

THE ENEMY WITHIN AMERICA'S GATES

Dr. Henry Campbell Black, Editor of "The Constitutional Review," States Evidence of Designs of the Bolsheviki Upon World and Outlines Their Progress in This and Other Countries

By DR. HENRY CAMPBELL BLACK.
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What is bolshevism? A Russian woman lately said that it was not a theory, but a behavior. It is true that it is not so much a school of political philosophy as a career of crime. It makes its specious appeal on behalf of the poor and oppressed, but it arms them with fire and sword. Its red banner is the symbol of destruction. It is the enemy of the human race. It derives its unmeasured strength from the criminal class which infests the underworld of every civilized community, and from the great mass of potential criminals, who are restrained only by fear of the law, and who are ready to break out into predatory and homicidal activities as soon as anarchy has swept away the punitive power of justice. To these, of course, in countries such as Russia and Germany, must be added, as easily gained recruits, the uncounted numbers of men of the proletariat, rendered desperate and disheartened by the sufferings of the war, by unrequited toil, famine and pestilence. But bolshevism derives its inspiration—its motive power—not only from astute and unscrupulous rogues, but also from educated but misguided fanatics, from sentimentalists, from sophomoric editors, and from occasional words of encouragement dropped by idealists in high places, heedless of the terrible forces their utterances may evoke.

If it is a theory at all, bolshevism means the dictatorship of the proletarians. The industrial and agricultural laborers and peasants must be vested with supreme and uncontrolled power. There shall be no

government but their will, no laws but the resolutions of their committees. The peasants shall own all the land, and the workers all the factories. All other wealth shall be confiscated, and either divided among the now dominant class or held in community. There shall be no courts of justice; a soviet will hear disputes, impose fines, and sentence to death. The newspapers must be suppressed. All the rest of the men, women and children in the nation are classed as the "bourgeoisie."

Class Hatred.

So far we have a theory which has advanced one step beyond anarchy. It is class-hatred and a class-war. But at least there is one class which is supposed to dominate and direct the state. But if the he-botted rank and file of this sanguinary cult imagine themselves to be masters of other men or even of their own fate, they are ignorant of the intention of their leaders. There is to be a dictatorship of the proletariat, it is true, but the few who are in the lead intend to dictate to the dictators. Lenin, in his address to the "All-Russian Soviet congress" did not hesitate to say: "How can we secure a strict unity of will. By subjecting the will of thousands to the will of one."

What bolshevism has already done in Russia is too long and too painful a story for repetition here. The revolutionists have confiscated the land, the banks, the mills and factories; they have repudiated the public debt; they have perpetrated robbery, murder, arson, public and private pillage, on a scale to which history records no parallel. Everywhere it is the same—paralysis of industry, ruin of commerce, theft, cruelty, assassination of their uncounted victims by the uncounted

thousands, starvation, death, chaos. They have abolished all the fundamental principles of liberty and civilization. Notwithstanding these facts, there are still some exceedingly foolish persons in America who are doing no little harm by praising Trotsky and their entourage associates as men of lofty ideals, striving for the regeneration of the earth.

"Including the United States."

There is this much truth in it, that they have taken the round world as the field for their operations. They mean that their doctrines and their practices shall prevail in every country of the earth, including the United States. An eminently trustworthy witness before the senate investigating committee, who was recently attached to the staff of the American embassy at Petrograd, testified as follows:

"We are working with all the devilishness they have to spread their doctrines throughout the world. As late as November 18, last, Lenin said in Moscow that they had sympathizers with great organizations behind them in Scandinavia, in Germany, in England, and in France. He also named this country as one of the targets they were aiming at. On another occasion and within the last few weeks, Lenin said that this year will decide whether or not bolshevism is to triumph in other parts of the world."

