

Social-Democracy Strips Itself Naked

Heine "Protects" the Overpowered Socialist Workers.

HINK (Harrister): On January 8 the strike broke out in the dock workers of Kiel. On the social democratic leaders entered the strike, committed the social democratic party to the strike, and their leaders entered the strike committee solely for the purpose of protecting the interests of the workers, and in the interests of national defense.

(Vorwärts, Dec. 12, evening edition.)

Kaiser Socialist Scheidemann as Witness.

Out of Their Own Mouths . . .

EBERT, social-democratic president of Germany, last December brought suit for libel against the press and individuals of the monarchist persuasion who had accused him of "treason" during the war.

The documents introduced and the testimony given at the trial have just reached us and they constitute the most damning indictment of the social-democracy ever compiled. We publish here a selection of a series of articles composed largely of this matter—most of it taken from the social-democrat press of Germany which published it to show that during the war the German socialists of the Second International could not be monarchists and capitalists in support of the Kaiser, the imperialist war, and crushing the strikes and the revolution that followed the war out of their own mouths . . .

SCHIEDMANN: I did not hear Wallra's speech, but there is much contained in it which I could give my attention. The strike broke out without our knowing anything about it, and deputations were sent to ask us to participate. We declined to do this and sent the delegates away. But when our own followers begged us to join the strike committee, we did so with the expressed intention—betrayed by a secret-putting an end to the strike as speedily as possible by means of negotiations with the government.

There was a strong feeling against us in the functionaries' meeting, as saboteurs of the movement.

The workers wanted to stop the electric supply as reply to Kessel's command.

demands themselves as such, for these were good men in themselves, but we could not agree to the use of the strike as a weapon of extortion.

(Vorwärts, Dec. 12, evening edition.)

Against the Arrest.

LAUSBERG (Harrister): For an amnesty a particularly critical point.

Scheidemann: The case was precisely the same as today, when our party rejects the amnesty demands made on such a large scale by the Communists.

(Berlin Rote Fahne, Dec. 12.)

Their King's Evidence.

R. LAUSBERG (Harrister): Did you not consult with Prince Max of Baden on Sept. 23, 1918?

Scheidemann: Prince Max of Baden declared to Ebert and me that he would not undertake the government, unless the social democrats participated. The tenor of his speech was that we had held strictly to the line of defense of native country, and that we must hold to national defense.

Noske as Witness.

that these radical tendencies were defeated. The now fugitive Brandler, late government director in Saxony, and the radical deputy Fleckner in Chemnitz at that time, and endeavor to organize the strike. I succeeded in first postponing the start of the strike which knew that the Berlin strike would break down mean while. The radicals reproached me with our dragging the matter out, and thus breaking up the strike.

(Vorwärts, Dec. 13.)

Arrest of Rosa Luxemburg.

WITNESS GENERAL VRIESBERG: I should like to emphasize the following:

One day an agent of the social-democratic party came to us and requested the arrest of Rosa Luxemburg or of another woman.

I was the more astonished that it was precisely Mr. Ebert who then attacked us severely in the Reichstag, and spoke of the case with the introductory words: "Another word on the military treaty."

(Vorwärts, Dec. 15.)

Upon this Rosa Luxemburg, general of the artillery, former minister of war was heard.

Chairman: The defense asserts that from 1916 onwards the German S. D. party deliberately thwarted the movement of national defense.

Witness: I cannot say anything about that, as the party leaders did not take any part in their meetings. But there were difficulties even.

On one occasion, when a metal workers' meeting was about to be held, we were applied to by an agent of the social-democratic party, who asked us to forbid the meeting, as their right socialist wing was going to be driven to the wall by the radicals.

I prohibited the meeting, and was subsequently severely criticized by Scheidemann in the Reichstag for doing so. This I did not understand.

(Vorwärts, Dec. 15.)

Groner on Social Democrats.

GRONER (Harrister): I was then heard, and made the following statement:

I am not aware that the social-democrats did any harm to the defense of the country. On the contrary, I have always found Mr. Ebert to possess the fullest understanding for national defense.

