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SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

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A GRAPHIC MONTHLY
REVIEW OF
RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

20¢



THE BOLSHEVIK

From a painting shown recently at the
Moscow Red Army Exhibition.

Russia—Too busy to fight • *How the Russian Trade Unions Work*
On Moscow Streets • *Mrs. Lenin on Russian Education* • *Women in Russia*

Russia—Too Busy to Fight

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

"PAY the bandit what he asks, so that we can go on planting bread"—this was the Russian attitude towards Lord Curzon's ultimatum. It was the attitude of peasants, of workers, of officials, and of the highest central committee that authorized instructions to Krassin—instructions in which Russia showed a disregard of national "honor" and "rights" unparalleled in history.

It is an entirely new attitude among rulers of nations, though it is well known among workers and peasants for a thousand years. That Russia should take it shows how close the government of Russia really is to the workers and peasants, and how far from the middle-class idealism of either kind—either of patriotism or of pacifism.

For it was no idealist pacifism which prompted Russia's attitude. There was no "turning the other cheek," in the belief that by being good to Curzon they could convert him from the error of his ways! Curzon is felt as an enemy; he will always be an enemy. That being the situation, there remains the practical problem how to minimize the harm he can inflict.

The tribesmen and peasants on the steppes and river-lands of Asia knew this attitude for ages. Always they have paid tribute for the right to till the soil and eat. The workingman who strikes in the most up-to-date factory in America also knows it—he accepts a settlement which he regards as unjust, lest a worse thing befall him. There is no sentiment about it, there is the desire to live and construct, and the knowledge that it is still necessary to pay a price to the robbers of earth for permission.

It has been a great experience to be in Moscow during the past month, and see how the Russian people took the situation. And how the Russian authorities restrained themselves. And how the Russian newspapers, when word came that four armed British vessels had stood in one mile from shore off the northern coast of Russia, and that floating mines in the bay were thought to have been laid by one of the British vessels—the Russian newspapers printed this news, not at the top of the columns in headlines, but at the bottom of the second column of the second page, after two columns of well-chosen quotations from British newspapers indicating desire for trade and peace. Have the newspapers in any other land ever restrained themselves like that?

Such was the will to peace. And news filtered down from the north of the way

the British gunboats were behaving and the way the Russians took the situation—a way that the patriots of the world have always called cowardice, but that the workers of the world have usually considered common sense.

"That first gunboat sailed along just at the three mile line, continuously, dragging a bait of trawlers, just fishing for trouble. 'Asserting their rights' no doubt the British called it. The local population was pretty hot. They consider those waters their own."

"Must have been hard to restrain themselves," I ventured.

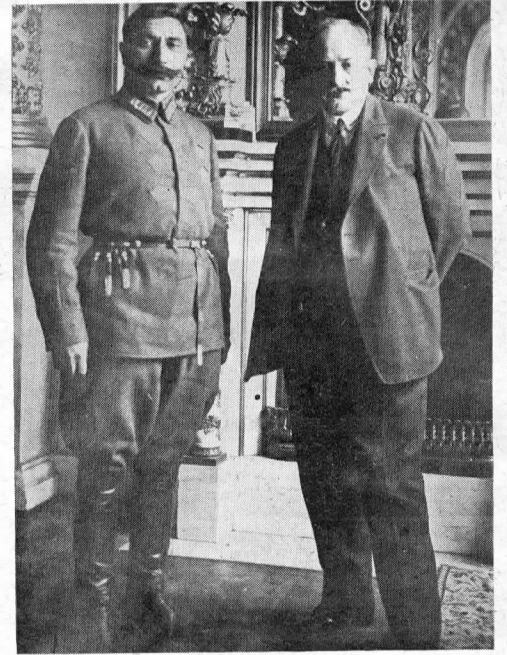
"They didn't restrain themselves," laughed my informant. "We restrained them. We sat on the lid. Trawlers were just their natural morning catch, just cleaning the fishing grounds before fishing. They wanted to annex the gunboat, too, and could no doubt have done it. What is one gunboat? But we asked them if they wanted a fleet of gunboats bombarding their villages."

"Dangerous situation," I said. "An exchange of shots between a Russian and British gunboat might have started war."

"That's why we took good care to send our gunboats somewhere else," said my informant. "We weren't looking for trouble; we were keeping the peace."

Would an official of any other nation make a cheerfully cynical avowal of running away from a challenge? But the Russians feel no shame in it; they know what they want and they choose it. If they can gain a breathing space and develop their own resources; if they can even pay blackmail but buy independence and a chance to grow, in the end it will be they who win. At least, they know, they are not as badly off as India or China. They might have been a colony of England or a sphere of influence. At any rate, they have escaped that. And they know the path they must take and the price they must pay, to go on to further power and independence. It is the path of peaceful reconstruction; and they are willing to pay in cash for the chance.

I myself felt bitter when I knew the terms of the second Russian note to Krassin, the note which agreed to pay compensation for Davidson and Mrs. Harding and the trawlers, and allow the British to fish up to the three mile limit. All Russia felt that these things were unjust. They knew that England herself maintained a twenty-five mile limit to protect the pearl fisheries of Ceylon, and that the Russian twelve mile law dated from the days of the Tsar. They knew that Davidson and Harding had been tried as spies on good evidence, during a



BUDENNY AND CHICHERIN

"Rough Rider" and Diplomat of Soviet Russia

time when Britain was invading their country and shooting scores of Russians without trial. Curzon refused to discuss "equality" of cases; he laid down a hard demand for payment without conference; and Russia agreed to pay.

I knew that the Central Committee of the Communist Party had been discussing the matter in detail, since it was they who would ultimately have to take responsibility. And when I heard the decision to submit on all these points, I felt bitter at the injustice endured. But my communist friends laughed at my "bourgeois idealism."

"It costs less to pay for a couple of spies," they said, "than to see our timber ruined for even one month."

"It is galling to submit to injustice," said another, "but we have learned in the last few years what we need in order to progress. If we need to swallow a bitter pill to get the things we need, why, we swallow the pill."

"It's the Lenin policy," said another with satisfaction. "The policy of Brest-Litovsk. Buying a breathing-space and a chance to organize even at the price of humiliation."

What Russia needs in order to progress is peace and trade. Not very much trade is needed, but that little is vital. The machinery, the modern tractors, the manufactured articles, and in return for these,

(Concluded on Page 177)



How Do the Russian Unions Work?

By A. C. FREEMAN

BEFORE the Revolution the most important social festivities of Moscow took place in a magnificent building not far from the Kremlin, called the Hall of the Nobles. Now the red flag flies over this building and the former Hall of the Nobles has been rechristened the Dom Soyuzov, or Home of the Trade Unions. Going up to the second floor of the Dom Soyuzov, you find an office with the sign outside the door: "Walk in without being invited." Acting on the hospitable suggestion you walk in and shake hands with a big, broad-shouldered man who invites you to sit down and tells you anything you want to know about the Russian labor movement. This is Comrade Melnichansky, formerly an active worker in the American labor movement,



T. N. MELNICHANSKY
President of Trade Unions of the Moscow District

now the President of the trade unions of the Moscow district.

"How do the Russian unions work?" I asked Melnichansky. "Conservative trade-unionists in America say that you have no power, that they are completely controlled by the government."

"Oh, the Amsterdammers say that about us in every country," replied Melnichansky with a smile. "What these people can't see, or won't see is that in a workers' republic like Russia it is perfectly natural and inevitable that the friendliest relations should exist between the state and the unions and that the only object of all of us, whether we are working in the trade union movement or in the Soviet political institutions, should be the successful reconstruction of Russia under the forms of a Workers' Republic.

"But it is simply silly to say that our unions have no power. Most of the things for which labor is still fighting in America and western Europe are taken here as a matter of course. The eight-hour day for instance is binding both for private and for state enterprises. We have a most elaborate and complete code of laws for the protection of labor, and these laws are not for show either. They are enforced by inspectors, nearly all workers themselves, put forward by the trade unions in agreement with the Commissariat for Labor. No worker can be dismissed without the con-

sent of his trade union. The factory managers are chosen in one of two ways. Either they are nominated by the government trust boards and confirmed by the unions; or else we nominate them, subject to the approval of the trust. In either case the workers, through their unions, have an effective voice in the selection of the boss, something that is not true in any capitalist country.

"Some of the things that are said about our labor movement abroad are flatly untrue. We have no compulsory membership in our unions, but about 95 per cent of our workers are voluntarily enrolled because of many advantages that they derive from union membership in the way of educational courses, entertainments, buying at co-operative stores, etc. It is not true that our workers have no right to strike. We have had many industrial disputes during the last year, and nearly all of them were settled in favor of the workers. We win practically all our strikes in private establishments, because Soviet courts will not grant injunctions against picketing, and our Red militia will not arrest or attack striking workmen. I was beaten up and jailed in several strikes in America myself, so I can appreciate the advantages which the Russian workers enjoy under the Soviet system."

During his talk Melnichansky was interrupted several times by workers who came in to see him on business. Once it was a question of sending an uneducated worker, a good organizer, to one of the Rabfacs, or labor highschools, which have sprung up all over Russia since the Revolution. Again it was necessary to straighten out a tangle which had arisen in some factory because the actions of the manager had been too arbitrary. And one caught a glimpse of the many problems involved in carrying on the cultural work of the Russian unions. One came away from Melnichansky's office feeling that the Hall of the Nobles had not been rechristened the Home of the Trade Unions for nothing, that Russian labor had not only made the revolution, but was also successfully directing the no less difficult and important work of reconstruction.

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Two Dates

ON August 30 it will be five years since Russia barely escaped the most terrible blow that could have been inflicted upon her at that time. A girl belonging to a counter-revolutionary party fired several shots at the leader of the Revolution, and it was due only to his incredible vitality that Lenin survived the wounds.

The party which organized that counter-revolutionary attempt called and calls itself "Socialist Revolutionary." Its leaders are members of the "Socialist" International and respected friends of the "respectable" Socialists in all countries. They point to an old revolutionary tradition in Russia—adducing the famous terrorists of the seventies and the eighties as their immediate predecessors.

Among those famous terrorists, called by mistake "Nihilists," one excelled par-



SERGEY KRAVCHINSKY-STEPNIAK
Author of "Underground Russia," Famous Russian Terrorist

ticularly—Sergey Kravchinsky, who, under the pen name of Stepniak, wrote the immortal "Underground Russia." It was this Stepniak who exactly forty years before the attempt on Lenin's life, on August 17, 1878, dealt Tsarist absolutism a painful blow by killing Mezentsev, the Petersburg Chief of Police.

Stepniak succeeded in escaping and lived long enough to give up his Socialist "dreams" and to evolve into a liberal constitutionalist—always remaining an honest and implacable enemy of Tsarism.

This coincidence of dates—at an interval of forty years—is deeply symbolic. It illustrates the fact that bourgeois revolutionists, in the past as in the present, were and are fond of wearing the proletarian cloak—to win the working masses for their cause—the cause of bourgeois democracy. And it shows that for this "ideal," which for them, as bourgeois intellectuals, is the fulfilment of their aspirations, they are ready to kill not only the representatives of the decrepit Tsarist system, but also the leaders of the workers' revolution aspiring to something more than a democratic "equal chance"—for all bourgeois and intellectuals.

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Hughes Repeats

THE latest statement by Mr. Hughes on Russian recognition will come as no surprise to every one familiar with the position taken by Mr. Harding's administration ever since its inception. The arguments contained in his solemn letter to Gompers have been repeated at least twice a year for the last three years. Whether they were signed or spoken by Mr. Hughes or Hoover, they were always edited by the Tsarist specialists of the Russian section of the Department of State and dictated by Mr. Pierpont Morgan and the Wall Street potentates. These powers behind the throne have many reasons to be opposed to Russian recognition. Fear of world revolution does not enter at present into their considerations. They know that the Soviet Government does not conduct any propaganda in this direction, and, moreover, they feel themselves sufficiently strong and entrenched, owing to international Fascism. Non-payment of debts is still less a reason for their attitude, for otherwise they would also have to deny recognition to France and all other European debtor nations who have not paid anything as yet, do not contemplate doing it, and are spending every available penny for further armaments. The alleged "denial of freedom" in Russia might perhaps be one of their motives, because the originators of the massacres of Ludlow, West Virginia and other romantic places, the dispensers of twenty-year sentences for trifling offenses punished in England with hardly more than six months, the inspirers of general injunctions and the paymasters of all lynching squads against radicals are very sentimental on that point. But the only and real reason is quite different. The American financiers

are afraid of Russian reconstruction because Russian reconstruction would mean development of Russian natural resources. It would mean Russian competition on the raw material market in Europe. They might perhaps be willing to grant Russia recognition and credits for the development of her natural resources—but only on condition that all these resources be delivered over to American finance. However, they will have to wait a long time before this happens.

The Russian Soviet Government is nearing the completion of the sixth year of its existence. Its position is stronger than it ever was. On the other hand, the latest events show clearly that the popular sentiment in this country is more and more in favor of Russian recognition, the delicious alliance of Wall Street financiers and the reactionary labor fakers notwithstanding.

Gompers' Questionnaire

THE most amusing document of the month is the "questionnaire" addressed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to Senators King of Utah and Ladd of Wisconsin on the eve of their departure for Soviet Russia.

Mr. Gompers, taking his cue from the studied mendacity of the renegade Socialist, William English Walling, who in turn received his information from the cesspools of tsarist exiles, asks the Senators to ascertain the degree of freedom existing for the working class in Soviet Russia and then proceeds to dilate upon the "democratic principles" of the A. F. of L. machine and to indulge in dithyrambs about the "freedom of action" guaranteed organized labor in America.

"If the Soviet Government is willing to acknowledge its legitimate obligations, why does it not definitely, at least in principle, go on record to such effect?" asks Grand Inquisitor Gompers.

Its "legitimate obligations," in the lexicon of Gompers and the international brigands of finance capital, means the assumption of responsibility for the debts contracted by the Tsarist government of Russia that helped it crush the aspirations of the working class in the first wave of the Russian Revolution in 1905. Thus does Gompers assume the role of the servile money collector for those who failed in their efforts to crush the workers government of Russia through the White Terror.

If investigations are the order of the day it might be well for the workers of Russia to present Senators Ladd and King with a questionnaire concerning the tyrannical acts of the eminent apostle of "democracy," Mr. Gompers, who is conducting a heresy-hunting campaign throughout various central labor bodies in order to eliminate his enemies. It would be exceedingly interesting to the workers and peasants of Russia to learn that the venerable leader of the American Federation of Labor is at this moment using his power to destroy the American labor movement rather than see it fall into the hands of progressive trades unionists who favor recognition of Soviet Russia and other measures beneficial to the working class.

Mr. Spewack's "Serial"

THE *N. Y. World* is at present running a "serial" on Russia by Samuel Spewack. As we go to press it is not yet ended; on the contrary, it is getting more interesting every day. It covers every subject—from the reasons "Why Trotsky failed of power as Lenin lay dying in the Kremlin," to the intimate affairs of Mrs. Kameneva, Trotsky's sister. It will make Dosch-Fleurot, Herman Bernstein and McCulloch look like two cents in the eyes of their employers. For while these seekers of truth excelled only in the ancient art of outright lying and crude vituperation—young Spewack, who went through the school of "Socialism," administers his anti-Bolshevik pills in a coating designed to make them palatable to the ever growing number of Russian sympathizers. He sometimes tells the truth. Thus, for example, he speaks of the educational influence of the Red Army, only to insinuate a few paragraphs further on that this Army is directed against its own people. "See that cannon," he quotes a Red officer saying to him, "well, it may not be as modern as those in other armies, but if ever trouble started in Moscow they would destroy half the town in no time." And Spewack adds, "This statement needs no comment." Indeed, it doesn't, for Mr. Spewack has in general mastered the art of quoting other people who are not in a position to defend themselves. Thus he "quotes" Archbishop Antonin, the head of the Living Church, to the effect that the Cheka controls the entire church organization. We do not know whether that church dignitary refused him an interview or simply threw him downstairs—Spewack's impudence and impertinence are well known to the old editors of *Soviet Russia*—but whatever it might have been, it was very nasty to try to put old Antonin in bad with the Soviet authorities. To illustrate his manner we may quote still another instance—also referring to the Church: Mr. Spewack reports that he spoke to Krasnitsky, the real head of the Living Church. The glamor surrounding this man, who, though an orthodox priest before the Revolution, during the Civil War fought valiantly in the Red Army, Mr. Spewack belittles in the following way: "After the Red uprising he was made a chaplain in the Red Army. He found little to do; so he became a Red soldier." Though we are thankful to Mr. Spewack for the delicious invention of "Red Army chaplains," we are nevertheless unkind enough to doubt whether Mr. Spewack would be willing to risk his life for any cause merely because there was "little to do."

In another instalment he again displays his gentle art of "quoting." He visited the cosy home of a Communist whom he had known in America as an idealist and who now admitted to him that his income from graft exceeded five times his official salary. In view of the numerous executions of grafters posing as Communists, this unbounded confidence in so discreet a reporter as Mr. Spewack is more than touching.

The September issue will contain authoritative answers to Mr. Hughes' "arguments" and further comments on Mr. Spewack's yarns.

Russian Chronicle

The New Cabinet

Lenin was re-elected Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars by the Federal Executive Committee in Moscow on July 6th. Leo Kamenev, Rykov and Tsiurupa were chosen as Vice-Chairmen. The following were selected to head the various commissariats: Leon Trotzky, War; Leonid Krassin, Foreign Trade; George Chicherin, Foreign Affairs; Dzierzynski, Railroads; Smirnov, Posts and Telegraphs; Brukhanov, Food; Sokolnikov, Finance; Schmidt, Labor; Kuibyshev, Peasants' and Workers' Inspection; Rykov, Supreme Council of National Economy.



FRITJOF NANSEN

who is reported to be about to obtain a valuable agricultural concession in Russia for the purpose of internal reconstruction

Cooperatives

The Russian co-operatives are rapidly increasing their volume of business, which had suffered a heavy slump due to the serious impairment of the peasantry's purchasing power as a result of the famine catastrophe. Their trade during the first quarter of the current year amounted to nine and a half million dollars as compared with seven millions for the corresponding period of last year. During these three months more than five million dollars worth of household utensils were sold to the peasants by the consumers' co-operatives united in the *Centrosoyuz*. Over four-fifths of the household articles thus sold were purchased by the *Centrosoyuz* from factories operated by the State. The Government helped the co-operatives to finance this part of their business by extending them credit to the amount of 10,000,000 gold rubles.

American Concessions

The Allied American Corporation of New York, which has been engaged in trade with Soviet Russia for some time past and has already transacted a business of over \$1,500,000 there, recently signed a contract with the Russian Foreign Trade Department giving it the right to conduct import and export trade independently for one year. The agreement provides that the annual turnover shall be not less than \$2,400,000 and that

imports must not exceed exports in value. Fifty percent of the profits are to be paid over to the Foreign Trade Monopoly Department. The Corporation in question is acting as the exclusive Russian agency for over thirty large American manufacturers, including the Ford Motor Company, the United States Rubber Company, the American Tool Works and the United States Machinery Company. Its imports into Russia will consist chiefly of machinery and tools for the reconstruction of industry and agriculture, while the exports will be mostly raw materials, such as timber, furs, bristles, flax, etc., these being purchased by the Allied American Corporation on the open market through its representatives in European and Asiatic Russia.

Oil

Rich new oil wells have been struck in the southeastern part of the Caucasus near Maikop. The discovery is of particular interest because it occurred in a district which English prospectors had given up as hopeless before the war. One of the wells delivered 200,000 poods of naphtha daily during the first three days and then slackened greatly, but it soon gushed forth again, yielding 50,000 poods in 24 hours.

Two groups of Americans representing the Sinclair Company and the Barnsdall Corporation, both closely interested in Russian oil developments, are at present in Russia inspecting conditions in the naphtha fields. With them is Senator Albert B. Fall, ex-Secretary of the Interior. The Barnsdall Corporation has in view a development project at Baku on the Caspian Sea, while the Sinclair Company is interested in oil fields in Siberia.

Aviation

The last week in June was "Aviation Week" in Russia, careful preparations having been made to arouse countrywide interest in aerial navigation. The people responded enthusiastically and voluntarily subscribed large amounts for airplane construction. A number of giant planes of an improved type have been ordered in Germany. These are built entirely of aluminum, equipped with 200 horse-power motor, can carry four passengers besides pilot and mechanic, and are capable of a sustained speed of 100 miles an hour. The first of them was delivered in Moscow on July 4th. They are intended for service in the Ukraine. Commercial air lines are being rapidly established in Soviet Russia. At present there is regular aerial service between Moscow and Tiflis, Teheran, Koenigsberg and other places.

