IN THIS ISSUE

By H. D. WENDELL.

BY M. H. ROGERS.

By GEO. N. FALCONER.

MOSCOW SAYS REVOLT COLLAPSED.

End of Fabricated Uprising Near.


By The Federation Press.

New York (C. Y. Bureau).—An abundance of material and palpable corruption is being exposed by the anti-Soviet press, which is seeking for an explanation of the failure of the Russian government. It is in fact, the failure of foreign propaganda, plus an unscrupulous attempt to secure entrance into the United States through the White Guard. 

Petrograd Following an equalization of the foreign trade, which is now only 16 per cent. of the government printing factory. 

The propaganda is now almost in its last stage. The Kremlin, as usual, has declared that there is no revolution, and that recent disturbances are the result of an attempt to overthrow the government. 


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In a last long-drawn-out attempt to discredit the Russian Soviets and the Comintern, the opposition press has stirred up a new wave of lies, extraneous and self-contradictory. Day after day the most vituperative attack of the enemys to the spheres of the power and to the political activities of the people have been put forward.

The workers will not be brought together by the slightest threats, easily broken by any attack at all connected with the Russian revolution and the people's world. The workers, who are the mainstay of the power, have already been called to all parts of the world. 

From the White Guard's station at Komsomol, Petrograd, and forts, all attempts to create anti-communist propaganda have failed. The workers are fighting with all their might to keep their country free and to win the victory of the Socialist Revolution.

All these attempts of the press to spread falsehoods have been put forward.

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2nd CONGRESS OF THE 3rd COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL: MOSCOW 1920

FROM THE "SECOND CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL," PUBLISHED BY THE RUSSIAN DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The proceedings of the 2nd Congress of the 3rd Communist International, held in Moscow in 1920, discuss various aspects of the international Communist movement and the role of the communist parties in different countries. The document highlights the debates and resolutions from the congress, providing insights into the early stages of the Cold War and the development of international communism. The text is a valuable resource for understanding the ideological and political landscape of the period.

DEPRESSION OF Money

"Money has depreciated everywhere, as a result of the enormous issue of paper money..." This section from the congress proceedings describes how the use of paper money, particularly during wartime, led to a significant depreciation of money. The text discusses the implications of this depreciation for international trade and the stability of economies.

WAGES AND PRICES

"Wages and Prices..." This section delves into the relationship between wages and prices, emphasizing the importance of stable economic conditions for the well-being of workers. It argues that workers' rights to a fair wage and the maintenance of stable prices are essential for a just society.

THE SEVENTH COMMEMORATION OF THE WORKERS' REVOLUTION

"The Tenth of November..." This section commemorates the 7th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, highlighting its impact on the development of communism and the role of the working class in political and social change.

DEVELOPMENT OF COLONIES

"The policy of developing colonies..." This section discusses the capitalist policy of developing colonies, which was seen as a means of exploiting raw materials and labor. The text criticizes this policy and calls for a more equitable approach to colonial development.

EMERGENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES

"The development of the Communist parties..." This section examines the emergence of communist parties in various countries, discussing their strategies and objectives. It highlights the role of these parties in the broader struggle for social and political reform.

LABOR AND THE GOVERNMENT

"The growing influence of labor..." This section addresses the growing influence of labor organizations and their role in shaping government policies. It discusses the need for a closer relationship between labor and the state to ensure workers' rights and social justice.

From these sections, it is evident that the 2nd Congress of the 3rd Communist International was a significant event in the development of international communism. The text provides a comprehensive overview of the issues and debates of the time, offering insights into the challenges facing the communist movement and the strategies it employed to address these challenges.
THE UNEMPLOYED.

The situation of the unemployed has taken a distinct turn for the better in the last few weeks. The great unemployment that is beginning to assert itself. Two plans of considerable importance have been introduced in the first place to help the economic status of the unemployed who have been greatly affected by the world economic depression.

The second is that the unemployed are beginning to form themselves into unions in order to obtain better working conditions and higher wages. These unions are gaining strength and are expected to do well in the future.


A SKETCH OF COMMUNISM FROM UTOPIAN TO SCIENTIFIC

By M. H. ROGERS.

The German Communist party is the nucleus of a socialist movement which seeks to replace the capitalist system with a communist one. The party was founded in 1918 and has grown steadily in strength since then. It is now one of the largest and most powerful political parties in Europe.

The party's goal is the establishment of a classless society in which the means of production are publicly owned and controlled. It believes in the abolition of private property and the suppression of the state.

The party is characterized by its radicalism and its willingness to resort to violence in its struggle for power. Its leaders are often imprisoned or exiled, and its members are frequently subjected to harassment and persecution.

The party has made significant inroads in several countries, particularly in those where the working class is well organized and politically active. In Eastern Europe, for example, the Communist party has gained control of most of the government and is in charge of a large portion of the economy.

The party's success is due in part to its ability to appeal to the masses. It offers a simple and straightforward explanation of the world's problems, and it promises to solve them through the revolutionary overthrow of the现存 system. Its message is one of hope and change, and it is a powerful force in the world today.
THE PARIS COMMUNE

By JACOBIN

The first of May is a rather important day for workers, especially for higher wages or shorter hours, and it is well to remember that the worker should take advantage of this day to make his demands heard. It is a good day to show the workers that they are not alone in their struggles, and that they are working towards a common goal. The Paris Commune was a great achievement for the workers, and it is important to remember that it was not just a local event, but a part of a larger movement. The Paris Commune demonstrated that workers can band together to fight for their rights and to make their voices heard. It was a testament to the power of unity and solidarity, and it inspired other workers around the world to continue the struggle for a better future. Today, we can look to the Paris Commune as an example of what is possible when workers come together and stand up for their rights. Let us remember the lessons of the Paris Commune and continue to fight for a world where workers are treated with the respect and dignity they deserve.