Throughout Central Europe, the atmosphere of defeat and discouragement, the reactions caused by the prolonged sufferings of the war and the toppling of the thrones of emperors, kings and princes, leaving the formation of new governments to be a mere scramble for power, created an ideal opportunity for the spread of the red propaganda. It was a case of the "house was divided against itself," and there entered the seven devils of bolshevism. In December, a well-informed correspondent telegraphed in these words: "Up through the European chaos is surely creeping the menace of bolshevism—not socialism, but that bolshevism which is the revengeful shadow of reckless, modern materialism. The memory of what happened in Berlin is still fresh in our minds. The insurrection of the Spartans (as the German bolshevists called themselves) was put down by force, but only after the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, the loss of several hundred lives, the wounding of at least 1,000 persons. Superior force prevailed, because a bolshevist with arms is out to kill, and while he is never open to argument, his flesh is pervious to machine-gun bullets."

Spreading Over Europe.

Meanwhile the insidious virus is working in the veins of other peo-

ple. Rumania flames up in revolt. Bolshevist propagandists have been spreading their doctrines, and a midable riot in Bucharest. The palace is besieged; the royal family are fired upon and the king is wounded. In Switzerland there is discovered a hotbed of intrigue. Attempts are made to corrupt that self-respecting people by the circulation of inflammatory literature, by personal canvassing, by the lavish use of money by threats and by diplomatic ultimatums from Petrograd. With great difficulty Switzerland escapes the net, but not without alarming and insistent demands for the revision of the Swiss constitution. There are outbreaks in Portugal—preceded but not connected with the attempted royalist counter-revolution. The Scandinavian kings are clinging desperately to their tottering thrones. The soviet government maintains an envoy at Stockholm, apparently abundantly supplied with money and everything else he needs for his task of regenerating Sweden.

Red-flagged bolshevist propaganda ships actually anchor in Copenhagen harbor in Norway there are practically no moderate socialists. Bolshevism dominates the official socialist party and sits supreme in the socialist headquarters. The bolsheviki, of course, demanded Haakon's overthrow, and of course also the formation of soldiers' and workers' councils, and they intend to hold all power. But the fact that all Norwegian socialists are bolsheviki frightened all Norwegians who are not socialists, and as a result they turned out solidly at the autumn general election and voted for the conservatives."

There can be no doubt whatever that the recent outbreak of most menacing strikes in London, and elsewhere in England was stimulated, if not actually caused, by the active agents of the bolshevists, who, as was well known, had been circulating among the workers and spreading their pernicious doctrines. And in Ireland, in addition to the distractions of the anti-royalist trade secret underground, but very active propaganda of Russian revolutionism is at work. It is described by a correspondent as "a case of crime camouflaged as politics. It is a case of crime seeking a chance to lay foundations for its work by taking advantage of democracy's trade secret passion for liberty." And in France, the other day, if the cowardly hand which aimed a blow at the life of the venerated Clemenceau was not guided from Russia, at least its dastard act was prompted by a bolshevist heart.

"What Are the Limits?"

Who shall set limits to the ambitions of such men as Lenin and Trotsky? A dispatch from London advises that: "That Russian bolsheviki government for a long time has been organizing an extensive propaganda campaign for revolution in China, India and Persia, and is now ready, as soon as the opportunity offers, to send agents with large sums of money to stir up trouble throughout Asia." Does all this seem very remote from sane and liberty-loving America? Well, let us bring the tableau a little nearer home.

In the middle of January, general strikes, accompanied by rioting, organized attacks on churches, convents, hotels and public buildings, broke out in Buenos Aires. The disorder was suppressed, the military and police forces being aided, so we read, by several hundred student volunteers, a machine gun company, and patrols of "civilian guards with rifles and drawn revolvers." But about 800 persons lost their lives, and not less than 5,000 were injured, of whom 1,500 received treatment in the hospitals.

Organized Anarchy.

