

BROTHERHOOD KEY TO UNLOCK RUSSIAN CRISIS

Russell Says That Marching Thousands of Russia Are Inspired by Love of Humanity and Ideals of Better Things—Time Required to Work Out Problems.

(By Charles Edward Russell.)
(Who has just returned from Russia, where he spent three months as a member of the official American commission.)
There was one thing about that huge demonstration of Sunday, July 1, in Petrograd that was significant and instructive, and we were all mightily glad to have seen it.
It was, in fact, the key to the whole situation. Anybody that got hold of that key would know absolutely whether there was any danger in remaining in the city that day. He would not need to resort to guess work nor listen to the timid souls that see disaster lurking in every shadow.

Half Million Marched.

Also, he would know a great deal more about the Russian people as they really are than he could learn in a thousand years by hanging around the ball room of the Hotel Astoria, circulating in our best society or listening to the reactionary pipe dreams of the gentlemen in evening clothes that want the czar to come back.
Five hundred thousand people marched that day in that parade. Those that ought to know said so—I have no reason to doubt them. I know only that it was a monster demonstration, the largest I have ever seen.

Men, women and children marched together and showed what the real people of Russia really are. They represented about 90 per cent of the population of Petrograd. They were working men and working women and their children.

The women and children wore their simple best. Often they made a stirring and rather handsome picture, with their white dresses and red sashes.

Everything was in perfect order; they marched very well. But that was not what taught us things. We got our instruction from watching their faces and their behavior.

It was perfectly evident to any observation that here were people under an unusual exaltation of feeling, and that the feeling was fine and good.

Sang Songs of Love.

There was nobody in that crowd that I saw that looked sullen, or angry or grumpy, but every face seemed lighted up with a fine enthusiasm. They marched with a springing step as if they were glad to be there. When they sang it made one think of some kind of religious ceremony. The songs had no note of defiance or ill will; they were all songs of brotherhood and love, and sung with extraordinary feeling.

To suppose that these people were about to turn loose the red tides of slaughter or rip things up the back was just idiotic. Anybody with any symptom of the observing faculty could see they were not of that kind. There were detachments in that parade representing every shade of political opinion—except of course the foreign colony that takes tea at 5 o'clock and wishes the Romanoffs were back. Every political party had its marchers in line and these were continually marching past one another, Bolsheviks running across Mensheviks, and Syndicalists of the I. W. W. type running across conservative Trudovics. But there was no clashing among them.

If a parade of Tammany Hallites should bump into parade of Fusionists it is a safe bet there would be a riot call in three minutes. But these men and women and children that we respect to learn from us were quite able to respect one another's opinions and not beat one another's heads in.

Reverence to Heroes

Mars they got up to the Field of memory, all the did reverence to the men that the heroes of the revolution or men buried there. Bolsheviks, Conservatives, Syndicalists or exactly the same, all seemed to feel the presence of those men. Orators of every shade of opinion did tribute to the men and women that fought in the revolution, and from the response it was evident that the revolution touched one profound spring of faith. Men might differ violently as to the next thing to do, but they had only one opinion about what had been done. They were all democrats.
The burial place in the Field of Mars, by the way, is rather a remark-

able sight. In the old days the field was a perfectly level sandy plain, used as the parade and drill ground for the garrison. The dead of the revolution are buried in its center. When I first saw them the graves were marked only with wooden crosses and red banners. Almost overnight, you might say, the place was transformed. The sandy waste became a beautiful garden, set with shrubs and a profusion of flowers. Men and women toiled voluntarily for many days to set the sods in place and plant seed and water the flowers. On this Sunday a spot was set apart for the banners and each detachment as it finished its march laid its banner upon the pile until the accumulation was about eight feet high.

Monument to Revolution.

It is on this spot that the great monument to the revolution, already designed, will be erected.
But—to come back to this matter of the character and behavior of the people—isn't it plain that this little story of demonstration Sunday illustrates the whole situation?