Heine (Harrister): Do you know anything about Mr. Ebert's activity for keeping the army together after the breakdown?

Witness: Yes indeed. The present President Ebert did his utmost to carry out the wishes of the military headquarters. At that time Mr. Ebert discussed the situation with us every day. In full agreement, and endeavor to carry out everything which we suggested and recommended.

(Vorwärts, Dec. 15.)

Hindenburg to Ebert.

HINE (Harrister): Are you aware that General Field Marshal Hindenburg was prepared to cooperate with Mr. Ebert?

Witness General Groner: General Field Marshal von Hindenburg was in entire agreement with the social-democrats. He was also agreed with our entering into an alliance with Mr. Ebert at that time. I know of a re-

ter in which Excellency von Hindenburg wrote to Mr. Ebert that he, like Mr. Ebert, himself was a monarchist, and wished to see the welfare of the fatherland, and would do his utmost to bring about peace.

Landesberg (Harrister): Can you confirm the statement that the letter which was written to Hindenburg on Dec. 12, 1918, commenced with the following wording:

Dear Mr. Ebert: That I apply to you in the following lines is explainable by the fact that I have been told that you, as a faithful German, loving your fatherland and every thing else, are prepared to place in the background your personal opinions and wishes, as far as they are obliged to do, in order to serve the fatherland in its need. For this reason I have allied myself with you to save our people from the threatened ruin. I should like to remind you of your appeal of Nov. 9, in which you say:

"The new government of the Reich cannot fulfill its task—unless the whole of the subjects in town and country lend a helping hand. I know that many will find it difficult to work with the new men who have undertaken to rule the Reich, but I appeal to their love for our people. If our organs fail us, let us at this difficult hour, Germany will be plunged into anarchy and the profound misery which will be fearless and persevering work everyone remaining at his post, until the hour of release arrives."

This is followed by several points dealing with discipline in the army, and with the necessity of the speedy conclusion of the national assembly. The letter then goes on:

"The fate of the German people has been placed in your hands. It depends on your decision whether the German Reich will revive. I am ready with my whole army, to help you without reservation for this aim. We all know that after the conclusion for public order, the reconstruction of the Reich is only possible on a new basis and in new forms. But what we want is the restoration of the Reich in its not postponed for generations by a foolish and unwise policy. Let us not be destroying every pillar of our social and economic life."

Signed: Hindenburg.

Witness: I can fully confirm the authenticity of this letter.

(Vorwärts, Dec. 15.)

(A. B. Continued.)

if we had not entered the strike committee at that time, this court would not be sitting before us as we prevented Russian conditions in 1918. And no newspaper would have been able to abuse us.

What we did was done for love of our fatherland.

(Vorwärts, Dec. 12, evening edition.)

SCHIEDMANN: I hear of this leaflet for the first time. When we entered the strike committee, we did this mainly because of the danger that unknown wiretappers would attempt to seize the movement. It is after nonsense to say that we favored the strike internally.

We should have been free for the tactical system had we done this after pursuing for four years the straight line of defense of native country.

Heine (Harrister): Did not the greater importance accruing to the strike thru the participation of the social democratic party have the effect of extending the movement?

Scheidemann: By our participation in the strike the workers were united, and thus the movement could be much more quickly settled than would otherwise have been possible. If an ominous wiretapper had got the matter into their hands, there is simply no saying what might have happened.

(Vorwärts, Dec. 12, evening edition.)

CHAIRMAN: Could you issue the slogan for the breaking off of the strike?

Scheidemann: That was entirely impossible. All we could do was to take part, in order to bring the affairs to a favorable end.

(Vorwärts, Dec. 12, evening edition.)

Scheidemann: . . . We exerted every endeavor to induce the general committee of the trade unions to take part. This was according to the intentions of the govern ment.

(Vorwärts, Dec. 12, evening edition.)

Ebert Ready to Cry—For the Fatherland!

