



THE REMNANT OF ISRAEL

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"All ye inhabitants of the world and dwellers on the earth, see ye; when he lifteth up an ensign on the mountain, and when he bloweth a trumpet, hear ye."—Isaiah 18:3.

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THE YELLOW PERIL

BY W. A. R.

You say that it is hard to remember where to find the several texts of Scripture that we had in our Bible study on the Yellow Peril. Well, it is. So, I will write out some of the main points that we had. Then you can look them over, any time.

First we saw that the Bible teaches that the Old Testament is "written for our learning," (Rom. 15:4). Then we saw in the New Testament things that are (many of them), still to come to pass. And we were led, particularly, to notice the matter of the 6th plague, in Rev. 16:12, where it says that the "Sixth angel poured out his vial on the great river Euphrates." Then we got the map and saw that this river is located in Asia Minor and running all the way from, up in Armenia, to the Persian Gulf thru Turkish territory and others. Then we saw that it said that the "waters", of this river were dried up "that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared." (Rev. 16:12). But knowing that kings, (with their armies) do not have to have the literal water of a river dried up for them to pass, we at once saw that it meant the people of that river, (or river country) had to be removed, (or pacified), so that the way of the kings of the east would be clear for them to come on west. And this was proved to us by Rev. 17:14, where it says that "waters" means "peoples". So, our study, so far showed us that the peoples in Asia and Asia Minor there are going to be, in some way removed or conciliated so that those populous nations of the east, China, India, Chosen, (used to be called Korea), Persia and others can come uninterruptedly toward the west. Then, the question came up, what are the kings of the east with their armies coming west for? And we found our answer in Rev. and in Is. and other Scriptures. In Rev. it says, (16:14). "To gather them together to battle." In Is. 41:2-4 it says that The Lord is to raise up a power from the east. (Called a "righteous man", or (margin) "righteousness"), and call him to his foot, (a movement we see), give the nations before him, make him rule over kings, give

these "kings" as dust to this eastern powers sword, and to drive them as "stubble to his bow", give this eastern power to pursue these western nations, and pass safely on his way thru to the west, "Even by a way that he had not gone with his feet", (meaning a movement that had never before been made by those eastern powers).

Then it says in 4th verse (of Is. 41), "who hath wrought it and done it? I, The Lord. Then we were led to the query (in our minds), why is The Lord doing a severe thing of this kind? Well, it says in the 2d verse of Is. 41, that it is a matter of "Righteousness", (margin). Then in the 5th verse it says that it is done that God may be "feared". Men do not fear God. For nearly 6,000 years God has dealt and talked gently enough to men and they not only refuse to listen but refuse to fear God. And just as in times past when men have rebelled against Him, and gone off into all sorts of idol worship, He has delivered them into the hands of their enemies, so it is to be now.

God says, (speaking of professed christendom), "ye shall not be unpunished, for I will call for a sword upon all the inhabitants of the earth." (Jer. 25:29).

So, we can see that the reason God is going to do such a severe thing is it is a matter of "Righteousness." To punish transgressors is "righteousness," with God. It is the transgressors business to not transgress. If they do not transgress, but fear God and obey Him, God will not touch them with His punishments. But those who, (knowing what God wants them to do) do not do it will be punished, of course. And that is right. And that is what God means in the verse we are considering (Is. 41:4). "A righteous man from the east, or as the margin says "Righteousness" from the east.

So brother the only way to do is to obey God and He will account us righteous, (in Jesus), and then will not have to bring any righteous punishment upon us. But all those who profess Him and then do not give Him, will be the very ones to feel His wrath. And the first ones to feel it, too. And, all this is why God is going to let those populous nations of the east rise up

in their numerical strength, and grim and tenacious war spirit and do such a thing as to march to and thru and overwhelm the west. "Give them as dust to their sword and as driven stubble to their bow." For my part, I am going to be found loving, serving and obeying God and then, no matter how severe the "Time of trouble" is I know I will be safe. For in Dan. 12:1, it says that there shall be a time of trouble but that God's people will be delivered if their names are found "written in The Book". And that is where our names stay written as long as we continue to obey God. But if we do not, our names get blotted out.