Russia and Germany

On July 6th the Soviet Government signed an important contract with the German Government providing for the delivery of 500,000 tons of grain in return for a credit of 200,000,000 gold marks, this being the largest transaction between the two countries since the signature of the Rapallo Treaty.

Half of the 200,000,000 gold mark

credit will be devoted to the purchase of agricultural machinery and oil well equipment, while the remainder will be used to pay off debts contracted in Germany by the Soviet Government during the past two years.

Twenty thousand tons of grain in part fulfilment of the contract have already reached the port of Stettin.

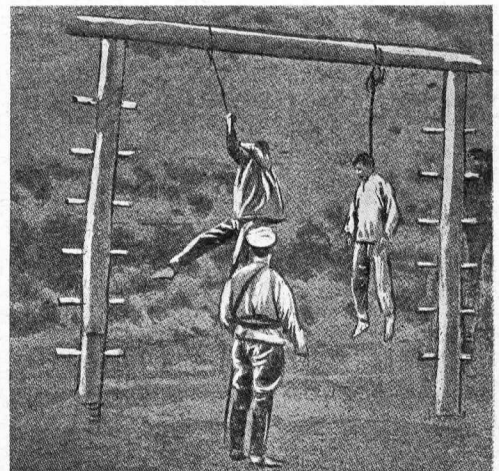
Trade between Germany and Russia has taken on a new impetus as a result of the boycott declared by the Soviet Government against Switzerland on account of the latter's attitude in the case of Vorovsky's assassination.

Russia and Japan

The preliminary negotiations between Soviet Russia and Japan still appear to be far from entering into the stage of "final" parleys for the official resumption of commercial and diplomatic relations. The difficulties ostensibly lie in the settlement of the affair at Nikolayevsk, where a number of Japanese were killed during Japan's invasion of Siberia, and the evacuation of the northern half of Sakhalin, seized by the Japanese Government after the Nikolayevsk "massacre." Russia insists that Japan accept responsibility for the Allied expedition into Siberia and demands the evacuation of the territory occupied on Sakhalin Island.

White Stars Fading

The counter-revolutionary rats are rapidly being run down in their last lairs in the outlying corners of the far-flung Soviet realms. Early in July Red forces in the extreme Far East captured General Popielaiiev with his entire staff of 100 White officers. He had been operating for the past year in the Okhotsk region. From the opposite end of the Soviet Republic comes the report that there occurred recently, in Polish territory, the slaying of the notorious blackguard General Bulak-Bulakovich, whose dastardly depredations and attempted incursions into White Russia fed the last flicker of hope in the breasts of the advocates of military intervention against the Workers and Peasants' Republic.



"CIVILIZING" RUSSIA

A picture of the execution of Red soldiers. Taken by American correspondents with the White General Balakhovitch's permission.

Mrs. Lenin on Russian Education

We are reproducing the following interesting passages from a letter written by Comrade Nadezhda Krupskaya (Mrs. Lenin)

WE are, at the present time, undergoing in Russia a period of reorganization of all social life on new principles. The revolution was like a searchlight which threw an extraordinarily bright gleam on the tasks which lay before us. But to carry these out a long, systematic work of readjustment and reeducation is needed. During the previous years (since 1917) we have been able to do this work only hastily and by snatches as all our attention had to be concentrated on liquidating the civil war, and afterwards the famine which seized the country. This winter is the first when it has been possible to work with comparative ease. We feel this difficulty in the department of public education. During the summer, in connection with the transfer of schools and other educational institutions to the local budgets, public education has suffered an acute crisis: a great many educational institutions and schools have had to be closed. But now the situation is rapidly improving. The material conditions of the teachers are comparatively better; the work is more regular; the trade union of educational workers is developing a very wide activity among the teachers; and the teaching body as well as the whole of Russia is devoting intensive study and keen interest to pedagogical methods.

The revolution radically changed the old school: it made it non-clerical in full measure; it transformed it into a school of co-education; no teacher would allow himself now to strike a pupil; in a great number of schools self-government has been introduced; the excursion method has been greatly developed and much has been done to transform the school into a school of work. But these are only first steps. The work which is before us is tremendous. In this work we could be greatly assisted by the help of American comrades.

When we struggled against the Tsarist school, we contrasted it with the American school . . .

Now when we are compelled to build the new school we cannot simply imitate the American school, but must diligently study it and separate the good from what is unacceptable. We are trying to familiarize ourselves with American pedagogical literature as fully as possible, and we clearly understand the positive and negative sides of the American school. The



NADEZHDA KRUPSKAYA (Mrs. Lenin)

Member of the Collegium of the People's Education in Russia and head of the Department concerned with the education of adults.

negative side of the American school is that it is penetrated throughout by a bourgeois spirit and, owing to this fact, appears to be a powerful means for the spiritual enslavement of the working masses.

We, in Soviet Russia, are striving to make our school an instrument of the liberation of the coming generation from the influence of the bourgeois ideology—to make it an instrument of impregnating this generation with the great ideals of the working class.

Here we are going our own way. But America is an advanced country in an industrial sense. This is reflected in the methods of labor, the methods of subduing the forces of nature and the methods of organization which she is practising. And in the educational field, in the methods of handling children, in the organization of school work, America stands higher than other countries. And in this respect we, Russians, must learn and learn from Americans.

The American methods, transplanted to the soil of Soviet Russia, may develop the kind of school which the proletariat needs. A strenuous, most energetic work is required from the pioneers of the new proletarian school. Only by uniting our efforts can we attain our aim.

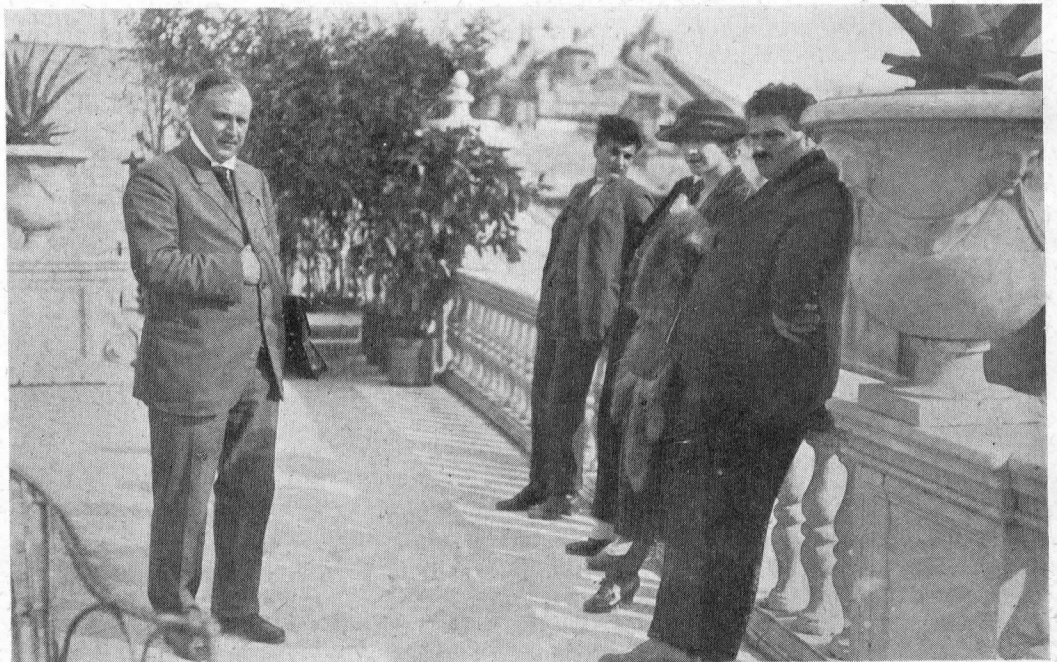
FACSIMILE OF PART OF MRS. LENIN'S LETTER AND HER SIGNATURE

которая нужна пролетариату. От пионерв нэоя, нужни пролетариату школы требуется теперь самая напряженная, самая энергичная работа. Только объединив усилия, мы можем достигнуть цели.
Мы шлем Вам, товарищи, наш горячий привет.-

ЧЛЕН КОЛЛЕГИИ
НАРКОМПРОСА:

Н. Крупская

When Bulgar Meets Bulgar



Rakovsky (left), Soviet premier of the Ukraine, and Stambulsky (right), the overthrown dictator of Sofia—both Bulgars, snapped together at the Genoa Conference.

Watch for September-Issue!

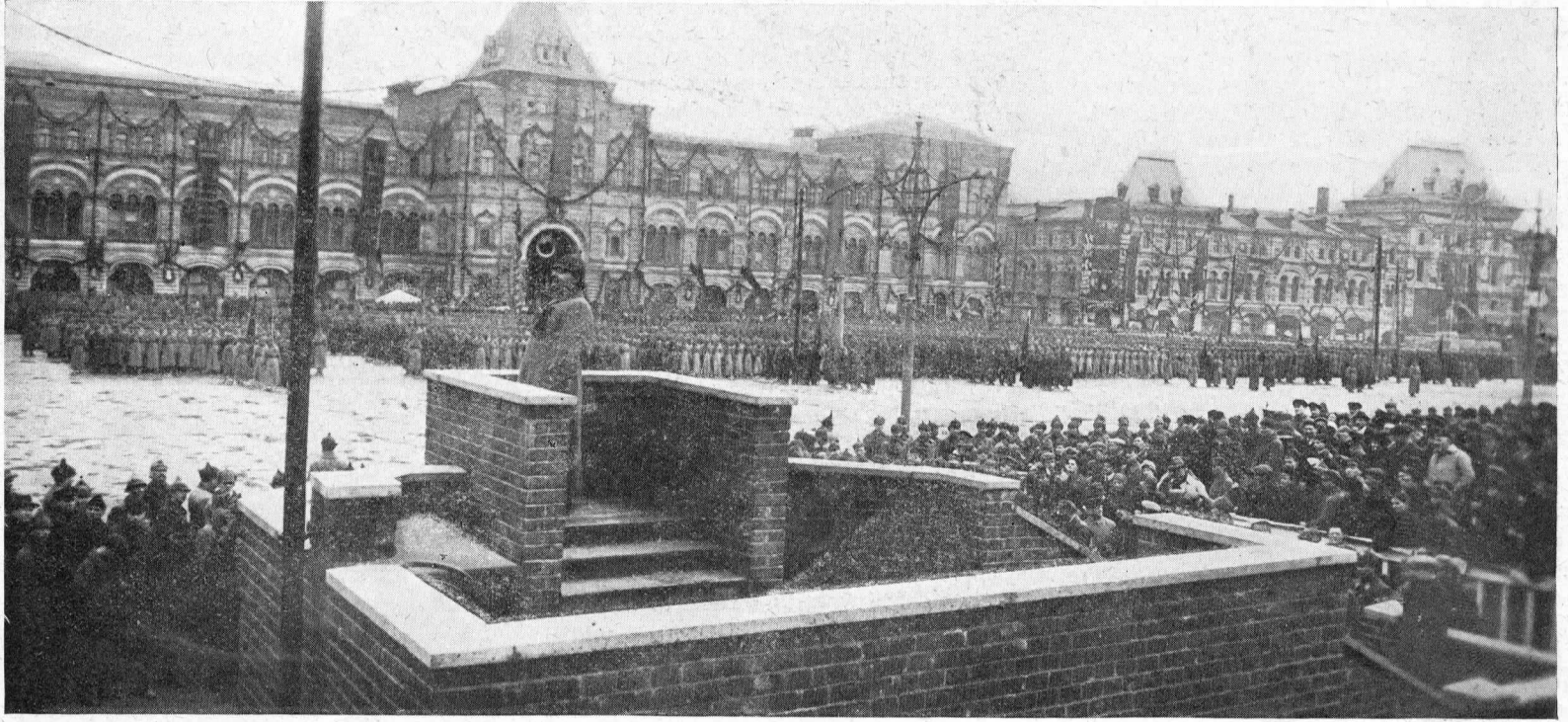
HUGHES—RUSSIA

Objections to Recognition
Answered

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On Moscow Streets



TROTSKY SPEAKING TO RED SOLDIERS ON MAY 1, 1923



CHILDREN OF MOSCOW ORPHAN HOME ON MAY DAY PARADE



ARMED WORKMEN LINED UP FOR INSPECTION



MOSCOW CROWDS ON MAY 1, 1923

Religious "Persecution" in Russia

A FEW weeks ago all bourgeois papers printed under sensational headlines a telegram from Riga reporting that former Patriarch Tikhon had died in prison—poisoned by the Soviet authorities. But the ill-luck that seems to pursue the forgeries and fabrications parading as Russian news, here too played a bad trick on the inventive gentlemen of the Baltic shore. For on the very same day the newspapers could not help printing an official Associated Press telegram from Moscow reporting that Tikhon had been released from prison, that he was in good health and had given out a statement admitting and repudiating his past counter-revolutionary activities.

This comic incident is characteristic of the dishonesty of the whole campaign now waged against the Soviet Government on account of its alleged persecution of religion. The leaders of New Russia know very well that they would deal the worst blow to their own cause, the cause of popular enlightenment and free thought, if they attempted to proceed the way their enemies would like them to proceed. They do not persecute religion—but they certainly do not grant any special privileges to the clergy. And those of this vocation who engage in the dangerous pastime of participating in counter-revolutionary intrigues, do so subject to the proper penal laws, which give every enemy of the working class an equal "chance," be he a layman or clergyman.

Special attacks were directed against the Soviet Government because of the friendly neutrality which it observed with reference to the Living Church, whose leaders revolted against the authority of the old Tzarist Church hierarchy, and absurd intimations were made as to that Church being controlled by the Cheka and serving only as a governmental tool for combating the influence of the Orthodox Church. The fact of the matter is that the government has not sufficient means as yet to conduct on a very large scale a propaganda of enlightenment that will substitute scientific thinking for medieval superstitions. For this reason it has no objections to the impending struggle between the various Christian denominations, which may compromise religion and make it ridiculous

in the eyes of the masses. This, notwithstanding the fact that among the new religious currents there is a great number of sincere Church reformers who honestly consider religion a spiritual need of the people, and do not intend to use it for their political influence. A typical example of such a priest is Archbishop Krasnitsky, one of the founders of the Living Church, who during the Civil War and the intervention fought as a soldier in the ranks of the Red Army.

Particular stress was laid in the bourgeois press on the fact that anti-religious manifestations were allowed full freedom to sneer at the most sacred customs of the various religious denominations. To this it could be replied that the religionists have long enough had—and still have—the right to challenge by their worship and processions, the critical spirit and the senses of humor of modern minded people, and that there was no reason to interfere with the young people who claim for themselves the same right to display publicly their opinions on religious matters.

We beg our readers to excuse the delay in the mailing of the July number. The issue was held up by the Post Office due to the announcement of the extension of the first Tractor Contest, such an extension not being permissible according to the postal authorities.

As a Quaker Sees It

Wilbur K. Thomas, Executive Secretary of the American Friends' Service Committee (American Quaker Relief) recently returned from a trip in Europe. He traveled extensively in Russia, investigated Church conditions there and found that "The reports of a governmental attack on religion in Russia are unfounded." And he adds: "Under the Tsar the school and state were closely united with the Greek Catholic Church; and this union was one of the factors operating to oppress the people and to keep them in ignorance. The present Russian government has made a determined stand for the separation of church



ARCHBISHOP KRASNITSKY

One of the heads of the Living Church and devoted adherent of the Soviet regime.

and state, and of church and school—separations which have long existed in America. It is natural that many of the old religious leaders should oppose this move, which cuts off some of their sources of revenue and reduces their political influence. It is mainly these dissatisfied members of the priesthood who have opposed the present policy, and who in certain cases have resorted to political conspiracy for which, when discovered, they have been convicted and in extreme cases executed by the government." Wilbur Thomas states that he questioned people of all classes regarding the matter, and that he found no proof that the government had attempted to oppose religion. Most religious groups in Russia to-day enjoy greater freedom than ever before, as all but the Greek Catholic Church were persecuted under the Tsar's regime.



The Children of the Soviet

By JULIET STUART POYNTZ

FROM the moment of birth of the Soviet Republic the children of Russia have been her first care. In the darkest days of revolution and civil war the children were thought of first. Their "payok" of fine white bread came before the black bread of the Red Army and the workers. The finest homes in the towns and the palaces of the nobles were given over for children's homes. The entire educational system was revolutionized and taken out from its environment of feudal darkness into the light of modern science. And these gigantic tasks were accomplished by devoted workers struggling with hunger and disease behind the lines of the Red Army.

The famine has enormously increased the burden of the children which the civil war and the blockade left upon the shoulders of the new Soviet state. Millions of children were turned adrift by the great hunger which swept away their parents and relatives. They drifted into the villages and towns in waves, inundating railroad stations, trains, relief quarters, wandering through the streets in rags, sleeping in the open or in deserted houses. They hid in the railroad trains traveling from one end of Russia to the other, begging their food with a plaintive cry, "A piece of bread, little uncle!" They begged, stole and traded; they sickened, hungered and died.

The Soviet government has made and is still making heroic efforts to stem the tide of this catastrophe, and as the famine recedes, it is able to secure some control of the situation which a year ago was well-nigh overwhelming. The wandering children are gathered up systematically by corps of inspectors and volunteers into "evacuation points" where they undergo the first process of being restored to health and cleanliness. When they are taken off the streets they seem mere moving bundles of rags, covered with dirt, diseased, starving. They are registered in the "evak-points," bathed, hair-cut, clothed in clean, fresh clothing, fed and treated medically. And who can tell what effort and devotion are required to supply all this to the children! How precious the soap, the heat for the water, the poor, rough cloth for the garments, the medicines, the food! In Moscow and Samara I visited two such evacuation

points which were models of efficiency. That in Samara could accommodate almost a thousand children and that in Moscow two or three times that number. The excellent kitchens, the large and airy sleeping halls, the hospital arrangements were remarkable considering the difficulties. With great regret I learned that shortly afterward the "evak-point" in Samara had to be given up for lack of support.

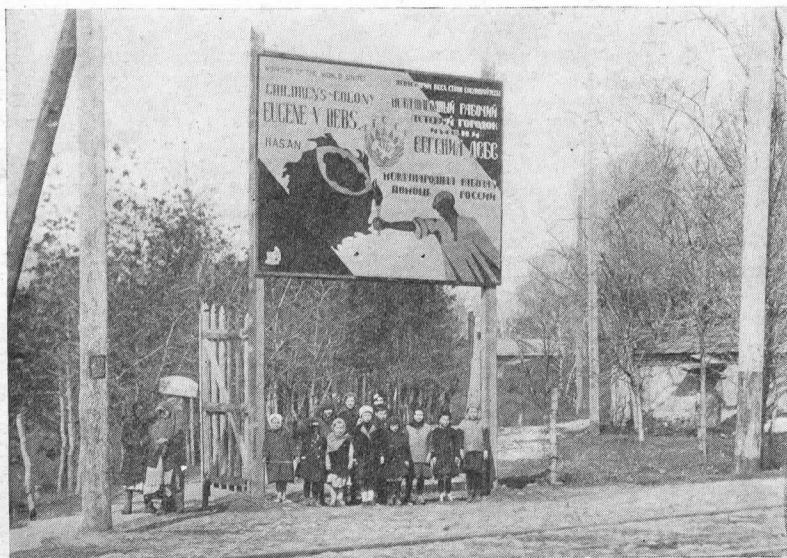
The "evak-points" feel the first shock of the children's emergency, and must meet it as best they can. Their aim is as quickly as possible to distribute the children in smaller children's homes where they can be better cared for. I passed through hundreds of these homes in the Ural and the famine districts, in Perm, Yekaterinburg, Cheliabinsk, Ufa and Samara. With all their poverty they were for the most part miracles of loving care and devotion, particularly those which were directed by Communists. With all the lack of food and heat, of clothing and bed-covering, of school materials, there was a warm humanity in these homes which shone forth in the freedom and spontaneity of the children. Poor, starved, well-fed American children! one thought. When a stranger appeared in the children's homes they ran forward with joy, "Greetings, tovarish!" and clung to one's hand or offered their lips for a kiss. For them all the world was surely one brotherhood.