HINE (Harrister): Do you remember that Ebert declared that the Philistine view of peace at any price did not come in question for the social democratic party?

Scheidemann: Yes indeed; he declared that national defense was unconditionally imperative. In this session Ebert was called away to receive important military information from Major v. Buschke. This information was so affecting that Ebert almost wept when repeating this to the party conference. He said: "Now it is more than ever our duty not to fall at this moment."

It was not that we rejected the

social-democratic party came to us and requested the arrest of Rosa Luxemburg or of another woman.

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(Vorwärts, Dec. 15.)

(A. B. Continued.)

Madison Pharmacy
INC.
BETTER DRUGS
Light Lunches Served
1154 Madison Street,
Corner Ann
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Four Phones Chicago

Furnishings
LADIES' MEN'S INFANTS'
Trade Where Your Money Gets the Most

Martin's
651 West North Avenue
East of Halsted St.

Dr. A. Moskalk
DENTIST
S. W. Corner 7th and Mifflin Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Herald of Revolution

By M. D. Litman

Nothing officially can be noted, business benefits and points horseplay among American "Habits" in the order of the day. The exact nature of the movement in the smaller communities where the Habits make it their business to know the affairs of the world. The exact nature of the movement in the smaller communities where the Habits make it their business to know the affairs of the world. The exact nature of the movement in the smaller communities where the Habits make it their business to know the affairs of the world.

The French revolution—the very expression of Industrial capitalism's intolerance of age—cold-stared the witness of medieval religious and racial prejudice temporarily. The capitalist state became the conciliator between the huddling businessmen who needed stability and the church which was becoming too clumsy to minister the new state which was sweeping the country prior to 1514. With the coming of the great carnage and with "plenty of jobs" for the slaves and profits for the masters and with a war on hand which gave them a better substitute than internal intolerance; mainly, "death to the Hun" and "patriotism," we experienced a bull.

Post War Methods.

The war has been fought, workers have returned to jobs which means and capitalist efficiency have replaced. The world market is ruined and an age of specialization, which has never been heard of before, is confronting the American worker today. The American land aquifer has long ago lost title to his land, and has been reduced to tenantry. Such a condition presents a most fertile soil for

in the manufacturing centers, advertisements calling for "Christian help" are not common. Evidently Christians make good slaves. The masters are seeking the most efficient willing slaves first and they choose their workers according to the particular brand of religious opinion they desire. An artificial line of gentle, catholic and low is tightly being drawn and the workers who have undertaken to rule the Reich, but I appeal to their love for our people. If our organs fail us, let us at this difficult hour, Germany will be plunged into anarchy and the profound misery which will be fearless and persevering work everyone remaining at his post, until the hour of release arrives."

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the capitalist apologists. They come before the people and tell them that "forever," "catholicism" and "Jews" are depriving them from their profits and from their jobs.

Up to 1914 the United States industrial development was so intense and rapid that the various phases of intolerance that were rampant in Europe could not develop here. The Negroes suffered the most up to that time and if there had been no Negroes to root it can be supposed they would have roasted foreign-born workers or the next minority that "threw" pick on.

Religious intolerance began to be felt in America during the few hard years prior to the world war, when it was necessary to give the workers a dose of prejudice in order to stem the tide of industrial unrest that was sweeping the country prior to 1914. With the coming of the great carnage and with "plenty of jobs" for the slaves and profits for the masters and with a war on hand which gave them a better substitute than internal intolerance; mainly, "death to the Hun" and "patriotism," we experienced a bull.

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Religious Opiate for the Children

CAPITALISM, with its powerful weapon, the school, is burying its poison fangs still deeper into the hearts of the children by at last establishing in New York City, religious instruction for public school pupils. At a meeting a few days ago of Roman catholic priests, Jewish rabbis, and other ministers, it was decided that such opiates must be administered as often as possible to all school children as well as the attempt will be made to inculcate the 12,000 New York public school children with this doctrine.

