist's shop. When only 17, however, he was sentenced to two weeks imprisonment for taking part in a demonstration at a student's funeral, and for the next five years his life was one long round of imprisonment and collisions with the police.

With coal-black hair, fierce eyebrows, piercing eyes, and black moustache and pointed beard, Sverdloff is a striking figure, somewhat after the manner of a Spanish Inquisitor. Not lacking in courage, he makes an efficient chairman at the various meetings of the Central Executive Committee or the All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

KRILENKO.

It would be unfair both to Sverdloff and to Zinovieff to include Krilenko in the same classification. And yet Krilenko's portrait is given next in order, not so much because of its resemblance to the preceding types, but because it

not so much because of its resemblance to the preceding types, but because it affords a striking example of the depths to which the mind, soured against society, can sink in its contorted perversion.

Krilenko, the ex-Commander-in-Chief, the author of the notorious fraternising order which finally destroyed the Russian Army, the inspirer of the murder of Duknonin, has become today Krilenko the Blood-sucker. Krilenko the Bolshevist Public Prosecutor. Of all Bolshevist types this is assuredly the most degenerate and the most perverted. Indeed, it may reasonably be doubted whether Krilenko is in reality quite sane. Even in crime it would be a compliment to compare him to Marat, and yet in his thirst for blood and in his hysterical shrieking for the death sentence he is as insatiable as a drug fiend in his craving for cocaine or morphia. And yet this is a man who has received a university education and who has practised as a lawyer. Still a comparatively young man, his heavily lined face bears all the marks of early degeneration. Famous since his student days as a demagogic orator, Krilenko today employs all his talents in exciting and inflaming the blood lust of the mob. The rumours which appeared in the English press regarding his capture and death at the hands of the Cossacks appear now to be untrue. The latest news from Russia states that he is still alive and still exercising his nefarious powers as Public Prosecutor.

BUCHARIN AND KAMENEFF.

One of the most interesting Bolshevist types, in that he is not a mere mouthpiece of Lenin, is Bucharin. The son of a Court official and a man of good education, Bucharin has maintained an independent position inside

the Bolshevist Party without ever tak-

the Bolshevik Party without ever taking any responsible office. He was the chief Bolshevik opponent of the Brest Treaty, and has written several good pamphlets on the Bolshevik movement. One of these is his notorious 'Programme of the Communists'—a book which reveals with almost brutal nakedness the real aims and aspirations of the Bolsheviks. Still under 40, of small stature but of great personal courage, he is theoretically more extreme and more doctrinaire in his ideas than Lenin. He is, moreover, the one Bolshevik who is not afraid to criticise Lenin or to cross swords with him in a dialectical duel.

As far as pure intellect is concerned Kameneff must rank after Lenin as one of the chief intellectual forces of the movement. Only 36 years old, with his black moustache and beard Kameneff looks very much older than his age. Like the majority of his colleagues he is a Jew, his real name being Rosefeldt. He was born of rich parents and under the old regime was a 'hereditary honorary burgher.' A graduate of Moscow University, he acquired his Socialistic tendencies during his student days, and like many Russians students came into collision with the police before his 25th year. He was a member of the first Brest delegation, and has written a book on this much-discussed treaty. After the Brest peace he was appointed Bolshevik Ambassador to Vienna, but was unable to proceed to his post owing to his arrest by the Finns, who kept him in prison until last July. To-day he fills an important role as President of the Moscow Soviet. He is a man of theories rather than a man of blood, and is more moderate in his views than the majority of his colleagues.

LUNACHARSKY THE VISIONARY,

A type very different from any of the preceding is represented by Lunacharsky. This man is a Russian of good family and the son of a State Councillor. Tall, with slightly drooping shoulders, silver beard and mustache,

Councillor. Tall, with slightly drooping shoulders, silky beard and moustache and pince-nez, he is a man of mild appearance, mild manners, and soft speech. He radiates mildness and softness, and he dabbles in Bolshevism as he dabbles in art. He is essentially the amiable visionary, the Bolshevist crank, the Bolshevist educationist. While no one could possibly be afraid of Lunacharsky as a revolutionary force, there is no doubt that this revolutionary idealist is of considerable service to the Bolshevists as a propaganda agent. He is at the head of the Bolshevist Department of Education.

Lunacharsky, however, has been instrumental in bring back Gorky, if not as a Bolshevist sheep, at least into the Bolshevist fold. Gorky now directs a Bureau of Literature in Petrograd where talented but starving members of the aristocracy and the intelligentsia are engaged in translating William Morris and Ruskin for the edification of the proletariat.

Lunacharsky, too, has been useful to the Bolshevists in another respect. When it was found that the Bolshevist persecution of the Church was creating a bad impression amongst the workmen and the peasants, Lunacharsky, as an original adherent to theodox Faith, was called upon to pour oil upon the troubled waters and to start a 'Bolshevising' movement inside the Church itself. In the autumn of last year he engaged, therefore, in a number of public 'disputes' with the more liberal priests of the Orthodox Church, at which each side was allowed to state its own case. It was on one of these occasions that Lunacharsky made his famous speech in which he compared Lenin's persecution of the capitalists with Christ's expulsion of the money-lenders from the Temple, finishing with the startling peroration that 'if Christ had been alive to-day He would have been a Bolshevist.'

THE RUSSIAN TERROR.

WHAT BOLSHEVISM IS.

Lecturing at King's College on Social Conditions in Russia Under Bolshevism, Mr. R. Bruce Lockhart, head of the British Mission to Russia, said his position as a Government official precluded him from referring to two of the most interesting phases of the Russian question, namely, the Allied policy in regard to Russia and the foreign policy of the Bolsheviks.

Having traced the rise of Bolshevism, which meant the dictatorship of the proletariat, with international Bolshevism for its ultimate goal, Mr. Lockhart said amongst its adherents were many brave and sincere men, however much they might be misguided. The movement was essentially a non-working man's movement, its leaders for the most part being violent revolutionaries of the upper and intellectual classes, and by far the most active of the members were Jews of the real revolutionary type. Most of the leaders were men of about 35 years of age, the oldest being under 50. They were all intellectuals and of very artistic temperament. Lenin, the leader of the party, was a most remarkable man, who possessed the complete confidence of all those who worked under him in his professed object of turning the European military war into a European civil war. It was a profound mistake to imagine that the Bolsheviks desired universal peace, and the steps taken by them in that direction was a mere pretence to further their real object.

Dealing with life in Moscow and Petrograd in the days of the insurrection during the time he was in those places, Mr. Lockhart said it seemed to be a horrible nightmare. Everything over which the Bolsheviks had control, even life or death, could be bought for a price. The great and damning fault of Bolshevism was that in constructive

of Bolshevism was that in constructive policy it had produced a state of misery, famine and unemployment, which was ravaging the country.

The Bolshevism of Lenin was not directed against the capitalist classes alone; it was equally directed against Socialists in general, and in the Bolsheviks press Mr. Arthur Henderson and his party were constantly denounced as renegades and paid slaves of capital. Bolshevism had brought the output of Russia to a standstill, and by unrestricted paper circulation had brought about economic chaos.

Even the Bolsheviks themselves admitted that under their regime living for the working classes had risen 37 times. Thousands were dying daily, and hundreds of thousands were in dire need. The most ardent supporters of Bolshevism admitted that it could not exist unless the doctrine came into universal practice. Russia to-day was in a state of moral collapse; famine was rampant and it was only in the Red Army that food could be obtained.

Red Russia.

Described by Eye-Witnesses

American Senate Inquiry.

The following interesting article on "Red Russia" is taken from the March number of the "New York Times" monthly magazine "Current History":—

The investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, begun 11th February, 1919, shed some new light on the Red regime in Russia. Two of the principal witnesses at the hearing were Dr. W. C. Huntington, who from 1916 until the early fall of 1918, was in Russia as a Commercial Attache of the American Embassy at Petrograd, and Dr. George S. Simons, Superintendent since 1907 of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia and Finland, one of the last Americans to leave Russia.

Dr. Huntington said that not more than 8 per cent of the Russian people were in favour of the Bolsheviki. They were held in submission, he added, by terroristic means and by a mercenary force of soldiers made up principally of Letts and Chinese. He said that he left Moscow on 16th August last, accompanied by officials of other Allied nations, in each instance the nation concerned leaving one official behind to care for its affairs and nationals. In the case of the United States the official left behind was Consul General Poole.

In answer to a question as to the extent of murder by official order in Russia, Dr. Huntington produced a copy of an order addressed to all Soviets in Russia, which called for the slaughter "en masse" of all persons

slaughter "en masse" of all persons who failed to support the Bolshevist regime. The order was issued by M. Petrovski, the Bolshevist Commissary for Home Affairs. It was dated 5th September, 1918, and read:—

To all Soviets—The murder of Volodarski and Uritski, the attempt on Lenine and the shooting of masses of our comrades in Finland, Ukraine, the Don, and Czechoslovakia, the continual discoveries of conspiracies in our rear, open acknowledgment by the Right Social Revolutionary Party and other counter-revolutionary radicals of their part in these conspiracies, together with the insignificant extent of serious repressions and shooting of masses of White Guards and Bourgeoisie on the part of the Soviets, all these things show that notwithstanding frequent pronouncements urging mass terror against the Social Revolutionists, White Guards, and Bourgeoisie, no real terror exists.

Such a situation should decidedly be stopped. An end should be put to weakness and softness. All Right Social Revolutionists known to local Soviets should be immediately arrested. Numerous hostages should be taken from the Bourgeoisie and officer classes.

At the slightest attempt to resist or the slightest movement among the White Guards, shooting of masses of hostages should be begun without fail. Initiative in this matter rests especially with the local Executive Committees.

All branches of the Government must take measures to seek out and arrest persons hiding under false names and shoot without fail anybody connected with the work of the White Guards. All the above measures should be put immediately into execution, and indecisive action on the part of the local Soviets must be reported to the People's Commissary for Home Affairs. Not the slightest hesitation or the slightest indecisiveness in using mass terror.

indecisiveness in using mass terror.
PETROVSKI.

FOOD CONDITIONS.

Three letters were read into the record by Dr. Huntington, all from a person of the highest standing, still in Russia, and whose name for that reason was not disclosed for publication. These letters painted a terrible picture of conditions in the Russian capital. The first, in part, reads:—

I am glad you are not here just now. Living conditions are awfully hard. Have you ever seen people dying in the streets? I did three times, two men and one old woman. They were not sick, just horribly thin and pale.

It's awfully hard, and I would not have believed it if I had not seen it myself. These three cases illustrate conditions in Petrograd better than description. People are dying quietly, horribly quietly, without groan or curse, poor, helpless creatures, slaves of the terrible regime of to-day.