Still nearer to the United States creeps the black shadow of organized anarchy and crime. No, that is a mistake. It is already upon us. The poison is in our blood this day. And it must be admitted with shame that there was already a taint which permitted the deadly infusion. There are not wanting prophets to tell us that bolshevism can gain no headway in the United States; that our workingmen are prosperous and level-headed; that our socialists are of the "parlor" or innocuous variety; that the common sense of the American people is sturdy enough to withstand the baleful effects of the lethal dose. But have we no I. W. W.? Have we no criminal and potentially criminal classes? The state socialist convention in Illinois demands that the American government shall immediately recognize the bolsheviki government of Russia. The state socialist convention in Minnesota adopts resolutions endorsing the policies of the Russian bolsheviki. The state socialist convention in New York "greeted with joy and confidence the Russian soviet socialist federated republic, the first socialist republic in the world." And the Pennsylvania state socialist convention, cables to Lenin and his gang, "Your achievement is our inspiration." Are these things evidence of socialistic mansuetude? And let it not be forgotten that in spite of the withdrawal from the

party of many men who could not stomach such utterances as those uttered by the socialist party, has grown enormously during the war. And outside its ranks, how many Americans are there who secretly or openly sympathize with bolshevist ideas? We shall never know until they are in jail.

The Russian propaganda is in our midst and is actively at work. A certain scoundrel named Radek, who conducts the bolshevist bureau for this purpose lately boasted to an American correspondent abroad that "the money sent to Berlin to finance the revolution was nothing compared to the funds transmitted to New York for the purpose of spreading bolshevism in the United States." A witness before the senate committee described a meeting in the Chicago Coliseum, where an audience cheered the names of Lenin and Trotsky for five minutes, as also every comment by speakers to the effect that America would be the next nation to adopt the soviet system of government.

Five Groups.

But this is not all, nor the half. The Associated Press dispatch of January 6 carried a statement that agents of the Department of Justice in New York City had been assigned to the work of frustrating the activities of the five groups of bolsheviki which had established headquarters there. It was added that the spread of their specific doctrines had become a matter of deep concern to the general of New York, at the same time, stated that his department had unearthed evidence that secret agents of Lenin and Trotsky had reached the city with a fund of nearly \$500,000 to be used for their propaganda purposes. (So Radek's boast was not in vain.)

The Washington Meeting.

But the climax of audacity was reached when bolshevist agitators held a meeting on a Sunday afternoon in one of Washington's largest theaters, within sight of the capital and within a stone's throw of the White House. The advertised purpose of this meeting was to tell "The Truth About Russia," but the chief speaker, who was very carefully chosen, devoted himself to praising and advocating bolshevism in preference to the American system of democracy. Our institutions and forms of government were the subject of pointed disparagement. The principal speaker declared that the overthrow of our form of government in America when it was seen how admirably it worked. He remarked: "America sooner or later is going to accept the soviet government, and when America discards some of the ideas current in this country, it will not do so so difficultly to swallow." The audience packed the theater to its utmost capacity, and, we are told, was "wildly demonstrative." Outbursts of applause were frequent. Shouts of "Hurrah for the bolsheviki!" resounded. At least three members of congress were in the audience, and one of them made a speech from a box, calling for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from the north of Russia, a proposition which the meeting deliriously approved.

The chairman of this meeting and introducer of the speakers was Judson King, of Washington. King is secretary of the National Popular Government League.

The chief speakers at the meeting referred to were Albert Rhys Williams and a woman known as Louise Bryant, though she is the wife of one John Reed. Both Reed and his wife (recently in Russia) were very close to the bolshevist leaders in Petrograd and spent much time at their headquarters. Williams is the chief apologist of the Russian revolutionaries in this country, and came here from Russia, with a commission to conduct their campaign of propaganda in the United States. He has lately made addresses in many cities, and it is alleged that more than 100,000 copies of a pamphlet on bolshevism written by him have been distributed in this country.

Storm of Indignation.

