

RUSSIAN SOVIETS MEETING VICTORY INSTEAD OF DOOM

Writer Claims Allies' Intervention
Has Aided New Government;
Siberians Favor Reds.

By Michael Farbmam
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
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Reval, Esthonia, Jan. 15.—(Via Copenhagen, Denmark.)—The Russian kaleidoscope shows a new picture. The soviet government, which only a few weeks ago seemingly faced collapse, is again victorious on all fronts. This time their successes are not merely the usual luck of war. Indeed, the most significant feature of the present Russian situation is that the Bolsheviks are victorious everywhere—in the south-east, west and east—at the same time. Heretofore Bolshevik successes on one front were usually won at the expense of weakening of the other fronts.

REDS TRIUMPH

According to General Yudenitch's reports, the Bolsheviks brought for the defense of Petrograd 125,000 fresh troops, and yet at that very time they inflicted a decisive blow on Admiral Kolchak's army, arrested General Denikin's advance and achieved triumphs at vital points in the south. These achievements and the growth of the soviet troops in number and discipline compelled even General Denikin to pay them tribute.

"First of all," said the general in an interview published in an anti-Bolshevik newspaper, "I wish to point out that we have ceased to consider the Red army a band of demoralized loafers. We appreciate it as a real military force, which can be fought only with a carefully organized and perfectly supplied modern army."

Coming as it does after trying experiences, General Denikin's tribute touches upon the most vital aspect of the Russian situation. Less prejudiced observers expressed the same view of the soviet army many months before General Denikin did. They warned time and again against the frivolous and stupid mockery and underestimation of the military value of the soviet army. They justly protested against the very term "Red army" and insisted that the soviet army is a national army in every sense. The Bolshevik government started, indeed, with the creation of a purely class force—the Red guards. The Red army which followed the Red guard was a mixture of class forces and mercenaries, who joined the ranks chiefly because of the privileged position of the Red soldiers with regard to food and clothing.

But when the allies started their unfortunate intervention and blockaded Russia, and when the civil war became distinctly counter-revolutionary in character, and the policy of whom the Russians have feared most—namely, because of their imperialistic tendencies—started an invasion of Russia proper with frank and suggestive annexationist aims, a patriotic wave swept over soviet Russia. The soviet government ceased to appeal merely to the class instinct of the workers and to their national ideals as well. The result was that the Red army became for the first time a national institution with patriotic aims to defend the country against foreign invaders and the revolution against the monarchist reaction which was charged with inviting invaders into the country in order to save their class privileges.

ALLIES' PURPOSE FAILS

Thus the intervention accomplished two things: First, it helped to transform the outspoken, brutal class regime of Bolshevism into a soviet government with national aims; second, it revealed the narrow class interests of the anti-soviet forces. That being the case, the ultimate outcome of the civil war in Russia remains doubtful to those who refuse to see the situation as it is. Unprejudiced observers agree that Kolchak, Yudenitch and Denikin are doomed, whatever support they may receive from the allies, because they lack the only support that counts—the support of the Russian people. Intervention was decided upon in the expectation that the Russian people were only waiting for a military force to come to Russia to rally around it in hundreds of thousands. Yet after 15 months of actual military intervention with the strongest allied support the anti-soviet forces were able to organize only a few hundred thousand so-called volunteer troops, whereas the soviet government, blockaded by the outside world and encircled by enemies, created a well organized and disciplined army numbering about 2,000,000.

SIBERIANS AID REDS

For months the outside world was deceived in the belief that the Siberians would stand as one man behind Admiral Kolchak, and now, when the soviet army is driving Kolchak farther into Siberia, the truth is slowly coming to light that his defeat was due to the animosity of the Siberian people. The same thing happened to General Yudenitch. His advance on Petrograd was reasonable only so far as it was expected that the Petrograd population was expected to be looking forward to him as a deliverer and would rally to his support the more enthusiastically the nearer he approached the city. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Petrograd population wholeheartedly supported the soviet forces in defense of the city and, according to reliable information, it was like the famous defense against General Korniloff's attack on Petrograd.

General Denikin's situation is evidently as critical as that of Kolchak and Yudenitch and for the same reason. General Denikin is proclaimed by the world as the deliverer of Russia from Bolshevik tyranny, but his enemies charge that the tyranny he establishes in occupied territory at least equals any ascribed to the Bolsheviks. Under the

pretense of democracy and adherence to the constitution, they say he has nullified all the reforms springing from the revolution. Even vodka as a state monopoly has been revived.

Scandinavians Buy Much of U. S. Exports Trade Reports Show

Washington, Jan. 15.—(I. N. S.)—Export trade figures from the department of commerce today show that the Scandinavian nations of Denmark, Norway and Sweden are better customers of the United States than all the South American nations and China put together. For the first nine months of 1919 imports into Denmark from this country were \$128,923,495; into Norway \$99,327,925; and into Sweden \$108,234,437, making a total of \$336,585,857. The amount of trade with all of South America for the same period was \$226,000,000, and with China \$83,000,000.

Note to Japan on Troop Withdrawal Not Yet Given Out

Washington, Jan. 15.—(I. N. S.)—Secretary of State Lansing today stated that he was not yet ready to make public the note sent to Japan relative to the withdrawal of troops from Siberia. He stated that the note is being received in broken form in Japan and he desired to be certain that it had been entirely received in Japan before being made public here.

REIGN OF TERROR FEARED IN IRELAND

Woman Admirer of Irish People
Distressed by Indications of
Serious Trouble Ahead.

By Edward Price Bell
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1919, by Chicago Daily News Co.)
London, England, Jan. 15.—Mrs. George E. Seavey, traveler, writer and lecturer, has returned from Ireland distressed by what she conceives to be the impending "universal reign of lawlessness" in that country.

"I am a great admirer of the Irish," she said to me. "I admire their wholeheartedness and their intellectual brilliance. I admire the extraordinary beauty of the Irish women and children and the distinguished appearance of the men. But Ireland herself is in a wretched way. A prosperous land of plenty it is all turmoil and disregard of law. Its youths are nurtured in scorn of law. They are on the side of those who raid barracks, murder policemen and defy authority in all its forms."

"These ideas prevail at every seat of responsible instruction—in schools, colleges and universities. On Armistice day, for example, the students of the national university marched with a brass band to

Trinity college to interrupt a gathering of law-abiding citizens who had met to pay silent tribute to those who had died in the war against Germany. So disgraceful was this affair that the newspapers declined to publish the facts. In Cork on Sunday last a procession in honor of the so-called "Manchester Martyrs" was to take place. The authorities forbade it whereupon the youngsters were sent to do what their elders feared to do, namely place wreaths on the monument in the public square and make speeches surrounded by British bayonets. "I found the feeling in Ireland antagonistic to the demobilized soldiers."

Tiger's Opponents In France May Force Him Out of Contest

Paris, Jan. 15.—(I. N. S.)—Premier Clemenceau may withdraw his presidential candidacy as a result of the boom for Paul Deschanel, veteran president of the chamber of deputies, it was learned today. The movement in behalf of M. Deschanel was a bombshell in the ranks of Clemenceau's supporters.

It is believed that, if the "Tiger" sees a prospect of serious opposition he will retire from the race, as his friends say he will not be satisfied unless he is the unanimous choice of the national assembly.

The opposition to the premier is being conducted by an alliance of radical and conservative elements. The former have always been hostile to the premier and the latter are attacking him because of his anti-clerical attitude.

The election will be held at Versailles Saturday.

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36	35
37	38
38	28
39	19
40	31
42	7
44	6
46	4

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