The next letter was dated 20th September last. In part it reads:—

To-day Mr. Poole (American Consul General at Moscow) left Russia. He was the last link between your human world over there and the madhouse here. You cannot imagine what is going on in this country. Everything that is cultured, wealthy,

accomplished, or educated is being persecuted and systematically destroyed.

We all live under a perpetual strain under fear of arrest and execution. Yesterday bulletins appeared on the corners of all the streets announcing that the Allies and the bourgeoisie have been spreading cholera and hunger all over Russia and calling for the open slaughter of the latter.

People here are starving in accordance with four categories. The first category, the workmen, get one-

category, the workmen, get one-fourth of a pound of bread and two herrings every two days. The second category, the workmen who do easy work, get one-eighth of a pound and two herrings every two days. The third category, the people who "drink other people's blood," that is, people who live by mental work, get two herrings every two days and no bread; while the fourth category, the others who "drink other people's blood," sometimes get two herrings, generally nothing at all. I enclose the slip from the official paper which mentions these four categories.

People who have a little money run away from Russia. They sell all they possess, and just run. They go mainly to the Baltic provinces and to the Ukraine. And you know it is the German Consulate there which helps them to get permits and tickets.

The third and last letter, dated about 1st October, tells of four new decrees, the first, concerning the seizure of bourgeois lodgings; the second, forced hard labour for the bourgeoisie; the third, requisition of warm clothes for the Red Army; and the fourth, concerning the distribution of food.

INDUSTRIAL CHAOS.

Dr. Huntington said that all papers other than Bolshevist organs were suppressed. When asked what were the results of the nationalisation of industries, he replied that in nearly every case the factories had come to grief. Among the committees of workmen that had been placed in charge of the various factories when the decree of nationalisation was issued, factions had sprung up, and friction and quarrels developed over details, with the result that a few of the factories, if any, continued to run. Dr. Huntington added:—

The principal industry left in Russia now is printing paper money. I have seen the complete overthrow in Russia of all that we know in human life as it exists here at home. I have seen a condition of absolute chaos in all human relations develop in Rus-

seen a condition of absolute chaos in all human relations develop in Russia. I have seen conditions attained that amount to nothing less than a reign of absolute terrorism.

Those in authority take any measures they see fit, no matter how unscrupulous. Men and women are held as hostages. Their army is made up principally of Lettish mercenaries and Chinese. They are also using some Austro-Hungarians. To the so-called army have been added other citizens who are forced to serve through threats against their wives and little children.

The armies they are reported to have are not fired by loyalty to a great cause, but are to a large extent made up of men whose condition is such that they have joined in order to be clothed and fed.

Dr. Huntington said that 85 per cent of the Russian population was of the peasant class, and that 7 per cent of the population were workmen. This 92 per cent, he said, no longer sympathised with the revolution, and was held in check by the terrorist machine.

MILLIONS FOR PROPAGANDA.

That the Bolshevist group in Russia is spending millions of dollars in propaganda in other countries was asserted. In this connection, Major Lowry Humes, the Judge Advocate in charge of the examination of witnesses, produced an official translation of a Bolshevist Government order appropriating 2,000,000 roubles for propaganda purposes in enemy, friendly, and neutral countries. The order, which is said to be one of many, and was placed in the record as official proof, was dated December, 1917. It reads:—

Order—

For the appropriation of 2,000,000 roubles for the requirements of the revolutionary internationalist movement.

Whereas, the Soviet authority stands on the ground of the principles of the international solidarity of the proletariat and the brother-

of the proletariat and the brotherhood of the workers of all countries; and

Whereas, the struggle against the war and imperialism can lead to complete victory only if conducted on an international scale.

The Council of People's Commissaries considers it absolutely necessary to take every possible means, including expenditure of money, for the assistance of the Left Internationalist wing of the workingman movement in all countries, whether these countries are at war or in alliance with Russia or are maintaining a neutral position.

To this end the Council of People's Commissaries orders the appropriation for the requirements of the revolutionary international movement, to be put at the disposal of the foreign representatives of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, of 2,000,000 roubles.

LENINE,
TROTZKY,
GOUCH-BRUEVICII,
GARBUNOV.

Dr. Simons, who was before the subcommittee on 12th February, declared that the Bolshevik ascendancy in Russia was due, in the main, to the influx of agitators from the east side of New York City. He said:—

I should like to make it plain that among my best friends and among the finest Americans I have known are men of Jewish blood. The unpleasant facts that I shall have to disclose in nowise refer to them. The persons that have gone into Russia and joined in this diabolical thing over there are apostate Jews, men who deny their God and who have forsaken the religion and the teachings of their fathers.

Dr. Simons testified that a catechism of atheism had been added to the curriculum of the Russian public schools. He declared:—

The Bolshevik is not only an atheist but he also seeks to make all

atheist but he also seeks to make all religions impossible. They assert that all misery is due to the superstition that there is a God. One of their officials told me: "We now propose to enlighten our children, and with this purpose in view, we are issuing a catechism on atheism for use in all the schools." The man who told me this was the Commissary for Enlightenment and Education.

In reply to an inquiry as to what part the Germans had in the forwarding of the plans of the Bolsheviki, Dr. Simons stated that all the German newspapers in Russia which had been suppressed by the old regime reappeared simultaneously with the accession of the Bolsheviki to power, and that everything German or pro-German was fostered. Upon being asked the real attitude of the Bolsheviki as regarded the two groups of belligerents in the war, the witness said:—

Lenine and Trotzky were always saying bitter things against the Allies. They scattered posters in which they described the Allies as the "blood-drinking and flesh-eating Allies." They named France and England, but, as I recollect it, did not specify the United States, the reason, in the question of the Allied diplomatic representatives, being what may be described as a sort of strategical trick. They figured it out that in the event Bolshevism failed, as they knew it might; they would need a land of refuge, and they wanted the United States to be their asylum.

Dr. Simons told of the wholesale murder of innocent civilians, the outraging of young girls by the Red Guard, the seizure without legal process of all property, the urging of young girls to go into the streets to

follow a life of prostitution, the tying together of helpless people and throwing them into a river to drown, the absolute suppression of free speech and a free press, and the official starving of those who do not endorse Bolshevist teachings and programmes.

On 13th February, two American Vice-Consuls, Ralph M. Dennis, of Chicago, and Robert F. Leonard, of Minneapolis, who had recently returned from Russia, were heard by the investigating committee, Mr. Dennis declared that in the ten months that he spent in Russia under Bolshevist rule, he had visited many of the large cities, and during that time had never seen a single carpenter or mason at work, and that everything was allowed to go to destruction. Farming still continues, but, according to estimates, only about 10 per cent of the normal acreage is under cultivation.

Mr. Leonard stated that the Bolsheviki aimed at free love, and hoped to do away with marriage, planning for the establishment of contract marriage. He told of the organisation of what is known as Committees of the Poor, in order to control those who possessed anything. He said:—

These committees were put up by the Central Government. Their members are drawn from the riff-raff, the men who drank up all they had, the utterly worthless. The old Soviets, owing to the fact that the peasants in them owned land, could not be controlled, so they put these committees in power to handle the situation. I know of villages in which there were no eligibles for these committees, and in such instances Lenine sent in "poor eligibles" to take the positions.

The witness told of the condition to which the City of Petrograd had been reduced by Bolshevism. Before the ascendancy of the Bolsheviki, Petrograd had been a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants; at the time of his departure, 13th November, 1918, its population numbered about half a million.

tion numbered about half a million.

MME. BRESHKOVSKAYA'S STORY.

Mme. Breshkovskaya, who is known all over Russia as the "Grandmother of the Revolution," and who has been exiled by the Bolsheviki, appeared before the Senate Committee on 14th February. Among other things, she said:—

In the little more than one year of Bolshevik rule there have been twice as many Russians, men, women, and children, killed as there were soldiers killed at the front during the almost three years that Russia was actively in the war. For instance, there were 2,000 officers in one prison who were killed at one time. Every man, woman, or child who opposes Bolshevism in any way risks his or her life.

Everything that made life worth while has gone. Every day trainloads of supplies and valuable things leave for Germany from Moscow. In Russia there is no industry, the schools are closed, and if they were open there would be no books, not even any ink, for the pupils. All over Russia there are no schools now. There is no food to amount to anything, no clothes, nothing at all. Transportation is paralysed. We have no tools or implements of any kind, not even scissors or knives.

Two years ago, when the Czar was overthrown, we were happy. We expected, and had reason to expect, excellent laws, we expected peace and political and social freedom. None of these things has been realised. We thought we were going to get a National Assembly and a Constitution, and we got neither. For six months we were free, and then came those German-dominated Bolsheviki.

The Germans had been preparing for years—we know it now—for this very thing. Their spies have been everywhere in Russia for a long, long time. It was out of German spying and intrigue that Lenine and Trotzky came. Trotzky and Lenine and the

came. Trotzky and Lenine and the group supporting them received millions from Germany for propaganda, and they carried it to a gruesome success. In the autumn of 1917 we saw the clouds gathering, and we hoped and prayed that our Allies would come. To-day Russia is in ruins. If you had given us 50,000 good soldiers there would have been no Bolshevism. The peasants are against the Bolsheviki, but they have no arms. The Bolsheviki rule with an army of Letts, Chinese, Magyars, and Germans.

LETTER FROM AN ARCHBISHOP.

The Archbishop of Canterbury made public in London on 14th February a letter from the Archbishop of Omsk, President of the Supreme Administration of the Orthodox Church in Russia, which gave these further facts:—

Having seized supreme power in Russia in 1917, the Maximalists proceeded to destroy not only the cultivated classes of society but have also swept away religion itself, the representatives of the Church, and religious monuments venerated by all.

The Kremlin cathedrals of Moscow and those in the towns of Yaroslav and Simferopol have been sacked and many churches have been defiled. Historical sacristies as well as the famous libraries of the Patriarchs of Moscow and Petrograd have been pillaged. Vladimir, Metropolitan of Kiev, twenty bishops, and hundreds of priests have been assassinated. Before killing them the Bolsheviki cut off the limbs of their victims, some of whom were buried alive. Religious processions followed by great masses of people at Petrograd, Toula, Kharkov, and Eoligalitch were fired upon.

Wherever the Bolsheviki are in power the Christian Church is persecuted with even greater ferocity than in the first three centuries of the Christian era. Nuns are being violated, women made common property, and license and the lowest

perty, and license and the lowest passions are rampant. One sees everywhere death, misery, and

famine. The population is utterly cast down and subjected to most terrifying experiences. Some are purified by their sufferings, but others succumb.

Only in Siberia and the region of the Ural Mountains, where the Bolsheviks have been expelled, is the existence of the civil and religious population protected under the aegis of law and order.

There are villages in Russian Poland where the houses are built entirely of salt.

THE RUSSIAN CHAOS.

Terrors of Bolshevism.

Queenslander's Experience.

The Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) has issued some extracts from a letter written by Michael Zadorosly, a former Queensland resident, from Chita (Serbia) on September 23rd.