The difficulty of caring for the vast army of millions of helpless children has been increased by the new economic policy. The effort to balance the budget has of necessity caused a great reduction of expenditures by the central government including those for education and child-care. The number of schools has had to be restricted, and the support of schools and children's homes has devolved upon the local authorities or voluntary organizations. The institution of "chefs," patrons for the children's homes, has arisen to take the place of the central government. One children's home will have a unit of the Red Army for its "chef," another a peasant co-operative, another the local Soviet, another the metal workers' union. And these "chefs" from their slender means, each of them struggling with serious economic diffi-

culties, must support the whole expense of the home. In the case of a home without a "chef" or with a very poor one the director shows infinite ingenuity in making ends meet, running about to a dozen organizations and authorities to gather in the necessary supplies. He begs blankets from the local co-operative, sheets from another. But the chief problem is bread! With what pride he accompanies you to the carefully locked storeroom and shows you the pile of big, black loaves which means the difference between life and death for his little band. With what anxiety he watches the flour-bin!

The withdrawal of the foreign bourgeois relief organizations from Russia at the present time will cause serious difficulties for many children's homes, where even the "payok" of the A. R. A., although too small to support life, was a help to the organizations who were supplying the major part of the food for the homes. All the more necessary is it that the workers of other countries should redouble their efforts to help the Russian children who are still in many cases skirting the dizzy brink of starvation!

In these homeless, friendless children lies a new hope. These children of Soviet Russia are the children of the international working class. Their fathers died, and they have hungered for the sins of international capitalism, and they will live to avenge that wrong. In the children's homes of Russia is growing up a new race, fatherless, motherless, brotherless—the children of the Soviet. These children are free from family ties and prejudices, they have escaped from the narrow superstitious atmosphere of the village. They are social beings through their very existence with hundreds of others. They love the only parents they know, the Soviet state, the trade union, the Red army, and the international working class. From these they have received bread and succor in their hour of need as from a loving mother, and they will not forget. They will bring to Soviet Russia in the future a new wave of that conquering faith and enthusiasm which has made her the bulwark of hope for the workers of the world.



Entrance to the Eugene V. Debs Children's Colony in Kazan



Children's Colony Eugene V. Debs in Kazan

Retrospect and Prospect

By WILLI MUENZENBERG (Berlin)

In connection with the recent World Congress for Russian Relief and Reconstruction our readers will be interested in the report of the General Secretary of the International Workers' Relief Committee, with which the Friends of Soviet Russia is affiliated.

IN July, 1922, an international congress of the Workers Relief Committee, held in Berlin, resolved to continue relief activities for Soviet Russia, even though the worst of the famine had been overcome. A year has passed since this resolution, and in the course of a few days the delegates of the Workers' Relief Committee will meet in Berlin for the second time. It is therefore an opportune moment to glance back over what has been accomplished by the Workers' Relief during the past year, and to draw conclusions for the future activity of the International Workers' Relief for Soviet Russia.

The International Workers' Relief set itself three great tasks for the past year: propaganda for Soviet Russia, material and cultural aid for the Russian children, and co-operative help in the socialist reconstruction of Soviet Russia.

The centre around which all the work revolved has been, and had to be, the propaganda work for Soviet Russia. Even though the fables about Soviet Russia, as spread by the bourgeois and social democratic press agencies, may not be so absolutely clumsy and silly as during the first years of the Soviet government, they have not grown less numerous. The International Workers' Relief regarded it as one of its first tasks to dispel the false ideas prevailing as to life in Soviet Russia, and to enlighten the widest circles of the population as to the actual economic, political, and cultural situation in that country. The international committees, which now exist in 30 countries in various parts of the world, have held hundreds of public meetings in the course of the past year, hundreds of Russian art evenings, and similar affairs. Some countries (Holland, England, etc.) have arranged special enlightenment weeks. In over one hundred European cities, and in as many overseas, exhibitions have been held of Russian posters, Russian domestic art, and Russian literature. The I.W.R. arranged Russian booths at various German, Dutch, and French fairs, as well as a most successful Russian art exhibition in Berlin and Amsterdam. Over a million Russian photographs and cards, thousands of albums containing Russian pictures, and six carloads of Russian home art products have been sold by the I.W.R. The moving picture film has proved an excellent propaganda medium. Millions of workers and others, of every social position, have visited the Russian film evenings arranged by the I.W.R. in Europe, America, and Japan. The illustrated newspapers issued by the I.W.R. have also become widely popular in Europe and America. A total of more than three million copies have been sold.

At particularly critical moments the I.W.R. has summoned its committees to engage in specially zealous activity, and, as on the occasion of the last Anglo-Russian incident, it has successfully contributed to the mobilization of wide sections of the working class against imperialist war tendencies, and for the defense of Soviet Russia.

This propaganda work done by the I.W.R. must be continued in the future. The increasing tension between Soviet Russia and the

western capitalist states—a result of the growing anxiety roused in western capitalist circles by the progressive economic improvement in Soviet Russia—renders it an imperative necessity that well-organized and systematic enlightenment work, dealing with Soviet Russia, be continued everywhere, especially in those countries where there are no political parties for the fulfilment of this task (North and South America, Japan, Australia, etc.). Now as before, propaganda work for Soviet Russia remains the most urgent and important task of the I.W.R.

The I.W.R. is also able to record success in the sphere of children's relief. Despite all the unfavorable economic and political conditions, the I.W.R., in the course of the past year, was able to raise over 300,000 dollars, for the material support of Russian orphans from the one-time famine area. The money was expended for the purchase of food, clothing, medicine, equipment of children's homes, etc. Besides this, the I.W.R. sent 50,000 copy books, drawing books, and other school materials, and had a Russian school book published in Berlin with an edition of 5,000 copies. Thanks to a guardianship system, close and lasting relations were established between hundreds of Russian children and European and American workers, accompanied by a lively exchange of letters and school work of every description. During the coming months the material support of the Russian children will hardly be so urgent as in recent years. The I.W.R. will thus be able to devote more time than before to the cultural needs of the Russian children (establishment of school-workshops, arrangement of communication between Russian and European children's groups, obtaining of school requisites, printing of Russian school books, etc.),—a task no less important and significant than the provision of food for the Russian children.

The I.W.R. has been less successful in the sphere of productive relief. This is due to two reasons. In the first place there has been a shortage of money—the International Workers' Loan is subscribed to but slowly—and in the second place there are great general difficulties in the way of agricultural and industrial undertakings in Russia at the present time. However, the I.W.R. has been successful in maintaining its most important enterprises and to some extent in expanding and developing these. The agricultural farms near Kazan have yielded a good surplus during the past year, and the coming crops promise to be even better. The fishery near Tsaritzin has been exchanged for a larger one near Astrakhan, and the spring catch this year amounted to over 200,000 poods of fish. At the present time the fishery in Astrakhan is the most important and largest undertaking carried on by the I. W. R. Over 500 workers are employed there permanently, and during the fishing season the number amounts to some thousands. The I.W.R. has at its disposal a great curing plant, sailing boats, steam yachts, and hundreds of fishing boats.



"RUSSIA THAT IS TO BE RESTORED"

Drawing made by the famous artist Mucha on occasion of the Genoa Conference.

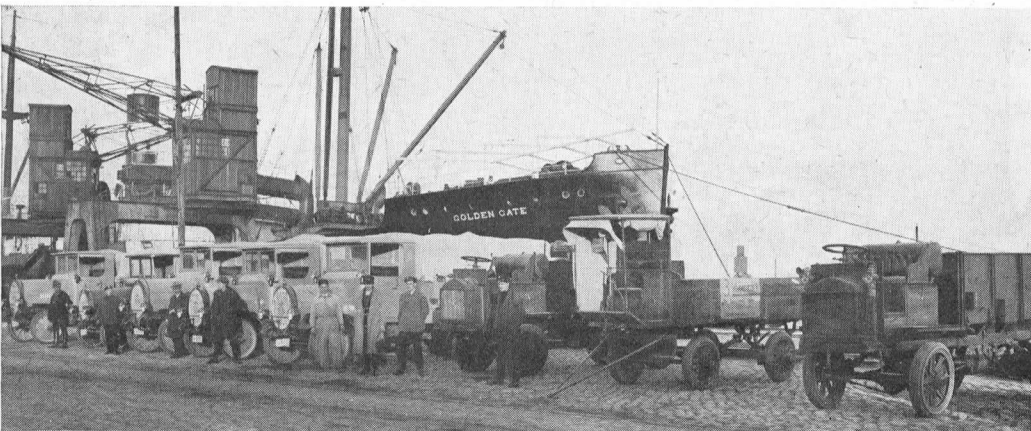
In the Ural Region over 40 of the best American tractors are now working, and serve as a foundation for a great joint stock company which is seeking to introduce American agrarian methods into this region.

The shoe factory run by the I.W.R. in Moscow commenced operations in the autumn of 1922 and has increased its production from week to week. The factory is shortly to be provided with new machines, and considerably enlarged.

Despite all this, the first year of work done by the I. W. R. in this sphere has not yielded the fruits first hoped for it. Still, it would be entirely wrong to limit, or perhaps even abandon, work in this direction on that account. That which has already been accomplished up to now, with such limited means and under the most difficult circumstances, is a striking proof that it is possible for the international proletariat to co-operate in this manner in economic reconstruction. To this must be added that the I.W.R. has gained much useful knowledge from its experience up to now, and will work in the future even more systematically and carefully. If the forces of the I.W.R. are concentrated on undertakings to which it is fully equal, then the success of the I.W.R. in this sphere will even if small, be of great advantage for Russian economic development.

A survey of the first and most difficult year of organization, of the creation of committees in the various countries, of transition from famine relief to economic relief, of first groping attempts in the work of production—all this justifies the hope that a systematic and energetic continuation of the work of the I.W.R. in the coming year, will be of even greater material and cultural utility to Soviet Russia than before.

Russia calls for reconstruction machinery. Will you help us send TRACTORS, or will you permit her enemies to send CANNONS? Enter the contest today.



Trucks of the International Workers Relief, of which the F. S. R. is a branch, being shipped from Stettin to Russia.

World Conference for Economic Relief in Russia

By KARL MUELLER (Berlin)

THE World Conference for Economic Aid and Reconstruction in Russia, convened by the International Workers' Relief in Berlin for the 17th of June, proved an impressive demonstration against England's new policy of war and blockade for the purpose of throttling Soviet Russia. Besides the I.W.R., other bodies represented were Nansen's Relief Committee, the Red Cross, the Quaker Relief, the Russian government by its ambassador comrade Krestinsky and special representatives of the Supreme Economic Council and of the Agricultural Commissariat, the Ukraine Soviet Government by the Ambassador Aussem, the German Government by the Reichstag president Löbe and the State President of Anhalt, Peus. Written or telegraphic greetings were received by the conference from the Italian Red Cross, from the committee of the International Children's Relief, and from the Labor Relief committee of Argentina.

Those elected to the presidium were: Ambassador Aussem of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic; Mrs. Kameneva (Russia); Peus, President of the Diet (Anhalt); Miss Ruth Frey (England), representing the Quaker Relief; Comrade Dessang (France), representative of the French trade union; (C.G.T.U.); and Comrade Münzenberg, foreign committee of the I.W.R.

Comrade Münzenberg opened the congress on behalf of the I.W.R. Ambassador Krestinsky welcomed the delegates in the name of the Soviet government and emphasized the great interest taken by Russia in the work of the congress.

The following were the items of the agenda: 1. Address by Comrade Kameneva, representative of the All-Russian Committee for Combatting the Results of the Famine, on: THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED HITHERTO BY THE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS, AND THEIR FUTURE TASKS; 2. Address by the representative of the Russian Agricultural Commissariat, Friedrichsohn, on the Situation in Russian Agriculture, and 3. Address by Prof. Trachtenberg, delegate of the Russian Supreme Council of National Economy, on the Situation in Russian Industry; this last was submitted to those present in printed form, on account of the lateness of the hour.

After an address by Comrade Aussem, Comrade Kameneva reminded her audience of the first world conference for Russian relief, held in Berlin in December 1921, when the problem to be faced was the salvation of 30 million human beings from immediate death by starvation. Then came the second conference of 1922, confronted by the necessity of converting the relief work into productive economic aid, and finding means for supporting and for training the millions of orphan children left by the war, the revolution, and the famine. Children's Relief is the most urgent task. Four million destitute orphan children have had to be provided for, and even now this work is not yet completely carried out. There are a million children who still have to be maintained and educated at the cost of the state. To this must be added the necessity of providing for the innumerable disabled and for invalids of every description.

But our most important task lies in combatting the causes of the catastrophe, the aid to be given in restoring the devastated farms and the ruined industries. Part of this work consists in providing live stock, seed, draught animals and relief for home and industrial workers.

Comrade Kameneva then reviewed the Relief activities of the Russian Government, of the American Relief Administration (A.R.A.), the Quakers, the Mennonites, the Joint Distribution Committee and a number of other organizations.

Comrade Münzenberg reported on the activity of the I.W.R., which possesses at the present time four large farms, an extensive fishery undertaking, and a shoe factory.

Addresses were then made on the situation in agriculture and industry.

The congress unanimously passed the following resolution:

"The third world congress of the relief organizations combatting the consequences of

the famine in Russia, notes with great satisfaction that the relief work has been carried on, and is still being carried on, in Russia; that the first successes are now apparent in the revival of the agrarian districts devastated by the famine catastrophe.

The various reports suffice to demonstrate to the conference that the plans and organization measures used for combatting the consequences of the famine as laid down by the last world conferences have been right on the whole.

The conference points out that a breaking off of the work begun for combatting the consequences of the famine would mean, at the present juncture, that all results gained up to now would be destroyed, and the population of the districts concerned again plunged into the greatest misery, should they be visited by another famine catastrophe.

The conference confirms that the combatting of the consequences of the famine is a question



SESSION OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE for Russian Relief and Reconstruction. Mrs. Kameneva speaking. To the right of Kameneva are seen two members of the Presidium. The woman is Miss Fry, representing the British Quakers, and to her right A. Paquet, noted author and journalist.

which does not concern the famine area alone, and points out further, that the whole human race has interests at stake in the reconstruction of the productive forces of Russia—a sixth of the surface of the globe. The conference calls upon all social forces to take part in this work, a work which is not only of material significance, but is of the greatest cultural and ideal importance, especially at the present time, when peace is being continually threatened, and a rapprochement among the peoples made more difficult.

For this reason the conference expresses cordial satisfaction at the formation of associations in various countries having for their object the cultural rapprochement between all peoples and new Russia.

The conference is unanimously of the opinion that the relief work for the Russian children must be continued and the productive economic aid further extended, in order, by reconstructing Russia's economic foundations, to work for world reconstruction.

In order that the lines of action laid down in this resolution may be carried through, the conference instructs the presidium to appoint a commission from among its own members, which will be empowered to open up and maintain communication with all organizations working in the sphere of economic and cultural relief for Russia."

In order to ensure the maintenance of communication between the separate organizations, a commission was appointed, and will meet regularly in the future.

Children's Relief

AMONG the resolutions adopted by the Conference of the I. W. R. the following concerning Children Relief deserves particular attention:

The immediate famine in Russia is over. The gigantic efforts of the Soviet Government and the large scale relief activities of the foreign organizations have succeeded in saving hundreds of thousands of children from death by starvation. Foreign relief activity could not, however, wipe out the consequences of long Tsarist rule and the results of the imperialist war, blockade and famine.

The long continued undernourishment and the severe effects of the famine have retarded

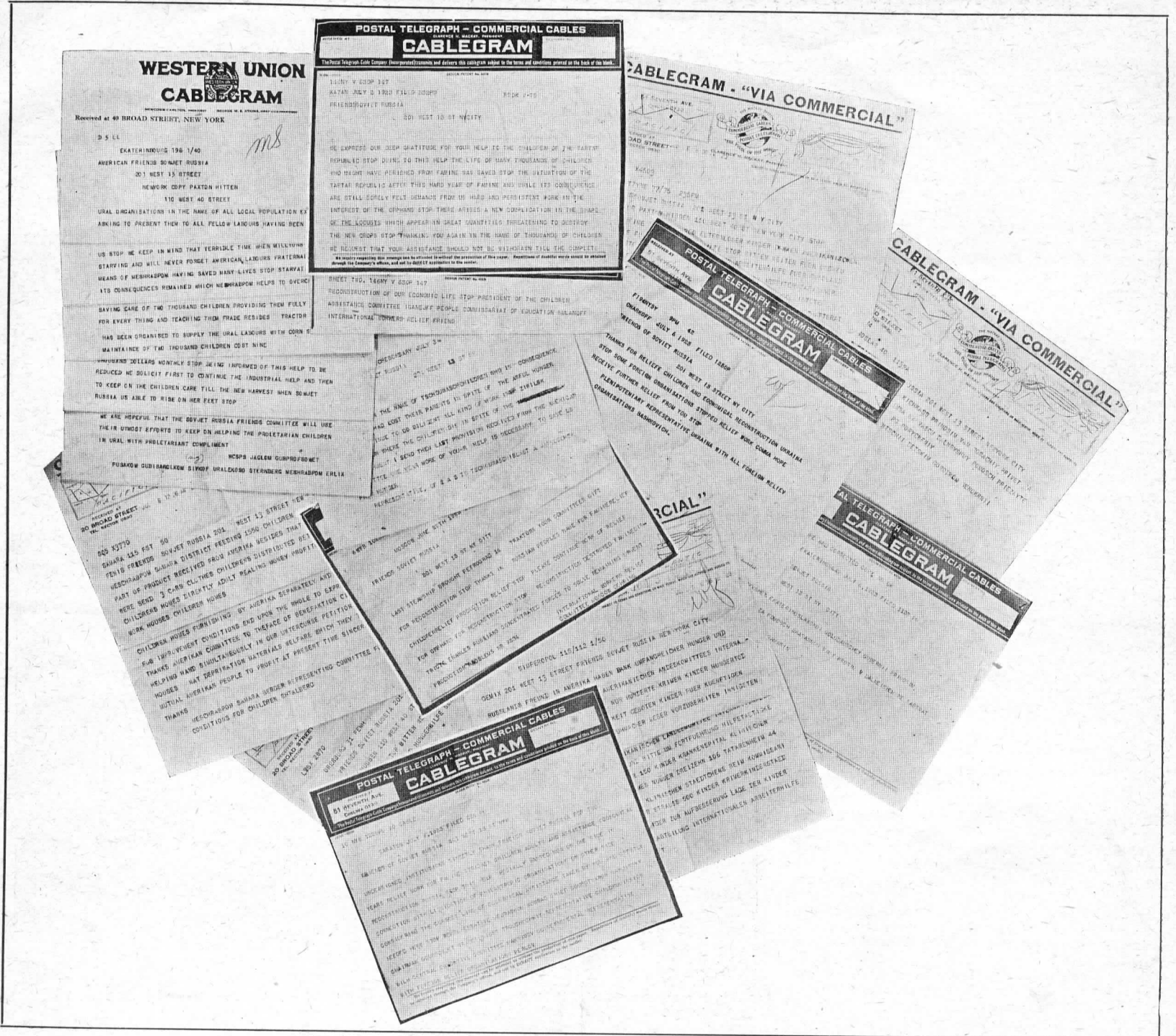
the physical and intellectual development of a large number of children. Even in case of a good harvest, we shall have to reckon with the fact that about one million children (war and famine orphans) will still have to be provided for by the State.

During the most acute period of the famine every means and effort had to be concentrated to snatch the largest possible number of children from immediate death by starvation. Today a new task arises:

It is now necessary not only to feed the children, but also to educate them, to bring them up as useful, productive members of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic. The International Workers' Relief Conference sees a very important part of reconstructive relief in the continuation of children's relief, particularly in its organic connection of material support with vocational education. The International Workers' Relief therefore considers it necessary to co-ordinate its Russian Children's Relief with the entire reconstructive relief program and to consolidate it financially and morally. As the resources of the International Workers' Relief are limited, it is impossible to support the same number of support of children indefinitely. The exact number of children to be still maintained can only be determined after an examination of their social situation and of the possibility of placing them in State homes or with their relatives. The International Workers' Relief assures the

(Concluded on Page 177)

Friends of Soviet Russia Activities



CABLES LIKE THE ABOVE ARE POURING INTO OUR NATIONAL OFFICE

The zealous members of the Czechoslovak Section of the FSR, with headquarters at Chicago, Secretary Karel Kratochvil, have already collected \$2,000 to buy a tractor for Soviet Russia. This amount was remitted to the National FSR office, and the tractor purchased will bear a plate commemorating the good work of the Czechoslovak FSR Section.

