ALIE The Gl pg. 7 CN PRESS RUSSIA'S FOE: Printing Plants Nearly All Commandeered for obe (1844-1936); Nov 6, 1917; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Globe and Mail



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BOLSHEVIKS ACTIVE

BOLSHEVIKS ACTIVE (London Times Service to The Globo, Copyright, 1917.) London, Oct. 22.—The Petrograd cor-respondent of The London Times says: The indisputable fact that the Rus-sian press is largely dominated by allen influences has had an import-ant bearing upon the course of the revolution. It is not an exaggeration to say that two-thirds of the news-papers and probably four-fifths of the editors, correspondents and report-ers are of the Jewish race. The ubi-quity of the Jewish race. The ubi-quity of the Jewish race. The ubi-quity of the Jewish journalist in Rus-sia is equalied only by his marvellous adaptability to all circumstances and conditions. He flourished under the old regime in spite of the restrictions it imposed upon him and his kindred. The revolution swept away all bar-riers, and he promptly took the full-est advantage of the charge of lack of patriotism against Jewish journalists. Men sincerely devoted to the inter-sets of their native land are to be found among them, but they, in com-mon with their co-religionists in other walks of life, have found themselves outnumbered and outpaced by the evolutionary Jews, who, it may be added, are frequently outcasts from fewry, to whom the failh of their forefathers had long ceased to be a living reality. Big Output of Pamphlets.

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Big Output of Pamphlets. The revolution entailed an enormous output of propaganda; the Soviet, or committee, printed its decrees and proclamations and published a news-paper in every townlet throughout Russia. Later electioneering led to a further increase in the output of printed matter—an output that con-tinues to grow. For instance, the elections to the Constituent Assembly require no fewer than 500,000,000 voting papers, printed in different colors, and as many envelopes to sat-isfy the needs of a universal, equal, direct and secret ballot taken among 100,000,000 electors, mostly illiterate. In Petrograd and other large cities every available printing press has long ago been commandeered for the revo-tionary cause. People have to make their own visiting cards with the aid of a rubber stamp. Revolutionary sheets sprang up like mushrooms. The non-Socialist newspaper printing offices and their available reserves of paper were simply "annexed." Some were lucky enough to come to terms with Socialist editors of a less exact-ing character who "protected" them in return for publication.

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In return for publication. Get German Money. Non-Socialist papers depended, of course, upon their circulation and their advortisements. The Socialist orkans had no advertisements and a fictitious circulation, being largely in the nature of party propaganda paid for out of sums appropriated from the treasury or--in the case of Bolshevik organs-obtained from German sources. Leading organs of public oplnion were mulcied of most of their paper and were allowed to keep bare-ly sufficient to cover circulation with-out advertisements. Nor was this the only penalty on so-called freedom. The committees ev-erywhere controlled distribution and transport in such a manner that revo-ple, while the non-Socialist, and os-pecially the independent, newspapers arrived late or not at all. A charac-teristic instance may be cited. The train conveying the Minister of War to the front was found to be surrep-titiously loaded with copies to defy their officers and to fraternize with the emery. When this subtriuge was detected and the nature of the goods disclosed the troops to defy their officers and to fraternize with the soviet. The Minister could do nothing. Allen Press Injures Nation.

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Alica Press Injures Nation. Naturally public opinion is neither reflected nor informed by a press that receives treatment of the kind de-scribed above and is dominated by alien influences. It is a source of weakness to the country, an element of further disintegration, rather than —as it should be—a source of strength and reform. In these circumstances sound per-spective becomes impossible. Russia is viewed through a morbid spectrum. The interests of the country—and of the revolution—have suffored in con-sequence. Worse still for Russia's al-lies, the news services from that country are all centred in Petrograd and are not always derived from in-dependent sources. We thus gain our knowledge of current events in Rus-sia through a highly artificial medi-um. To make matters more hopeless,

the revolutionary censorship is ap-plied with a partiality that might be enviced by the worst exponents of the old regime. Messages from outspoken journalists are suppressed in toto, al-tered to suit the revolutionary book or "accidentally" delayed. Corre-spondence by mail has become almost impossible owing to delays of another kind.