The letter, which was received by Mr. James H. Fitzpatrick, of J. H. Royvray and Co., Miles, Queensland, says that "at last the Socialists of extreme type have been driven into the ranges of Siberia, and I am in a position to write abroad.

"We have been," he adds, "cut off from the world for about six months, and before that the postal officials were too busy discussing their class positions and ensuring themselves the right to do nothing and get big wages, and could not undertake to deliver any letters with any sort of a guarantee.

"There was no chance to get away from Russia, because passports were strictly examined, and anyone suspected of belonging to the class not strictly proletarian was debarred from leaving, and had to live or die as best he could—that is, if he was not butchered by the blood-thirsty lovers of liberty and brotherhood.

brotherhood.

“In common with other landowners I had to part with stock, lands, and woods, robbed not by aggressive foreign enemies, but by my own neighbors who, in their ignorance and savageness, were instigated by unscrupulous benefactors of the human race.

“I had to clear out of native parts, both as a liberal and a British subject being threatened by destruction. In my wandering during the past six months over the breadth of my ‘native country’ I had to do all sorts of jobs, from selling newspapers to teaching Latin and Greek. A good deal of starving fell to my lot during this holidaying.

“The Bolsheviks are gone now, but the results their reign has left are tremendous.

“Everything is destroyed—factories, workshops, railway lines, rolling stock. However poor Russia was under the Czar, it will take years before she is restored to the possession of what she had then.

“The Socialists, just like the Laborites in Queensland, meaning to harm and put down meat kings, wool kings, and other kings, and benefit the ‘have-nots,’ have dealt the ‘have-nots’ such a blow as never capitalists could have dealt, and from which the worker is not likely to recover.

“I know hundreds of American Jews

“I know hundreds of American Jews who came to Russia as anarchists and Socialists, and were pro-Germans to the bone. They were quite willing to help Germany all they could.

“They did help her temporarily, but ultimately both the Russian and the German proletariat will suffer for their socialistic experiments.

“If a man is not deprived of common rights, and not proclaimed an outlaw for possessing more head of cattle than his neighbor, still he lives under the threat of being deprived of his property by the lovers of equality.”

RUSSIA.

Spread of Bolshevism.

UKRAINE UNDER THE INFLUENCE.

THE RADA DISSOLVED.

STARVATION AND DRUNKEN ORGIES.

(Published in "The Times.")

LONDON, Saturday.

"The Times" correspondent at Petrograd states that the rapid spread of civil war in all parts of Russia reveals the steady progress of Bolshevism. There are signs of disintegration everywhere.

Fighting and disorders are pending in Siberia, which is expected to struggle for the restoration of law and order, but the Siberian Soviets are siding with Lenin's Government. Large bodies of Bolshevik troops have been sent to strengthen the Soviets' hands.

Ukraine is gradually coming under Bolshevik influence. The Soviets have organised. The Rada has been dissolved. A portion of the Ukraine troops the

portion of the Ukraine troops who support the Rada are putting up a fight against the Bolshevik legions, which are progressing in all directions.

The dispute between the Petrograd Soviet and the Ukraine is chiefly a question whether the latter shall help the Bolsheviks or the Cossacks.

The Polish rising at Mohileff is further complicating the situation.

The Roumanian news is conflicting. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are attempting to advance on Jassy.

There is an enormous influx of liberated Austro-German Jews, chiefly from Turkestan and Siberia. There are 40,000 in Petrograd alone, hungrily wandering the streets and struggling for a share of the scanty supply of food. They are imbibing Bolshevik doctrines, but they declare that if a German revolution is achieved they will not imitate the Russian chaos.

RUSSIAN DEMORALISATION.

SHOCKING ATROCITIES.

SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF PERSONS SHOT.

LONDON, Thursday.

The Australian and New Zealand Press Association learns that the latest official news from Russia reveals extraordinary demoralisation. Appalling outrages are general. The British Consul at Ekaterinburg, as the result of special inquiry in the Perm district, reports that the number of victims totals several thousand, who were mostly shot. Tortures usually preceded the murders. A girl aged 19, who was accused of espionage, was slowly pierced with a bayonet 13 times in the same wound, but is still alive. In other cases the victims were wounded with the bayonet 20 to 15 times. Forty-six priests out of 300 in the Perm district were killed, while 60 children were taken as hostages and mowed down with machine guns. In some cases the Bosheviks took ransom from the relatives after the victims had been secretly killed.

COMMANDED BY GERMANS.

M. Ducherse, formerly French Consul at Petrograd, who revisited Russia, reports that the military and civil power of the Bolshheviks is declining, owing to supplies of feeding for its followers becoming exhausted. Paper money is valueless. There are frequent desertions. The peasant troops are demoralising the army. There is constant dissension between the Soviets at Petrograd and Moscow, and in those provinces the peasants refuse to bring their stocks into the towns, and are hiding their food.

Official reports from Vladivostock state that most of the

Official reports from Vladivostock state that most of the commanding officers of the Red Army are Germans, and are introducing German methods. The Red Commissaries are mostly Jews. In order to prevent desertion the officers are constantly watched, and their families held as hostages. The well-to-do classes are living in constant fear of death.

CONDEMNED WITHOUT ACCUSATION.

The Red Commissaries are mostly young and ill-educated, and condemn people to death without making any accusation, and frequently assist in the murder of the victims. Starvation is giving rise to epidemics and the extermination of entire villages. The educational system is entirely disorganised by the Bolsheviks appointing teachers chosen by the students.

MENACE TO THE WORLD'S PEACE

At a gathering at the Savoy Hotel the Secretary for War (Mr. Winston Churchill) said that Europe was in an extremely critical condition. No one knew what was happening in Russia, or what would be the outcome of the situation there, except that it would be extremely menacing to the world's peace. Nor did any one know what would be the future of the Central Powers, or the burden cast upon Britain by their dissolution. Britain was to a large extent exhausted, and only by courage, energy, discipline, and unity could the Empire surmount the difficulties which beset it.

The correspondent at Berlin of the "Daily Express" says that General Hoffmann, who was Marshal von Hindenburg's chief of staff, in an interview, stated that unless Russian Bolshevism was crushed the Entente's triumph would be sterile. Bolshevism, he declared, must be crushed by force, and to crush it would require a large Entente army, marching shoulder to shoulder with the German army. The work must be done soon, as otherwise the next war would be between the Entente and the Bolsheviks for the rescue of European civilisation.

ATTEMPT ON M. LENIN'S LIFE.

ATTEMPT ON M. LENIN'S LIFE.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday.

Shots fired from a house in Moscow injured the chauffeur of M. Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, but he escaped injury.

[A few days ago it was announced that a similar attempt had been made on the life of M. Trotsky, co-Premier with M. Lenin. M. Trotsky was attacked by Red Guard soldiers in a railway carriage at Vitebsk, but he also escaped injury, although two members of the staff were hit by bullets.]

The Secret of Bolshevik Power.

The Lever of Starvation.

As Seen by an Eyewitness Lately Returned to England from Russia

Mr. H. V. Keeling, whose narrative has already been partly given to the world by The Westminster Gazette and in the form of lectures, succeeded in escaping from Russia and getting to England some eight weeks ago (writes a correspondent in The Sphere of April 12).

Mr. Keeling went to Russia five years ago to teach workmen in a Russian firm which had acquired British patents certain new processes in the lithographic and printing trades. For 20 years previously he had been a member of a British trade union (the Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers), and he took an active part in the movement for raising wages in his own trade. After being in the service of the Russian firm for one year, he undertook certain agencies for British firms, and in order to keep in repair machines which they have sold became a fully qualified mechanic in the printing trade, and as such was admitted to membership of the Russian Printing Trades Union. He thus spent practically all his time as a workman among workmen. In 1918 he went into the country and opened up a little workshop for repairing all sorts of things, from steam mills to clocks and boots, walking and cycling in pursuit of this business, and getting intimate experience of conditions in the country. In these ways he made himself so useful—not to say indispensable—that the Soviets insisted on his remaining in the country, and

sisted on his remaining in the country, and even gave him a special invitation to sit on a Soviet himself. In October last he was appointed to the position of chief photographer to the Committee of the Public Education, presided over by M. Lunacharski, whom he describes as an amiable visionary, with eyes shut to the realities of the Bolshevik regime. Mr. Keeling's final escape from Russia will be told in book form very shortly. Mr. Keeling was in Russia during the whole period of the revolution till January 9 of this year, and during all this time he associated with the working people in town and country, and was in a unique position to hear their views and judge their real opinions. He had, in fact, many friends in the Soviets who treated him with the utmost confidence and showed him the whole working of the machine.

—The Secret of Bolshevism.—

"What," I asked, "has happened to the Russian people? Is Bolshevism as black as it is painted, and if it is, how can a whole nation submit to it?"

"The answer," he said, "is that the Russian people are starving, and when you are starving you don't think about other atrocities. You think about nothing except just to scrape together enough food to keep yourself alive. You don't trouble much whether you are going to be shot yourself or whether other people are being shot. You are collecting food like an animal. I left Russia six weeks ago, but even now I can't get over the habit of thinking about my food, and every day I find myself wondering where the next meal is to come from." Mr. Keeling expanded this idea, and as he spoke I seemed at last to get into the atmosphere of Bolshevik Russia—on the side of millions of people, too absorbed with the ravening thought of how to get food for themselves and their wives and children to think of anything beyond the moment, and too exhausted to resist; on the other, a favoured few relatively well fed and prepared for any violence and cruelty to save themselves from losing their privilege and slipping into the vortex of famine. For whatever may have been the original idea of Bolshevism, its secret now, as Mr. Kee-

of Bolshevism, its secret now, as Mr. Keeling explained it, is simply that it confers upon some and denies to others the privilege of eating, and that all its other deeds of violence and cruelty are as nothing to the supreme cruelty of withholding food. Mr. Keeling went on to explain the system, describing it without colour or emotion, as if, living in the world, he had come to take its horrors for granted.

—The Four Categories.—

"The population," he said, "were originally divided by the Bolsheviks into four 'categories,' which exactly turn upside down the social classes of other countries. These are (1) manual labourers; (2) clerical workers, provided they employ nobody; (3) everybody who has employed anybody, from the small householder employing one servant to the manufacturer employing a thousand hands; (4) all the former idle rich, princes, aristocrats, landowners, courtiers, and rentiers of every description. The penalty for failing to please the Bolsheviks is to be degraded from a class in which you get some food to a class in which you get scarcely any. The rations for these

classes are, or were, on a descending scale, and even the lowest class was supposed to get enough to keep alive. But in the last few months there hasn't been anything like enough for the first class, and scarcely anything for the others. Class IV., the former rich, I should say, has disappeared. They have got out of the country, or been starved to death, or been shot, or turned themselves into workmen in order to get food. I can't tell you more, for nobody knows. The other classes have got sorted into two classes, those that get some food and those that get hardly any officially. To get food you must be in with the Bolsheviks, and then they put you into the first class. It is very difficult to get there, and very easy to get out. They degrade you for slight reasons which you can't discover, and then you starve. Whole trade unions have been degraded because they opposed the Bolsheviks or offended them somehow."

the Bolsheviks or offended them somehow."