Then in our study we considered another selection from Scripture in the 46th chapter of Is. (11th verse). Same talk. Same man (or power) spoken of, called "the man of My counsel". And described as a "Ravenous bird" from the east. Showing the terribly, destructive nature of this movement when the whole Orient shall rise up and overwhelm and utterly destroy the Occident. The west not only does not think it will be done, but they think it cannot be done. But God knows that it can be done, and He knows that it will be done. And He says in the same verse, "I have spoken it, I will also bring it to pass, I have purposed it, I will also do it." And God knows, too, that men think it can't be done. And in the next verse He expresses Himself right on that very point. He says that they are "stout hearted." But that will not do them any good. They cannot stop God and had far better do as God says "Harken unto Me, ye stout-hearted".

ANOTHER ERROR REFUTED ABOUT THE TRUE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST, AND CHRIST AND THE PASSOVER

(Continued from Sept. Issue)

The third day as spoken of by Paul in 1 Corinthians 15:1-3 is found in Numbers 19th chapter. There the person which had come in contact with a dead person was to be sprinkled the third day with the water of purification, then again the seventh day, thus teaching faith in Christ's resurrection the third day and the general resurrection of all the righteous at the beginning of the seventh thousandth year. The next place it is found is in Leviticus 23, where the wave sheaf was to be waived the third day of the feast of the passover, which again symbolized Christ's resurrection on the third day. Then in Luke 24:21 the disciples said the first day of the week was the third day since His crucifixion. Thus we have three positive witnesses. If the third day was the first day of the week, then He was crucified on Friday or the sixth day. No evading this. The next point, Matthew says it was "In the end of the Sabbath as it began to dawn towards the first day of the week." Mark says, "Very early in the morning of the first day." Mark 16:1, 2. John says it was very early in morning. John 20:10. Let the reader note Matthew's statement is a continued sentence, Yet dark as it began to dawn towards the first day of the week, which shows the expression, the end of the Sabbath as it began to dawn, shows clearly the Sabbath had ended and so Mark says, "when the Sabbath was past." Why try to make these writers contradict each other to save a theory of error?

It says of the creation, "And God ended His work on the seventh day." Who that is honest will

take the story of creation and say that God worked on the seventh day when He says in six days He made heaven and earth and all that in them is. So each of the other writers say positively the women did not go to the sepulcher till the first day of the week, in the morning. Why make them contradict to save an error? Some say Christ was crucified on the preparation day before the passover. There is not a statement that says so. Neither is there a statement that any day before the passover was a preparation day for the event. The only preparation mentioned about the passover by the Jews was in the morning as they expected to eat it that day. The weekly Sabbath has a preparation day, but not the passover. It can't be found.

It is sad that such errors should be advocated contrary to every principle of Bible teaching and also the plain history of the crucifixion as recorded by the four writers about the event. Christ Himself said He would rise the third day. Matt. 27:63. Every writer said that third day was the first day of the week. They also said the day on which He was crucified was the preparation day before the seventh day or Sabbath according to the commandment.

"An High Day." John 19:31

What made the Sabbath, or this certain Sabbath, an high day? We reply, It was the second day of the feast which was the feast of unleavened bread, which taught Christ would lie in the grave the day following the crucifixion. It was not the passover Sabbath as some teach. Far from it.

John says the preparation for the passover took place following the sixth hour as practiced by the Jews at that time on the same day as the crucifixion. John 19:14. So any view point taken, the whole theory, that Christ was not crucified on the sixth day of the week, which is called Friday, is a fatal error and must be abandoned if held by any true Remnant of Israel.

Said Christ: Every plant not planted by my heavenly Father shall be rooted up. The doctrine taught that Christ was resurrected on the Sabbath and was betrayed on Wednesday or even any part of Thursday is one of these plants of error. It has no place in the teaching of the remnant. Neither has the doctrine that Christ was in the grave three nights. No man on earth can harmonize such with the plain record written or with the prediction of Scripture. No such teaching should be recognized.

WAR AGAIN HOLDS CENTER OF WORLD STAGE, SIMMS SAYS

Clippings from the Press—Oklahoma News, Mar. 30

Editor's Note—With the civil conflict in China daily threatening to develop a world wide embroglio, with a revolution a fact in Nicaragua and several rumored in Mexico, and with the Balkans simmering to a boil, war holds the center of the world stage. William Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, an authority on international relations, has ably summarized the situation in the following article.