Persons that have no faith in the people and are shocked at the idea of farmers, teamsters and blacksmiths in charge of a government can see nothing but trouble. If such people are to parade of course there will be disorder, and every man with a starched shirt on his back had better run away. If the farmers, teamsters and blacksmiths sit in control of the national council of course there will be nothing but anarchy until the better elements get hold of things and show us what's what, as they were designed by God to do.

Time Is Needed.

So you can see now plainly enough why we have all these widely differing estimates and predictions concerning Russia. They depend upon the faith of the man that makes them. Snobs, of course, can see no prospect but ruin. You take a gentleman that circulates in the exalted atmosphere of Petrograd's best society and makes there his observations of Russian people thru the bottom of a tea glass and you will find in every instance that he is convinced terrible things are at hand. But others will understand that time always is needed for the solution of these problems, but democracy always finds a way.

BRITISH SHY OF FUEL OIL FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The British government is so much concerned over difficulties in obtaining fuel oil for its navy that it has asked its representatives here to take the subject up with the American government, with a view of obtaining assistance in transporting supplies.

The subject will be discussed at a conference here tomorrow between Sir Frederick Black, shipping board, and the navy department officials and American oil producers.
The shortage of ocean tonnage, it is said, has made the situation acute. The American government will be asked to furnish as many tankers as it can to help increase the supply. The shipping board probably will commandeer a number of American tankers for British use.

NEED INCREASE IN SULPHURIC ACID

ST LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Increase in the production of the sulphuric acid two million tons a year was set forth as a necessary war service of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at today's session of the annual convention.

The production of sulphuric acid could be increased, it was pointed out by a greater production of pyrites. Sulphuric acid is a requisite in the manufacture of ammunition and also is an important ingredient in fertilizer.
More than 6,000,000 tons of sulphuric acid were produced in this country last year.

UTAH SUGAR MEN PROMISE CO-OPERATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Utah beet sugar producers, promised the food administration today to exert themselves in an effort to obtain a maximum production of beet sugar next year.
"All differences between sugar refiners and farmers have been forgotten," they telegraphed Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, "and a contract of a profit-sharing basis has been agreed upon."

FRENCH CONTINUE PROBE OF SCANDAL IN HIGH PLACES

PARIS, Oct. 9.—America's contribution to the investigation of the Bolo Pasha case, which is published for the first time today, fills literally half of the attenuated morning papers. Consequently, there is little room for editorial comment.

Senator Charles Humbert, in the Journal referring to cablegrams from New York, points out that the payment of one million francs on January 21, 1916, was simply to enable him to pay back money that he had paid the month before to the Lenoir family for their share in the Journal. It was agreed, the senator said, that the balance of 4,500,000 francs was to be met by installments and it was not until he installed himself called upon to provide money in lump sums that he accepted Bolo's assistance.

It also appears, the senator adds, that Bolo used his contract with him for the purpose of extracting money from Germany, the first payment being on March 13, six weeks after he signed the contract with Senator Humbert.

Leon Daudet, editor of L'Aktion Francaise, continued today to make his deposition before Captain Bouchardon in regard to his allegations against Louis J. Malvy, former minister of the interior. Witnesses were examined in the case of the Bonnet rouge, one of the newspapers supposed to have been connected with the German propaganda. A commission has been sent to England to investigate the operations there of Bolo Pasha.

NEW YORKERS BUYING HUGE BOND BLOCKS

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Another \$10,000,000 Liberty loan subscription early today encouraged the campaign committee here in its efforts to accumulate a total of \$700,000,000 this week. The subscription was made by the Hanover National bank of this city. The Irving National bank also made a subscription of \$5,000,000.

A group of subscriptions that created particular interest, amounting to more than \$200,000, has been received from the troops on Governor's Island, headquarters of the department of the east, the committee announced.

The estimated total at the close of business yesterday was \$250,000,000, more than \$180,000,000, believed the basis of the daily allotment.

