

## PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

### SOME LIGHT ON BOLSHEVISM

Movement Not Anarchistic, as So Many Seem to Think—Probably is Best Described as "Consistent Socialism."

#### Article XIII.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

If I were asked to name the principal cause for the growing unrest my answer would be bolshevism. The almost universal attitude of big business toward Russian bolshevism—an attitude adopted by most of the governments of Europe—has been, and is, kill it; don't waste time examining it; it isn't worth trying to understand; no good can come out of it; it must be fought; it isn't entitled to a trial. Reams of paper have been used to assail it. Captains of industry and government officials have lied with each other in making assault on it. Many of those who oppose bolshevism are indignant if you ask them what it is and why they oppose it. They characterize it, attack it, resent it. Great heat has been shown in discussing it, without throwing any light on the subject. Absurd lies have been told about bolshevism. Later these unnecessary and stupid lies have been exposed, with the result that suspicion has been bred, unrest fed. The effect upon the workers has been to increase their hate for their employers and destroy their already weakened faith in government.

Whether bolshevism is right or wrong, whether it is a good thing or a bad thing, it is at least a definite potential plan, capable of being examined, measured, weighed and tested. It is few of the things it has been called. It is entitled to a hearing on its merits. It cannot be howled down in abuse.

#### Bolshevism Not Anarchy.

Those who lead the campaign against it frequently and confusingly define it as anarchy. If there is one thing that bolshevism is not, it is anarchy. Much controversy will be avoided, many differences of opinion dissolved, if we come to a fair and open understanding of the bolshevik program. One of the great misfortunes is that we form opinions without information, rush to judgments without understanding, then stubbornly close our minds. Much of the discord and strife of life in big things, as well as in little matters, is due to this habit. Anarchy is not criminal lawlessness, notwithstanding the fact that this is the popular misconception of the term. Say "anarchist" and the average man or woman to whom you say it looks frightened, thinks of a bomb-thrower, a dynamiter, a firebrand. Such a man is not an anarchist; he is a terrorist, a criminal, a destructionist, a murderer. Let us call a spade a spade and be sure we know what a spade is, and we will understand each other better.

Anarchism is an old and respectable philosophy. The anarchist is an individualist. He is in favor of a free life for the individual. He is opposed to turning over the individual's power to the state. He argues that great power delegated to government limits the growth and freedom of the individual. He dreams of an ideal state in which human beings will be so perfect they need no law. His doctrine is an enlargement, an exaggeration of the idea that the government which governs least governs best. He isn't a lawbreaker. He is a law abuser. He reasons that when murder leaves the human heart there will be no occasion for laws against killing; that the statute against murder is only printed words on the page of law books, utterly and entirely without meaning, or existence, to the man who is incapable of killing his fellow man. He says that we should develop our artistic and moral sides and by evolution gradually repeal one law after another until all law disappears. It is pure idealism—it is a movement toward perfection. It is the millennium in its poetry. Kipling wrote its constitution when he wrote:

And only the Master shall praise us,  
And only the Master shall blame,  
And no one shall work for fame,  
But each for the joy of working,  
Each in his separate star  
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it  
For the God of Things as They Are.

#### Merely a Beautiful Dream.

Few people will contend that this theory is anything more than a beautiful dream. Probably the first and greatest of the anarchists was the great Greek philosopher Zeno, from Crete, the founder of the stoic philosophy, who died 270 years B. C. It is disturbing to find dynamiters called anarchists, and in the same breath hear included some of the greatest idealists that have ever trod the earth. The very mention of the two types in the same class gives respectability to the totally ugly, depraved, ignorant lawless criminal.

I went to a standard authority for a common-sense definition of bolshevism. I was in Prague on my way up toward the bolshevik front. I spent an afternoon with President Thomas

G. Masaryk of the new Czechoslovakian republic. He is a Slav. He knows Russia. He was in Russia during the revolution and at the beginning of the counter-revolution which put bolshevism in the saddle. He has written of Russia and is accepted as an authority on the subject. I asked him, "What is bolshevism?" His answer was: "Bolshevism is consistent socialism."