Catholics At a Long Time

It has also developed that the Catholics always working zealously, have been for the last two years giving religious opiates to children every school hours. This was announced by a school official in Mr. William J. Ryan, superintendent of schools, who made an explanation of how they do it and whose children they are teaching.

Cardinal Hayes, chief of the opinion staff of the catholic branch of worship has given his "sacred" sanction to this movement and his March 16th, Dr. Lavigne is the active force carrying out the carrying out of this movement. It was declared with pride that the public school officials are in favor of this religious instruction for the children of the whole city.

These medicine men have now arranged for one day a week of religious instruction in one school, P. S. 16, at St. Nicholas avenue and 156th street. They are why in announcing that instruction will not be given in the school building, but in places apart.

The Jews, protestants and catholics will be social classes. It is also intended not to disturb classes early to receive this instruction, but it will be given in school hours. They will catch first, it is said, the part-time children who are deprived by the non-catholics of the capitalist police

agents of full-time lessons, will be punished upon by the school officers and given as frequent doses as possible, of this venomous narcotic, so that they may be "good" meaning the double workers for capitalism.

Superintendent O'Shea, to calm the people who might be disturbed by this new plan to take possession of their children's minds, says that it is not intended to create religious fanaticism, but that it is purely voluntary. But they will work on children they did not attending in a similar fashion to the catholic which



factory workers who dunge a devil before the eyes of a terrified child and its mother.

The Mephistophelian horror enters the crucial epoch and they are disturbed in spirit by the poisonous fad. The parent rebels, the child is starved by fear and successive doses of the opiate render it immobile and thoughtless. Thus the public school will continue its efforts to create in children the whole city of New York with 7,000,000 people only the Workers' Communist Party combats this movement as an organized manner.

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VANZETTI AND JUDGE THAYER

Victims of the Textile Barons in New England

"The Story of a Proletarian Life"
Barloomeo Vanzetti describes the manner in which Judge Webster Thayer sentenced him to fifteen years in prison on the charge of attempted highway robbery. "There was not a vibration of sympathy in his face as he did me," writes Vanzetti. "I wondered as I listened to him, why he hated me so. It is not a judge supposed to be impartial! But now I think I know—I must have looked to him like a strange animal, being a plain worker, an alien and a radical to boot."

The modesty which is part of the makeup of Vanzetti never told him that the reason Judge Webster Thayer hated him was that in addition to being "a plain worker, an alien and a radical to boot" he was a man of fine intelligence deeming that intelligence to be a challenge to the system of which Thayer is part.

ONE did not need to sit along in the court room of Superior Court Judge Webster Thayer in Dedham while Barloomeo Vanzetti was there to realize that the two strongest personalities in that court room were Thayer and Vanzetti. The case in which Vanzetti met the bench on which Thayer sat, Vanzetti never took his eyes from Thayer and Thayer never took his eyes from Vanzetti.

Thayer is a good lawyer in the sense that he knows the law. He has a fine brain which he has concentrated on legal problems. Vanzetti has a fine brain which he has concentrated on those of brotherhood and universality in the society and the bettering of it. Thayer has a system of society. Vanzetti has a system of society. Thayer has an education gotten in the best schools and universities in the country. Vanzetti educated himself in the time he spent after earning a living for himself.

THAYER knows Blackstone, the decisions of the supreme court and the statutes of Massachusetts. Vanzetti knows Marx, Dante, Mazzini, Hugo, Zola, and strangely even the Bible. Darwin's theory of evolution and the sciences are more than names to Vanzetti. He has studied them and said "my book was not made for such boys; nevertheless, I believed to know them desperately, and I proved not unwisely."

Vanzetti's understanding of English is far from perfect. Thayer can make the language of Milton and Shakespeare do tricks for him that it was never intended to do. The legal implications of his slightest remark always seem to be limitless.

WITH all the advantages on the Sacco side of Thayer one would assume he would be a good opponent or even of a gentleman, to refrain from taking unfair advantage of Vanzetti. But Thayer is neither gentleman nor a good sport.