Washington, March 30.—Wars and rumors of wars today hold the stage from one end of the earth to the other.

Two-thirds of the total population of the globe are at this moment engaged in killing one another or are on the verge of it.

The other third are on the side lines, fearful of what may happen.

Such is the appalling situation nine years after the great war that was to end war. The whole world is tossing in a fever of unrest, the outcome of which no man can tell, but whose possibilities are unthinkably dreadful.

China's 400,000,000 people are involved in a civil struggle which might, at any moment, turn into an international conflict, involving the United States, Britain, Japan, France, Russia and other countries, a situation chuck full of menace, not only for China, but for the great powers themselves.

India's 300,000,000 are chafing at the bit, angry at Britain, their overlord, and demanding to be free. The undercurrent of revolt is daily running stronger.

Russia, with her 150,000,000 inhabitants, faces the world sullen and defiant, chip on shoulder. She hates the world and—not without a cause—thinks the world hates her, while Poland, Rumania, Britain, Italy and Japan in Asia are Russian danger spots, any one of which might, at any time, break into open conflict.

Italy and Jugo-Slavia are glaring at each other across the Adriatic, and Italy, with 40,000,000 people behind her, stands ready to invade Albania, scene of an incipient revolt and the bone of contention between the two countries.

France, with a population approximately equal to Italy's, sides with Jugo Slavia and looks with alarm upon Italy's program of expansion in North Africa, the Balkans and the Near East.

An ominous rumble of dissatisfaction is heard throughout the Balkans and Hungary and Austria—dismembered and so reduced in size by the allies after the war that they will never rest content until the situation is remedied—are only waiting until Europe starts something so they can kick in.

Rumania has no idea of what will happen when her very ill King Ferdinand dies and the several warring factions begin their fight for power. A revolution would surprise no one who has been watching the goings on.

Kemal Pasha, dictator of Turkey, and Dictator Mussolini, of Italy, are watching one another like hawks as Mussolini lays his plans for a new Roman empire and the Pasha dares him to touch Turkey.

Poland has just arrested five members of the Sejm, despite their parliamentary immunity, on the charge of participating in a plot to overthrow the present regime by revolution and establish an independent White Russia along communist lines.

Greece, free for the moment from a series of coups d'etat, is trying to discipline her army to prevent further interference with the administration on the part of the militarists.

Egypt and Britain are not on good terms; France is still at war with the Syrians of the Druse mountains; Holland is having her trouble in the East Indies; Portugal is emerging from another revolution; Spain is still uneasy; Lithuania has just shot four communists for attempting to organize an uprising; and so all along the line.

In Mexico not one, but several, revolutions are brewing as the enemies of President Calles seek his

overthrow. The United States has abrogated its anti-smuggling treaty with that country facilitating the arming of these anti-Calles bands. A lifting of the arms embargo is expected and that would mean a general revolution throughout the country, complete chaos and possibly American intervention. That, in turn, would mean war between us and Mexico.

In Nicaragua the revolution continues despite United States intervention in favor of the Conservative President Diaz against the Liberal President Sacasa and no one can foresee the end.

In Panama there is a bitter anti-American sentiment, so bitter, in fact, that the co-operation treaty between that country and ours could not be ratified by its national assembly.

A revolution is on in Brazil and a state of siege exists in several of its most important states.

Chile, which has changed regimes a number of times since the World War, with various presidents resigning and hurriedly leaving for Europe, continues in a state of unrest.

The Philippines are demanding immediate independence.

And so the story goes. These are not all the world's troubles. They are just the high spots. At least a billion of the earth's billion and a half people are either spilling one another's blood or making demands, or announcing programs of action, which promise bloodshed.

China, of course, now has the center of the stage, and justly so, even were no American, or other foreign lives in peril.

A new China is in the making and the process is likely to be long, painful and dangerous to the world peace.

China is the richest undeveloped nation in the world. Were they to decide to do so, the great powers might easily dismember her and divide the spoils.