Bolshevism is an old, untried theory of government. Its object is to secure a greater production and a more just distribution. Socialism says that men are without motive for efficient work today because they do not get a fair share of the things they produce; that the way to stimulate production is to adopt common ownership. Under such a plan, they say, every man would be working for himself, in the sense that all would be working for the state, and that as all are an equal part of the state their interests would be common and mutual. The socialist says that by working and doing as much as he could he would be helping to shorten the workday, because if all the people of the world were at work they could produce an abundance of everything necessary for the world's happiness and comfort, every one would have all he needed, no one would have more than another and it would be to the interests of each individual to work to shorten his own workday.

The program of socialism promises to destroy all private ownership. There will be no such thing as private property. No one will own land. The land, the factories, the railroads, the mines, everything, will be owned in common. The state will hold the title to everything, manage everything and distribute the product. This plan abolishes profits, rent and private capitalism.

#### Money and Capital.

To understand this doctrine it is necessary to clearly know the meaning of the word "Capital." Many people confuse the word "capital" with the word "money." These words have totally different meanings. Money is the metal or paper used by a government to make easy the exchange of products. Without money the world would go back to the barter system, in which the man who had corn traded it for meat, clothes, and the others things he needed. Capital is the unconsumed product of labor. In other words, all of the food, cloth, clothing, machinery, etc., in the world is its capital, just as a man's capital is the food he has in the cupboard, the clothes he hasn't worn out, the money in the bank which represents a power to buy. It is the surplus. It is the reserve.

Plato, the great Greek philosopher, was one of the first of the socialists. In the republic of Plato we find a defense of state socialism. From Plato to Lenin men have been urging communism as a cure for the ills of the world, as a remedy for wrong, as a means of realizing exact justice. Modern socialism dates from the "Communist Manifesto," published in 1848, by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. Their outline of the socialist plan seized upon the thought of the world. Since that day it has been gathering the dissatisfaction of the world and grouping them in a class, developing what they term a "class consciousness." Back of it has been an insistent, uninterrupted propaganda which has reached every corner of the globe. Millions of leaflets, pamphlets, tracts and books have been circulated. Millions of speeches have been made. Drawing rooms have been thrown open to it, highbrows have professed the faith, lowbrows have thundered the creed from soapboxes on the street corners. It has flourished best in Europe. It has furnished prime ministers. Its voice today in the parliaments of Europe is not a whisper—it is a shout. In the new governments which have come out of the war it is a militant, dominant factor.

The bolshevism of Russia is pure socialism—literal communism. At this moment I am not writing of the methods of the bolsheviks. First, I want to make clear and simple their plan. Bolshevism is an effort to put into practice the doctrine preached by Plato, programmed by Marx.

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**Advocates Trial of Hun Leaders.**  
If Hindenburg and Ludendorff are guilty of offenses against humanity they, and not some of their underlings, should pay the penalty. It would be a farce to let them go and to convict their subordinates; and it would be a farce to try to impress the German people with the inviolable majesty of international law while fearing to try leaders who are in position to arouse a public clamor in their behalf. By all means let Hindenburg and Ludendorff be among the first to answer. They stand as heroes before their followers and no lesson would be more impressive to those followers than the spectacle of their leaders brought to book.—Exchange.

**Showing Kaiser's Viciousness.**  
The Germans, in setting fire to the Louvain library, totally destroyed not only the printed books numbering from 250,000 to 300,000 volumes and nearly 1,000 manuscripts which the library contained, but also the famous university halls, thus destroying in three days that which had taken five centuries to build up. Only once before in history has such a disaster been inflicted upon the world, when in A. D. 643, the Caliph Omar, with blasphemous only equal to that of the kaiser, destroyed the library of Alexandria in the name of God, and that is of very doubtful authority.—Chicago Evening Post.