"But what is this official food system, and how does it work?"

"You have cards and coupons very much as here, but all private trading is forbidden, and nearly all the shops in Petrograd are shut. To take their place there are a few hundred municipal shops, and you have to be registered at one of these, and take your coupons there, if you are in the feeding class. You are supposed to receive half a pound of bread a day, and potatoes, butter, meat, and sugar, at fixed and reasonable prices; but, as a matter of fact, for a long time past nothing has been sold but bread, and even that failed for seven days in December. I have been six days without bread, and three days without anything to eat except the so-called public dinner, which consisted of watery soup, a small piece of very soft fish, and one-eighth of a pound of bread. Sometimes they have offered me oats, as if I were a horse, when there was no bread. All the children are in the first class, for the Bolshevik idea is that all the children should be in charge of the State while their parents go to work. But the children are starving all the same in great numbers."

—The Food Outcast and What Happens to Him.—

"But, if you are not in the first class or are degraded from it, what happens?"

"Then you have to prowl about and try to get food secretly. But this is a punishable offence for which sometimes people may even be shot. People go into the country taking with them anything that they think the peasant will take in exchange for food, and get a hag of flour or a few potatoes. But it is illegal to go out of the town without a permit or to buy anything when you get there, so the Red Guard stop them and search them as they come back, and, if they find anything, confiscate it and very often arrest the people, and carry them off. I saw a woman who had gone into the country and got 30 lb. of flour from her own native place for her children, who were starving, seized by the guard at a station when she was trying to get back. They took it from her, though she fell on

They took it from her, though she fell on her knees and implored them with sobs to let her keep only a few pounds. Then, when she found it was no use, she threw herself under a train and was killed. "It makes it worse," Mr. Keeling went on, "that you have quantities of money in your pocket, but can buy nothing. I have had roubles worth £600, according to old values, in my pocket, and not been able to buy a piece of bread. You don't trouble about money; you pay 5/ for a lump of sugar, if you can get it. A workman's wages are £100 a month in old values, but, though he can still buy a watch for £5, he can't buy a roll of bread for £50. The people who have the food won't sell it for roubles because they are worth nothing, and there is nothing to buy with them. So the Bolsheviki can't get the food, though they are always trying to, and having fights with peasants in consequence. I believe myself there is enough food in Russia to keep every one alive, for last harvest was very good; but it can't be got, and it's all being hoarded and concealed."

—The Well-fed Army.—

But again I asked, "Why do the Russians stand it; why don't they revolt and smash the whole thing?"

"I don't quite know," said Mr. Keeling; "the Russians aren't like other people. They have been used to tyranny, and have a sort of submissiveness which makes them accept things. I can assure you they are sick to death of it, and that nine-tenths of the people who keep in with the Bolsheviki, and have to pretend to like them, would do anything to get rid of them, if they knew how. But you have to remem-

ber that the Bolsheviki are very clever in feeding the people who are likely to fight. This is how it's done. Every man who joins the Red Army is sure of his own food, and also gets food for his wife and children. The army is fed before any one else, and out of all proportion to the other classes. Even the workmen get nothing till the army has had enough. So large numbers of men join the army for the sake

But the army has had enough. So large numbers of men join the army for the sake of getting food, and then, when they are in, they have to keep at it for fear of losing their food. Besides, if they try any tricks, they are not only punished, i.e., shot, themselves, but their wives and families and parents are starved. A man will stand almost anything rather than see his wife and children and parents starved to death, and the use they make of this kind of coercion is devilish. The soldiers have to be pretty careful, for there are lots of spies among them, who instantly report any suspicious case, and when they go into action there are always machine guns behind them. Then, besides the regular Red Army, there is a special picked army, which gets anything it wants of food and anything else. And all these men know that if they don't fight they'd starve; so they fight to save their own food and to prevent their wives and children starving. That's their way of keeping alive." The thing straightened out a little. One saw this privileged, relatively well-fed class struggling to keep itself from falling into the pit and its hand against all the others. They were like men on a raft in mid-ocean, throwing their weaker comrades overboard to keep themselves afloat and make the rations go a little longer.

—"Not Quite Sane."—

Even so, there were more questions to ask. "How could the men at the top, Lenin, Trotsky, and the rest, Lenin at all events supposed to have some intelligence and humanity, sit there and let this go on? Were they devils or maniacs?" Mr. Keeling had not put the question to himself in this precise way. To those who live under it, Bolshevism, I gather has become a kind of vast impersonal fatality. Mr. Keeling thought a little and then replied, "I suppose you would say they were not quite sane, according to our notions. But, as things are, they can't help themselves, and couldn't stop it if they chose. They have made the monster, and are as helpless in its hands as every one else."

"Bolshevism," in fact, I summed up, "has become a vested interest for its privileged

become a vested interest for its privileged class, and Lenin and Trotsky are obliged to go on feeding the few, starving the many, and shooting the objectors."

"That's just about it," said Mr. Keeling.

I pressed for a little more detail. Lenin and Trotsky were only two out of hundreds and thousands in the great starving conspiracy, and how could men be found who would go on day after day administering this diabolical system, with this spectacle of helpless misery under their eyes?

"Most of them," said Mr. Keeling; "are quite young, some are notorious bad characters, and many are mere boys whom we should call boogians in London. One boy of 17 I knew was Commissary, with power of life and death over 40 villages. He goes about armed with a Mauser pistol, and one day thrust it in my face threatening to shoot me on the spot. I knew how to deal with him, but Russian peasants do not; and dozens of such lads, a very little older, are terrorizing whole districts."

—What the Peasants Are Doing.—

"What, then, are the peasants doing?"

"The peasants have got rid of the landlords, and sat down and divided the land. They quarrelled a good deal; but, on the whole, did it quite sensibly, each taking a bit of the best land, and then another bit of the worse, and so on, and in the same way arranging the forest rights between them. But the trouble is that while there is plenty of land in one village there is nothing like enough in another, so the distribution is very unequal, and there is great discontent in consequence. This gets worse, because, instead of having the splendid time they hoped for, they find there is nothing to buy, and they are always being worried and threatened by the Bolsheviki. They have no tea—only dried leaves for a substitute—no vodka, and no tobacco. They feel the loss of tobacco especially, and seemed to walk about in a dazed condition, like men used to drugs who had had suddenly to go without. Peasants have implored me to give them tobacco, and will do almost anything for you for one pipe-full."

full."

"But are they doing any work?"

"Only just as much as they must to keep themselves alive, and many of them are likely to live all this year on last year's harvest and what is being hoarded. The next harvest is likely to be very bad, and then the famine which is now in the towns will begin to spread to the country, and one daren't think what will happen then."

—"It is Terrible to Live in Russia."—

"But don't the Soviets see this? Don't at least the people at Moscow, Lenin, and Trotsky, and the higher Soviet, see what must happen?"

"My own belief is that they know the game is up, but don't know how to get out of it or what to do. The slightest sign of weakening and they are done. So they simply go ahead, working their machine round and round, and grinding out everybody they think dangerous. Even advanced Socialists are beginning to speak of the Czardom as the 'good old times.' No one is safe. It used to be thought that they didn't shoot Jews, for so many of them are Jews themselves. But two acquaintances of mine, both Jews, were shot a short time before I came away, and they had done nothing except try a little private trading. It is terrible to live in Russia in these times. As you walk about Petrograd you never see any one laugh or smile. Men and women are like shadows, and little children so wasted that they seem to be all eyes. And all the time people are disappearing, and nobody knows what becomes of them. Five years ago Petrograd had a population of 2,400,000. Now there are scarcely 700,000."

"Well, then, Mr. Keeling," I said finally, "what do you want me to say about it?"

"I want you first to say this interview is not copyright, and that any one may take the whole of it and reprint it and distribute it in any way he likes. I have no personal animosity against the Bolsheviki. They treated me as well as they could, and I have nothing to complain of on my own account. But I am a working man and a trade unionist, and I won't like to hear working men talking as if Bolshevism was a great and splendid experiment to be

working men talking as if Bolshevism was a great and splendid experiment, to be copied in other countries, or as if they were helping the working people in Russia by saying 'No' to all proposals set before the Allies for dealing with it. I want to convince them that it is not a question of politics or theory at all, but just a question of humanity, in which we have got to do our duty and help. I have my own ideas of

what ought to be done, but at this moment I want most to get into people's minds that there is enormous suffering and misery which we ought to stop, if we can. And I want to say also that it won't do Socialism any good to mix it up with Bolshevism, or to make people think that if Socialism is tried, it must end in wholesale murder and starving millions of people to death. But that is what will happen if working people confuse Socialism with Bolshevism, and suppose that a Socialist must support the Bolsheviks. The British working people wouldn't stand Bolshevism for one day themselves, and they must take care that they are not helping to force it on the Russian working people."

That is Mr. Keeling's moral, and thus it is here set down.

Russian Demoralisation **SHOCKING ATROCITIES.**

LONDON, March 13

The Australian and New Zealand Press Association learns that the latest official news from Russia reveals extraordinary demoralisation. Appalling outrages are general. The British Consul at Ekaterinburg, as the result of special inquiry in the Perm district, reports that the number of victims totals several thousand, who were mostly shot. Tortures usually preceded the murders. A girl aged 19, who was accused of espionage, was slowly pierced with a bayonet 13 times in the same wound, but is still alive. In other cases the victims were wounded with the bayonet 20 to 15 times. Forty-six priests out of 300 in the Perm district were killed, while 66 children were taken as hostages and mowed down with machine guns. In some cases the Bolsheviki took ransom from the relatives after the victims had been secretly killed.

M. Ducherse, formerly French Consul at Petrograd, who revisited Russia, reports that the military and civil power of the Bolsheviki is declining, owing to supplies of feeding for its followers becoming exhausted. Paper money is valueless. There are frequent desertions. The peasant troops are demoralising the army. There is constant dissension between the Soviets at Petrograd and Moscow, and in those provinces the peasants refuse to bring their stocks into the towns, and are hiding their food.

Official reports from Vladivostock state that most of the commanding officers of

that most of the commanding officers of the Red Army are Germans, and are introducing German methods. The Red Commissaries are mostly Jews. In order to prevent desertion the officers are constantly watched, and their families held

as hostages. The well-to-do classes are living in constant fear of death.

The Red Commissaries are mostly young and ill-educated, and condemn people to death without making any accusation, and frequently assist in the murder of the victims. Starvation is giving rise to epidemics and the extermination of entire villages. The educational system is entirely disorganised by the Bolsheviki appointing teachers chosen by the students.