But this is unlikely to happen for the simple, yet tragi-comic, reason that the great powers are afraid of themselves. They know that were they to tear China to pieces and try to divide her among themselves the bloodiest war the world has ever seen would likely result as they fought each other for the lion's share.

The present menace in China arises out of the possibility of the Chinese rabble getting out of hand and committing acts of terror against foreigners leading to an international punitive expedition similar to that against the Boxers in 1900.

Were the foreign powers to undertake such a thing at this time the situation would be series indeed. For the Chinese have learned much in the past 27 years and an ocean of blood would flow. Most of it would be Chinese, of course, for the land teems with people—cannon fodder for the effective, belching guns of the western world.

But all the blood would not be shed on one side.

DISCERNING THE LORD'S BODY

By F. F. Bosworth

(Here are the first few paragraphs of a tract which came to me, in which I see light, and I want to pass it on. I can't print the whole thing, but you can get the tract from "The Evangel Publishing House, 3635 Michigan Ave, Chicago Ill." Editress.)

In that wonderful fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, pro-

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phetic of the vicarious sacrifice of Christ, the prophet begins by asking, "Who hath believed our report and to whom hath the arm of the Lord been revealed?" A wonderful thing occurred nearly two thousand years ago, which, when it is reported to anyone in need of healing for soul or body, will make them "perfectly whole" if they will meet conditions. The answer to the prophet's questions is that God's arm of power and deliverance has been revealed to every man who has heard this report and believed it with his heart. Now what is this report? In talking to you today on the subject of healing, I want to establish in your minds one truth, and that is whether or not Jesus included healing for your body as one of the benefits of His death purchased for you on the cross. If He did not, I would not waste any time encouraging you to expect healing, but if He did, then everyone who meets His conditions can be healed. The chapter points out the benefits purchased by Christ on the cross for every man that should ever live in this world. As Isaiah is given this vision of Christ on the cross he exclaims (verse 4), "Surely He hath borne our sickness and carried our pains." In the next verse salvation for the soul and body are linked together: "He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him; and with His stripes we are healed." And again in the tenth verse Rotherham translates the second clause, "He hath laid on Him sickness." Praise God, our sicknesses were laid on Him just the same as our sins were. Peter, quoting from this chapter, also links healing with salvation: "Who His own self bare our sins in His body on the tree, . . . by whose stripes ye were healed." I Peter 2:24.

Many good people say that this Scripture in Isaiah refers to spiritual disease and not to the diseases of the body, but this error is easily shown. Matthew quotes Isaiah 53:4 and applies it to the healing of the body: "When the even was come, they brought unto Him many that were possessed with devils; and He cast out the spirits with His word, and healed all that were sick, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses." All through the Scriptures, both in prophecy and in the types healing

for the body is linked with healing for the soul. You will remember when the passover was instituted, away back there in Egypt, God began teaching them the law of redemption by types. They were not only to put the blood of the passover lamb on the door posts, but (get this, thousands have overlooked it) they were also commanded to eat the flesh of the lamb for physical strength or for physical benefits only. The passover lamb was a type of Christ who was "the lamb slain from the foundation of the world." Paul tells us in Corinthians that "Christ is our passover." The blood of this passover lamb was a type of the blood of Jesus shed for the remission of our sins, and the body, or the flesh of the lamb was a type of the body of our Lord which He said was broken for us. This Passover was kept throughout the Old Testament times until Christ instituted in its place for this dispensation the Lord's supper with its two emblems pointing to the two great benefits of Calvary—healing for the soul and healing for the body. The Lord's supper with its two emblems is for the purpose of keeping fresh in our minds the two great benefits purchased for us by the death of Jesus. The Psalmist David, looking prophetically at Calvary and perhaps having a vision of Jesus dying there, for every man exclaimed "Bless the Lord O my soul, and forget not all His benefits," and then he names the two benefits of Calvary purchased by Jesus for every man: "Who forgiveth all time iniquities," that is one: "Who healeth all thy diseases," that is the other. Now, notice, He says not to forget all His benefits, and this is the very purpose for which we take the Lord's supper to keep before our minds the benefits of His death, or as Jesus commanded, "This do in remembrance of me." I will read from I Cor. 11 beginning with verse 23: "For I have received of the Lord Jesus that which also I delivered unto you, that the Lord Jesus the same night in which He was betrayed took bread: and when He had given thanks He brake it, and said take, eat, this is my body which is broken for you." For what purpose was it broken? Or in other words, what benefit can you derive from His body being broken? Isaiah answers: "By His stripes (bruises) ye are healed." The wine is an emblem of the blood of Jesus for the remission of sins, and the bread is an emblem of His body broken for the healing of every man's body in the world.