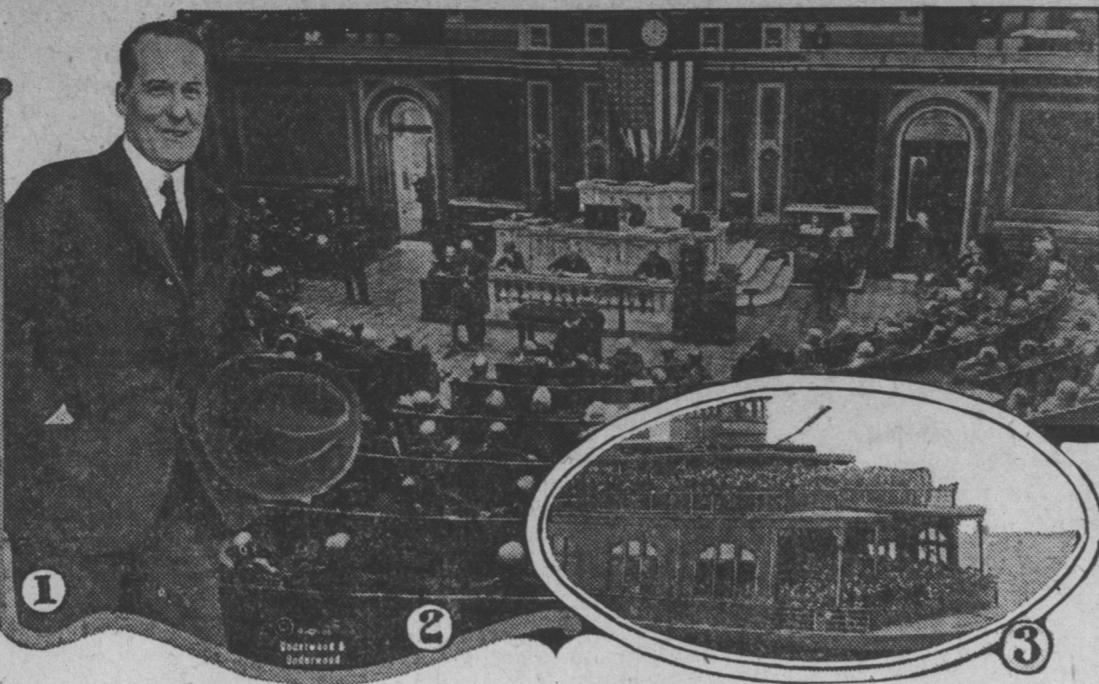
### Rough Oldtime 'Sports'

Nugilistic encounters, dog fights, cock fights and similar performances were the ordinary forms of popular pastimes in the early part of the last century. Bull baiting was common, and even this did not afford sufficient amusement to the people in some of the northern towns, and Blackburn and Oldham exhibited a strange depravity by compelling old women to race in

the last fifty years.

### When a Man's Sick

It is when we are sick that we make the hardest call on our philosophy of life. It is the most difficult of mental feats to be resigned to physical suffering and incapacity. There have been cheerful sick men in history, like Alexander Pope, it is true, but the great majority of the 300,000 who live on the island have come there or are descended from those who came there in the last fifty years.



1. Representative Porter who introduced peace resolution in house. 2. Champ Clark debating peace resolution in house. 3. Strike inconveniences New York commuters.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Attorney General Sees Red Plot in Rail Strike and Orders Arrest of Many Radicals.

### LABOR TROUBLES IN KANSAS

Prospect of Anarchy in Ireland Brings Actions into Closer Union—Strong Military Measures in Turkey

—Sonora Secedes From Mexico—German Coalition Government on Trial.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

As foreshadowed by the general appearance of the railway strike from its beginning and pointed out in the previous issue of this review, the Ethiopian concealed in the woodpile has been the American I. W. W., fostered, supported and directed by the Moscow Third International. If this is not true then the United States department of justice with its secret service, its mass of data and all its splendid facilities for gathering information and evidence, has gone woefully astray.

The Third International is the branch of the communistic government of Russia devoted to international propaganda and organization and pledged to the cause of overthrowing the existing order in America and throughout the world. Its principal aim is to promote revolutionary class struggle and establish wherever possible a dictatorship of the proletariat such as exists in Russia. One of its objects, entering into the dreams of all radicals, is the organization of all workmen, everywhere, into one big union. With such an organization and such a powerful weapon, an oligarchy of labor would be possible. The I. W. W. is committed to these views, hence its fight to disrupt the American Federation of Labor which stands for collective bargaining and the preservation of contractual rights between employers and employees. Observers everywhere have been pointing to the traceable effects of communistic propaganda in the disturbed conditions all over Europe and the strikes and rumblings in America. Wherever the doctrines have gained ascendancy, as in Russia, Hungary, portions of the Balkans and recently in a part of Germany, terrible conditions and in some cases actual chaos have resulted.