At a gathering at the Savoy Hotel the Secretary for War (Mr. Winston Churchill) said that Europe was in an extremely critical condition. No one knew what was happening in Russia, or what would be the outcome of the situation there, except that it would be extremely menacing to the world's peace. Nor did any one know what would be the future of the Central Powers, or the burden cast upon Britain by their dissolution. Britain was to a large extent exhausted, and only by courage, energy, discipline, and unity could the Empire surmount the difficulties which beset it.

The correspondent at Berlin of the "Daily Express" says that General Hoffman, who was Marshal von Hindenburg's chief of staff, in an interview, stated that unless Russian Bolshevism was crushed the Entente's triumph would be sterile. Bolshevism, he declared, must

sterile. Bolshevism, he declared, must be crushed by force, and to crush it would require a large Entente army, marching shoulder to shoulder with the German army. The work must be done soon, as otherwise the next war would be between the Entente and the Bolshevika for the rescue of European civilization.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

BOLSHEVISM V. DEMOCRACY.

GOVERNMENT BY STARVATION.

In conversation with a "West Australian" reporter, Captain G. R. Turner, R.N.V., who has been in Siberia nearly ever since the armistice, was able to throw some light on the obscurities of the Russian situation. Captain Turner is a Western Australian, but enlisted in Britain when the war broke out. He served for several years with Commander Locker-Lampson's armoured car force in Russia, and after the armistice went to Siberia, as intelligence officer and interpreter, with the British Mission in charge of General Sir Alfred Knox.

Captain Turner explained that, associated with the British mission were strong French, American, and Japanese, and Italian missions. Their object was to get in touch with the Kolitchak Government, supply it with arms and munitions, organise the railways and transport generally, and introduce more law and order into the country. Still another object, and one of the chief reasons for the presence of the mission, was to counteract the very powerful German propaganda in Siberia, which was aimed at undermining British power in India. In this connection, the mission achieved considerable success, though the effect of the German and Bolshevik machinations were seen in the Afghan trouble and the unrest on the Indian frontier. The bulk of the Bolshevik agents were either Germans or Jews, and their operations were far-reaching and well planned.

Dealing with the question of Allied intervention in Russian affairs, against the Bolsheviks, Captain Turner said that there

Bolsheviks, Captain Turner said that there appeared to be an impression in Australia that this amounted to trying to put down a democratic Government. Nothing was further from the fact. The Kerensky Government was one of the most democratic Governments the world had ever seen. It was founded on universal suffrage, and was strongly socialistic in its tendency. This democratic Government was overthrown by the Bolsheviks, whose Government was an autocracy based on force terrorism, and starvation. The Bolsheviks did no work, but lived by the issue of paper money and by the confiscation of all property. There was no such thing as law or order. Under their regime human life was the cheapest of commodities, while food and clothing were the dearest. All the factories had been closed down, and primary production was almost at a standstill. The greatest enemies of the Bolsheviks were the working classes, but terror and starvation compelled them to serve their inhuman masters. The Russian situation had largely resolved itself into a religious war, the backbone of the Bolshevik movement being the Jews, who were taking the opportunity of revenge for the atrocities perpetrated on them in the past. Lenin and Trotsky were both Jews, and the Jews had the organization, brains, money, and force at their disposal to enable them to impose their will on the uneducated masses of the Russian peasantry. The Red Army was almost entirely officered by Germans, and it contained many German mercenaries. Persons suspected of opposition to the Bolshevik regime were tortured or massacred daily, often with fiendish ferocity. The work of torture and execution was usually entrusted to Chinese mercenaries, who were made drunk with vodka before being turned loose upon their victims. If the Australian people really understood the Russian situation, 50 per cent. of them would volunteer to go and fight the Bolsheviks.

Admiral Koltchak, said the captain, had always been known as a man of strongly democratic ideals. At the time of the re-

democratic ideals. At the time of the revolution he was in command of the Black Sea fleet, and he fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks, but was set at liberty owing to the esteem in which he was held. Koltchak had given a guarantee to Britain that he would establish a constitutional form of government along democratic lines. The Admiral's task was a difficult one, even when the Allies assisted him with arms, munitions and supplies, as he had to operate at a great distance from his base, with only one railway at his command. One very great handicap was his lack of officers. The peasantry on whom he had mainly to rely for support were not sufficiently educated for the purpose, 68 per cent. of them being unable to read or write, while the officers of the old regime with whom he was thus compelled to surround himself, led him to be suspected unjustly of monarchist sympathies. Koltchak's present position looked bad on paper, but the evacuation of Omsk had been carried out on advice previously given by the Allies, and was a matter of comparative unimportance. He believed that Koltchak would ultimately win through, and, when he did, Bolshevism would end in an internal revolution at Moscow. Ninety per cent. of the population were really anti-Bolshevik, and the Bolshevik downfall when it came would be complete and final. The officers of the British and French missions were fully convinced that Koltchak was a capable leader, and also that he was utterly opposed alike to the Bolsheviks and to the faction which sought to restore the monarchist regime. He also stood for a strong and united Russia instead of for its division into a number of independent states.

Dealing with Siberia, Captain Turner said that the Allied missions had restored a large measure of law and order, and as far west as Ekaterinburg the country was in a fair state. Living was much cheaper than in Australia, and the peasants were doing well. There was, however, a strong disinclination on their part to un-

strong disinclination on their part to undertake production on a pre-war scale owing to their fear that the Bolsheviks would come back again and despoil them of the whole product of their labour. The country was a magnificently fertile one, and it was also enormously rich in metals, minerals, oil, and timber.

Touching on the fate of the ex-Imperial family of Russia, Captain Turner said that the British mission had satisfied themselves beyond all doubt that the whole family had perished. Many varying stories had been told regarding their end, but, though the mission had been compelled to depend on circumstantial evidence, they had established the fact that the ex-Czar and his family were all thrown down a shaft, which was then blown in upon them by means of bombs.

Glimpses of the Orient

A Russian Officer.

DAYS SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

HIS BATTLES AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

THE AGONY OF HIS COUNTRY.

(By Adam McCay, Special Commissioner
of Sydney "Sun.")

No. 47.—(Copyright.)

SHANGHAI, July 25.

This is a Russian naval officer's narrative of his doings since the second revolution in his country. It is the abstract of what he told, piece by piece, in long conversations, and it may serve to show something of the state of mind of a patriotic Russian.

At thirty years old he commanded in the Baltic Sea a destroyer of which he was proud, for she was a new type, of 2000 tons, and with a speed of well over 30 knots. But after Kerensky was displaced and the Trotsky-Lenin revolution occurred, he was no longer her commander.

"I was not the captain. The captain was a stoker elected by the rest, and I was kept on board as a navigation expert. I do not go away, though I expect the Germans will come and take me and my ship—and I do not want to be taken by Germans."

He stuck to his ship and his stoker captain for two reasons. First, because he did not want the revolutionary crew to be able to say that the officers had run away and left them to the Germans; second, because he was occasionally allowed to take the ship out to see what the Germans were doing and this seemed to him to be practical work in the war. But the time came when he saw that it was hopeless, and he asked

... saw that it was hopeless, and he asked permission to leave the ship. It was refused, so he left without permission, risking being caught and shot as a "bourgeois officer." Then the Brest-Litovsk Treaty was signed, and Russia's troubles began.

"I wrote myself a certificate and a passport with somebody else's name on it, and let my beard grow. I put on dirty clothes, and my face was dirty. I wished to go south and join the anti-Bolsheviks."

He was once arrested on his way southward, and expected to be shot, but bluffed his captors with rough peasant talk, and was released. Eventually he got south, and was able to join an "officers' regiment" formed of men like himself from the navy and the army.

"We were 3200, and we were all gay fellows, jolly fellows. It was bad fighting, but a very jolly life, except for some things which were most unpleasant. We fought many battles, and I think we were always beaten. And most of those jolly boys were killed. There were 400 left at the end."

Having but a limited command of English, he uses no lurid adjectives by way of rhetoric. Things are "good, bad, pleasant, unpleasant, agreeable, disagreeable." The "unpleasant" things happened when there was an enforced retirement before the Bolsheviks.

"It was our duty when a friend was wounded and lying on the battlefield to kill him. We could not take him away, and we would not leave him. So we had to take a revolver. . . . When you have been drinking whisky and soda with a man the night before, and his leg is smashed, it is not nice to take a revolver and kill him as you would kill a beast. No; it is not nice."

Better to be shot than left to the Bolsheviks on the battlefields of those days. Because the Bolsheviks were apt to cut out the tongue or eyes of a

to cut out the tongue or eyes of a wounded man, saying that the cursed bourgeois spy could now neither see nor talk. There were other things as bad.

"They would bury a man all but his head and shoulders, and looking at his uniform to see his rank would see that he was perhaps a captain, wearing perhaps three stars on his shoulders. So, in his naked shoulders, they would drive three nails to be his stars, and leave him there. It was not good. Civil war is most disagreeable."

Thus they kept on losing battle after battle, and the Bolsheviks grew stronger and stronger. He was at Odessa when an allied force of Russians, French, and Greeks vainly tried to hold it, with the assistance of big British warships shelling the Bolsheviks from the Black Sea. The French soldiers were crumpled, and 6000 of them deserted to the Bolshevik host.

"The English ships were very useful, helping while the women and children escaped. There is nothing better in Europe than the British Tommies, but we had none of them. The Greeks were very brave, very good fighters—oh, very good fighters. One regiment and a half of Greeks beat a whole division of Bolsheviks at Odessa. But it was no good."

After Odessa he came to the British force in the Caucasus, and was employed as intelligence officer. He went twice to Petrograd, which was 'not so difficult if you could talk like a peasant, and let yourself be very dirty.' On one of these excursions he was arrested, but again was let go. "I was not so frightened as when I was in prison the first time," he says. And he had ample opportunity to see at closer quarters than ever before "the three great nations of the Caucasus." Needless to say, he uses the adjective satirically.

"The Tartars, the Georgians, and the Armenians—I do not know which is the worst. At least, I think I do

is the worst. At least, I think I do know. It is the Armenians. They are thieves, cowards, liars, and traitors. Many of the Armenians have not yet been massacred by the Turks—unfortunately."

The tragedies of war in Russia have left this young man with many tragic perplexities, as will be seen; but they have left him also with some ruthless judgments, the Armenians not escaping one of them. "In the Caucasus," he says, with a grim jest on a word grown banal, "these great peoples are following out the principles of self-extermination."

A problem began to vex the depths of his mind, terribly weary of fighting against his own people, of killing his own comrades for their salvation from mutilation and torture. He hated the prevailing Bolshevik administration as something hideous which had been imposed on Russia, and thought that it must be fought and beaten; yet he saw in the democracy of Bolshevism something better than its lunacies and excesses, and believed the Russians, his own folk, to be superior to the Germans and Jews and anarchists who had got hold of them.