Thousands of Christians today because they have not been taught, are eating the Lord's supper without discerning the Lord's body. That is, they eat the bread not knowing that it is an emblem of the Lord's body, broken for their healing. Paul says, "For this cause (not discerning the Lord's body) many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep." In other words, because many have not been shown their privilege of being healed, they have remained sick and weakly and many have died. Thousands are in the cemeteries before their time for not discerning the Lord's body broken for their healing. Thousands of others are sick who can be healed.

Dear Sister Lucile:

I wrote to you some time ago, and it came back to me, so I know you never got it. However, I am going to try again. Just received the September number of the "Remnant" and find it full of good food for us to meditate upon. Thank you very much. I also wrote to John S. Stanford and it was also sent back.

I have just been reading Bro. John's article and much of it is right. By nature, we do not love Jesus, but when we yield ourselves unreservedly up to Jesus Christ; He takes possession of us, and the joy, and love and peace of Jesus abounds in us, and unless we quench the Spirit of God, He will never leave us, nor forsake us. He has said, Lo I am with you always, even unto the end. Never since my 40 years experience could I ever think of such a thing, as Jesus was, and is always the spring of all my joy. Ever since that memorable night of my conversion, when Jesus was truly knocking at the door of my heart, for it was like a person at your door 1, 2, 3 knocks and sometimes more or less all thru the preaching of the sermon which was Rev. 3:20. Oh, it was wonderful, beyond expression. We walk by faith not by sight. Why, would Jesus leave us after supper, Oh, no, I talk to the Lord upon my bed and am delighted with His company. In 2 Chron. 15:2 says, The Lord is with you, while ye be with Him, and if ye seek Him, He will be found of you; but if ye forsake Him, He will forsake you Psa. 3:5. I Laid me down and slept, I awaked, for the Lord sustained me. I praise the Lord for His presence and ask the Lord to use me, and keep my feet from going astray. Oh yes, we need to watch and pray always and have on the whole armor for these are terrible days. I know Jesus guides and keeps me. I was going to see a friend who had been sick and I put 6 papers in my hand bag (more than I usually do) and went to see her, and while there five persons came in. One soon left, and as I was going away, gave each one a paper and had one left, as I was going home I met a lady and gave her the paper. I have felt the touch of an angel in a very critical time and the party shook with fear. Oh, it is glorious in working out your salvation with fear and trembling. My cup runneth over as David said. We are on the winning side and by the grace of God I mean to come off victorious because greater is He that is in you, than he that is in the world. I will never leave you nor forsake you. When you get down to nothing—you will trust only the Lord Jesus Christ. My husband is still a nervous wreck. I keep looking up and miss a lot of doubts and fears. God bless you my dear sister and thank you for sending it to me.

Mrs. Wm. Allems, Orillia, Ontario, Box 272.

BOLSHEVIC AND YELLOW PERIL

(Continued from September edition)

I have followed the events in Russia closely and have become more and more convinced that the "Yellow Peril" under the leadership of Russia has begun its path of destruction and desolation. I have closely traced this very same movement here in this country and can plainly see in it the truth of the prophecies. Was, and is it not Russia into which the Lord has "put hooks in her jaws?" Is it not Russia which is struggling helpless against Bolshevism, like a fish caught on a line, while the rest of the world is looking on indifferently, blind to the fact that the same menace is making progress in their own midst? Are the propagandists not coming from all over the globe, Russians, Bulgarians, Indians and Negroes, etc.? They have sprung up by the thousands as if by magic and their followers are counting by the millions!

I have been publishing in various papers a series of articles, touching this subject. It is not easy at

all, as most of the newspapers and magazines are supporting this movement themselves either with or without purpose. Many editors refuse to print certain subjects, as they are financially dependent upon the support of certain social circles, etc.