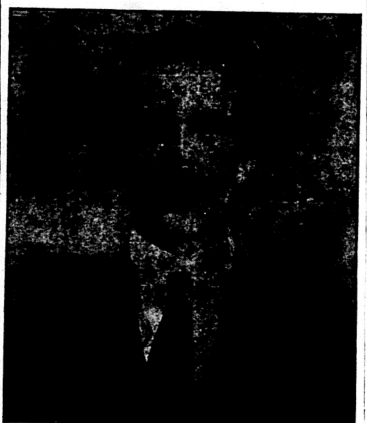
Thayer knows and knows well that he is trying Sacco and Vanzetti. On the slightest provocation he will deliver a lecture from the bench on the dignity of the law and the importance of upholding it. Those arguments in defense of capitalism Vanzetti can answer nothing. But his steady gaze fixed on Thayer is a challenge. It is the challenge of which Thayer is conscious and he always seems to be addressing his remarks directly to Vanzetti.

ON one occasion Vanzetti did not stand pictures of the frame-up relative to the trial. Vanzetti himself in the case in the court room as prisoners and he snapped in a loud, clear, challenging voice, "We are at that time now."

Dallies buried about the court room following, "Silence in the court." The clerk rapped his desk and a guard rushed to the edge of the cage where Vanzetti sat. The judge continued droning out his remarks. BUT Vanzetti had at last challenged the bank of the judge to whom his case was committed to listen. That little scene which was over in a moment symbolized vividly the challenge which the working class brings to the face of existing society. It might well have been a part taken from a



Nicola Sacco, His Wife and Son.



Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

ten minutes when Thayer reached this point in his argument. Vanzetti today Vanzetti lies in the Bridge water state hospital for the criminal insane legally a crazy man but in reality suffering from the effects of his years of prison life locked away from the free air he loved. Thayer has rendered his final decision in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti by pushing the back and refusing their demand for a new trial saying the supreme court would reverse him if it wished.

VANZETTI'S future seems to hold two possibilities, life in an insane asylum or death in the electric chair. Thayer's future seems secure. For his part in the now world famous case "The People of the State of Massachusetts vs. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti" he will probably be

given a judgeship in the supreme court of Massachusetts. There his life long ambition will be realized as he can continue to play a part in what has been called "the immortal adventures of the law in Massachusetts."

Lines to the Unorganized Unemployed.

Too many boots, and your feet are unshod.
Too many suits, and you shiver with cold.
Too many houses, you bed on the sod.
Too many meals, so your rations are staid.

Over-production the warehouse is full.
Over-production you starve on the street.
Over-production a nice little bill With plenty stored up, but nothing to eat.

Think of the boss that you love feeding fat.
While you tighten your belt and go begging a meal.
Think of the boss that his family it is that as you prowls by the shops and are tempted to steal.

Over-production you speeded like a fly.
Over-production you did your work well.
Over-production—of Bosses today!

Henry Goo Welles.

GO TO YOUR CLASS MOVIES

"The Beauty and the Bolshevik" will be shown in the following cities, together with its companion piece, "Russia in Overalls":
East Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 25.
Gary, Ind., Eagle Theater, March 3, soon to midnight.
Milwaukee, Wis., Palast Theater, March 7, one matinee, one evening show.

Notts, Ohio, March 20.
Los Angeles, Cal., March 21.
Tacoma, Wash., April 15.
"Polikushka" and its companion comedy and news reel will be shown:
Bentleyville, Pa., May 1.
"Russia and Germany" is being shown in the Minors' Union Theater, Gateway, W. Va., Feb. 27.

Letters From Soviet Russia

The Village of Chasovnia, Okhtomsk District, Moscow Uprzd, Moscow Gubernia.

DEAR COMRADES:
Our Soviet village has in many ways outstripped the former backward and czarist village.

I WANT to tell you about our life and want to tell you about our life and doings. Most of all let me tell you that our village is now under the administration of the village Soviet which is elected by the peasants themselves. It has happened that "kulaks," wealthy peasants, traders, etc., managed to get into the Soviet. But last autumn we decided to elect to the Soviet only poor peasants, in order that it should work for our interests.