"It is an unhappy man who can look at both sides at once. I am a

most unhappy man. I am fed up of fighting, and all the world is fed up of fighting. The Bolshevik Government is bad, bad, and must be beaten. But the revolution will not be beaten, nor the Russian people. In all the course of history a great revolution has never been reversed. That is the law of history; I know it. I see so much good in Russian Bolsheviks and so much good in the anti-Bolsheviks.

"I keep on fighting, yet I think it would be best to make peace with the Bolsheviks, and let Russia settle them inside. I think that to fight Russia from outside is to pour oil on the fire. I may be wrong. I am unhappy and perplexed. I have no time

the are. I may be wrong. I am unhappy and perplexed. I have no family left alive, I have no money, I have no home, I have no country. I have only my doubts."

When this state of mind began, he asked and was given permission to leave the Caucasus. He went southward in the hope of coming to the East and gaining some employment, and he reached Persia with a companion. He was duly held up by a British patrol. To the question "Who are you?" he answered wearily, "I am a retired German spy," so accustomed was he to being told that that was his role. A puzzled officer sent him to headquarters, where he was persuaded that he should continue the fight against Germany. He was given rank and command, and in a little time was joined with the futile expedition to Baku. But first, he had his experience of the little war with the "Persian Democrats."

A Persian Prince came to the conclusion that his country was too much upside-down on account of the war, and that the presence of the foreigners was chiefly to blame. So he declared a Persian Republic, whose first function should be to cut the throats of every foreigner who could be caught. Our Russian found himself joined with a force of 132 men in a Persian city, surrounded by 2000 of the new democracy of Persia. There was a little fighting, in which eight men were lost, and they sent a wireless for reinforcements. Twelve men came! They got into the city, heaven knows how. A fresh appeal was sent. It brought two aeroplanes.

"That was the end of our troubles.

All the Persian Democrats ran away, and said that Allah was sending down thunderbolts upon them."

Afterwards came Baku, whither was sent a British force of 1500 and a Russian "army" of 200. "The Russians were more like a band of robbers, but they were good fighters." Before going to

were good fighters." Before going to Baku, the British commander addressed the Armenians who lay between him and the Turks, explaining how their duty and their interest obliged them to prevent the Turks from coming through. The Armenians cordially agreed.

"It was very foolish. Any of us Russians could have told him that there is only one way to make the Armenians to fight. You must set them in face of the enemy and then come behind them with machine guns to drive them on."

Therefore, as soon as the Turks appeared all the Armenians ran. If the Turks had been better generalled they might have made it worse for the occupying "army" in Baku, but the temporary occupants managed to get away. To celebrate their capture of the town the Turks massacred thirty thousand Armenians.

Fighting in the Caucasus continued for a little time after the armistice, and the Russian was there. The trouble was a Turkish commander who did not see why he should give up his local conquests; he said he intended to march on to Moscow. He being quietened, the Russian went once more to Baku, where there was a sort of struggle with the Bolsheviks. A "naval war" was fought on the Caspian Sea, the Bolshevik base being at Astrakan. The last fight in which he took part was on May 24.

"There are 60,000 Bolsheviks in Baku. They say that they get no wages, and Bolshevik workmen are paid; but if peace were made with the Bolsheviks they could send oil to Russia, and get higher wages and cheaper food."

At last the Russian left the Caucasus and Persia, and began his journey to Vladivostock and Omsk, to report to Admiral Koltchak. "And also to say what I think about Peace! and when I say it I shall not be surprised if I am

WHEN I THINK ABOUT PEACE! AND WHEN I say it I shall not be surprised if I am hanged."

A proper Russian, he has the deepest hostility to the Jews, attributing to them the worst of his country's troubles. The revolution was "made in Germany," chiefly by the Jews, "and money is their weapon." In the existing Russian Government every member except Lenin is a Jew. In the Russian Foreign Department 152 of 157 officers are Jewish.

"The Russians, the proper Russians, are asking questions about it. They are saying, 'What are we? Are we Russia, or are we Palestine?'"

Within the past year he has seen Bolshevik regiments; and he went one into Bolshevik lines to discuss the question of an armistice.

"Organisation was good, and it was good discipline. Officers were allowed to carry a baton, and though they had no epaulettes, they had signs of rank on the breasts of their tunic. They had executive command, but were watched over by two 'commissaires,' who saw that they did not betray their soldiers.

"The infantry had regular uniforms, their rifles were clean, and the machine guns and rifles were in good order. It was a good discipline."

As the whole world knows, Koltchak has just had a set-back. When about last March it was confidently announced that he would march to Moscow, Trotsky issued a proclamation: "Comrades! Koltchak will never see the walls of Moscow! He will not see the banks of the Volga. I, Trotsky, promise this!"

"I was astonished," says our Russian officer, "that in ten days a Bolshevik army was moved from the south to meet Koltchak's advance; it was carried more than twice the distance from the east to the west front of Ger-

the east to the west front of Germany. That shows that their railway organisation is good."

Everybody in the world probably appreciates by now that there is conscription in Russia—conscription of a sort to make democracy tremble. All the populace is ordered to join the Red Army, though from 80 to 90 per cent. of the "proper Russians" have no love left for the tyranny which governs them. Maybe half the possible conscripts evade coming to the colours. According to cables in Asia, dated London, July 15, Lenin has ordered the death penalty on all who

do not rejoin within seven days, and has punished whole villages and towns with fines and compulsory labour. And when they do go into battle!—hear the Russian officer once more:—

"The proper Russians, who are conscripts, but have no wish to fight for Lenin and Trotsky, are put in the front, and behind them there are Chinese soldiers with machine guns. Chinese and Letts. You will find that most of the real Bolshevik army is Lett or Chinese. They are well paid."

Many of the factories in Russia, long closed, are working satisfactorily, but food remains a problem. Each peasant farmer is allowed to retain only 400lb of wheat per annum; and disliking work, he grows only that amount. But the conquest of the Ukraine put fresh stores, especially of wheat and sugar, in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

So our Russian, doubting and fighting still, goes to put his sword again at the disposal of a commander. It is all he has.

"I left my father in Petrograd, but I suppose he is dead. He was 70 years old, and had no money, and to live in Petrograd costs 500 roubles a day. It was not pleasant for an old man. I suppose my brother is dead also. He went to fight on the Salonica

He went to fight on the Salonica front, and I have not heard of him."

He has a British captain's uniform, a spare shirt, and a spare pair of "shorts," with £4 in his pocket—"and if I go to a Russian Consul to ask money it is dangerous; he always asks me first!" He thinks that Russia may settle her own affairs, by getting rid of Jewish controllers.

In what time?

"Perhaps in thirty years."

He is Russia personified, a tragedy of doubt and fears. Unlike a professional Russian soldier I met in Tokyo, an 'attache for Koltchak, content with his work, serenely confident in swift victory for his party. He gave me his telephone number in Petrograd, "in case you should go there next December!" Unlike another Russian in Japan, who in Moscow was almost poor, and now lives like a millionaire. The others say that he is trading in stolen diamonds. This one is a patriot, sick to the very bottom of his heart, but stumbling on and on in a dubious course of duty.

"Sometimes I think it would be happier to take a Bolshevik knife between your teeth, and go out and kill anybody, everybody. It is so unhappy to see good in both sides, and not know what will be best! But I think Russia will never be subdued unless from outside herself, and the Bolshevism, which is the Revolution, will never be defeated."

BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGES

APPALLING CONDITIONS.

LENIN SHOT AT

LONDON, March 13.

The latest official news from Russia is to the effect that revolts, extraordinary demoralisation, and appalling outrages are general. The British consul at Ekaterinburg, as the result of a special enquiry in the Perm district, reports that the number of Bolshevik victims there amounts to several thousand, most of whom were shot. Tortures usually preceded the murders. A girl aged 19 years, who was accused of espionage, was slowly pierced with a bayonet thirteen times in the same wound and is still alive. In other cases the victims were wounded with a bayonet fifteen and twenty times. Forty-six priests out of 300 in the Perm district have been killed. Sixty-six children, who had been taken as hostages, were mowed down with machine-guns. In some cases the Bolsheviks took a ransom from relatives after their victims had been secretly killed.

M Ducherse, formerly French Consul at Petrograd, who has revisited Russia, reports that the military and civil power of the Bolsheviks is declining owing to their supplies for feeding their followers having become exhausted. Their paper money is valueless. Frequent desertions of the peasant troops are demoralising the army, and there is constant dissension between the Soviets of Petrograd and Moscow and those of the provinces. The peasants refuse to bring stocks of food into the towns and are hiding their produce.

Official reports from Vladivostok state

and are hiding their produce.

Official reports from Vladivostock state that most of the commanding officers of the Red Army are Germans and they are introducing German methods. The Red Commissaries are mostly Jews. In order to prevent desertion the Russian officers are constantly watched and their families are held as hostages. The well-to-do people are living in constant fear of death. The Red Commissaries, who are mostly young and ill-educated, condemn people to death without making any accusation. They frequently assist in the murder of their victims. Starvation is giving rise to an epidemic that is exterminating entire villages. The educational system has been entirely disorganised by the Bolsheviks appointing teachers chosen by the students.

Lenin's Narrow Escape.

COPENHAGEN, March 16.

Shots recently fired from a house in Moscow injured M. Lenin's chauffeur. M. Lenin escaped.

Military Operations.

LONDON, March 17.

A Russian wireless message received today claims that the Bolshevik troops have advanced to the Dvina River and captured Vystavka, 140 miles south-east of Archangel.

The Lettish troops are advancing towards Mitau and have captured Kandau and Zabel. The Bolshevik troops in the locality are reported to be retiring in a panic. Mitau is 27 miles south-west of Riga.

A MENACE TO THE WORLD.

SUGGESTED ENTENTE-GERMAN COMBINATION.

LONDON, March 14.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in the Savoy Hotel last night, said:—The condition of Europe is extremely critical. Nobody knows what is happening in Russia or what the outcome will be except

Nobody knows what is happening in Russia, or what the outcome will be, except that it will be extremely menacing to the world's peace. Nobody knows what the future of the Central States will be or the burden that will be cast upon us by their dissolution. We are largely exhausted, and only by courage, energy, discipline, and unity will the Empire surmount its difficulties.

The "Daily Express" Berlin correspondent says:—General Hoffman (Hindenburg's Chief of Staff), interviewed yesterday, said unless Russian Bolshevism were crushed the Entente's triumph would be sterile. Bolshevism must be crushed by force, which will require a large Entente army marching shoulder to shoulder with the German army. This must be done soon, otherwise the next war will be between the Entente Powers and the Bolsheviki for the rescue of European civilisation.

A LETTISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 18.