* * *

The Finnish Section of the Friends of Soviet Russia in Rock Island, Ill., set out to collect enough money to buy a tractor for Russia. True, the aim exceeded their forces, but they succeeded in getting \$500, an amount which is enormous in view of the fact that the number of contributors was not higher than thirty.

* * *

A group of children of the thirty hundredth block of Dickson Street, St. Louis, Mo., has raised eight dollars for the starving children of Russia. The amount was collected by little Rose Slavotsky.

F. S. R. Parcel Service Discontinued

The Friends of Soviet Russia announce that after August 1st they will no longer accept applications for transmission of private clothing parcels to Russia.

All packages accepted up to that date will be promptly transmitted and recipients' acknowledgments duly furnished. The Petrograd office of the Workers' International Relief Committee informed the Friends of Soviet Russia some time ago that the first shipments of private clothing packages had been received and were being distributed to the individual addressees.

This department is being terminated in accordance with a decision made in Berlin at the June conference of the International Workers' Relief, with which the Friends of Soviet Russia is affiliated.

The Central Committee of the International Workers' Relief states that general conditions in Russia are now such as to make a private clothing package service unnecessary.

One of the many cables received at our office within the past two weeks, thanking for relief sent and asking for a continuation, reads:

Yekaterinoslav, July 11, 1923.

EFFESSAR,

201 West 13th Street, N. Y. City.

Esteemed comrades: The horrors of drought and hunger which befell the provinces of Yekaterinoslav and Zaporozhye affected very adversely the life of our growing youth—the children of the workers and poorest peasants. But in this hard time you stretched out to us your brotherly hand and helped us with food and clothes. Thanks to your help we were able to organize two children's colonies for a thousand orphans, who are well fed and clothed and are being taught useful work.

Expressing our deep gratitude for your brotherly help, we ask you to continue your work with all your might.

Provincial Trade Union Council of Yekaterinoslav—Secretary: Robisov.

Save the Saved!

SEND TRACTORS!

Save the Saved!

"THE famine is over in Russia" goes the cry from several quarters. And the inference, whether outspoken or not, is quite clear.

Yes, the famine is over. But the effects are not.

Were you ever operated upon for a serious ailment? How many weeks and months did it take you to recuperate!

Russia has been operated upon. She has been slashed into by famine, blockade civil war, destruction and pillage at the hands of the Whites—the Kolchaks and Denikins. Do you think that Russia can recuperate from these effects within a year or two?

Though potentially one of the richest countries in the world, Russia has been one of the most backward in the development of her industrial and agricultural life. A period like the one she has just passed through devastated her vitality and sapped her energy. The recuperating process is therefore doubly difficult.

To bring Russia to the grade of efficiency necessary for decent living, she must have modern farming and industrial machinery. Were it possible for Russia to trade freely with other countries, uninterrupted by threats of war and recognized by governments, she could easily get this necessary machinery. Until this is made possible, however, we, the true friends of Russia, must continue our help. We must help Russia to recuperate.

The American Friends of Soviet Russia together with friends of Russia in other lands have generously helped in the saving of thousands of Russian lives. These lives must now be helped to help themselves.

Children whose parents died during the revolutionary days; children whose parents have not yet been found; children whose parents, due to the famine, are still unable to care for their little ones; children who have been left in the wake of the famine and blockade mentally deficient, blind and sick. All these must be cared for, educated and taught trades. They must be equipped for citizenship in a country where every able body must work for his living.

You, who have so generously given to help save Russian lives during the crucial days, won't you give now to help save the saved?

It is far more cruel to abandon a life saved from death than to leave it to die.

Help us save the saved.

Interesting Books and Art Objects for Sale by the F. S. R.

All Proceeds Devoted to Russian Relief.

The Russian Revolution, by Wm. Z. Foster	(cloth) \$1.00, (paper) .50
Communism and Christianity, by Bishop Brown	(cloth) \$1.00, (paper) .25
Labor Laws of Soviet Russia.....	.20
Lenin—The Man and His Work, by Albert Rhys Williams.....	1.35
Through the Russian Revolution, by Albert Rhys Williams.....	2.00
Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia, by A. A. Heller.....	1.50
Ten Days That Shook the World, by John Reed	1.00
Bust of Lenin, \$3.00. Bust of Trotsky, \$2.00	
Sets of new Russian photographs and buttons. Carved Kustar Handicraft—wood boxes, bowls, spoons, etc. Articles 35c. to \$5.00.	

ADOPT ORPHANS!

Wins Free Trip to Russia and Back

JOHN T. TAYLOR, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, in whose behalf the Czecho-Slovak Federation of Chicago alone sent \$2000, has won the free trip to Russia in the first contest which ended June 30, 1923.

The Detroit local of the F.S.R. also did some splendid work in behalf of Taylor, whom they had nominated. Cyril Lambkin had been elected publicity manager by the Detroit comrades, and he certainly worked hard. He circularized all local unions as well as unions in other cities where he knew Taylor was known. Then he wrote stories for the local papers and also saw to it that local comrades visited local fraternal organizations in behalf of Taylor's candidacy.

Shortly after Lambkin was elected he

wrote us that "Detroit is determined to elect Taylor," and "we give notice to all candidates to hustle." Well, Detroit did what they set out to do.

A second contest has been started. It is to run July 1 to October 1, 1923. The rules are exactly the same as in the first contest.

Is there any good reason why other cities cannot do what Detroit has done? Every city has a popular trade unionist or member of some other fraternal organization friendly to our work. Why not nominate your candidate today?

Taylor writes us that the Czecho-Slovak friends have written to ask him to speak at a picnic which they are giving on August 13 and he has agreed to do this. He also states that because of urgent duties on the local paper he is connected with, he will not be able to leave this country before the middle of September or later. In that case Taylor may wait until the second contest is ended and join the second unit.

Here is hoping we can send two or three more by October 1, 1923.

Throw your hat in the ring!



NURA KASHKAROVA

of the Eugene V. Debs Children's Colony writes to her foster mother.

Дорогая тетя! Меня недавно сняли для Вас на фотопортрет. Вам это письмо, чтобы Вы знали меня. Я воспитанница Чкавильского Детского Городка имени „Св.анна Дзед“ Зовут меня Людой, моя фамилия Кашкарова.

(Translated on Page 175)

Letters and packages sent by foster parents to their wards in Russia should go through our national office. Letters should be written preferably in Russian, or in German. If written in English, they should be very short, as they must be translated before transmission and this means an additional expense on our part.

Vassily and Nura

Miss Dorothea Reimer, of Brooklyn, adopted a little orphan several months ago. We sent her a little boy, but not being acquainted with Russian Christian names, she thought little Vassily was a girl and sent him a doll and some money.

The correction was made as soon as it was discovered here at the office. As it happened, little Vassily was transferred to another home which is not under the care of our organization. The guardian of the institution Vassily was in writes and explains the matter to Miss Reimer:

Kazan, May 23, 1923.

Dear Madam:

This letter is written to you by a teacher of the Eugene V. Debs Children's Colony. Vassily Vorofeyev, to whom you have sent a letter and money, is not with us any more. He has been transferred to a different children's home which is not cared for by the International Workers' Relief Committee.

From your letter we can see that a misunderstanding has occurred. Vassily Vorofeyev is a boy and you are writing to a girl. Therefore, we, with the consent of the representative of the International Workers' Relief Committee, Comrade Rogalla, have selected a girl and given her your letter and money. The girl's name is Nura Kashkarova. She is eight years of age, is an orphan and has nobody in the world. Vassily Vorofeyev used to live in the same house with this girl. They used to be good pals and always played together. She is a wonderful girl in every respect.

(Continued on Page 175)

Women in Russia

The Woman Director

By ISA STRASSER

COMRADE Agrafina Kokhanova, manager of the flax spinning and weaving mill in Kokhana, a textile village six miles from the industrial center of Ivanovo-Vosnessensk, awaits us at the entrance to her factory. She is a big corpulent woman, at about the middle of her thirties, with blond bobbed hair, rude peasant features and very simple garb. Crossing the yard, impressive by reason of the exemplary order with which wood, scrap iron, etc., have been removed and heaped up in one pile, we enter the spinning mill, where about 800 workers, mostly women and girls, are employed. With the sort of motherly pride with which other women introduce their well-bred children, Agrafina Kokhanova shows us the work, explains the machines, examines the product with expert

Soon the workers followed her example. There was no peat. The bureau in charge gave her a promise of delivery, but then it sent only half of what it had promised. Agrafina Kokhanova did not wait long, but organized peat mining on her own initiative. "I know how to make something out of nothing," she asserted, full of self-confidence. When she assumed her position, the workers' eagerness to work was low and discipline lower. She had the Labor Code set up in full sight in all parts of the factory, so that everybody should know his rights and duties and that "it should be impossible to cheat him," as she puts it. She knew how to gain the confidence of the workers and to induce them to punctual, conscientious work in a very short time. "We have never yet had to go before a court of arbitration on account of a conflict," she declares with satisfaction. "I am doing all I can for the workers, but I also see to it that production does not suffer."

As we are leaving, Comrade Kokhanova points out a heap of flax lying behind a window. "It is not always easy," she says, "to distinguish good material from inferior quality, but I understand this now so well that I have been placed in charge of the purchase of raw material for three other factories in addition to my own."

Since it was already too late to visit the Workers' Club, she invited us to a glass of tea in her own home. "My house is very plain," she says with more pride than modesty, and so it was in fact. Two low rooms in a small house of the factory, with a few simple pieces of furniture in the peasant style, a few flowers on the narrow window, some cheap portraits of Lenin and Trotsky, a few photographs, poor oil prints on the walls—such is the apartment the manageress has arranged for herself. While she treats us to tea, eggs and white bread, she tells us about her life. She is the child of poor peasants and never went to school. Up to the age of 25 she worked on the farm. Then she entered a factory. She lost her two children within a few days during the course of an epidemic. Her husband became blind with the same sickness. Since that time she has lived in a commune. This consists of nine families which pool their earnings and use them in common as though they were one family. "It is better so," she says, "because I can thus at least do something for other children."

Agrafina has two large scars on her forehead. "During the war," she relates, "I helped the wives of those who had been mobilized to fell wood in the forest and to bring it home. Once on such an occasion I was hurt by a tree. I had to undergo a serious operation on my head, but I did not want to be anesthetized. I wanted to know what pain is."

During the Revolution she was elected to the Factory Committee of the plant in which she worked. Two years later she became the manager of the spinning mill. She is exceedingly proud of her position, and she was interested to know whether there are female directors in Germany, England and other countries. "In my district," she tells us with satisfaction, "I am the only woman among 21 directors."



MOSCOW WORKING WOMEN READING THE "PRAVDA"

skill, and lends a hand in the work herself in order to make clear some mechanism. It is really her work—this efficiently running factory, which turns out daily so and so many bales of strong, clean linen. When Comrade Kokhanova took it over, the plant was in pitiable shape. The machines needed repair; the equipment had been neglected. No man was tempted to assume the task. But when somebody jestingly remarked at a trade union meeting: "Well, then Comrade Kokhanova should try it," she declared "I will do it." "It was not that I cared so much to become manager," she assured us, "but I wanted to show the men that a woman, too, can organize, can direct well, and that under certain circumstances she can do it better than many of them."

And she proved it. When she took over her office, wood was lacking. She went to the forest and felled it herself.

Comrade Kokhanova, who was unable to read up until a short while ago, has as her assistant an engineer, a kind old gentleman, who looks somewhat feminine in comparison with her robust appearance. He conducts us through the waving plant, which is not running at the moment because it is already past four o'clock. He gives us an explanation of the machines, many of which have come from Germany, several from England, some, however, being new ones of genuine Russian production. "Since Agrafina started to manage the factory, that is, since September, 1922," he observes, "production has increased 96 percent."

John T. Taylor, president Detroit Federation of Labor, wins Free Trip To Russia in first contest ended June 30, 1923.

In the Village Soviet of . . . a majority of women was elected. (From newspaper reports.)



Wife: Well, I am going to the Soviet. Don't forget to give a drink to the cow. The cabbage soup is prepared in the iron pot. Put on the fire and let it boil. Give some gruel to the kid, and after milking the cow, give him some milk. Then go on and look whether the hens have laid some eggs. After you are through—clean the samovar.

Russia in the American News

SENATOR SETH W. BROOKHART, the Iowa "insurgent leader," has just returned from Russia and is enthusiastic about conditions as he found them there. Russia's grain crop is nearing the pre-war production, and the government of Russia is the most stable in the world with the exception of the United States, declared Brookhart.

Being a farmer himself, Brookhart said he needed no "expert advice" on Russia, but could see for himself as he travelled through the rich grain fields of Russia. The Senator asserted that his native Iowa had the best farm exhibitions in the United States, but Iowa lost in comparison with the farm exhibition he saw in Moscow.

Senator Brookhart came in contact with foreign correspondents of American newspapers who hatch lies about Soviet Russia in Stockholm and other nests of counter-revolutionaries outside Russia, and the stories from these men aroused his curiosity, so he decided to investigate for himself, with the result that he is more than convinced of the wisdom of the United States recognizing the Soviet Government of Russia.

Thanks to the eagle-eyed vigilance of the British Consulate in New York, Dr. Ivan P. Pavlov, the distinguished Russian physiologist, will not attend the forthcoming Edinburgh Congress of Physiologists, to which he had been invited. He was refused a visa because his passport had been issued by the "unrecognized" Soviet Government. The *New York Times*, lamenting the "indiscretion" displayed by the British consular office, terms the episode "even sorer in a way than another that marked Dr. Pavlov's

stay in this country, when he was attacked and robbed of \$2,000 by some of our busy bandits." There must be some mistake. Surely, such things cannot happen in a "civilized" country, whose standards of personal safety and sacred respect for private property Mr. Secretary of State Hughes sets up as an unapproachable paragon to barbarous Soviet Russia. Somebody ought to explain to Dr. Paylov that the bandits were Bolshevik agents specially commissioned to discredit American civilization in his eyes, and that the British Consulate in New York is still suffering from the ferocious "Bolshevikophobia" germs so assiduously broadcasted by the *New York Times*.

U. S. Senators H. W. King of Utah and E. F. Ladd of North Dakota are the latest additions to the growing list of distinguished American legislators who have courageously sallied forth to investigate conditions in the wilds of Soviet Russia. It is to be hoped that after their return they will join the progressive body of Congressmen advocating the recognition of the Soviet Republic.

In spite of the improved conditions there is still much suffering in large sections of Russia and there is also much unemployment, so that general relief donations are urgently needed. It is especially desirable that American unions make gifts of clothing, tools or funds for distribution to needy members of brother unions in Russia. The Friends of Soviet Russia will be glad to furnish the names of Russian unions requiring relief to interested organizations here.

Vassily and Nura

(Continued from Page 173)

As soon as the I. W. R. undertook to supply our children's homes with food and clothes our life improved greatly. We used to starve before; our buildings were not kept warm in the winter; we had no clothes. Now we are all fed and clad and the only thing that we are still lacking is school supplies.

Our children's colony is situated in a beautiful park. We have eight buildings. Previously they were summer homes and some of them are adapted for winter homes. Before taking over this colony the International Workers' Relief had all these homes thoroughly repaired, so that everything now is in good shape and condition. Only minor repairs are necessary.

The celebration of the naming of our children's colony after Eugene V. Debs was very lively. The children staged a play, concert program and ballet. The speech of Comrade Rogalla was enthusiastically applauded. The children asked him to send to Comrade Debs their hearty greetings and a letter which they wrote to him.

I am sending you herewith the girl's letter and her photograph.

Respectfully yours,

K. Mikhailova.

* * *

The little girl that has been given to Miss Reimer's care also writes a note and sends her photograph.

May 23, 1923.

Dear Aunt:

They took my photograph to send it to you. I am writing this letter to you so that you should know me. I am a pupil of the fourth pavilion of the Children's Colony *Eugene V. Debs*. My first name is Nura, my second is Kashkarova. I am going to the first grade of our colony school. I have no mother and no father. I am sending you my hearty greetings.

Nura Kashkarova.

Now we hope all will be happy, and if little Vassily in the institution he has been transferred to reads this, he will weep tears of joy to know that he has been responsible for the happiness of his girl pal. For Miss Reimer is a very devoted foster parent and takes splendid care of her little ward.

Russian and British Humor on Curzon's Diplomacy

LORD CURZON'S CONCESSIONS



Curzon to Turkey: Formerly I asked for Mosul and for your consent to take it. Now I renounce the second demand.—(From a comic paper published in Soviet Russia.)

LORD CURZON'S TROUBLES



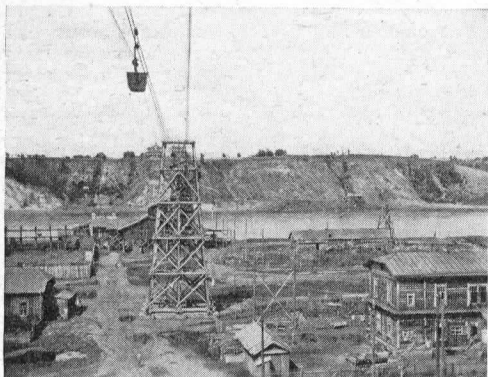
Baldwin to Curzon: Take that! And that!! I licked you about that premier job. Now learn to be civil to those damned Russians till I say—Let go. And remember, we have always been in perfect agreement.—(Workers' Weekly.)

Pilgrims to the New Workers' Republic

By CHARLOTTE McDONALD

We are printing below the interesting report of an American woman who went to Kuzbas last year. Lack of space unfortunately compels us to omit part of the article dealing with the adventures of the group on their way from New York to Omsk, the great city in Western Siberia.

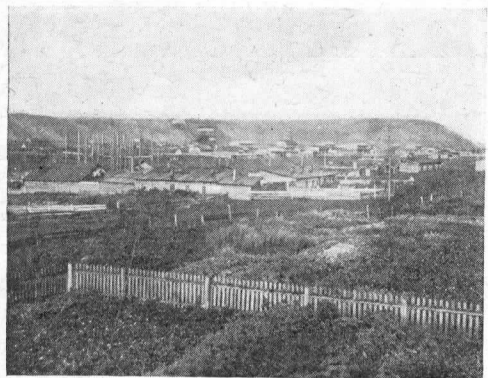
THE office of the Kuzbas organization in the United States advised our little band of 35 pilgrims that left New York in July, 1922, that we were to be pioneers in the vast expanse of the Kuznets basin (where industry was to grow and flourish) under very trying conditions, until Russia, the hope of the work-



Aerial Trolley: Kemerovo (Siberia).

a-day world, would feel the influence of American brain and brawn.

I listened with hardly a shadow of dread at what we might possibly encounter, because I came of true old pioneer stock. When I called to memory the hardships my grandparents endured in North Carolina and Kansas, the hewing out of a homestead under almost unendurable conditions, the weary drag of stage travel and encounters with the Indians roaming over the plains with naught but a bit of wolf skin about their bodies, the frugal meal of hoe cake and sometimes the luxury of sorghum molasses served by the uncertain glimmer of tallow and wick. I felt that compared with their pioneering our adventure in Kemerovo was a luxurious tour



A Kemerovo Landscape.

We spent two days at Omsk, the great distribution center where products are gathered from the Urals and distributed in Russia and Siberia. Also large quantities of asbestos and manganese are exported from this region. Then—after five days through miles of flat lands, with stops at many small stations—we reached Kemerovo, the promised land and our destination. My first impression was of the great expanse and the air. We went for a walk and like children at recess hour threw stones into the swift flowing Tom. Refreshed from this recreation we returned to the cars for supper. For several days these same cars served as our quarters and then we located in our several houses—some on one side of the river and some on the other, and the real settlement work began. More dwellings were to be built and immediately the carpenters set to work. Machinists, electricians and engineers all turned willing hands to assist comrades already upon the scene. Coal miners set off across the river, the beautiful Tom River that divides Kemerovo with the chemical plant on one side and the

mines on the other, with coal deposits stretching in either direction almost unlimited.

In comparison with what New Yorkers suffered from lack of fuel, Kemerovo folk were snug and cozy. All the coal that could possibly be used was hauled to the door by the Russian workers. These Russians also brought water to the homes where there was no running water in the house.