THE last Soviet was weak, and we have made up our minds that those who have four cows and three horses must not be admitted to the Soviet. One of these people wanted very much to get in. He was very persuasive and almost succeeded in befouling the voting. But thanks to the young communist League, which exposed his machinations, he was not admitted to power. The Soviet was elected. It is a good businesslike and diligent Soviet. It is only a fortnight since the election, and already the village Soviet is showing what it can do. It proposes to introduce electricity into the village.

THE "Okhtomsk" (Ukhtom Court) company has been formed in the village. The members of our village Soviet have got into touch with this company. They found out what is required and set to work. They collected money among the peasants and have already begun to erect the necessary power. Towards the spring we hope to have in our village "Ivitch's little lamp"—electricity.

THE kulaks and traders were cheating the villagers right and left, and made their lives a misery. At least the peasants could not stand it any longer. They called a meeting and discussed the ways and means for getting rid of these kulak elements. Finally they made the following declaration: "We must establish a cooperative. We must organize our own shareholders' cooperative. No sooner said than done. They began to organize. It was almost at first, there were very few members, but the state of affairs soon improved. The peasants began to pay more attention to their child, and they also managed to obtain credit from M. S. P. O. (Moscow Soviet of Consumers' Societies) and from the Moscow and District Credit Union.

THE business was extended, and now this cooperative has a clear profit of 1,000 rubles, and has opened two branches in the villages of Gukovo and Zhilino, as well as a bakery here in Chasovnia. As the profits are considerable, the society has been able to establish a mutual aid fund for members, etc. In addition to the mutual aid fund, the society assists on the initiative of the village Soviet on the cultural center of the village. The village reading room is an ordinary peasant but, fairly spacious and decorated with posters and portraits of our leaders. It has a little library of agricultural political works.

THE village reading room boasts all so of an information bureau. The peasants can get satisfactory answers to all questions of interest to them. There are two study-classes: an agricultural and political circle. Short though it is, the village reading room will be formed. The village reading room is its own wall newspaper, which reflects the life of the village. This newspaper expresses especially the younger peasants who are eager to contribute to it.

SEVERAL work women in our village have taken on a sewing school. It has been opened for them. While the girls and women are in an order and order some one talks to them on political subjects

of reads the newspapers. The work of the village reading room is in charge of the Young Communist League, which is assisted by the schoolmaster and the agronomist.

THIS is how we live and how most of the village of the Soviet Union are living. — Won't you tell us about your own life?

J. METLING, Village Correspondent. (Correspondent of the newspaper "New Village" and of the periodical "Town and Village")

Yalta, Dec. 28, 1924.
DEAR COMRADES: Recently a closer connection has been established between Russian and foreign comrades. It would like to tell you how we lived before and how we are living and struggling in our Soviet country.

On the other hand, we would like to get better acquainted with you and to know all your joys and troubles for a little far away you are our brothers whom we remembered through our long separations.

To be united one must know each other, one could not do better than correspond with one another. Our desire to do so is very great and I am sure that you will agree. Not only the workers of big factories who are the most conscious people among us, but even the peasantry and the rank and file workers of the Soviet Union are anxious to keep in touch with the workers of various countries and to share their thoughts, hopes and desires.

COMRADES, if you consult the map you will find among the vast territories of our republic right in the south in the middle of the Black Sea a little peninsula called the Crimean Soviet Republic. In its most southern part there is our famous port—Sevastopol, and not far from it the health resort Yalta famed for its beauty.

Our club is in one of the streets of Yalta, which you would probably not be able to discover with the help of a manning file.

The Crimea deserves its appellation—the heart of Eastern Soviet Socialist Republics. All the year round it is flooded with bright sun and washed by the gentle waves of the sea. All the year round it enchants people with the beauty and magnificence of its mountains, its panorama and its luxuriant vegetation. It is the best place imaginable for rest for recuperating one's tired organism.