The Lettish troops have captured Tuckum, and the Bolsheviki are retreating. The Letts have reached Middle Courland.

MURDER AND DISORDER

A PESSIMISTIC REVIEW.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS FEARED.

LONDON, April 17.

The representative of the Australian Press Association learns that though the situation in Egypt is outwardly quiet, further disorders are feared, and that the 20th Division from Dobrudja has been sent to reinforce General Allenby. This will enable him to recommence the demobilisation of the troops, particularly of the Australians and New Zealanders who volunteered to stay when English women and children were endangered a month ago. The Australians and New Zealanders behaved with splendid public spirit, realising the necessity of their detention.

The insurrection at the Tura gaol on April 12 resulted in 500 convicts breaking loose. The black warders fired, killing 12 and wounding 70. Fully 100 are still free.

The position is easier in Germany. The peasants and the troops have overthrown the Soviet Government in Bavaria. The arrival of food has also improved the situation, in Austria particularly. White bread has arrived in Vienna, the first for four years. The main need of Austria is coal. Many Magyar troops are deserting to the French, and offer to assist them if they advance to Budapest in order to overthrow the Soviet Government, but the Magyars will oppose the Roumanian advance. The situation of the Bolshevik Government is most precarious, though Samuels, a Jew from Moscow has arrived in Hungary with

from Moscow, has arrived in Hungary with a large party of trained Bolshevik agitators, who have been distributed in the villages.

Intense feeling exists in Poland owing to the Entente's decision not to insist on landing General Haller's corps at Danzig. That had an unfavorable result on the prestige of M. Paderewski's Government, and it is hoped this will be dissipated by the arrival of the first contingent of General Haller's army, which has commenced the march through Germany.

Admiral Webb, who is at Constantinople, reports disorder throughout the interior of Turkey. The Greeks and Turks are ready to spring at each others' throats. Bands of brigands are dominating the country, even within a few miles of Constantinople, committing atrocious murders and cutting off travellers' ears. The Committee of Union and Progress, which is secretly reorganising, has been assisted by the events at Odessa and Egypt.

The latest reports indicate that Bolshevism is losing ground and that Lenin and Trotsky are endeavoring to come to an understanding with the moderate elements. The situation at Petrograd is deplorable. A total of 123,000 deaths occurred in January and 83,000 in February. The entire population in the Petrograd district is anti-Bolshevik. The loss of the Crimea was due to the Bolshevik forces wading through lagoons with machine guns and getting to the rear of the volunteers defending the isthmuses. The food situation may necessitate the evacuation of the fortress of Sebastopol.

Many portions of the interior of Turkey are ignorant of the Entente victories, and the only way of impressing them will be by force, which, however, is impossible. The situation is extremely precarious, and it is believed will become more acute when Turkey learns of the Peace Conference's decisions, which are bound to be adverse to Turkey. It is feared that a massacre

to Turkey. It is feared that a massacre of Christians will occur on a large scale.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES STRIKE.

CAIRO, April 20.

Further complications have arisen owing to the strike of Government employes, including the scavengers. This is causing dangerous accumulations of filth, from which an epidemic is feared.

What Bolshevism Means

QUEENSLANDER WRITES FROM RUSSIA.

How the failure of Bolshevik schemes in Russia reminded him of the equally unsuccessful schemes of Queensland socialists is set out in extracts from a letter written by Michael Zadorosky, a former Queensland resident, from Chita (Siberia), on September 23, and lately received by Mr. James H. Fitzpatrick, of J. H. Rouvray and Co., Miles, Queensland. The letter was made available for the press by the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) :-

"At last the Socialists of extreme type have been driven into the ranges of Siberia, and I am in a position to write abroad. We have been cut off from the world for about six months, and before that the postal officials were too busy discussing their class positions and insuring to themselves the right to do nothing and get big wages, so they could not undertake to deliver any letters with any sort of a guarantee. There was no chance to get away from Russia, because passports were strictly examined, and anyone suspected of belonging to the class not strictly proletarian was debarred from leaving, and had to live or die as best he could—that is, if he was not butchered by the bloodthirsty lovers of liberty and brotherhood. In common with other landowners, I had to part with stock, lands, and woods, robbed not by aggressive foreign enemies, but by my own neighbors, who, in their ignorance and savageness, were instigated by unscrupulous 'benefactors of the human race'.

disregard by unscrupulous denizens of the human race.'

"The Bolshevists are gone, but the results their reign have left are tremendous. Everything is destroyed—factories, workshops, railway lines, rolling stock. However poor Russia was under the Czar, it will take years before she is restored to the possession of what she had then.

"The Socialists, just like the Laborites in Queensland, meaning to harm and put down meat kings, wool kings, and other kings, and benefit the 'have-nots,' have dealt the 'have-nots' such a blow as never capitalists could have dealt and from which the worker is not likely to recover. Poor ignorant, savage Russian moujik: he cannot go along by himself; he has to be led.

"I know hundreds of American Jews who came to Russia as anarchists and Socialists, and were pro-Germans to the bone. They were quite willing to help Germany all they could. They did help her temporarily, but ultimately both the Russian and the German proletariat will suffer for their socialistic experiments. In Queensland, too, we had occasion to see how the Laborites knocked the worker on the head every time they wanted to help him.

"The Bolshevists have gone over most of Russia, but ordinary Socialists remain, and still mean to continue some of their experiments, which mean the thwarting of private enterprise and personal industry and thrift. Who is going to work and slave from sun to sun to lay in stores of wheat and build up herds of stock, when one is put down every time for being an owner? If a man is not deprived of common rights, and not proclaimed an outlaw for possessing more head of cattle than his neighbor, still he lives under the threat of being deprived of his property by the lovers of equality."

Mr. J. J. Sullivan, who was an active labor man up till the big split in the party a couple of years ago, writes as follows in his paper, the Cowra Guardian:—A month ago it was thought the One Big Union movement was dying or dead. To-day it is a vigorous, venomous growth. Let not men in the country be misled. The One Big Union gives as its creed revolutionary Socialism—take what you want, not only without asking, but also without payment. It is only a degree removed from syndicalism—the doctrine of take all and give to none. Cowra electors may laugh, but how will the business folk of this town, and the farmers of the district, accept a peremptory demand some morning to hand over their business or farm, without compensation, “to the people.” If it really was to the people the owners might not growl very much, but when it means giving a life’s work to a pack of parasites who infest the cities and gull the workers to increase their own banking accounts, well then the blood rises. It is the coming battle of Australia—Bolshevikism v. Liberty. It cannot be shirked, nor can it be side-stepped.

THE BOLSHEVIK MENACE.

Westralians who have recently returned from visits to the Eastern States declare that Bolshevism is making strides in the cities of Sydney and Melbourne, and they express the opinion that unless the authorities deal with the leading agitators promptly and firmly there will be a sorry day of reckoning, not only in the Eastern States, but in all Australia—the plague of Bolshevism, like influenza, may be expected to spread over the continent unless it be isolated and quarantined at its headquarters. These citizens of

ours may by some be looked upon as alarmists, or as people who, used to the law and order and the patriotism of the West, are easily affrighted by the blatancy of the revolutionaries of the Eastern States. Unfortunately their alarm is only too solidly justified. There are others, trained observers of the Eastern press, who hold similar views and are expressing them with candor at this time. The Sydney correspondent of the "Australasian" is one of these. In a recent issue he wrote:—

If the manifestations of Bolshevik activity that have broken out in Sydney and Newcastle stood alone, as something apart from the ordinary current of our national life, they

any current of our national life, they would give cause for comparatively little general anxiety. An open confession by a section of citizens of association and sympathy with Bolshevism might excite some such apprehension as would be felt over the sudden escape from custody of a number of criminal lunatics, or the sudden appearance of a pack of wolves in a rural village. The safety of the State itself would be in no way endangered. But with the evil thing that has now arisen the real danger is that it is grafted on to and becomes a vital part of a system of party politics, developed to intense rigidity under the influence of a relentless and unreasoning class war. Like those parasitic growths that may be seen entwined round the trunks of forest timber trees, in our coastal districts, ultimately destroying the parent growth, and taking its place, Bolshevism in New South Wales, developing through various stages of destructiveness, has fastened on to the Labor movement, perverting its legitimate aims as a political force, dominating its councils, usurping the powers of its leaders, and corrupting the minds of those not in the habit of thinking for themselves. Therein lies the danger of this latest and fiercest form of anarchy. It may be quite true that revolutions are violent in proportion to the severity of

lent in proportion to the severity of the evils that produce them. But the principle has limitations, determinable by temperament and by racial characteristics.

The Sydney correspondent is amazed, as are we all, that Australians, with all their liberty and self-determination, should have any time for Bolshevism, with its attendant horrors, that are seemingly indispensable to its development.

Peace-loving, law-abiding, loyal Australians may not at first sight understand how it is that a doctrine which elsewhere has produced ghastly horrors and a reign of terror, exceeding the worst excesses of the French Revolution, should find exponents and adherents in a land like our own, where the sole governing power is in the hands of the people themselves, under one of the freest constitutions in the world. More strange still is it that those who spread doctrines abhorrent to all human instincts should be able openly to proclaim their awful gospel free from interference, and actually sheltered and tacitly encouraged by representative industrial organisations. The explanation is to be found in the relentlessness of the class war that has done so much of late to retard progress; also in party antagonisms the direct product of that class war. Thus there is now before the world the spectacle of the Sydney Labor Council, a body supposed to

Labor Council, a body supposed to be representative of the higher intelligence in Labor circles, openly favoring Bolshevism. It gives the better class of unionist wage-earners something to think of to find that the same revolutionary spirits who are at the head of the terror-inspiring Bolshevik creed are identified with the One Big Union movement. Bolshevism, indeed, as manifested here, appears to have absorbed all those revolutionary sections in the community heretofore going by various names, and standing for enmity to all social order, all peaceful pursuits, even hostile to Christianity. Wherein it is truly Russian in character and purposes, if not in degree of fanaticism.

Having stated the case, the correspondent turns to consider the most effective way of meeting the menace. Here he is altogether lacking in the punch that is required to knock out a terror so formidable as the growing Bolshevism. He says:—"Something is required—some movement distinctly representative of public sentiment in its widest sense. It is thought that

nothing short of a series of meetings under the auspices of all municipal corporations and shire councils throughout the State would adequately meet a situation which, if allowed to remain without proper protest, would

without proper protest, would assuredly not become less menacing or die of inanition." It sounds like playing with the danger. What is wanted is a direct mandate from Parliament that this O.B.U. shall be stopped as illegal, and that every movement making for the spread of Bolshevism shall be crushed by the weight of the law administered by a fearless Government who, where the interests of the people are endangered, shall be relentless. Nothing short of this will satisfy a people who are tired of troubles fomented by agitators who are Huns in propaganda and in spirit whatever they may be in nationality.