Each house was equipped with electric lights and built-in stoves for heating and cooking.

Large steam bath houses were for general use on either side of the river.

My family was housed on the mine side of the river and received, with every other family, the regular weekly pyok ration, consisting of fresh meat, bread, baked in the colony's bakery. Besides these we received food especially supplied for the Americans, consisting of butter, cheese, tea, coffee, cocoa, canned roast beef, corned beef, sardines, salmon, mutton, white flour, baking powder, oat meal, corn meal, honey, lard, vegetable oil, condensed milk, sugar, prunes, peaches, raisins, apples, split peas, beans, barley, rice, ham, bacon, salt, spices, and dried vegetables. Food was plentiful and enough to share with our needy neighbors. Other supplies distributed to our colony were fur coats, mittens, caps, and felt boots. Miners employed in wet sections were provided with rubber boots, oil coats and caps.

Twenty thousand acres of farm land was granted to our colony. A large tract is in cultivation now and yields plenty of vegetables. American tractors are being used with splendid results.

Most of the milk we purchased from the natives, but the colony keeps a herd of splendid cows for the young children and the hospitals.

I visited many of the Russian homes and marveled at their ingenuity for cleanliness and decoration. The walls were lined with posters giving details of disease danger, colored posters of typhus louse, flies, and cholera germs, giving instructions for preventive measures; white lime is extensively used in the interior as a disinfectant, on the outside many of the houses are clayed, that is, plastered over clear to the roof with thick clay that in many instances is put on by the bare hands of the dwellers.

Flowers trailed from every house window.

The Russians are wonderfully gifted in the art of branch weaving. Evidence of this craft is seen everywhere. Rustic baskets, mats, porches, complete summer houses, fences, and even carriage bodies are formed by intricately intertwined boughs and twigs.

Birds' houses are everywhere and are hoisted high out of harm's way.

To the Russians should go great credit for recreation provided the colony. In the United States I have paid from 30 cents to one dollar for inferior moving pictures, here I witnessed free, real art productions, plays put on in master style, folk song in delightful voice and dancing, such dancing, as only Russians are capable of.

We had already organized a band and orchestra of our own and the devoted leader, Andy Frank, is looking hopefully towards a promising future. The Russian band and orchestra provides the music in the theater, where there are two magnificent pianos that were taken by the Red soldiers from Kolchak when his pillagers were routed from Kemerovo.

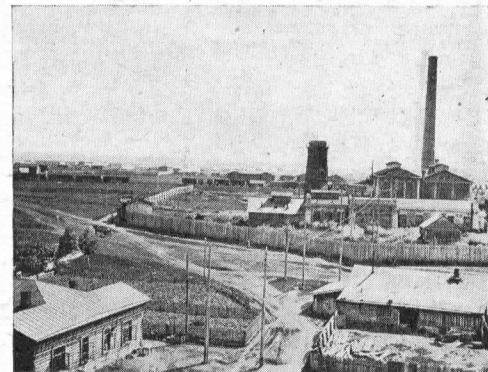
The educational interests were well taken care of by two Russian schools and one American school, also a school for American adults to master the Russian language, an evening class for Russians who desired to learn English, and a Russian school for adults whose education had been neglected. One of these enthusiastic pupils was Natalie Evadakamo, a woman past fifty, who was patiently learning her letters and small syllables.

Of course there is much suffering and hardship in Russia, and it will take long to get production again under way. Many of their farm lands are desolate for Kolchak and his soldiers had passed through that region.

The Russian workers have worn their sack cloth and ashes and they are looking to the workers of the world with hope for the future. Kuzbas is our American project for industrial reconstruction and should be supported by every comrade and sympathizer.

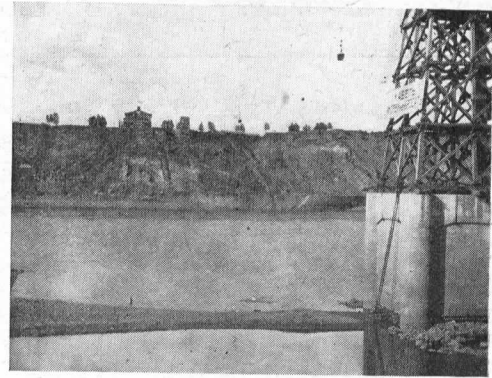
Progress of the Kuzbas Colony

The American Colony at Kuzbas is achieving considerable success in applying American methods to coal mining. Since October 1922 the total number of workers has been reduced from 2307 to 2041, displacing unnecessary office forces, watchmen, etc. The coal production for March, 1923, was triple that of October of the previous year, although many of the workers have been engaged on structural and development work. The production of coal during March was 779,443 poods (13,000 tons), and



Chemical Plant: Kemerovo.

the output for April, despite several days of holidays and the flooding of the small shaft was 621,348 poods (10,400 tons). A considerable increase in output is expected when the new mine-fans, a new Lidgerwood hoist and two Jeffrey coal cutting machines arrive from America early in August. With all the development and opening up work, it is expected to mine half a million tons during 1924. Engineer Dr. Mahler has returned to Kemerovo from Germany after purchasing the remaining apparatus for the chemical plant, which is expected to run shortly. An extensive house building program is under way and housing conditions are steadily improving.



Coal Crossing the River Tom at Kemerovo

Steinmetz on Kuzbas' Advisory Board

Charles P. Steinmetz, the electrical wizard, has accepted an invitation to serve on the advisory committee to the Kuzbas Colony in Siberia. In his letter of acceptance Steinmetz said:

"I am very much interested in Kuzbas and hope much from it. Everybody taking interest in the enterprise knows or should know that it is the creation of a better world in which he is taking part, but that he goes out into a field where he must expect hardships and disappointments, where he must organize and create . . ."

The Kuzbas Industrial Colony now includes over 500 American workers and is making good progress, particularly in the operation of its important coal-mining concession, production per man having been increased threefold during the last four months under American methods.

BOOKS REVIEWED

I. P. Voronitsyn: *From the Darkness of the Dungeon. 1905-1917. (Is Mraka Katorgi). Kharkov, State Publishing House of the Ukraine. 1922. 150 pages.*

IT reads like Stepniak's stories of the heroic period of the Russian revolutionary movement of the late seventies and the beginning of the eighties, this story of I. P. Voronitsyn, one of the tens of thousands of devoted fighters whose lives during the first two decades of this century were nothing but incessant peregrinations from one prison to another.

Voronitsyn's prison life was one continuous struggle with his jailers. Heroic fights had to be conducted for decent treatment, and our hero as well as his fellow sufferers never lost a chance to return the discourtesy of their jailers—even at the risk of the severest punishment; such as a month in the dark hole, or even a flogging.

This stern struggle cost many a gallant fighter his life—but sometimes it was not devoid of humor—occasionally Rabelaisian humor of the most shocking character. Thus, for instance, there was a fight for clean underwear, which the prison authorities persistently refused to furnish. An original strike was staged, all the political prisoners refusing to put on any clothes at all as long as the jailers persisted in punishing them with dirty underwear. The "naked revolt" won out.

The book is a real treasury of interesting human types. The heroes of the Sebastopol naval revolt of 1905, including the tragic figure of Lieutenant Schmidt, the terrorist and philosopher Lichtenstadt-Mazin, who after ten years imprisonment in the Schlussemburg hell was killed during Yudenich's advance in October, 1919, the grotesque and heroic figure of the Armenian Anarchist with the curious name of Nikolai Romanov—all these give the book the character of a veritable epic of the recent past of Russian revolutionary struggle.

R. T.

A *Sergeyev: Non-commissioned Officer Poskakukhin (Unteroffizier Poskakuchin). Published by Carl Hoym Nachf. Louis Cahmbley, Hamburg 8. 1923. 64 pages. (Translated from the Russian.)*

UNDER the external form of a tale this booklet presents the true story of a Russian Jimmy Higgins. Unlike the hero of Upton Sinclair's popular novel, Yegor Ivanovich Poskakukhin is not a product of the imagination of a sympathizing fiction writer. He is a living "unknown soldier," an illiterate peasant-son, in turn truck driver, laborer in a dye factory, porter, and soldier during the Russian-Japanese war. He is now superintendent of the premises of the great Moscow daily *Pravda* and his name is seldom, if ever, mentioned in connection with the great events of the day. And yet, in the period from 1914, when he was mobilized for the World War, until 1919-1920, when he was taken prisoner by the Whites near Archangelsk and miraculously effected his es-

cape together with other Red captives, he gave so many proofs of almost incredible heroism as to shame the most fantastic Wild West yarns. The bestiality of the Tsarist officers during the first three years of the war, the Revolution of March, 1917, the fraternization with the German soldiers, Poskakukhin's conversion to the cause of Socialism, his return to his village, his part in the civil war in Central Russia, the anti-Soviet Revolt in his own village, and finally the most eventful and dramatic part of his life—his participation in the defense of the Northern front—Archangelsk—against the Whites and their British, French and American allies, his capture and escape at the head of seventy other Red prisoners, his wanderings through the frozen wilds of the North-Russian forests—all this shows through what school millions of Russian Jimmy Higginses went and why they could not be conquered by the onslaught of the entire world. M. P.

Russia—Too Busy too Fight

(Continued from Page 162)

the chance to export timber and oil and perhaps this autumn, grain.

Timber is sold to Britain. It is useful there in building cheaper homes for British workers. But Curzon disregarded the needs of British workers; the Russian government did not forget the needs of her workers in the northern timber belt. They would be hurled back into starvation by the breaking of trade with England.

I have traversed that land in the north. The best summer never brings harvest for more than a few months food. The peasant subsists on fish and a few potatoes and a little rye. To keep from starving and to buy a paper of pins, a spool of cotton, the blade of a scythe, he must export the thing the land produces—timber, and furs.

For seven years there have been starvation and scurvy in the north. Now, for more than a year, the timber and fur industries have struggled slowly to their feet. England is the chief buyer, especially of timber. I have seen a woman from that north country cover her face with her hands to shut out the sight of the Curzon ultimatum and what it would mean in hunger for the peasants she knew.

To the workers and peasants such things as timber and oil and export trade are not abstractions, words tossed about the table

of diplomats. They are things much more real than prestige and "honor;" they are the life-blood of men. They are the means of food. They are the first steps on the road at the upper end of which may come such luxuries as justice and equality and national preeminence. But they are the things needed; the other things are luxuries.

Every step upward in Russian industry, without capital or loans, has been made with terrible cost. These things they intend to preserve, even if they have to pay blackmail. They want peace; they will pay for peace; they will pay for it anything except their independence and their revolution.

Resolution on Children's Relief

(Continued from Page 171)

means for support, education and vocational training. In order to facilitate vocational education, these homes must be placed in close touch with industrial plants, landed estates, fisheries and other enterprises.

A definite budget is to be established for all expenditures in connection with children's relief. The following measures are to be considered for obtaining the necessary funds:

a) Collections abroad and regular contributions from parties, trade unions, relief committees and groups.

b) The connection of certain children's homes with economic enterprises conducted by the International Workers' Relief (farms, factories, fisheries, etc.), which would have to provide the necessary means out of their earnings.

c) A third possibility is that of placing children fourteen years of age and over in children's communes, where they would contribute a substantial part of their support through their work in gardens, fields and crafts.

All funds and supplies collected in various countries for definite homes must be employed first of all for these homes. Only in case the collections exceed the minimum required for the support of each child and for the proper equipment of the home should the surplus be utilized for general children's relief.

It is also the duty of the International Workers' Relief to assist Soviet Russia in its difficult task of bringing up the defective children harmed by the famine and the war. School supplies and pedagogical material based upon the latest achievements of the modern pedagogy and hygienic education of Western Europe must be furnished.

In the propaganda and relief activities of individual countries the new tasks of children's relief by the International Workers' Relief must be kept in the foreground.

Interest and understanding of the importance and success of international children's relief must be awakened in every country by means of the widest propaganda.

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We transmit dollars by mail or cable to Soviet Russia and all other countries, sell steamship tickets, issue drafts and letters of credit to Russia as well as other countries.

We accept commercial checking accounts, make loans and discounts and offer general banking facilities.

We accept Time Deposits, on which
we pay 4%, credited quarterly

OPEN YOUR ACCOUNT TODAY

RECORD OF GROWTH

April 14, 1923, total resources \$ 747,148.22 (date of opening)
June 30, 1923, " " " 1,746,556.44

BANKING HOURS:

Mondays, 8-9 Saturdays, 9-5 Other Days, 9-6

How Shall the Rich Woman Enter
Into the Kingdom of Social Justice?

Read and Learn from

THE PARLOR PROVOCATEUR

or

From Salon to Soap-Box

Being the Letters from Kate Crane Gartz

With a Preface by

MARY CRAIG SINCLAIR

Cloth \$1.00; Paper 50 cents

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MARY CRAIG SINCLAIR

PASADENA, California

Financial Statement of the Friends of Soviet Russia

National Office, 201 West 13th Street, New York City.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From date of organization, August 9, 1921, to April 30, 1923

Statement "A"

The INCOME of the National Office is received chiefly from FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA Locals and other Workers' Organizations. Receipts are issued for income received and published in detail.

For the first fiscal year, ended July 31, 1922, there was received and reported, Receipt Nos. 1 to 12,115..... \$734,922.70

For the second fiscal year, Receipt Nos. 12,116 to 20,115 have been reported in detail, a total of..... 114,197.34

For April 1923 of the second fiscal year, Receipt Nos. 20,116 to 20,770, are to be published in detail elsewhere..... 17,731.33

Through American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, as reported in detail..... 44,876.63

Total Received and Acknowledged..... \$911,728.00

The above income was deposited in a bank account and before it was withdrawn for relief there was received INTEREST amounting to:

For the first Fiscal Year..... \$878.96
 For the second fiscal year to date..... 367.42
 Through A.F.R.F.R.C. 442.24 1,688.62

Making a Total of..... \$913,416.62

From which is DEDUCTED the following.

For the first fiscal year, previously detailed..... \$5,448.01
 For the second fiscal year to date:

(1) Lost through burglary:
 Contributions previously detailed.... \$269.10
 Less duplicate check issued by donor for Receipt No. 13,736..... 3.00

(2) Bank Charges, etc..... 266.10
 (3) Error, Receipt No. 17099..... 11.87
 (4) Official Organ Subscriptions formerly entered as contributions..... 3.00
 (5) War Savings Stamps, legal fees..... 30.00
 (6) Checks returned by bank, Receipt Nos. 19,540 and 19,848..... 15.00
 (7) Local Movie Charges..... 13.00
 (8) Cost of Acquiring Toys..... 151.50
 (9) Cost of Selling Toys..... 1,788.81
 2,026.40

\$4,305.68 4,233.22 9,681.23
 72.46

Adjustment to Prior Year, Credit.....

Leaving INCOME RECEIVED by National Office..... \$903,735.39

BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES:

In order to carry on the work of receiving funds, valubles, and clothes, making appeals and spending the money for relief and aid, the National Office needs a secretary, office employees and a business office. The expenses paid for these needs are:

For first fiscal year, previously detailed..... \$29,222.40
 For second fiscal year to date, in statement "B" below A.F.R.F.R.C., previously detailed..... 20,831.97
 6,659.71 56,714.08

Leaving INCOME LESS BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES..... 847,021.31

FOOD DRAFT AND PACKAGE DEPARTMENT DIRECT EXPENSES:

For second fiscal year to date:

Publicity 1,421.20
 Administrative 1,482.13
 Warehouse and shipping..... 762.45

Total..... 3,665.78

Less: Percentage of food draft receipts applied toward expenses 25.00 3,640.78

Leaving INCOME LESS OVERHEAD..... \$843,380.53

Part of this amount was used for PUBLICITY and APPEAL EXPENSES:

- (a) In raising the total income.
- (b) In collecting clothes.
- (c) In aiding Soviet Russia by the dissemination of friendly information including the promotion of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America)

In order to assist Locals and other Workers' organizations in these purposes the National Office sent speakers and films throughout the country, published advertisements and literature and furnished supplies. The amount of money which the National Office spent for these purposes is explained in detail in statements herewith referred to. The National Office could charge much of this amount to Locals, making them pay for speakers' services and expenses and for literature distributed in their territory, although that would mean a lot of more office work, more bookkeeping. Instead of that these expenses are deducted from the amount which is sent in by Locals and other Workers' organizations in order to show how much the income received by the National Office amounts to after the deduction of all expenses, whether paid by Locals or by the National Office; thus

Publicity and Appeal Expenses paid by the National Office:
For first fiscal year, previously detailed..... \$93,888.71
 For second fiscal year to date,detailed in Statement "C" below 54,730.34
 Through A.F.R.F.R.C. previously detailed..... 21,117.63 169,736.68

Leaving a balance AVAILABLE for MATERIAL RELIEF of SOVIET RUSSIA of..... \$673,643.85

Arising from:
First fiscal year..... \$607,242.54
 Second fiscal year to date..... 48,859.78
 Through A.F.R.F.R.C. 17,541.53 673,643.85

Most of this amount has already been SPENT FOR RELIEF as follows.
 American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee shipped food, equipment and an agricultural relief unit, previously detailed, less refund..... 497,197.48

Carried Forward

Brought Forward... \$497,197.48 \$673,643.85

Remitted to Arbeiterhilfe, Auslandskomitee, Berlin (The Workers' Aid—Foreign Committee) less refund..... 95,792.01
 Food Shipments direct..... 2,185.73
 Tool Drive Purchases, direct..... 16,498.59
 Russian Red Cross, Medical Unit No. 2, specific contributions remitted thereto..... 1,987.50
 Manufacture of 1,000 dresses by donated labor of I.L.G.W.U... 2,288.94
 Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia—Subsidy for training technicians for Agricultural Relief Unit..... 5,305.00
 Freight, express, trucking, warehouse, packing, cartage and shipping charges on old clothes contributed..... 10,602.54
 Federated, International and Russian conference expense for distribution of relief and organization of further aid... 21,944.52 653,802.31

Leaving a BALANCE of..... \$19,841.54

Which is increased by FOOD DRAFT AND PACKAGE RECEIPTS:
 Food Draft charges received..... \$692.50
 Less Remitted \$475.00 217.50
 Used for direct expenses..... 25.00 500.00

Package charges received..... 192.50 849.90
 657.40

Making a BALANCE ON HAND of..... \$20,691.44

Which is mostly in CASH ready to be spent for RELIEF, but is also represented partly by OTHER ASSETS to be used for raising funds or for EXPENSES of the business office as follows:

Cash in Bank..... \$14,456.60
 Petty Cash on Hand..... 425.00
 Advances to Speakers, Locals and Sections..... 1,316.08
 Office Furniture and Equipment (Cost, less one year's depreciation) 2,376.62
 Deposits for Electricity, Gas and Lease..... 385.00
 Books and Busto purchased for sale, less sold..... 1,423.61
 Expenses, paid in advance..... 1,644.38

\$22,027.29

DEDUCT:

Funds held awaiting definite instructions..... \$335.85
 Funds reserved for payment of expenses incurred 1,000.00 1,335.85 20,691.44

Statement "B"

BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES

For nine months of the Second Fiscal Year to April 30, 1923

* Wages..... \$1,550.00
 Secretary 11,702.50
 Office Staff 1,710.00
 Office Rent 445.48
 Office Space—Fittings, alterations, maintenance, cleaning, light and heat 971.17
 Office Supplies, etc. 546.32
 Printing and Stationery..... 326.89
 Telegrams 299.23
 Telephone 253.80
 Outside telephone calls, carfares, etc..... 2,548.45
 Auditor's charges 380.00
 Legal charges 98.13
 Insurance, fire 98.13

Total..... \$20,831.97

*Maximum rate of wages is \$40 per week!

Statement "C"

PUBLICITY AND APPEAL EXPENSES

For nine months of the Second Fiscal Year to April 30, 1923

Wages:
 Speakers and Organizers..... \$3,028.00
 Addressers 6,068.04
 Publicity: Writers, Translator, and Movie Director..... 4,023.40
 Traveling—Speakers and Organizers..... 4,008.84
 Postage 7,989.50
 Envelopes and Wrappers..... 1,101.77
 Official Organ—"Soviet Russia"—subsidy..... 5,700.00
 Bulletins 397.00
 Advertisements 6,032.96
 Leaflets and folders printed and distributed..... 4,033.22
 Posters and Show cards 865.15
 Motion Picture and Stereopticon Equipment..... 7,103.65
 Miscellaneous Movie Expenses 524.78
 Cuts, mats, cartoons, etc..... 1,509.02
 Organization supplies, lists, buttons, etc..... 2,623.66
 Information Service 102.27
 Meetings, Bazaars, etc. 35.00

Less Sale of and Refunds on Pamphlets and Cards..... 55,146.26
 415.92

\$54,730.34

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have examined the accounts of the National Office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, New York, N. Y., for the first fiscal year, August 9, 1921, to July 31, 1922, and for nine months of the second fiscal year to April 30, 1923, and of the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee for the period of its existence.