Enclosed you will find one of the latest ones in which I am trying to arouse the indifference of the public.

Please give me your comment on this, as I am anxious to know how you think about it. I am spreading my ideas abroad through friends hoping that they will help towards enlightenment and understanding of the perils which are threatening all the nations.

I am praying to God that he may open my eyes and lead me to the right path, as I am weak and helpless and lack confidence and strength.

A. Hiehle.

RUSSIA'S PAST AND PRESENT

By A. Hiehle

Born in Odessa, A Hiehle of this city, writes knowingly about conditions in Russia. He states that few persons are in touch with the situation in that country and in a series of articles, the first of which is published herewith, he gives his opinion regarding conditions in that country.

Much has been said about Russia, but the contradictory and much confused news as related by the various magazines and papers, instead of bringing light on this subject have tended to put a veil of mystery around it.

No one knows the Russian people, their history, art and culture, or is interested in them. The average person probably judges them by the representatives of her autocratic government or the Russian immigrants with whom alone he has come in contact.

Only since the great war, Russia has come to the attention of the world, but suddenly, like a meteor, she has disappeared, leaving doubt even as to her very existence. The general impression seems to be that something fatal has happened to her, a catastrophe, which inevitably places her outside the family of nations. At the hour, when the sufferings of all nations that have taken part in the gigantic conflict, are coming to an end, when everyone is receiving its due—victor, without discrimination, friend and foe alike—at this hour Russia is only not represented but not even given a voice or opportunity to be heard at the tribunal of nations.

This seems all the more strange when one reviews the prominent role Russia played during the war.

The motives of the Russian people leading up to the present situation have been sadly misrepresented and misunderstood. The problems confronting them today are analogous to our own. Russia's past and future are closely linked with that of the American people.

When north and south were torn asunder in the fratricidal war that laid the foundation for America's present greatness, unscrupulous English statesmen, taking advantage of the country's weakness, tried to interfere, but Russia, the only European power, rose to our defense and sent its fleet to the assistance of the Union. This act of friendship cannot be forgotten, but will live in American history as a tie between the two great nations.

When the flames of the world war broke out

Russia did not hesitate to throw her weight on the scale of justice and liberty. In the face of Germany's revenge she entered the conflict against Prussian militarism, against an autocracy that threatened to engulf the whole world.

Germany knew the weakness of the Russian government and counted on the unpreparedness of its army. Her plan was to crush France before Russia was able to mobilize her vast armies and then to turn the full weight of her military strength to the annihilation of the unprepared Russian neighbor.

However, the Russian people grasped at once the seriousness of the movement and from the peasant to the nobleman they responded to the call to arms with an enthusiasm that is unequaled in history. Although themselves enslaved for centuries by an autocratic government, the whole nation realized that militarism threatened not only their own existence, but that of the whole civilized world. At the same time, they saw in this war a ray of hope for their own freedom, just like the disastrous Crimean war had brought wide reforms to their country and liberation to the serfs.

This patriotism made it possible that great forces were assembled long before Germany was ready for them, and Austria, which was to check Russia in the meanwhile, was unable to stem the Russian impetus. Thus Germany was forced to recall some of her armies from the western front, her plans in France came to naught and General Joffre was able to halt the invaders on the Marne, averting disaster.

The same Russia during the following two years crushed Austria and tying more than half of Germany's armies to the eastern front gave the allies breathing space necessary to assemble sufficient forces to break the foe's resistance. Who can foretell the fate of Europe and the world in general had it not been for this gallant ally—Russia?

But Russia, which more than any other nation, had contributed to the final victory of the allied arms, had grown weak and susceptible. Dependent upon export and import trade, her entry in the world war isolated her entirely from the rest of the world, paralyzed her economic life and crippled her industries. Besides, the war supplies were literally controlled by German interests, directed from the ill-famed Wilhelmstrasse. This latter fact explains the frequent explosions in the great munition centers, which so mysteriously destroyed so many arsenals and plants—this explains the inefficiency of the Russian war material and the evident shortage of it whenever a battle was imminent.