I.O.G.T.—The members of the Perth City Lodge I.O.G.T. gave a welcome home to Bros. Pte. G. A. Jamieson and Pte. Bert Haynes at the Temperance Hall, Museum-street, on Saturday last. The hall was crowded with members and visitors. Bros. J. Chesters, W. J. Brown, H. Hitchcock, J. Meldrum, A. Leonard, W. Betts, and Sis. A. March made speeches of welcome to the returned brothers. Bro. G. A. Jamieson said he was glad to get back to the order and W.A. He had had a rough time of it, as well as being wounded, but the result was worth it. He was proud to say that Bro. Haynes and himself had gone through the hardships of the trenches, hospitals and convalescent

hospitals, and convalescent camps without the aid of alcohol, and he believed it would have been better for the boys if they had kept away from strong drink. Sisters A. Hills, E. Crowley, E. Thompson and E. Sandwell were responsible for the refreshments. A new lodge of the I.O.G.T. was instituted in the Presbyterian Church, West Subiaco, on Monday, by Bro. John Chesters, Acting-Grand Chief Templar, assisted by G.S. W. J. Brown and other members of the order. The name of the new lodge is "Wattle Blossom Lodge," and there are 22 members on the roll. Bro. J. D. Meldrum, the organiser, was elected its first Chief Templar. Sister Meldrum was responsible for refreshments.

Neighborly Amenities.—There was never much love lost between Melbourne and Sydney, and the following paragraph, which is from the "Age," shows that federation has not changed the feeling much:—"The reported precipitate adoption by Sydney of the S.O.S. house card system and street patrols, which savor so pronouncedly of precautionary measures bordering on panic, was the cause of mingled amusement and concern yesterday in quarters where the very real and dangerous 'power of suggestion' in relation to epidemics of disease is appreciated. According to yesterday's messages Sydney had..."

... according to yesterday's messages, Sydney had exactly eighteen cases when the patrols commenced lurking round the different neighborhoods in the metropolitan area. In the palmy days of the London plague, when anxious relatives were ready to heave the corpses out of the window, and the fastest message was carried on foot, patrols of the kind were possibly excusable. But in these days, when the telephone operator only occasionally sleeps on duty, it is absurd to have recourse to theatrical methods of this character, which would excite the envy of the 'fetish man' of a pagan tribe laying his 'curse of death' upon some erring savage. It is reasonable to suppose, of course, that a proportion of the Sydneyites, plagued in their sleep by the heavy morning footfall of the tired patrol, may have humor and grace enough to invite the patrol in for a drink, but in relation to many persons of sensitive and imaginative temperament, Sydney's patrols may conceivably do a great deal more harm than good. The argument of the Sydney theatrical managers that 'elsewhere where the disease has broken out panic has been the chief ingredient making for a high mortality rate' has more than a commercial 'point' in it."

Mount Panorama Ratepayers' Association.—The monthly meeting of the association was held in the Public Hall on Wednesday February 5.

lic Hall on Wednesday, February 5, President Michell in the chair. Correspondence and various reports were dealt with. Messrs. Michell and Lance were appointed delegates to attend the

next road board meeting. Complaints were made that the public telephone was being operated without payment. It was decided to send a strong letter of protest to the Deputy Postmaster-General apprising him of the facts. A lecture on "Banking Development and Law" was delivered by Mr. Vincent J. Matthews, headmaster of Stott's Business College. Mr. Matthews was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Twopence Conscience Money.—As illustrative of the manner in which the Government and public telephone guarantors can be defrauded, it was pointed out at the last meeting of the Mt. Panorama Ratepayers' Association that the public telephone, for which three members of the association act as guarantors, was being used without payment. An amount of 2d., representing conscience money, was received by the association, representing the price of a call for a conversation carried on by a local resident. A number of similar cases were cited, establishing beyond doubt that it was a regular practice. It will come as a

a regular practice. It will come as a surprise to the public to know that they may indulge in public telephone conversation at the expense of the Postmaster-General. Members were unanimous in their opinion that the department should take immediate steps to protect its own interests and those of the telephone guarantors.

Sunday Pleasure Trip.—The Skipper Balley Motor Co. announce their intention of continuing their char-a-banc special trips around all the principal seaside and river drives, a trip which is much appreciated by all who have availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting all these delightful spots in one afternoon.

St. Patrick's Day in Melbourne.—Subject to certain conditions being complied with, Melbourne City Council has granted permission for a street procession to be held on St. Patrick's Day. At the head of the procession two average-size flags—the Union Jack and the Australian flag, measuring about 6ft. by 3ft. each, must be carried unfurled. No banners, bannerets, flags, signs, streamers, tableaux or emblems relating to Sinn Fein or republican principles will be permitted. "God Save the King" must be played when the procession moves off from St. Patrick's Hall and when it reaches the entrance gates to the Exhibition. The route specified is from St. Pat-

The route specified is from St. Patrick's Hall, in Bourke-street, and thence via William-street or Queen-street, Latrobe-street, and Evelyn-street, to the Exhibition. Permission to use Bourke-street, except at the starting point, is refused.

Fremantle Naval Comforts Fund.—

A special meeting of members of this fund will be held in the Cabin Tea Rooms, Fremantle, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the naval ratings after 4½ years' service. The following naval ratings are returning from active service, and are expected to arrive at Fremantle on Tuesday next:—Sydney Hoare, A.B.; B. Laughton and Robert Mathews, E.R.A.'s; Jack Wells, stoker, P.O.; John Brown, Charles Duckling, Thomas Graham, William Bald, William Bear and Frederick Reeves, stokers. They all belong to Western Australia, and will, together with 84 naval ratings en route to the Eastern States, be entertained by the members of the Fremantle Naval Comfort and Welcome Fund. Preparations are being hurriedly made for their entertainment, and it has been suggested that a motor tour through Perth and King's Park, with a stoppage for lunch in Perth, would be appropriate. All motor car owners wishing to obtain particulars, or lend their cars for the lads' enjoyment should apply either to Captain O. Burford (Naval Office, Fremantle), or Mr.

YORK (Naval Office, Fremantle), OF MR. F. C. Somes, president of the Fremantle Naval Comfort and Welcome Fund. Preparations are also being made to hold an entertainment in the evening.

Good Tools, Good Work.—Whether the reader is a carpenter, an engineer, farmer, or gardener, the fact that he can obtain absolutely reliable tools at John Church and Co., wholesale and retail ironmongers, Fremantle, will interest him. Church's do not keep "brummy," or "Made in Hun-land" goods, but absolutely reliable tools by leading English and American makers, all guaranteed and equivalent to "jewelled in every movement." These are of the latest patterns, of the most reliable makes, and excellent value for the money. To those who can see before they buy, Church's invite close inspection. Postal and 'phone orders will have immediate attention of their expert mail order department.

Johnston Memorial Church.—Sunday school anniversary services will be held at Johnston Memorial, Fremantle, tomorrow. There will be three services, morning at 11, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7.30. The Rev. Alfred Gifford, of North Adelaide, will conduct both morning and afternoon services, and the Rev. W. L. Williams the evening service. At all services the S.S. choir will render appropriate music. On Monday, February 17, a tea and public meeting will be held, when

public meeting will be held, when prizes will be distributed.

High-grade Tailoring.—When this innovation was brought forward by Messrs. Fisher Beard and Co., Fremantle, it proved an instantaneous success. The staff has already been doubled in this department, and orders are flowing in freely. The firm has just received greatly augmented stocks of serges, tweeds, etc., and now stands second to none in this regard. Already a "Fisher Beard" made suit can be identified in Fremantle by its smart appearance and excellent finish.

Breaches of the Electoral Act.—For non-compliance with the requirements of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, some 41 people were fined small amounts, and ordered to pay costs, at the City Police Court this morning.

River Excursions.—The s.s. Perth will leave the Barrack-street jetty tomorrow at 10.30 a.m. for Point Walter, and at 3 p.m. for Rocky Bay, calling at Point Walter both ways.

Bolshevism.

Hungarian Revolt.

Allied Armies Moving.

London, April 2.—Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., states that there is a strong suspicion at Westminster that some Germans are acting in concert with the Bolshevists with a view to creating chaos everywhere and so justifying a refusal by Germany to sign the Peace Treaty.

Reports received in Paris from Hungary indicate that Bolshevism there has been artificially created for the purpose of securing easier terms from the Allies. German influence is suspected.

London, April 2.—The Daily Chronicle says the latest information is that the anti-Bolshevist forces in Russia, under Petlura, were reinforced and have turned the flank of the Bolshevist army, thus defeating the move against Roumania.

It is reported from Geneva that several officers and men on three British monitors at Budapest were killed by Hungarian gunfire.

A message from Bucharest says it is reported that Entente forces have landed in Constanza (the Black Sea port of Roumania), en route to Hungary.

It is reported from Budapest that the Hungarian Soviet made an offer to Germany to form an alliance against the Entente. It is rumoured that Lenin has made a similar offer to the German Government.

The People's Commissary in Budapest is organising a Red Guard, consisting of 30,000 dependable volunteers, for the purpose of maintaining order. Commanders of towns will be elected.

Geneva, March 30.—Prince Windischgratz, a former Hungarian Food Minister, said in an interview that the following of Count Karolyi, ex-Premier of Hungary, is comprised mostly of nobles who had been ruined by gambling. Karolyi made many concessions to the Communists until the latter finally overthrew his Government. The present Bolshevist Government, said the prince, only represents Budapest, and is mostly Jews, but it is a more logical arrangement than Karolyi's phantom rule. Two thousand British and French, he said, would be sufficient to restore order in Hungary; but the situation may be very different six months later.

The Russians.

Bolsheviks Progressing.

(Published in "The Times.")

PETROGRAD, Friday.

The rapid spread of civil war in all parts of Russia reveals the steady progress of Bolshevism. There are signs of disintegration everywhere. Fighting and disorders are pending in Siberia, where a struggle for the restoration of law and order is expected; but the Siberian Soviets are siding with Lenin's Government. Large bodies of Bolshevik troops have been sent to strengthen the Soviet's hands.

The Ukraine is gradually coming under Bolshevik influence. The Soviets have organised. The Rada is dissolved. A portion of the Ukraine troops and supporters of the Rada are putting up a fight against the Bolshevik legions, which are progressing in all directions.

The dispute between the Petrograd Soviet and the Ukraine is chiefly on the question whether the latter shall help the Bolsheviks or Cossacks.

The Polish rising at Mohileff is further complicating the situation.

The Roumanian news is conflicting. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are attempting to advance on Jassy.

There is an enormous influx of liberated Austro-German Jews, chiefly from Turkestan and Siberia. There are 40,000 in Petrograd alone, hungrily wandering the streets and struggling for a share of the scanty food. They are imbibing Bolshevik doctrines, but declare that if a German revolution is achieved it will not imitate the Russian chaos.