Attorney General Palmer reports that evidence in his hands proves that William Z. Foster, leader of the late steel strike, and other prominent radicals, have been the concealed brains back of the rail strike. The government's announcement was followed by prompt action in issuing federal warrants for a number of the active leaders of the strike. The warrants charged violation of section 2 of the war-time Lever law.

Before the issuance of the warrants and the determination to take drastic action had been announced, the government's disclosures had begun to have an effect on the strike and its early collapse, or at least gradual death was anticipated. Even before the disclosures from Washington an improvement in the situation was manifest in the West, although acute in New York and some other portions of the East. In Chicago where the strike started and in other parts of the West, railroad men who had been enticed by the "outlaw" movement, began to see signs of a trap and to turn again to the counsels of their old leaders. This was having a gradual effect in the restoration of traffic and normal conditions.

The new railway labor board authorized by the Cummins-Esch law and appointed by the president, will now have the arduous duty of reviewing the whole railway labor question, relative to wages, hours of employment, working conditions, etc. Out of the great volume of testimony to which it will listen and all the data compiled, it is called upon to find a solution which will be equitable to the

men, the employers and the public and prevent a recurrence of strife for the near future at least. Some job, nez pas?

The eyes of the entire country and probably some foreign eyes as well, are turned upon the state of Kansas in its efforts to settle labor troubles through a state law and an industrial relations court. Alexander M. Howat, president of the Kansas Mine Workers' union, and several other officials, were jailed for refusal to testify before the court. Some railroad men in the state have also been arrested for violating the law by participating in the switchmen's strike. Injunctions are being freely used by the state officials and the chief point of interest is, as to whether the law will stand and be an effective means of settling labor disputes, or will fall under the assaults to be made on it in the higher courts.

Governor Lowden, as was expected, carried the presidential preference of the railway strike from its beginning and pointed out in the previous issue of this review, the Ethiopian concealed in the woodpile has been the American I. W. W., fostered, supported and directed by the Moscow Third International. If this is not true then the United States department of justice with its secret service, its mass of data and all its splendid facilities for gathering information and evidence, has gone woefully astray.

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Internal problems in China having an important bearing on the future of that country, are in process of harmonization through a financial consortium of the powers. The scheme provides for control, through the banking groups of the different allies, of loans for railroads and the development of public utilities in China. Allied propaganda has been furthering the project for more than a year, but until recently the jealousy existing among the Shanghai Chinese and those of South China against the Peking government, has stood in the way of an agreement. The anti-Peking leaders appear to be satisfied so long as America, England and France direct operations under the loans and Peking officials have nothing to do with the actual expenditures. The remaining problem is to induce Japan to join the consortium on equal terms with the other three nations, thus easing the Japanese yoke on China. With the other powers presenting such a strong front, it is believed Japan will join.

Pending the final disposition of the Turkish affairs through the medium of the peace treaty which is expected to be ready for submission to the Turks early in May, England, France and even the sultan's government are preparing for strong military measures against Mustapha Kemal and his nationalist forces. French re-enforcements are reported to have dampened the ardor of the nationalists in Syria and Cilicia. The British have fortified Ismid. The French are marching through Cilicia to the relief of Americans at Antab and Urfa. A move-

ment is under way to place 150,000 Turks, loyal to the sultan, at the disposition of the British forces and under command of British officers. The French have re-established railroad communication between Adana and Aleppo. Probably 2,000 refugees will be removed from Adana to Cypress.

A disturbed condition exists from the western borders of Turkey straight east for 2,500 miles to the western border of China. In the Caucasus bolshevism is strong. A disquieting situation has arisen at Batoum where the Georgians who have been opposing allied occupation, threaten to join the Bolsheviks and take over the whole region. Armenian mobilization has been ordered in preparation for a possible campaign against the Tartars and Azerbaijanis over disputed territory. Warlike Kurds, relieved of Russian restraint, come down from the north and attack and pillage Armenian settlements frequently.