REDFIELD GIVES INDORSEMENT TO SMOKE FUND PLAN

Secretary of Commerce Redfield today added his indorsement to Smoke Fund plan for providing tobacco for the boys in the trenches. He said:

"I am sure the American people will be glad to add to the personal comfort of our boys who are fighting their battle.

"It is our fight, you know—the cause of every one of us.

"Let the boys have their smokes and have them generously.

"Let them feel that we are all behind them, and that we think and care for them.

"So shall we add at once to their comfort and their fighting power."

Public men everywhere are supporting the idea of tobacco funds for the soldiers. A big patriotic movement is sweeping the country and we are glad that this paper was among the first to take up this work.

Your part is very simple. You know about our fund. You know that the smallest contribution is not wasted—every penny helps buy tobacco and cigarettes for our boys in France. So send along your money and get your friends to send their money. This great work has just begun and we are out for a record. We want a substantial evidence of the patriotism of our citizens.

The kits that we are sending contain brands that are familiar to the soldiers. Here is a list of them so you can see for yourself what a large amount of comfort 25c will buy.

Here is the 45c worth of tobacco which is sent for your quarter:

• A package of Tuxedo tobacco and four books of cigarette papers.

• Three pouches of Bull Durham tobacco and three books of papers.

• Two packages of Lucky Strike cigarettes, 20 cigarettes in each package.

A return postal card addressed to the contributor on which the soldier will pen his appreciation and gratitude for the gift.

LA FOLLETTE PROBES CALL ON PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The senate committee investigating Senator La Follette's St. Paul speech, conferred today with President Wilson and with Secretary Lansing, gathering material for examining La Follette's statement that Former Secretary Bryan, having knowledge of ammunition cargo on board the Lusitania when she sailed on her last voyage, urged the President to keep Americans off the ship.

MILLER AND U'REN TO SPEAK HERE FOR LIBERTY BONDS

PORTLAND, Oct. 9.—"If you can't go across, come across." This will be the dominating note in the great speaking campaign in the state of Oregon on behalf of liberty bonds which was announced last night by Milton Miller, chairman of the subcommittee on speakers. Forty-one speakers will be used all over the state, all counties but four being covered completely. After the liberty bond campaigners have broken the ice, local speakers may carry the campaign to a successful conclusion, it is declared.

In Jackson and Josephine counties John S. Stevenson, former Portland municipal judge, and W. S. U'Ren will be the speakers on behalf of democracy vs. kaiserism. There will be no solicitation for bond sales at meetings. Following is the schedule arranged by Mr. Miller: Medford, Tuesday, October 16, 7:30; Grants Pass, Monday, October 15, 7:30; Central Point, Tuesday, October 16, 2 p. m.; Gold Hill, Wednesday, October 17, 2 p. m.; Ashland, Wednesday, October 17, 7:30.

W. H. Gore is the Medford chairman in charge of the meeting in Medford and Central Point; J. A. Lundberg in Grants Pass and V. O. N. Smith in Ashland.

SEATTLE STRIKERS HEARD BY MEDIATORS

SEATTLE, Oct. 9.—Representatives of striking Seattle shipyard employes were heard today by the members of the federal labor adjustment board at a conference held by the board members, and representatives of employers and employes in an effort to end the strike for the closed shop of approximately 12,000 yard workers. The representatives of the employers will be heard later during the session.

SOLDIERS LISTEN TO SECRETARY M'ADOO

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 9.—Secretary McAdoo arrived on time at 9 o'clock and was escorted to Camp Lewis, where he addressed the soldiers. The schedule for the day includes a civic parade at 12 o'clock, short address and luncheon at the Commercial club and a public address at 2 o'clock at a theater.

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DODGE—McArthur Bros., Phelan—
"Have used Zerolene exclusively in all our Dodge Brothers cars."
OAKLAND—Oakland Auto Sales Company, Portland—
"Zerolene has proved a satisfactory lubricant in our Oakland cars."

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