Nobody realized the unheard of hardships of those brave peasant soldiers who so nobly served the common cause. Time and time over again, they fought in winter's cold in their summer tunics, for days without food, shelter and arms, because under the strain of German intrigue the railway system had broken down and under the general confusion the government machine had collapsed.

The March of Revolution of 1917 brought about the fall of the hated czar regime; rotten and corrupt, it fell like a house of cards. The nation, that for centuries had suffered under its tyranny, breathed a sigh of relief—but this freedom was short-lived.

The provisional government which took up the reins of the new republic saw itself confronted with an enormous task—a tottering army defended a battle

line of over a thousand miles, while in its rear, the reactionary elements, the adherents of the old regime, prepared to re-establish their lost power, and their antipodes, the extremists of the left showing an alarming activity.

This is the second of a series of articles on Russia written by A. Hiehle of this city who was born in Odessa and whose insight into conditions affecting his native land are not biased, except in so far as he wishes well for the land of his birth.

Lack of understanding prompted the allies to refuse Kerensky the financial support he so urgently needed for the reconstruction of the young state, and this fatal error was quickly followed up by Germany, which liberally financed Lenine, the soul of the extremist left, the bolsheviki, and thus destroyed the allies' most faithful friend. The coup d'état of November, 1917, made Kerensky a fugitive and Lenine took his place.

The war had given him the chief power. He quickly perceived that his best weapon was the disorganization of the army, and in this policy the soviet played readily into his hands.

In an unrestrained mass movement the extremists have the great advantage. They are most reckless, unscrupulous and destructive in their methods. They make the most forcible appeal to the coarser instincts of the mob. The bolsheviki proved themselves masters in combining the presentation of a clear cut, simplified social ideal with a very powerful appeal to the impulses of suspicion and hate. Their aims were clear, their purpose definite. To secure control over the masses they had to ferment class feeling, to attack the bourgeoisie, and discredit the aims of the true patriots, the moderate parties of the revolution.

Led by the cold and stubborn fanatic Lenine, and the clever adventurer, Trotzy, the bolsheviki solved the problem of power in a reckless and simplified manner of their own. They attracted the soldiers, weary and broken in spirit from the uneven fight, by the promise of immediate peace; the peasants by the promise of immediate socialization of land, and the working men by the promise of immediate establishment of labor control in the factories.

This was the reason why the bolsheviki, although in a minority, gained control over the proletariat. The idea of the "triumph of the masses over the exploiters," over the "bourgeoisie," spread like an epidemic through the land and for a time rendered futile every attempt at resistance. They did, for a time, lull the peasants and workingmen into the belief that all property, personal and real, private, social and state, all had been stolen from the proletariat, and, consequently, it was quite in order to "rob the robbers!"

This bolshevist propaganda, at first financed and printed in Germany, carried in millions upon millions of copies along the fighting front and among the garrisons in the rear, and as a result, the soldiers deserted the trenches by the thousands. Leaving their equipment and arms behind, they made for their homes, from which they had so cruelly been separated for three long years, and with which they had not even been allowed to communicate. Little wonder, that they welcomed the bolsheviki as liberators; the anxiety for their families let them ignore any reasoning of their officers. All the attempts of Brusilov, Kornilov and Alexeiev to restore discipline and obedience were

fruitless and the treaty of Brest Litovsk opened the frontiers to the German hordes.

They flooded the country carrying away with them everything of value. Enormous territories, previously untouched by the war, were thus looted and stripped, and where the population showed any resistance their homes and villages were burnt to the ground. Soon Russia's wealthiest provinces in the south took the resemblance of battlefields, and misery, famine and distress spread broadcast. Too late, the soldiers saw their mistake, unarmed they were unable to resist the invaders.

Before the army had dispersed, Lenine seized the opportunity to create a praetorian guard of his own, the nucleus of his present red armies. It consisted of idlers, adventurers and former German and Magyar prisoners, reinforced by hired hands of Chinese and Letts. They were thoroughly equipped, and led and instructed by German officers. The food control which Lenine assumed at once furnished him the bulk of his army, since the needs of the soldiers were always considered first; no matter how scanty the rations of the civilian population were, the soldiers lived in plenty.