The council of the League of Nations is seeking a guardian for Armenia. That it may be somewhat difficult to find is evidenced by the report of the American military mission to Armenia headed by Gen. G. G. Harboord. The report recently made public states that any country accepting the Armenian mandate will require an army of 50,000 men, a good-sized fleet of naval vessels and an outlay of \$757,000,000 during the next five years. The mission demonstrated its complete neutrality by enumerating 13 reasons for accepting the mandate and 13 reasons against acceptance, rather implying in the significance of the numerals, that it is unlucky if we do and unlucky if we don't. Of special bearing on the case of Armenia and other minority peoples who have been under Turkish rule is the declaration of the council of the League of Nations that it will guarantee clauses in the Turkish peace treaty providing for the protection of all non-Moslem minorities.

Affairs in Ireland take on a less turbulent aspect. The prospect of anarchy is reported as bringing the factions closer to an agreement. The number of extremists is reported as diminishing and moderates in all parties are said to be frightened at the outbreak of all kinds of crime under the guise of political action. A common meeting ground is being sought, but that it will not be found in the present home rule bill is apparent. Ireland will never endorse the bill with any unanimity. The British government averted a serious crisis by releasing the 70 Irish prisoners who were on a hunger strike after four had collapsed and others were in the last stages of exhaustion. A general strike impended unless the government charged the releases.

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Germany's coalition government is still on trial with a shifting of elements and sentiments due to the recent troubles. Labor is dissatisfied over the treatment of workmen in the Ruhr difficulties. Moderate socialists, tried by the hard economic conditions, are reported joining the independent socialists and communists. Both reactionaries and extremists are dissatisfied that they have no representation in the government and are accordingly making all the trouble they can. All factions condemn the government on account of the French occupation of Frankfort and other German cities. The hardest problem of the government is the attitude of labor which is endeavoring to rule the cabinet. The principal element of strength in the coalition is in the fact that it is so beset on all sides that it must remain united to prevent a fall and chaos again. France and Great Britain have smoothed out their disagreement over the French occupation. France will withdraw her forces from Germany as soon as the Germans withdraw from the Ruhr, and promises there will be no further independent action on her part.

### SCOUTS AS TRAFFIC POLICE.

Fifty boy scouts of El Paso, Texas, were sworn in by Chief of Police J. R. Montgomery and given full authority to handle traffic and report violations of traffic laws.

The scouts did efficient work, and the chief declared that their help to the police was a real community good turn.

Scout Executive G. O. Everman headed the scout traffic squad.

Clarendon (Ark.) Troop No. 1 is guardian of the flag for the city.

## I'M GLAD YOU STOLE MY WIFE'

Detroit Man Shakes Hands With Bandit Who Eloped With His Spouse.

### MAN ROBS 250 HOMES

Quantity Production Burglar Proves to Be Gay Lothario—Helps Victims Sort Out Their Stuff From Loot.

Detroit, Mich.—Edward Franz, quantity production burglar, whose activities during the last six months included the robbery of 250 homes in Detroit, netting loot valued at \$80,000, faced the real husband of the woman with whom he eloped. The elopement followed an introduction at a dance last October, and the meeting of the two men took place at the Vinewood avenue police station; but Ora Sherman, the bona fide husband of "Mrs. Margaret Franz," upset all the dope hazarded by psychologists as to what would happen at such meetings.

Franz measured Sherman Cooly with his gray eyes and Sherman, with an almost mischievous smile lurking at the corners of his mouth, said to him, "I'm glad you got her, and I'm glad of it," Sherman is quoted as having told the man who had broken up his home, "Keep her, for as far as I am concerned, I am through with her."

Sherman had said to the police previously he had never been able to provide his wife with enough finery to suit her.

#### 200 Cases Identified.

Just 200 burglary complaints have been traced to Franz, according to Detectives Mitchell and O'Dell of Vinewood station. Monday's investigations were augmented by a tour of the pawnshops, during which Franz pointed out to Detectives Gill and Stenbahn of Central station, watches and other articles of jewelry which he had placed in pawn during the six months. Eight watches were found by these officers, their value totaling \$200.

Meanwhile, the