I received all the information and explanations I demanded. Any contributor not receiving both an official receipt and a published acknowledgment of his contribution should communicate with me. Clothes and other necessities received for shipment are not included. In general, expenses have been promptly paid, but expenses incurred and not paid are not included.

The above statements, "A," "B," and "C," are of the National Office and the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee only and are not consolidated to include receipts and disbursements of affiliated locals. Remittances from locals on account of net income are included. Locals are responsible to their own contributors for the acknowledgment and disposition of funds collected.

In my opinion the above statements, "A," "B," and "C," are drawn up to present a true and correct view of the cash transactions for the period, and of the state of the funds as at the close of the period.

J. B. COLLINGS WOODS,

299 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 May 21, 1923.

Chartered Accountant

Financial Statement of the Friends of Soviet Russia

National Office, 201 West 13th Street, New York City.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From date of organization, August 9, 1921, to May 31, 1923

Statement "A"	
The INCOME of the National Office is received chiefly from F.S.R. Locals and other Workers' Organizations. Receipts are issued for income received and published in detail.	
For the first fiscal year, ended July 31, 1922, there was received and reported, Receipt Nos. 1 to 12,115.....	\$734,922.70
For the second fiscal year, Receipt Nos. 12,116 to 20,770 have been reported in detail, a total of.....	131,928.67
For May, 1923, of the second fiscal year, Receipt Nos. 20,771 to 21,485, are to be published in detail elsewhere.....	13,980.40
Through American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, as reported in detail.....	44,876.63
Total Received and Acknowledged.....	\$925,708.40

The above income was deposited in a bank account and before it was withdrawn for relief there was received INTEREST amounting to:

For the first Fiscal Year.....	\$878.96	
For the second fiscal year to date.....	367.94	
Through A.F.R.F.R.C.	442.24	1,689.14
Making a Total of.....		\$927,397.54

From which is DEDUCTED the following:

For the first fiscal year, previously detailed.....	\$5,448.01	
For the second fiscal year to date:		
(1) Lost through burglary:		
Contributions previously detailed.....	\$266.10	
Less duplicate check issued by donor for Receipt 13,687.....	100.00	
	166.10	
(2) Bank Charges, etc.	12.37	
(3) Error, Receipt No. 17099.....	3.00	
(4) Official Organ Subscriptions formerly entered as contributions	30.00	
(5) War Savings Stamps, legal fees.....	15.00	
(6) Checks returned by bank, Receipt Nos. 19,540; 19,848; 20,970	16.00	
(7) Local Movie Charges.....	151.50	
(8) Cost of Acquiring Toys.....	1,788.81	
(9) Cost of Selling Toys.....	2,046.68	
	\$4,229.46	
Adjustments to Prior Years, Credit.....	72.46	4,157.00
		9,605.01
Leaving INCOME RECEIVED by National Office.....		\$917,792.53

BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES:

In order to carry on the work of receiving funds, valuables, and clothes, making appeals and spending the money for relief and aid, the National Office needs a secretary, office employees and a business office. The expenses paid for these needs are:

For first fiscal year, previously detailed.....	\$29,222.40	
For second fiscal year to date, in Statement "B" below.....	23,242.47	
A.F.R.F.R.C., previously detailed.....	6,659.71	59,124.58

Leaving INCOME LESS BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES..... \$858,667.95

FOOD DRAFT AND PACKAGE DEPARTMENT DIRECT EXPENSES:

For second fiscal year to date:		
Publicity	\$2,048.53	
Administrative	1,692.42	
Warehouse and shipping.....	1,061.00	
Total.....	\$4,801.95	
Less: Percentage of food draft receipts applied towards expenses	37.50	
Cost and expenses received for packages shipped	847.75	885.25
		3,916.70
Leaving INCOME LESS OVERHEAD.....		\$854,751.25

Part of this amount was used for PUBLICITY AND APPEAL EXPENSES:

(A) In raising the total income.		
(B) In collecting clothes.		
(C) In aiding Soviet Russia by the dissemination of friendly information including the promotion of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America).		
In order to assist Locals and other Workers' Organizations in these purposes the National Office sent speakers and films throughout the country, published advertisements and literature and furnished supplies. The amount of money which the National Office spent for these purposes is explained in detail in statements herewith referred to. The National Office could charge much of this amount to Locals, making them pay for speakers' services and expenses and for literature distributed in their territory, although that would mean a lot more office work, more bookkeeping. Instead of that these expenses are deducted from the amount which is sent in by Locals and other Workers' Organizations in order to show how much the income received by the National Office amounts to after the deduction of all expenses, whether paid by Locals or by the National Office; thus,		
Publicity and Appeal Expenses paid by National Office:		
For first fiscal year, previously detailed.....	\$93,888.71	
For second fiscal year to date, detailed in Statement "C" below	66,810.93	
Through A.F.R.F.R.C. previously detailed.....	21,117.63	181,817.27
Leaving a Balance AVAILABLE FOR MATERIAL RELIEF OF SOVIET RUSSIA		\$672,933.98
Arising from:		
First fiscal year.....	\$607,242.54	
Second fiscal year to date.....	48,149.91	
Through A.F.R.F.R.C.	17,541.53	672,933.98

Most of this amount has already been SENT FOR RELIEF as follows:

American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee shipped food, equipment and an agricultural relief unit, previously detailed	\$497,197.48
---	--------------

Carried Forward

Brought Forward...	\$497,197.48	\$672,933.98
Remitted to Arbeiterhilfe, Auslandskomitee, Berlin (The Workers' Aid—Foreign Committee).....	95,792.01	
Food Shipments Direct.....	2,185.73	
Tool Drive Purchases, direct.....	24,653.17	
Russian Red Cross, Medical Unit No. 2, specific contribution remitted thereto	1,987.50	
Manufacture of 1,000 dresses by donated labor of I.L.G.W.U. Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia—Subsidy for training technicians for Agricultural Relief Unit.....	2,288.94	
	5,305.00	
Freight, express, trucking, warehouse, packing, cartage and shipping charges on old clothes contributed.....	10,811.02	
Federated, International and Russian Conference expenses for distribution of relief and organization of further aid.....	22,890.67	663,111.52
Leaving a BALANCE of.....		\$9,822.46

Which is increased by FOOD DRAFT AND PACKAGE RECEIPTS:

Food Draft Charges Received, less returns.....	\$762.50	
Package Charges Received, less returns.....	1,128.40	
Total.....	\$1,890.90	
Less: Food Drafts Remitted.....	\$712.50	
Used for direct expenses.....	37.50	
Packages shipped	847.65	1,597.65
		293.25

Making a BALANCE ON HAND of..... \$10,115.71
Which is mostly in CASH ready to be spent for RELIEF, but is also represented partly by OTHER ASSETS to be used for raising funds or for EXPENSES of the business office as follows:

Cash in Bank.....	\$6,984.18
Petty Cash on Hand.....	516.37
Advances to Speakers, Locals and Sections.....	894.78
Office Furniture and Equipment (Cost, less one year's depreciation)	2,384.12
Deposits for Electricity, Gas and Lease.....	185.00
Books and Buses purchased for sale, less sold.....	1,450.01
Expenses, paid in advance.....	1,026.87
	\$13,441.33

DEDUCT:

Funds held awaiting definite instructions.....	\$325.62	
Funds reserved for payment of expenses incurred	3,000.00	3,325.62
		10,115.71

BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES

For Ten Months of the Second Fiscal Year to May 31, 1923

* Wages:		
Secretary	\$1,670.00	
Office Staff	12,657.50	
Office Rent	1,900.00	
Office Space—Fittings, alterations, maintenance, cleaning, light and heat	498.55	
Office Supplies, etc.	1,256.34	
Printing and Stationery.....	689.57	
Telegrams	388.47	
Telephone	357.48	
Outside telephone calls, carfares, etc.....	287.55	
Auditor's charges	3,034.35	
Legal charges	380.00	
Insurance, fire	122.65	
Total.....	\$23,242.47	

* Maximum rate of wages is \$45 per week.

PUBLICITY AND APPEAL EXPENSES

For ten Months of the Second Fiscal Year to May 31, 1923

Wages:		
Speakers and Organizers.....	\$3,863.00	
Addressers	6,900.09	
Publicity, Writers, Translator, and Movie Director.....	4,463.40	
Traveling—Speakers and Organizers.....	5,111.88	
Postage	9,228.80	
Envelopes and Wrappers	1,425.27	
Official Organ—"Soviet Russia"—subsidy.....	6,700.00	
Bulletins	397.00	
Advertisements	10,299.69	
Leaflets and folders printed and distributed.....	4,540.18	
Posters and Show Cards.....	897.16	
Motion Picture and Stereopticon Equipment.....	7,633.83	
Miscellaneous Movie Expenses.....	927.53	
Cuts, mats, cartoons, etc.....	1,751.19	
Organization supplies, lists, buttons, etc.....	2,877.66	
Information Service	175.17	
Meetings, Bazaars, etc.	35.00	
	\$67,226.85	
Less Sale of and Refunds on Pamphlets and Cards.....	415.92	
		\$66,810.93

AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have examined the accounts of the National Office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, New York, N. Y., for the first fiscal year, August 9, 1921, to July 31, 1922, and for ten months of the second fiscal year to May 31, 1923, and of the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee for the period of its existence.

I have received all the information and explanations I demanded. Any contributor not receiving both an official receipt and a published acknowledgment of his contribution should communicate with me. Clothes and other necessities received for shipment are not included. In general, expenses have been paid promptly, but expenses incurred and not paid are not included.

The above statements, "A," "B," and "C," are of the National Office and the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee only and are not consolidated to include receipts and disbursements of affiliated locals. Remittances from locals on account of net income are included. Locals are responsible to their own contributors for the acknowledgment and disposition of funds collected.

In my opinion the above statements, "A," "B," and "C," are drawn up to present a true and correct view of the cash transactions for the period, and of the state of the funds as at the close of the period.

J. B. COLLINGS WOODS,

299 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
June 26, 1923.

Chartered Accountant.

"Fifth Year" Movie Gets Big Response

REQUESTS for dates for "The Fifth Year," the new nine-reel movie prepared by the Friends of Soviet Russia, are coming in fast from all parts of the country. Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and many other cities have already applied for dates and are laying plans for big showings of the picture in the fall. The New York Local of the Friends of Soviet Russia held a showing on July 28 in Manhattan Casino in New York. Nearly 5,000 crowded the hall to the doors, cheering wildly as one scene after another was flashed on the screen. Twelve showings have been booked for New York alone.

"The Fifth Year" depicts in the most vivid manner present-day conditions in Soviet Russia; Industrial and Agricultural reconstruction; the Russian masses at work and at play; the Red Army in thrilling manoeuvres and military drill; Congresses of

the Communist International, Red Labor Unions, Young Communist Organizations, and the peoples of the Far East at Baku; the world-famous Social-Revolutionary Trial; Moscow and Petrograd May Day demonstrations; the splendid orphan school-homes and the thousands of happy orphans; the celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. These are but a few of the hundreds of interesting things to be seen in the picture. A special orchestration of the best folk-music of all nations accompanies the film.

Any organization or group of individuals can arrange a showing of "The Fifth Year." Full instructions, contained in a beautiful press book, solve all the problems of advertising, publicity, etc., and all the other difficult matters facing arrangements committees and theatre managers. Beautiful one-sheet lithographs, two kinds of show-cards, illustrated folders for public distribution, reports of the National Board of Review, cuts, slides—all these are furnished. All the proceeds of the picture go to the

maintenance of the FSR Orphan School-Homes.

For information and dates write to Motion-Picture Department, FSR, 201 West 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

New Russian Handcraft

A new assortment of Russian Kustar work has reached

The Friends of Soviet Russia

Hand-carved wooden boxes, papier mache boxes, brightly colored and enameled objects, Russian dolls, lacquered bowls and spoons to match as well as some embroideries and laces.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

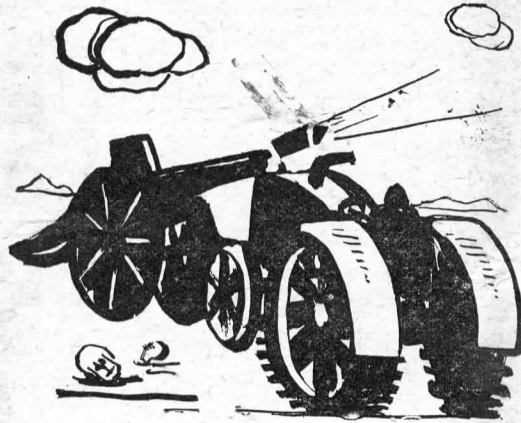
RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS, JUNE, 1923

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA, NATIONAL OFFICE, 201 WEST 13th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount
<p>Nos. 21401 to 21485 are for May. They could not be printed in the July issue due to lack of space.</p>											
21401	M. A. Halprin, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00	21446	F. S. R., East Liverpool, Ohio	35.86	21495	M. Goldenberg, N. Y. C.	10.00	21548	Walter Ewald, N. Y. C.	6.00
21402	Marion Sagward, Cleveland, Ohio	5.00	21447	Miss G. Nevins, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00	21496	H. Lewis, Detroit, Mich.	5.00	21549	H. Sosnowsky, Troy, N. Y.	5.00
21403	A. G. Miller, Portland, Ore.	5.00	21448	G. Martin, Lavallette, N.J.	5.00	21497	John J. Lenney, Washington, D. C.	4.00	21550	P. Skers, Worcester, Mass.	7.60
21404	P. Hartekainen, Oakland, Cal.	5.00	21449	Conover Slack, Trenton, N. J.	4.75	21498	Mrs. F. G. Palliaer, Detroit, Mich.	4.00	21551	Hamilton Bassett, San Luis Obespa, Cal.	5.00
21405	Br. 160, W. C., Paterson, N. J.	5.00	21450	I. Reich and Geo. Notris, Easton, Pa.	3.30	21499	T. V. Kusaxovich, Seattle, Wash.	4.00	21552	John Georges, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
21406	C. Langenbucher, Hamilton, Ohio	5.00	21451	F. S. R., Braddock, Pa.	88.80	21500	Dorothy MacLeod, Iowa Falls, Iowa	4.00	21553	Goldie M. Waara, Buffalo Hill, Negausee, Mich.	5.00
21407	Vest Makers Union, Local 143, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00	21452	F. S. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.00	21501	Laura W. Mathissen, Oxnard, Calif.	3.00	21554	William Wendela, Van Ethen, N. Y.	5.00
21408	Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbekasse, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00	21453	F. S. R., Cleveland, O.	150.00	21502	Thomas Dee, New Brunswick, N. J.	3.00	21555	Louis Winocur, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
21409	Harry Nelson, Bay City, Wash.	5.00	21454	F. S. R., San Francisco, Cal.	46.00	21503	Fannie Pacter, Bronx, N.Y.	2.00	21557	Alex Laur, Davenport, Iowa	5.00
21410	D. Unger, Pasadena, Cal.	5.00	21455	Matt Mannila, Rudyard, Mich.	9.00	21504	F. Lifshitz, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00	21558	Dorothea V. Dean, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
21411	A. W. Newman, Cleveland, Ohio	4.00	21456	Chester Martin, Tonawanda, N. Y.	2.00	21505	Frank Lehti, Fort Myers, Fla.	2.00	21559	Carl Templin, N. Y. C.	5.00
21412	S. Maczenas, Tacoma, Wash.	2.50	21457	C. A. Moway, San Francisco, Cal.	13.00	21506	M. Popovich, Midland, Pa.	2.00	21560	Margaret H. Young, Westwood, Mass.	5.00
21413	O. Olsens, Ridgefield, N.J.	2.50	21458	J. P. Havin, Casmalia, Cal.	10.00	21507	G. Puskarich, Midland, Pa.	2.00	21561	Rosa C. Powell, E. Liverpool, Ohio	4.00
21414	Mrs. H. Justement, Washington, D. C.	2.00	21459	Annie Thompson, Michigan City, Ind.	2.00	21508	P. Marijanovich, Midland, Pa.	2.00	21562	Gus. Deubeneck, Caspar, Calif.	4.00
21415	Mrs. Julia Leavett, Washington, D. C.	2.00	21460	Theodore M. Evans, Aberdeen, Wash.	1.00	21509	N. Kovacs, Midland, Pa.	2.00	21563	Ernest Kamsol, Lorain, O.	3.00
21416	Louis Justement, Washington, D. C.	2.00	21461	F. Kunkel, Harrisburg, Pa.	1.00	21510	S. Gjaich, Midland, Pa.	2.00	21564	A. Grazir, Jersey City, N.J.	3.00
21417	W. Bowers, Soldiers Home, Cal.	5.00	21462	W. W. Hanna, Yuma, Ariz.	1.00	21511	Mme. Berthe Baret, Cleveland, O.	2.00	21565	Famine Scout Club No. 4, Wilmington, Del.	2.58
21418	Doremus Scudder, Claremont, Cal.	5.00	21463	Charley Potter, Yuma, Ariz.	1.00	21512	Robert Lusk, Cambridge, Mass.	2.00	21566	Anna Hammer, Roslindale, Mass.	2.00
21419	R. W. Giles, Bow, Wash.	2.00	21464	M. Michaelian, N. Y. City	1.00	21513	Jacques Horwitz, N. Y. C.	2.00	21567	Jacob Samek, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
21420	Edw. Sternschuss and K. Ende, St. Louis, Mo.	2.00	21465	I. W. Lamore, Silver Springs, Md.	1.00	21514	Adolph Klimer, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.	2.00	21568	C. H. Smith, W. Roxbury, Mass.	2.00
21421	N. Colos, Chicago Hgts, Ill.	2.00	21466	C. Litz, Sandusky, O.	1.00	21515	J. Friedman, Boston, Mass.	2.00	21569	Dr. Jeannette Tomkins, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
21422	L. Samusevich, Chicago Heights, Ill.	1.00	21467	F. S. R., Superior, Wis.	300.00	21516	Maurice Cott, Phila., Pa.	2.00	21570	Salvadora Porterfeld, Northport, N. Y.	2.00
21423	William Haddad, Eureka, Mont.	1.50	21468	C. C. Wp., Gary, Ind.	81.00	21517	Emery Myers, Butte, Mont.	2.00	21571	M. H. Mitchell, Fairmount, W. Va.	2.00
21424	William Dwyer, Albany, N. Y.	1.00	21469	Ida Weisman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	12.00	21518	Andrey Synkowsky, Utica, N. Y.	1.70	21572	Ellen A. Freeman, Troy, N. Y.	2.00
21425	Mrs. Rosenberg, Albany, N. Y.	1.00	21470	Charley Goldsmith, Springfield, Mass.	10.00	21519	R. F. Roepmack, Arvada, Colo.	5.00	21573	Myrtle M. Hyde, Tulsa, Okla.	2.00
21426	A. Lischesev, Bound Brook, N. J.	1.00	21471	Jacob Peterson, Two Harbors, Minn.	9.00	21520	P. Cayanas, Daytona, Fla.	1.00	21574	Bella N. Zilberman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
21427	Richard Kiessling, Long Beach, Cal.	1.00	21472	U. M. Moore, Seattle, Wash.	5.00	21521	Harry Rattner, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	21575	George and Goddard King, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	2.00
21428	J. Nevela and Y. Mahangt, Cincinnati, O.	2.00	21473	M. Goldwasser, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00	21522	Isaac Lubow, N. Y. C.	1.00	21576	E. H. Schilling, Wilkesburg, Pa.	2.00
21429	Wm. Ketola, Aberdeen, Wash.	1.00	21474	August Gamble, Pasadena, Cal.	2.00	21523	W. S. and D. B. Fund, Br. 212, Bloomfield, N. J.	1.00	21577	Mary Rose McCord, Quincy, Ill.	2.00
21430	John J. Ilomaki, Angora, Minn.	1.00	21475	C. A. Pluaman, Huntington Beach, Cal.	2.00	21524	M. L. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	21578	Asser and Reino Lehto, Rock Island, Ill.	2.00
21431	Wm. Schenk, Brookfield, Mass.	1.00	21476	Adam Getto, Bentleyville, Pa.	2.00	21525	A. H. Walker, Park River, N. Dak.	1.00	21579	Dr. M. Caspe, N. Y. C.	2.00
21432	S. Tiser, Childress, Texas.	1.00	21477	Dr. C. B. J. Scharis, Foxboro, Mass.	2.00	21526	Harry Berger, Newark, N. J.	1.00	21580	Vlad. Torgovitzky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
21433	John Gulicky, Cleveland, O.	1.00	21478	Pauline L. Neidhard, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	21527	Louis Flolka, Sandoval, Ill.	1.00	21581	Finnish Branch, W. P., New York City	2.00
21434	E. C. Walters, Minidoka, Idaho	1.00	21479	Eleanor B. Stevens, Windsor, N. Y.	1.00	21528	P. Langer, Brighton Beach, N. Y.	8.00	21582	N. J. Berkowitz, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
21435	A. Andsiessen, Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00	21480	Wm. Biemler, Sandusky, O.	1.00	21529	Anonymous, Santa Monica, Calif.	2.00	21583	Mrs. R. F. Glenn, Franklin, Pa.	2.00
21436	S. W. Hoke, Palisade, N. J.	1.00	21481	Berthe Barch, Cleveland, O.	2.00	21530	B. Osuchowsky, N. Y. C.	2.00	21584	Robert W. Justa, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
21437	C. Gaum, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00	21482	Herbert Francis, Greensburg, Md.	1.00	21531	Mania Kunz, N. Y. C.	13.00	21585	C. A. Hansen Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00
21438	Mrs. L. Stern, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00	21483	N. Packter, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00	21532	A. Aronowitz, N. Y. C.	1.00	21586	G. V. Summer, McMurray, Wash.	1.00
21439	P. Lawin, Granite City, Ill.	1.00	21484	Sam Silverman, Bronx, N. Y.	.10	21533	Morris Serr, N. Y. C.	1.00	21587	Robert Klamt Chicago, Ill	1.00
21440	Joseph Horwitz, N. Y. City	1.00	21485	P. Mittelberg, Clarks Harbor, N. S., Can.	1.00	21534	K. Rubinstein, N. Y. C.	1.00	21588	Dorothea Reimer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
21441	S. Cumiak, Hamtramck, Mich.	.25	21486	F. S. R. Branch, Seattle Wash.	108.02	21535	West Side English Branch, W. P., N. Y. C.	5.00	21591	J. Kazlanskas, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
21442	F. S. R., N. Y. City	500.00	21487	A. H. Cantor, Newark, O.	18.00	21536	FSR Branch, Toledo, Ohio	120.00	21592	Mrs. May Walden, Avon Park, Fla.	1.00
21443	International Dress and Waist Makers Union, No. 89, N. Y. City	25.00	21488	M. P. May, Detroit, Mich.	8.00	21537	FSR Branch, Collinsville, Ill.	101.75	21593	E. A. Lincoln, Arlington, Mass.	1.00
21444	M. Feldman, Great Falls, Mont.	5.75	21489	George G. McDowell, Aberdeen, Wash.	6.00	21538	Mrs. T. M. Nagle, Wesleyville, Pa.	25.00	21594	Mr. Fedor, Philadelphia, Pa.	.75
21445	H. W. Tannchill, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00	21490	Wm. Yasi, Lowell, Mass.	15.00	21539	Al Hufnagel, Chicago, Ill.	22.00			
			21491	F. Bahienko, Winnipeg, Man., Canada	4.80	21540	Mrs. S. K. Ginsberg, Fresno, Calif.	15.00			
			21492	T. E. Pendergras, enning, N. Mexico	5.00	21541	Wasil Hontar, Chelsea, Mass.	10.00			
			21493	Mrs. Young Morris, Hot Springs, Ark.	2.00	21542	Albert Gerling, Portland, Ore.	14.00			
			21494	Katherine D. Lumpkin, Atlanta, Ga.	5.00	21543	FSR Branch, Washington, D. C.	12.00			
						21544	Finnish Branch W. P., Washington, D. C.	4.00			
						21545	L. J. Brodsky, Washington, D. C.	2.00			
						21546	W. G. Rominger, Benton Harbor, Mich.	10.00			
						21547	Margaret Polisek, Bentleyville, Pa.	9.00			

Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount
21595	A. S. Connelly Washington D. C.	.50	21675	William B. Ridgeway, Palmyra, Ill.	1.00	21753	Theodore Georges, Detroit, Mich.	5.00	21832	Michel Mellet, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
21596	FSR Branch, Cleveland, O.	135.25	21676	J. H. Voltas, Raymond, Wash.	1.00	21754	Mollie Weisman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00	21833	N. Steelink, Ocean Park, Cal.	2.00
21597	FSR Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.	30.00	21677	Lavina L. Dock, Fayetteville, Pa.	5.00	21755	R. Rosenstein, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00	21834	Ruth Franc, Washington, D. C.	2.00
21598	J. Sappehammer, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada	12.00	21678	Cancelled		21756	Vladimir Bautsky, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	21835	H. Samik, Clifton, N. J.	2.00
21599	Julia Jackson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	12.00	21679	FSR Branch, Monissen, Pa.	36.10	21757	F. R. Wallace, Esq., Halifax, Canada	2.00	21836	O. F. Steber, St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
21600	Mrs. Franklin E. Brill, Williamsville, N. Y.	5.00	21680	I. Greenberg, Chicago, Ill.	18.50	21758	Constantine Barliakos, San Raphael, Cal.	2.00	21837	Miss L. J. Young, South Pasadena, Cal.	2.00
21601	S. Slavic Branch, Philadelphia, Pa.	7.00	21681	Ellen Hayes, Wellesley, Mass.	50.00	21759	Mr. and Mrs. C. Gilbert, Randolph Center, Vt.	2.00	21838	M. A. Kneubler, Toledo, Ohio	1.00
21602	J. Holjevac, Philadelphia, Pa.	7.00	21682	Linda S. Hires, Wellesley, Mass.	4.00	21760	Gus Wisner, Gold Creek, Montana	2.00	21839	D. Krivchenko, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
21603	Frank Winkler, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00	21683	Louise Brown, Wellesley, Mass.	3.00	21761	John Kostelnick, Detroit, Mich.	2.00	21840	Webster Rogers, Lake Bay, Wash.	1.00
21604	Jos. Schmoth, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00	21684	Mary F. Hawley, Wellesley, Mass.	2.00	21762	Mrs. M. E. Broughton, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00	21841	John Stroke, N. Y. C.	4.00
21605	Z. Kostenka, Coalhurst, Alta, Canada	5.00	21685	A. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	15.00	21763	William Shubert, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.50	21842	John Stroke and Max Cleek, N. Y. C.	5.00
21606	Platon Shoras, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.70	21686	Simon Wirta, Daisytown, Pa.	10.00	21764	John Rouhiainen, Monohan, Wash.	1.00	21843	FSR Branch, Minersville, Pa.	38.67
21607	John Colokythas, N. Y. C.	4.50	21687	Jul. Deter, Louisville, Ky.	5.00	21765	J. Jarvi, Monohan, Wash.	1.00	21844	J. Anderson, Vancouver, B. C., Canada	6.00
21608	John Vugos, N. Y. C.	4.00	21688	Circle of Russian Youth, Claremont, N. H.	17.40	21766	Mrs. Stella P. Windley, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00	21845	B. C. H. Shuman, Sioux City, Iowa	5.00
21609	Steve Yalceck, Chicago, Ill.	3.50	21689	Russian Branch, STASR, Los Angeles, Cal.	12.00	21767	E. Gurevitch, Waco, Tex.	1.00	21846	Lithuanian Literary Org., Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00
21610	Gus. Wanola, N. Y. C.	3.00	21690	Russian Branch, FSR, Providence, R. I.	10.00	21768	Marie Hallinas, Baltimore, Md.	1.00	21847	Mrs. F. P. Was, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
21611	James Gaches, N. Y. C.	3.00	21691	Russian Branch, W. P., Endicott, N. Y.	6.00	21769	George Hallinas, Baltimore, Md.	1.00	21848	John H. Oltman, Berkeley, Cal.	4.00
21612	N. Strater, N. Y. C.	2.50	21692	F. Aleinikoff, Cleveland, Ohio	6.00	21770	G. A. Akerlind, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00	21849	M. Habozin, Ziegler, Ill.	4.00
21613	J. Esonoman, N. Y. C.	2.25	21693	Russian Branch, FSR, Cliffside, N. J.	5.00	21771	Anton Zihich, Bulgar, Pa.	1.00	21850	Thos. J. Johnston, Royal Oak, Mich.	4.00
21614	John Stratis, N. Y. C.	2.00	21694	Millie Sluva, Weehawken, N. J.	5.00	21772	M. Zikoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00	21851	G. Dreuth, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
21615	E. Chrysopouls, Canton, O.	1.25	21695	Boris Pilin, Cleveland, O.	5.00	21773	Roy M. Wingate, New Haven, Conn.	.50	21852	Charles Schwarz, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
21616	FSR Branch, Bridgeport, Conn.	42.00	21696	W. Carmanoff, Cleveland, Ohio	4.00	21774	FSR Branch, Bellair, O.	278.38	21853	Miss Rosenberg, Toronto, Ont., Canada	2.91
21617	James P. Reid, Providence, R. I.	16.00	21697	Naum Mosiecheck, Cleveland, O.	4.00	21775	L. Greenberg, Chicago, Ill.	77.15	21854	Martha Daugh, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
21618	Fairfield Co-operative Farm Association	15.00	21698	Alex Berbitcki, Hudson, Pa.	3.00	21776	Dimytro Taschuk, St. Paul, Minn.	10.00	21855	Rabbi Solomon Laudman, Springfield, Ill.	5.00
21619	H. Redman, Danuba, Cal.	11.00	21701	A. Karankevich, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00	21777	P. W. and A. R. Whiting, Iowa City, Iowa	8.00	21856	Steve Chernow, Browning, Mont.	2.00
21620	Aaron Cohen, Baltimore, Md.	12.00	21702	H. Sterberg, Detroit, Mich.	2.00	21778	Agrus O'Conner and J. Frodo, Grand Rapids, Mich.	8.00	21857	W. J. Conarty, Hammond, Ind.	2.00
21621	Edith R. May, Brookline, Mass.	10.00	21703	P. Senena, Buffalo, N. Y.	3.00	21779	Joe Komer, Los Angeles, Cal.	6.00	21858	C. W. Kaley, Huntington, Ind.	2.00
21622	Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Mitchell, San Diego, Cal.	6.00	21704	Gregory Dozengub, Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00	21780	Joseph Shanta, Hammond, Ind.	4.00	21859	S. E. Coble, Huntington, Ind.	2.00
21623	Dr. Henry Hartung, Chicago, Ill.	4.00	21705	R. Miller Sterlin, Montrael, Canada	4.30	21781	Mary Greenberg, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00	21860	E. F. Hatterey, Rochester, Ind.	1.00
21624	Lizzie D. Schoger, Pittsburgh, Pa.	4.00	21706	Monthly Pledgers Club, N. Y. C.	200.00	21782	Wm. Ohnesorge, New Bedford, Mass.	1.00	21861	F. Dawidowski, De Wet Man, Canada	1.94
21625	E. Wolkoff, Cleveland, O.	4.00	21707	Nellie B. Sears, Atlanta, Ga.	11.00	21783	F. Munkin, Newark, N. J.	5.00	21862	Edward Behring, Alherton, Mont.	1.50
21626	J. Levlick, Cleveland, O.	4.00	21708	St. Karaz, Detroit, Mich.	5.00	21784	FSR Branch, Paterson, N. J.	349.05	21863	Andrew Litovchenko, New York City	1.00
21627	Laura and Carl Brannin, Berkeley, Cal.	4.00	21709	W. C. Branch, No. 344, N. Y. C.	5.00	21785	FSR Branch, Kenosha, Wis.	227.78	21864	John Ryteckhoff, Sault St. Marie, Ontario, Canada	.98
21628	Joseph Rogers, San Diego, Cal.	10.00	21710	Charles L. Gazan, Cleveland, O.	5.00	21786	FSR Branch, St. Paul, Minn.	211.65	21865	C. Lohman, Brooklyn, N.Y.	2.00
21629	Nick Wolfram, Cleveland, Ohio	7.00	21711	Henry Schubert, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	21787	Theresa Carlson, San Francisco, Cal.	10.00	21866	Chas. P. Steinmetz, N.Y. Connecticut, N. Y.	120.00
21630	W. E. Straukal, Long Beach, Wash.	5.00	21712	Louise Paul, Asbury Park, N. J.	5.00	21788	Alice Lee, San Diego, Cal.	5.00	21867	Mike March, Chicago, Ill.	24.00
21631	M. M. Hughes, Pasadena, Cal.	5.00	21713	Fred Skatula, Houston, Texas	5.00	21789	P. Frankel, So. River, N.J.	2.00	21868	K. Drakow, Creighton Mine, Ontario, Canada	21.00
21632	John A. Burgher, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00	21714	Emil Jarvis, Racine, Wisc.	5.00	21790	George Kakoris, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00	21869	Czechoslovak Marx Fed., Binghamton, N. Y.	20.00
21633	Annie Wackman, Boston, Mass.	3.00	21715	Margaret Furnus, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	21791	Mrs. P. E. Kamughey, St. Paul, Minn.	2.00	21870	Jos. Horwath, Binghamton, N. Y.	2.00
21634	A. E. Davis, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.75	21716	Chas. Derba, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00	21792	John Staples, Satuna, B. C., Canada	2.00	21871	STASR Branch, Buffalo, N. Y.	20.00
21635	George Halonen, Jr., N.Y.C.	2.20	21717	John Balod, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00	21793	Fred Fickas, San Diego, Cal.	2.00	21872	L. Shestidesiaty, Fort Fitzgerald, Alta, Canada	15.75
21636	E. E. Stringellon, Des Moines, Ia.	2.00	21718	K. Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00	21794	R. Torrao, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00	21873	Bozo Vestich, Farrell, Pa.	11.50
21637	Robert Nalibow, Oakland, Cal.	2.00	21719	K. Sandilin, Marquette, Mich.	2.00	21795	S. Retaliali, Lauderdale, Fla.	1.00	21874	Chas. Markowski, Utica, N. Y.	10.00
21638	T. Drobny, So. Bend, Ind.	2.00	21720	Hany R. Rodin, Lakeville, Conn.	2.00	21796	W. Va. Branch, Wheeling, W. Va.	100.00	21875	K. Kruglak, Ramsig, O.	10.00
21639	Mrs. W. A. Beardsley, Minot, N. Dakota	2.00	21721	H. M. Ashman, Baltimore, Md.	2.00	21797	STASR Branch, South Bend, Ind.	10.00	21876	F. Skobel, Los Angeles, Cal.	7.00
21640	J. Melnick, Portland, Me.	2.00	21722	A. Mencke, Cleveland, O.	2.00	21798	M. Archutich, South Bend, Ind.	2.00	21877	Eugene Brown, D. C., Los Angeles, Cal.	6.00
21641	H. Glass, Kansas City, Mo.	2.00	21723	Anna M. Pennypacker, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	21799	I. Timoshevich, South Bend, Ind.	2.00	21878	N. J. Spanos, Davono, Col.	5.00
21642	Lillian R. Zipper, Yonkers, N. Y.	4.00	21724	C. Cramer, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	21800	A. Yakimushko, South Bend, Ind.	2.00	21879	B. Luechik, Manville, R. I.	5.00
21643	Rose Z. Katzman, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00	21725	F. C. Marwich, Detroit, Mich.	1.00	21801	B. Vlasovetz, South Bend, Ind.	2.00	21880	J. Sergaenko, Lackawanna, N. Y.	5.00
21644	Adam Skebo, Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00	21726	F. R. Slipenko, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	21802	F. Falls, South Bend, Ind.	2.00	21881	F. T. Landor, N. Y. C.	5.00
21645	A. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	21727	O. S. Curtis, Newhall, Cal.	1.00	21803	D. Kozachuk, South Bend, Ind.	2.00	21882	Ellen E. Nelson, Honolulu, H. I.	5.00
21646	G. Gooksey, Passaic, N. J.	2.00	21728	FSR Branch, Reading, Pa.	65.00	21804	R. Sklar, South Bend, Ind.	2.00	21883	M. Lesow, Mentha, Mich.	4.00
21647	M. G. Valentine, Hermiton, Ore.	2.00	21729	Mrs. Hoffman, New Haven, Conn.	5.00	21805	Andrew Sedach, Pawtucket, R. I.	8.00	21884	T. Kutznetz, Mentha, Mich.	3.00
21648	Jack Oppenheimer, N. Y. C.	2.00	21730	Joint Board W. and D. Makers, N. Y. C.	100.00	21806	M. Michailoveky, South River, N. J.	7.00	21885	Ch. Pahuda, Bradley, Ill.	3.00
21649	Peter Oppenhemier, N.Y.C.	2.00	21731	Williamsburg WP & WYL, Brooklyn, N. Y.	12.00	21807	F. Stasewsky, Lecont Mills, Pa.	6.00	21886	J. Luczywo, Buffalo, N. Y.	6.00
21650	Bill Oppenheimer, N. Y. C.	2.00	21732	Brooklyn, N. Y. C.	5.00	21808	Victor Klotchkoff, St. Helena, Oregon	5.00	21887	F. Luceywo, Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00
21651	Louis Rocher, Cold Lake P. O., Alberta, Canada	1.94	21733	Louis Blank, N. Y. C.	1.00	21809	A. Parshuk, Glassmere, Pa.	3.00	21888	T. Shidlowska, Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00
21652	Ellen Punysera, Sointula, B. C., Canada	1.94	21734	N. S. Pittsburgh Branch, W. P., Millvale, Pa.	210.00	21810	Stanley Milnik, Hamtramck, Mich.	1.00	21889	S. Omischuk, Cleveland, O.	2.00
21653	Hilda Edeveck, Woodland, Wash.	1.10	21735	Ambridge Branch, W. P., Mellvale, Pa.	100.00	21811	T. Dolgitzer, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	21890	J. Rushton, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
21654	H. Lipnik, New Bedford, Mass.	1.00	21736	S. Hillkowitz, San Diego, Cal.	25.00	21812	Joseph Topsky, Amesbury, Mass.	1.00	21891	M. B. Svetlow, N. Y. C.	2.00
21655	Order R. R. Telegraphers, Washington, D. C.	1.00	21737	Finnish Branch, W. P., Chicago, Ill.	10.00	21813	T. Strukoff, Maynard, O.	1.00	21892	E. Quint, Brooklyn, N. Y.	6.00
21656	Joseph T. Lockwood, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1.00	21738	FSR Branch, St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	21814	Miss Evelyn Slack, Redford, Mich.	2.00	21893	A. Holz, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
21657	W. C. Branch, No. 94, Stamford, Conn.	1.00	21739	Eza Kennedy, Coalina, Cal.	22.00	21815	W. Kolowski, Paterson, N. J.	1.00	21901	Louis Sloane, Yonkers, N. Y.	26.00
21658	Max Giger, N. Y. C.	2.00	21740	Mary A. Mylott, Berkeley, Cal.	10.00	21816	FSR Branch, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	190.59	21902	Marjorie Klein, Yonkers, N. Y.	24.00
21659	Dr. Edw. F. Blake, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00	21741	Sol. Haliezor, Tampa, Fla.	10.00	21817	FSR Branch, San Francisco, Cal.	85.50	21903	Mrs. Schmidt, Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00
21660	F. Mostovoy, Eureka, Cal.	2.00	21742	Alan N. Stigne, Rochester, N. Y.	7.00	21818	Frank Petterson, San Francisco, Cal.	60.00	21904	Mrs. Y. Zypser, Yonkers, N. Y.	8.00
21661	H. L. Springer, Sayre, Pa.	1.00	21743	V. Wendzinski, Cristobal, Canal Zone	6.00	21819	Aaron Cohen, Baltimore, Md.	13.35	21905	B. Klantz, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
21662	Lawrence Frakis, Ingle-side, Texas	1.00	21744	Mrs. F. C. Huyek, Albany, N. Y.	6.00	21820	Lena M. Abel, Seattle, Wash.	12.00	21906	Mrs. Kutzmann, Yonkers, N. Y.	4.00
21663	L. E. Giller, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00	21745	Morris Meyer, Chicago, Ill.	6.00	21821	Alma Gluck, N. Y. C.	8.00	21907	Mr. Samuels, Yonkers, N. Y.	4.00
21664	A. H. Johnson, Brookline, Mass.	1.00	21746	Mrs. E. Carlson, Belvedere, Marin Co., Cal.	5.30	21822	Paul Baltutis, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	21908	Mrs. Newmark, Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
21665	Emil Grongswald, Fall River, Mass.	1.00	21747	John P. Bales, Bined, Ill.	5.00	21823	Morris Stegel, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	21909	Russian Branch, FSR, Saginaw, Mich.	17.50
21666	K. Antoshinkow, Detroit, Mich.	2.00	21748	S. S. Ostago, Kerne, N. H.	5.00	21824	Eli Isaacson, N. Y. C.	3.00	21910	J. Kaplein Cadomin, Alta, Canada	10.70
21667	John D. Brannan, Forney, Texas	1.00	21749	John McGuigan, Griffith, Col.	5.00	21825	Anna Pitt, Cleveland, O.	3.00			
21668	A. Kuanen, Astoria, Oregon	1.00				21826	Julius Griedenberg, N.Y.C.	3.00			
21669	Agnes Mikelich, Chisholm, Minn.	1.00				21827					
21670	Herman Helminen, Greenville, N. H.	10.00				21828					
21671	Jacob J. Kremasky, Lyons Sta., Iowa	4.00				21829					
21672	S. Godvanny, Lawrence, Mass.	1.00				21830					
21673	Israel Galtzberg, Manhattan Beach, N. Y.	1.00				21831					

Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount	Rec. No.	Contributors	Amount
21911	M. Tremick, White River, Ont., Canada	9.70	21988	J. Halle, Fairmead, Cal.	8.50	22067	George Kessler, Eureka, Cal.	4.00
21912	Russian Branch, W. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	40.00	21989	Geo. Ljoman, Port Chester, N. Y.	7.00	22068	John Beisswenger, N. Y. C.	3.50
21913	H. Jaffe, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00	21990	August Breckman, Riverside, Cal.	6.00	22069	W. C. Br. 478, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
21914	W. Bowers, Soldiers Home, Cal.	10.00	21991	Marion Sayward, Bradford, Mass.	6.00	22070	Hamilton Bassett, Obispo, Cal.	2.00
21915	Kate Pollack, Brooklyn, N. Y.	8.00	21992	Elizabeth Benham, Newark, N. J.	5.00	22071	Jurgis Waskelis, Smith River, Cal.	1.00
21916	J. Melnick, Portland, Me.	7.00	21993	J. H. Jensen, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00	22072	James A. Martin, Cambridge, Mass.	1.00
21917	George Kaister, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	21994	K. Begyrise, Sea Dane, Ontario, Canada	4.85	22073	Nathan Golden, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
21918	Albert Habercamp, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	12995	Freda Hill, Kansas City, Mo.	4.00	22074	Walter S. Mitchell, Encanto, Cal.	1.00
21919	FSR Branch, Denver, Col.	150.00	21996	Peter Kraus, Utica, N. Y.	2.50	22075	Yorma Hormaverta, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	.95
21920	L. L. Goodman, Philadelphia, Pa.	142.00	21997	John Ehrlick, Riverdale, N. Y.	2.20	22076	Rus. Br. F. S. R., Flint, Mich.	33.80
21921	FSR Branch, Binghamton, N. Y.	31.35	21998	Peter Kronberger, Cincinnati, O.	2.00	22077	K. Levenetz, Casolina, W. Va.	28.00
21922	Paul Maisiana, Houston, Texas	27.00	21999	W. A. Davidson, Cleveland, O.	2.00	22078	Ernest Guenter, Santa Cruz, Cal.	24.00
21923	George Pearl, Eureka, Cal.	21.00	22000	Rudolph Richmill, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00	22079	Steve Shumelen, Wadsworth, O.	20.00
21924	Oscar Steinman, Goldfield, Nev.	18.00	22001	Yorkville English Branch, W. P., N. Y. C.	10.00	22080	O Marko, Pawtucket, R. I.	17.50
21925	M. P. C. Class, Washington St. M. E. Church, Pasadena, Cal.	11.00	22002	FSR Brownsville Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.	16.00	22081	J. Jacobs, Deal Beach, N. J.	15.00
21926	Morris Grannis, San Pedro, Cal.	11.00	22003	Mart. Laise, Groton, Conn.	30.00	22082	Julian Yarmolovich, Akron, O.	8.00
21927	J. Martinovich, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00	22004	Russian Relief Committee, Seymour, Conn.	30.00	22083	Group of Russian Workers, Natrona, Pa.	16.00
21928	Joseph Kestler, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.25	22005	Kuzbas Group, Pursglave, W. Va.	25.50	22084	J. Popka, Lachine, Can.	6.00
21929	Lettish Branch, W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	8.00	22006	Evan Taras, Vesta, Wash.	25.00	22085	M. R. Rodivick, Santa Barbara, Cal.	5.00
21930	L. Erbe, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00	22007	S. Grinkow, Wheeling, W. Va.	11.00	22086	Russ. Br., W. P., Grand Rapids, Mich.	5.00
21931	FSR Branch, Quincy, Mass.	39.44	22008	J. Brichck, Battle Creek, Mich.	10.00	22087	Steven Koval, Cleveland, O.	4.00
21932	Ruth Williams, Hubbard, Ohio	10.00	22009	Russian Branch, FSR, Providence, R. I.	10.00	22088	Anna Hammer, Roslindale, Mass.	2.60
21933	I. Greenberg, Chicago, Ill.	9.00	22010	Mrs. B. S. Van Canteren, Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00	22089	Harriet P. Weatherwax, Dallas, Tex.	2.00
21934	E. Israelite, Brooklyn, N. Y.	6.00	22011	Emily Cherko, Chicago, Ill.	10.00	22090	Fred Kautsky, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
21935	M. Latterman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00	22012	Mrs. A. Berezowski, Wash., D. C.	9.00	22091	L. W. Hammond, Fillmore, Cal.	1.00
21936	E. L. Weber, Ancon, Canal Zone	7.00	22013	Wm. Ketola, Aberdeen, Wash.	8.00	22092	Agnes H. Hardy, Balboa, Cal.	1.00
21937	W. C. Cope, Balboa, Canal Zone	2.00	22014	P. Dulchesky, Thorold, Ontario, Canada	8.00	22093	A. Obodowsky, Big Bay, Mich.	1.00
21938	H. B. Cooper, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone	2.00	22015	Peter Kuzera, Massillon, Ohio	7.00	22094	Vincent Niedermayer, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
21939	Dorothy T. Bristol, Riverside, Conn.	5.00	22016	Peter Weiss, Los Angeles, Cal.	6.00	22095	Alice Denisevich, Maynard, Mass.	17.50
21940	Fred Bartling, Lakeview, Oregon	5.00	22017	E. Luks, Boston, Mass.	6.00	22096	Wm. Ross, New York City	.50
21941	J. Freeman, Dayton, O.	5.00	22018	STASR, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.20	22097	M. P. Frank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
21942	F. J. Flaig, Cincinnati, O.	5.00	22019	Frank Wilk, Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00	22098	Steph. Martinkevich, Brooklyn, N. Y.	9.00
21943	G. Roger, Louisville, Ky.	5.00	22020	R. Liebeck, Chicago, Ill.	4.00	22099	F. S. R., Detroit, Mich.	100.00
21944	A. Arnesen, Los Angeles, Cal.	4.00	22021	FSR Branch, Yukon, Pa.	97.70	22100	Gerasime Chertrow, Bloomfield, W. Va.	17.00
21945	Peter Kode, W. Allis, Wis.	4.00	22022	Cancelled		22101	Adolph Speck, Chicago, Ill.	15.00
21946	Michael Ruppert, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00	22023	A. W. Newman, Cleveland Heights, O.	4.00	22102	N. S. Kuznetsoff, Triadelphia, W. Va.	11.00
21947	Dan Till, Topock, Arizona	3.00	22024	Joseph Churs, Pawtucket, R. I.	4.00	22103	Aaron Cohen, Baltimore, Md.	13.30
21948	John Smith, N. Y. C.	5.00	22025	Andrew Niemi, Fairport Harbor, O.	3.70	22104	J. W. Burchard, Lindenhurst, N. Y.	11.00
21949	Dr. Max Warmbrand, N. Y. C.	2.50	22026	T. Koval, Amesbury, Mass.	2.00	22105	A. Woronchuk, Whiting, Ind.	10.00
21950	S. Maczenas, Tacoma, Wash.	2.50	22027	F. Kreccheck, Toronto, Ont., Canada	2.00	22106	Otto Olson, Kalspell, Mont.	10.00
21951	Marianna Gay, Petersham, Mass.	2.00	22028	Mrs. A. Berger, Madison, Wis.	2.00	22107	B. Moteres, New York	5.00
21952	H. D. Faxon, Kansas City, Mo.	2.00	22029	Chas. Alm, Spokane, Wash.	2.00	22108	Herman Belkin, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
21953	E. Frisbit, Berkeley, Cal.	2.00	22030	A. C. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	22109	N. Ostrowsky, Meadville, Pa.	5.00
21954	M. Vorhees, Berkeley, Cal.	2.00	22031	K. H. Engelman, Andover, Mass.	5.00	22110	M. Moiseinsin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
21955	John Dekker, Elk Grove, Cal.	2.00	22032	J. and E. A. Coleman, Vancouver, B. C., Can.	2.00	22111	F. S. R., Milwaukee, Wis.	39.00
21956	Anton Batech, Fruitland, Cal.	2.00	22033	Carl Hikkone, Rexmont, B. C., Can.	1.17	22112	Mr. & Mrs. G. Hallson, Vancouver, B. C., Can.	5.00
21957	K. Chodzinsky, Franklin, Mass.	2.00	22034	H. H. Doubrava, El Campo, Tex.	1.00	22113	Kosmo Shulin, Hall, W. Va.	5.00
21958	S. W. Keaton, Agnew, Cal.	2.00	22035	David Meredith, Herrin, Ill.	1.00	22114	H. Asperus, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
21959	Ruth Safford, Ames, Iowa	2.00	22036	I. Richman, N. Y. C.	1.00	22115	Edward Michelson, Dedham, Mass.	5.00
21960	Mrs. A. Stoppenbach, Corona, N. Y.	2.00	22037	John Siminoff, Eureka, Cal.	1.00	22116	Sam. Patrik, Summerlee, W. Va.	5.00
21961	Otto Perenko, Corona, N. Y.	2.00	22038	J. Borodowsky, Homestead, Pa.	2.00	22117	Dr. E. Hillinger, S. Chicago, Ill.	4.00
21962	Peter Semichuk, Highmount, N. Y.	2.00	22039	Wasily Niketeck, Natrone, Pa.	1.00	22118	M. Pyralin, Yampa, Colo.	3.00
21963	Adam Ulasivich, Highmount, N. Y.	2.00	22040	P. Dolomanick, Plymouth, Pa.	1.00	22119	Mike Chertow, Creighton Mine, Ont., Can.	2.91
21964	Adam Simenchuk, Highmount, N. Y.	1.00	22041	E. Weiglais, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	1.00	22120	Chester Martin, Tonaawanda, N. Y.	2.00
21965	Theodore N. Evans, Aberdeen, Wash.	2.00	22042	Alexander Marsell, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	1.00	22121	R. L. Burgess, Palo Alto, Cal.	2.00
21966	John D. Brennan, Forney, Texas	1.50	22043	Johan E. Kork, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	1.00	22122	D. Kostrichenko, Eureka, Cal.	2.00
21967	Wm. Beimber, Sandusky, Ohio	1.00	22044	Paul Kulag, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	1.00	22123	Alex Golding, New York	2.00
21968	J. H. Parker, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00	22045	Albert Rosenberg, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.	1.00	22124	John J. Ilomaki, Angora, Minn.	2.00
21969	Frank Herzog, Anderson, Ind.	1.00	22046	Mrs. Peter Wene, Chardon, O.	5.00	22125	Earle J. Hammond, Portland, Oreg.	2.00
21970	Mrs. Anna Taber, Fayetteville, N. C.	1.00	22047	A. Rovenchick, Colchester, Conn.	1.00	22126	B. Pederson, Warren, Oreg.	2.00
21971	Mrs. W. Sternemann, Hilo, Hawaii	1.00	22048	Nick Romanick, De Quincy, La.	1.00	22127	Martin Nemm, Hellow, Ore.	2.00
21972	Geo. Zakutney, San Rafael, Cal.	1.00	22049	Nick Maltseff, Madera, Cal.	1.00	22128	Andrew Lacouliw, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.	2.00
21973	Felix Choc, Chicago, Ill.	14.00	22050	A. Chernichuck, Ford City, Pa.	1.00	22129	Marie Beggs, Lanack, W. Va.	2.00
21974	John Humil, Edwardsville, Ill.	5.00	22051	F. S. R., Lorrain, O.	134.85	22130	Edmund Seidel, Providence, R. I.	1.00
21975	G. S. Klastow, Chicago, Ill.	14.00	22052	B. Fine, Cleveland, O.	20.00	22131	M. Jackes, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
21976	Jack Krishan, N. Y. C.	1.00	22053	Frank Chebin, Aultman, Pa.	10.50	22132	Wm. Longnick, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
21977	Ivan Yanovsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00	22054	A. O. Snook, Saginaw, Mich.	10.00	22133	Sam. J. Ravage, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
21978	Ida Kasher, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.	10.00	22055	G. F. Young, Detroit, Mich.	10.00	22134	H. Knudson, So. Portland, Me.	2.00
21979	Lettish Ed. Soc., Minneapolis, Minn.	38.00	22056	S. T. A. S. R. Br., Seattle, Wash.	10.00	22135	Wm. P. Kruse, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.	4.00
21980	Daisy M. Barteau, Minneapolis, Minn.	4.00	22057	John Haste, Detroit, Mich.	8.00	22136	Jacob Nesterenko, Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
21981	Local No. 1087, UMW, Nordegg, Alberta, Canada	117.65	22058	James Nulligan & Others, Swissvale, Pa.	7.00	22137	I. Hoffmann, New Haven, Conn.	.25
21982	Tony Bazanoff, Raymond, Wash.	20.00	22059	U. M. W. Of A., Local 2278, Bentleyville, Pa.	36.00	22138	Morris Nemzer, New York	2.00
21983	John Lehtman, Chisholm, Minn.	15.50	22060	E. Grigan, Los Angeles, Cal.	23.00	22139	F. S. R., Belleville, Ill.	165.51
21984	A. Stayshes, Lowell, Mass.	11.10	22061	Joe Smith, Herrin, Ill.	10.00	22140	Frank Model, Weston, W. Va.	57.00
21985	Mrs. P. Kusek, San Pedro, Cal.	10.00	22062	Sarah Marsus, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00	22141	Workers' Unity Association, New York City	25.00
21986	R. Benke, Lyons Farms, N. I.	10.00	22063	Mr. & Mrs. Ward Lowery, Canton, O.	5.00	22142	Simon Cornfield, Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
21987	Fr. Kriehhammer, Martins Ferry, O.	10.00	22064	Kaspar Beer, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00	22143	V. Saravalos, Hoquiam, Wash.	11.00
			22065	Lazar Rakanskas, Jukerman, Pa.	5.00	22144	A. W. F. Steckel, Tiffin, O.	5.00
			22066	Louis Salinger, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00			
22145	A. Vurek, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00				22146	J. Sullivan, Maricopa, Cal.	10.00
22146	J. Sullivan, Maricopa, Cal.	10.00				22147	Ben. Markovic, Kincaid, Ill.	2.00
22147	Ben. Markovic, Kincaid, Ill.	2.00				22148	W. H. Kindig, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
22148	W. H. Kindig, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00				22149	F. S. R., Minneapolis, Minn.	54.29
22149	F. S. R., Minneapolis, Minn.	54.29				22150	S. Grischuk, Elbert, W. Va.	30.00
22150	S. Grischuk, Elbert, W. Va.	30.00				22151	Karl Abushinky, Washington, D. C.	16.00
22151	Karl Abushinky, Washington, D. C.	16.00				22152	F. S. R., Stelton, N. J.	15.00
22152	F. S. R., Stelton, N. J.	15.00				22153	M. Leskovitch, Battle Creek, Mich.	13.00
22153	M. Leskovitch, Battle Creek, Mich.	13.00				22154	Br. 150, W. C., Bronx, N. Y.	12.00
22154	Br. 150, W. C., Bronx, N. Y.	12.00				22155	G. Stanic, Birmingham, Ala.	10.00
22155	G. Stanic, Birmingham, Ala.	10.00				22156	Wm. Griesmyer, Dayton, O.	10.00
22156	Wm. Griesmyer, Dayton, O.	10.00				22157	Charles Michelson, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
22157	Charles Michelson, Detroit, Mich.	10.00				22158	German Br., W. P., Elizabeth, N. J.	9.00
22158	German Br., W. P., Elizabeth, N. J.	9.00				22159	A. Sadovsky, Maywood, Ill.	9.00
22159	A. Sadovsky, Maywood, Ill.	9.00				22160	Celia Samorodin, New York	8.00
22160	Celia Samorodin, New York	8.00				22161	E. Koschounoff, San Francisco, Cal.	6.00
22161	E. Koschounoff, San Francisco, Cal.	6.00				22162	J. Pribosh, E. Boston, Mass.	6.00
22162	J. Pribosh, E. Boston, Mass.	6.00				22163	Florijan Rack, Bronx, N. Y.	5.00
22163	Florijan Rack, Bronx, N. Y.	5.00				22164	P. Worobey, Village, Mass.	5.00
22164	P. Worobey, Village, Mass.	5.00				22165	J. Capitula, So. Windham, Me.	5.00
22165	J. Capitula, So. Windham, Me.	5.00				22166	Elix Borzak, Racine, Wis.	5.00
22166	Elix Borzak, Racine, Wis.	5.00				22167	S. J. Lifko, Scotia, Cal.	3.00
22167	S. J. Lifko, Scotia, Cal.	3.00				22168	D. Gottman, Los Gatos, Cal.	3.00
22168	D. Gottman, Los Gatos, Cal.	3.00				22169	Y. M. L. Br., So. Bethlehem, Pa.	3.00
22169	Y. M. L. Br., So. Bethlehem, Pa.	3.00				22170	F. S. R., East Liverpool, O.	2.40
22170	F. S. R., East Liverpool, O.	2.40				22171	P. Kivak, Aberdeen, S. D.	2.15
22171	P. Kivak, Aberdeen, S. D.	2.15				22172	F. L. McCasbrie, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
22172	F. L. McCasbrie, Seattle, Wash.	2.00				22173	F. Krawetz, Taunton, Mass.	2.00
22173	F. Krawetz, Taunton, Mass.	2.00				22174	Local New York, W. P., New York City	7.60
22174	Local New York, W. P., New York City	7.60				22175	Emily Myers, La Touche, Alaska	2.00
22175	Emily Myers, La Touche, Alaska							



CANNONS OR TRACTORS

contest ended June 30, 1923

New Contest On!
ENTER TO-DAY

WIN A FREE TRIP
TO RUSSIA

BY ORDER OF THE POST OFFICE
EXTENSION OF TIME PROHIBITED

JOHN T. TAYLOR

President Detroit Federation of Labor
wins free trip to Russia. Will
sail in September.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| RISSIE AUERBACH | First Prize |
| LENA CHERNENKO | Second " |
| CELIA SAMORODIN | Third " |
| W. A. DAVIDSON | Fourth " |
| I. GREENBERG | Fifth " |
| AARON COHEN | Sixth " |
| JAS. P. REID | Seventh " |
| HENRY STANLEY | Eighth " |

Twenty-two Other Prizes Awarded

SECOND CONTEST BEGUN!

July 1 to October 1, 1923

Rules governing second contest are the same as those in the first. Write for detailed information. Collection blanks out in the field and not turned into the office before June 30, 1923 may be applied on the second contest. Mark each one with proper dates.

ENTER YOUR LOCAL CANDIDATE TODAY
and win for him

A FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

If Detroit can do it, so can you

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA
201 West 13th Street
New York City

Here is \$..... for the tractor fund.
Record my votes in favor of

Name

Address

City

S. R. P.