

A REVIEW OF RECENT LIES.

Moscow, March 26th.

Statement by the Commissariat says the following over the recent deluge of lies which have been poured over the world. The Russian counter revolutionary press is accepted as authority on all Russian questions by the European press. On the other hand the counter revolutionary press lays very great emphasis on the fact that the authority for its statements is the bourgeois press of Europe. As a result of this system of mutual assurance and a shifted responsibility information concerning Russia assumes a specially unbridled character and falsity stands far behind stupidity.

Any one who has studied the world press for the past decades is bound to ask the question who fabricates the news and for whom is it fabricated. Why is such an unpalatable character given to these fabrications? Why is evil intention complicated by such ignorance? We give several recent examples which have come with the French, English and German press. Choosing copies at random we find that Sadoul has been thrown into a Moscow prison as a result of an intrigue by Guilbeau, the assistant of Trotsky. Here everything is a fabrication from beginning to end. There was nothing and could be nothing which could be construed as Sadoul's arrest. Comrade Guilbeau was never the assistant to Trotsky and was not the cause of Sadoul's arrest which never took place. This story belongs to the realm of silly gossip. In the following column we find something much more serious. This deals with nothing more nor less than an alleged secret order of the Red Army, according to an article in the "Morning Post."

Petin, the commander on the southern front apparently proposes an advance on Poland in the direction of Lemberg and Warsaw. He alleges confidence of German aid. Trotsky apparently replied (under number 17) consenting to the plan . . . message blurred . . . sole chance being postponing advance to try according to alleged suggestion of revolutionary military council of republic. This is no longer gossip but deliberate fabrication of false information for provocative purposes. But how stupidly done! The commander of the front apparently reports to headquarters that in his opinion German aid was assured. It is quite obvious that to have evolved such schemes the commander must have taken his orders from the Entente journalists. It must be added that Petin never commanded the southern front neither did he nor the actual commander ever make reports resembling in the slightest way, the story in the "Morning Post" and in its understudies: Let us pause for another moment on statements dealing with our military policy and intentions. "Rul", a cadet paper appearing in Berlin, stated at the end of February that Trotsky toured Ukrainian cities adjacent to the borders of Roumania. His stay in Kiev was particularly prolonged. In this place he held a number of military conferences of a secret nature. The purpose in reporting visits to "places adjacent to the borders of Roumania" is quite obvious. The entire story is fabricated from beginning to end. There was no military conference. There was no visiting of cities adjacent to the Roumanian border. Trotsky has not been in Kiev during the past eighteen months.

Next we read a quotation of Trotsky's speech to the Red army saying that after traversing Poland and Germany they would approach Paris. Even the time and place are given albeit varying in different papers. Several February papers reported that Trotsky had fled and whereabouts unknown. Three days later without refuting the previous story Trotsky is declared to be Russia's military dictator. It is quite evident that both stories are equally ridiculous.

What does it mean? It means that the bourgeois papers have lost sense of shame and common sense. That is quite evident. But how do readers in civilized countries endure such mockery. One explanation remains: The more enlightened and interested readers do not of course believe the newspapers, but they believe still that such reports are useful to bring doubt and confusion to the consciousness of the working masses.—"Rosta Wien."

SOVIET RUSSIA MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Financial Statement for the Months of January, February and March

New York, April 1, 1921.

Receipts.

Contributions of District and Local Committees—	
Canadian District:	
Winnipeg District Committee	\$10,480.00
Vancouver	152.00
Ottawa	60.00
	10,692.00
Western District Committee	
Chicago Committee	1,458.40
Washington Committee	1,000.00
Los Angeles Committee	978.80
Czecho-Slovak Committee, N.Y.C.	652.00
Wilmington, Dela. Com.	600.00
Denver Committee	600.00
Philadelphia Committee	515.00
Portland, Ore., Com.	450.00
Rochester, N.Y., Com.	390.00
San Francisco Com.	300.00
Newark, N. J., Com.	292.98
Southeastern District Committee	175.00
Madison, Wis., Com.	162.75
Spokane, Wash., Com.	150.00
Bayonne, N. J., Com.	147.27
Baltimore Committee	100.00
New Haven, Conn., Com.	100.00
Duluth, Minn., Com.	68.15
Yonkers Committee	65.60
San Diego, Cal., Com.	60.00
Oklahoma City Com.	30.00
Waterbury, Conn., Com.	30.00
Houston, Texas, Com.	28.00
Lawrence, Mass., Com.	15.50
Des Moines, Ia., Com.	8.50
	8,375.95

Donations from individuals and organizations	4,281.56
For pamphlets and post cards	425.10

Total receipts for January, February and March	\$26,376.92
Balance on hand January 1, 1921	1,768.35
	\$28,145.27

Disbursements.