OUR cars and capitalists know that full well. Significant parks, villas and parks are to be found all along the shores of the Black Sea. They belonged to those who oppressed and sucked the blood of the people from Nicholas the Bloody down to his lackeys, the dukes, earls and capitalists.

The Crimea had a longer and harder fight than other parts of our country for its liberation. The white bands of Denikin and Wrangel, abhorred by Russian and foreign workers alike, made the Crimea a most dangerous and its struggle with Red Moscow, and had in this the support of the British and French fleets.

And it was only after the fierce struggle which lasted three years that our Red army drove these bandits in 1920, drove away Wrangel and handed over the Crimea to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

THE Crimea became at once a proletarian health resort where the workers of the United Soviet Socialist Republics can recover their health after the long years of war and famine and devastation. The palace-villas formerly the pleasure ground of a handful of debauched parasites were converted into a proletarian and rest homes for the workers.

They repaired the electrical power station of the dams and the buildings and increased the number of sanatoria. The health resort is now in full swing.

TENS of thousands of sick workers, men and women from the bench find rest and health here during the season. Here you will find miners from the Donetsk basin, Moscow textile workers and metal workers from the Urals. Over 2,000 persons are sent thru one department alone of the health resort during the spring and summer season. And we have hundreds of beds of the Central Insurance Administration, as well as trade union and factory sanatoria, etc.

This is how we have converted the former czarist and bourgeois Crimea into a proletarian health resort. Our industry here amounts to repairing shops to insure the health of the workers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. And from here they go to take part with renewed strength in the building of the edifice for the creation of which every one of us is working—the edifice of a World Workers' Commune.

THE workers who belong to the former "International Club" are principally workers employed in the sanatoria and vineyards, and also members of the Medical and Sanitary Workers' Union and of the Land and Forest Workers' Union. Comrades, we would like to correspond with you regularly. We will ask you to tell us how you live and work, and we for our part will endeavor to tell you about what can be of interest to you concerning our life and work. We will tell you how we learn to live and work in our country according to new methods, getting rid of all the relics of the old social order.

We will exhibit your letter to our club and we will send you all the answer to these letters. In the dark days of bourgeois oppression, we let the knowledge that the workers of the Soviet Republics are always with you and that true to the traditions of Lenin they are holding high the banner of the first workers' and peasants' republics, put courage into your hearts.

Awaiting your reply, With fraternal greetings on behalf of 1,000 members of the "Third International Club,"

Alaba Gerdina, secretary of the management board.

Are Sacco and Vanzetti to Die? WORKERS! ANSWER NO!

PROTEST MASS MEETING

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1925, 2:30 P. M.

EMMET MEMORIAL HALL, Ogden and Taylor Aves., South

SPEAKERS: JACK W. JOHNSTONE, Secretary Trade Union Educational League, RALPH CHAPLIN, and an Italian speaker. AUSTRIAN: Workers' Communist Party, Local Chicago. ADMISSION FREE.

BROTHER!

(Answer to a letter, a poem—or is it my heart? I do not know.)

By JOHN LASSIN. (Translated by Simon Felahin)

Brother! The mountains gleam. Fragarant are the trees. You came, to call me, and I am going.

Brother! Our hearts are one. Our lungs are one. And the blood too is one.

Brother! The hot, the rebellious—our blood.

Brother! You save me your hand. And I feel the contact. How the veins throb. How soft and smooth it is. And clings to mine.

Brother! For the hand is not a single hand. It is the hand of all humanity. A voice that calls. A word that rings. A hand that leads. I am going. . . . I am going.

Brother! I have no more body. I am only a word light as a flame. It soars, sears into the far infinity.

Brother! In man's hearts there soars. In slavers' hearts there trembles. A blue setting sun. The chilling hearts.

Brother! My brother in the fight. In pain. In rebellion. In struggle. You stretched out your hand to me.

Brother! We stride forward on stony paths. At the head of daring rebel armies. You, I, we, the slaves. Into infinity. We slaves march.

Brother! We conquer in the fight. In fever, out of black slavery. Into the land of eternal light.