The incident referred to aroused, we are glad to say, a storm of popular and congressional indignation. Almost immediately the matter was made the subject of strong denunciation in the senate, and a searching investigation by a special committee was ordered. In the course of the debate, Senator Thompson of Colorado gave the American people plain and solemn warning of the danger that besets them. "Unless the people of this country," said he, "the plain, law-abiding, middle-class people, realize, and realize very soon, the fact that there is a conspiracy, usually secret but frequently open, working for the overthrow of the government of the United States and to erect upon its ruins a so-called government of murderers, anarchists, thieves, and criminals, with here and there some honest but deluded individual among them, the avalanche may be upon them in the near future."

John Reed.

John Reed was also examined by the senate committee. The cynical frankness of his testimony prompts the remark that men of his stripe find their immunity only in the amazing carelessness and incurable optimism of the American people. He described himself as a revolutionary socialist, and told the committee that he was a firm advocate of a revolution in the United States, although "not necessarily" by force. He believed that the bolsheviki regime in Russia was "doing great work." He freely admitted that he was employed by the "international revolutionary propaganda bureau of the bolsheviki ministry of foreign affairs," and that he expected to start an "information bureau" in New York soon, adding that "there are some wealthy women in New York who have nothing else to

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Russell W. Gentzler, one of the 87th division, after one year's service in France, returned to Omaha ahead of his division. Gentzler participated in St. Mihiel and Arzonne offensives. After leaving the university of Nebraska, Mr. Gentzler joined the staff of the American Old Line and prior to going to France was manager for North Dakota. He will devote his entire time to executive organization work with the American Live Stock Insurance company.

backed by an aroused, alert and determined public opinion, expressing itself in clear tones, and co-operating in every possible way in the enforcement of the laws. That is what America needs above all things just now. This is the affair of every one of the citizens of the United States who believe in the institutions, the traditions, and the government established long ago upon the sure foundation of justice and ordered liberty, and which have made our nation mighty and prosperous.

Public opinion must be brought to a focus and provided with organs through which to function. Whatever we do, let us not procrastinate. The poison is in our veins. Let us make haste to eject it and to fortify ourselves against the plague.

The various trades in Ecuador are fairly well organized and by this means have considerable improved wages. For example, carpenters, masons, etc., now receive \$1.46 or 24 1/2 cents per day more than formerly. Among the unskilled classes, however, wages have not changed to any appreciable extent. Agricultural laborers receive from 15 to 31 cents a day and house servants average \$9.74 per month.

The ranking industries in Barcelona, Spain, are textile, cork, wine making, machinery and shipbuilding, oil pressing, shoemaking, chemical, mining, cement and agricultural industries.

ORIENT TO GET 5,000 MILES OF SUNNY SMILES

American Motion Picture Manufacturers Hope to Reap Big Trade Results From Oriental Countries.

Los Angeles.—With the ending of the war a drive is being conducted from the city by motion picture producers with the idea of opening a market for American made films in the Orient and the Antipodes. It is estimated that 5,000 miles of smiles and tears in film form will leave Los Angeles during the latter part of 1919 and the first part of 1920 for oriental markets as well as markets south of the equator.

A recent film survey made for the benefit of picture magnates showed that the pictures of Mary Pickford are in special demand in Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The antics of Douglas Fairbanks and the capers of Charlie Chaplin are of great interest to the Chinese, who in the interior view the pictures in the open-air theatre after dark. In New Zealand where the native Maoris are partial to Mary Pickford, the audience watch the little star by standing on their chairs as men frequently do at prize fights in this country and when little Mary appears to be in danger they shout advice to her. Because of the many dialects of the natives it is impossible to translate the sub-titles and the natives are able to interpret the plays through the language of the eye only.

The Washington state legislature has passed an anti-injunction law which includes the federal Clayton law declaring that the labor of human beings is not a commodity. The act recognizes the right of workmen to bargain collectively, and prohibits courts in that state from issuing injunctions against strikers unless it is shown that irreparable damage to property rights is impending.

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