For Medical Supplies	\$20,681.28
Organization expenses:—	
Wages and Salaries	\$1,295.83
Postage, stationery	270.14
Office rent and office expenses	208.08
Pamphlets and post cards	832.95
R. R. fares, telegrams and miscellaneous	328.08
	2,975.08
Balance on hand April 1, 1921	4,488.91
	\$28,145.27

Recapitulation:

Total receipts to April 1	\$74,755.51
Total disbursements:	
For Medical Supplies	\$63,263.41
Other disbursements: Printing, wages, office and travelling expenses, loss on exchange etc.	7,003.19
Balance on hand April 1, 1921	4,488.91
	\$74,755.51

Statement of Medical Supplies Shipped to Soviet Russia by the Soviet Russia Medical Relief Committee

April 1, 1921.

Total shipped up to January 31, 1921	\$78,010.34
Shipped during February and March, 1921:—	
On the s.s. Ripon, via Reval: 3 cases of various instruments and drugs	\$ 300.00
On the s.s. Lackawanna Valley, via Reval:	
5400 vials mixed typhoid immunizations, donated	1,000.00
2000 oz. quinine sulphate U.S.P.	1,220.00
2239 lbs. green soap, U.S.P.	195.91
153 lbs. Cascara Sagrada Bark	201.78
200 lbs. Tannic Acid U.S.P. Fluffy	220.00
200 lbs. Camphor Slabs Refined	150.00
100 lbs. Salol, U.S.P.	75.00
9111 lbs. Carbolic Acid, U.S.P.	1,002.21
1 case instruments and drugs, donated	100.00
Condensed milk	2,500.00
Cartage for above shipments	13.45
Insurance	142.32
Freight	165.37
	\$7,286.24

Grand total of shipments made up to April 1, 1921	\$85,296.58
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Payments made for above shipments:—	
Paid out in cash up to January 31, 1921	\$51,663.34
Paid out in cash during Feb. and March	11,600.07

Donated goods received up to Jan. 31, 1921	3,000.00
Donated goods received during February and March	1,400.00
Balance payable on goods shipped	17,633.17

Grand Total \$85,296.58

Soviet Russia Medical Relief Committee, Room 506, 110 W. 40th St., New York City.

Contributions may be sent to F. W. Kaplan, Box 3591, Postal Station B., Winnipeg, Man.

MANIFESTO TO AMERICA

Moscow, March 21st.

"Rosta Wien."

The all Russian Central Executive Committee has addressed the following manifesto to President Harding and the Congress of the United States of America: "Since the beginning of its existence Soviet Russia has hoped for a speedy restoration of friendly relations with the United States, and reckoned that as a result thereof that a close relation to the mutual benefit of both lands would develop. When the Entente states forced their way into Soviet Russia without a previous declaration of war and without any provocation on the part of Soviet Russia, we turned often to the United States with the proposal to take steps to avoid further bloodshed. Even when American troops took part with the Entente in the attack on Russia we did not lose our hopes of a speedy change in the relations to the United States, and proved this by our moderate attitude towards the American citizens who remained in Soviet Russia.

"During the whole of his regime, President Wilson showed a continually growing and unjustified hostility to wards Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia hopes that the United States will not persist in this policy, hopes that the new government will recognize how useful a resumption of business relations would be to both republics; and that the interests of both peoples would entail the throwing down of the walls which now divide the two nations. The Russian government is now so occupied with the problems of its economic reconstruction that it has not the least intention of interfering in the interior affairs of America and declares this categorically. Now that many lands have concluded peace with Soviet Russia and enjoy regular relations the lack of regular commercial relations with America appears to us to be abnormal and injurious to the interests of both peoples. The all-Russian Central Executive makes the formal proposal to resume commercial relations between the two lands in order to regulate the questions associated therewith the Central Executive makes the proposal to send a special delegation to America to negotiate with the American government.

The president of the Central Executive Committee

KALININ,

Secretary, Salutsky.

America's Answer to Russia

Reval, March 30th,

"Rosta Wien."

The American Consul in Reval has handed over the answer of the American government to Litvinov. In this answer it states that the resumption of relations will only be possible when Soviet Russia fulfills certain economic demands.

Vanderlip Over American Delay

London, April 1st

"Rosta Wien."

The correspondent of the "Daily Herald" telegraphs from Moscow that Vanderlip has stated in an interview that since April, 1920, there have been 37 British ships arrive with goods for Russia, besides numbers of ships from other countries. He has had no news from his own country for four weeks, and asks if American business men still require an English visa in order to do business abroad.

Interview With Vanderlip

Reval, March 21st

"Rosta Wien."

Vanderlip stated to representatives of the Estonian press that the American business circles wish the immediate resumption of commercial relations with Soviet Russia. The trade shall take place over the harbors of the Baltic, the Black Sea and Archangel. Traffic over Vladivostok was to be especially desired. America will exchange its goods for raw material and gold.