This will be more clearly understood when one reviews the methods of the food distribution in "Sovdepiia." The civilian population was classified for this purpose into four categories, and the rations regulated accordingly on the basis of a card system. To the first class belonged the working men engaged in manual labor, to the second, employees of institutions, chiefly of the soviets, doctors and those engaged in lighter form of manual work. These two divisions represented the privileged citizens of bolshevist Russia, the "Proletariat." The intellectuals in general, the clergy and members of the professions were given cards of the third class, but worst of all was the lot of the fourth category which included persons living on their independent means, proprietors of factories, theatres, etc. These two latter classes represented the hated "bourgeoisie." The rations for them were not only insufficient to sustain life, but the unfortunate holders of these cards were under constant suspicion as enemies of the soviet government and subject to search, arrest and even death sentence without trial.

However, with all their schemes, the bolsheviks were unable to regulate the supply from the country into towns and thus were forced to reduce even the rations of the first two classes to a minimum. As a result famine is raging every where and the despair is daily driving thousands to the ranks of the red army, many of whom are opposed to bolshevism. These are the "volunteers" of the communist armies while the remainder is recruited by force. Some American papers are pointing out to these ever increasing numbers of Lenine's soldiers as a proof of his popularity and that of bolshevism, but carefully omit to explain who is making up their members.

Once master of the situation, Lenine proceeded to carry out his social experiments; he cared little for Russia, for his plans are not restricted to this unfortunate country alone—his aims are to bring about a world revolution, to destroy by force the present social conditions, no matter by what means. According to his ideal, present civilization must be rooted out before popular will can create a new world, without capitalism or class, without war and hatred—eternal happiness!

Russia, naturally, was his first object. This state once so powerful, today lies in ashes, disintegrated and dismembered. The impressive folk songs which in pre-war times greeted the visitor whenever he touched Russian soil are silenced and, instead, desolation and the moans of an unhappy people mark the wake of terrorism that is sweeping Russia's vast territories. Her villages and cities are burning and her people are decimated in cruel, fratricidal war. Her children are dying by the thousands, without a drop of milk to moisten their parched lips, under the deadened and dull stare of their mothers. No human power or words can describe the afflictions and horrors of the Russian tragedy of today. One-half of its educated class has been massacred, women have been violated and dishonored and children mercilessly butchered. Famine and epidemics are raging and in the absence of medical aid and the most indispensable articles of food, clothing and linen, whole families are perishing by the thousands. This is the result of Russia's "Heaven of Socialization!"

When all the destroying wave of bolshevism was pouring over the whole of Russia, the orderly Don and Kouban territories stood out, solitary islands in a heaving ocean of disorder and anarchy, they became the destination of hundreds of refugees who were fortunate enough to escape the delight of soviet regime.

Third Installment

On November 15, 1917, the old veteran, General Alexeiev, arrived in Novochoerkassk, the capital of the Don Cossacks. He had come to gather a Russian army and to lead it to battle against Bolshevism for the salvation and re-establishment of a united Russia. What a strange mixture his followers represented! There were former officers, generals, cadets, office clerks and high school boys. They all entered Alexeiev's ranks as private soldiers. Amongst them were the known heroes of the great war—Kornilov, Lukomsky, Denikine, Markov, Romanovsky, and others. They came from all corners of Russia, most of them in civilian attire. Some had brought their families, while others had been forced to leave them behind to the mercy of bolshevist vengeance.

From a tiny group of a few hundred, within two years, they have grown to an army of over two hundred thousand. Notwithstanding their differences in nationalities, class, religion and political views, the common cause united them all.

It has been a long and weary fight, thousands have fallen, amongst them Russia's national heroes, Alexeiev and Kornilov, but they all have joyfully given their lives for a sacred cause.

Under the able leadership of General Denikine, the bolshevik has been driven from the Black Sea littoral and the whole south liberated. Meanwhile new volunteer armies have sprung up, that of Yudenich in the northwest, Tchaikovsky in the far north, and Admiral Kolchak in Siberia. They have all united under the leadership of Kolchak with a firm aim, to save this country from moral and material ruin and to give the people of Russia the opportunity to establish their destinies according to their own choice, thru a freely elected constituent assembly.

The task is enormous—for regenerated Russia is not only facing Lenine alone; against her there is still arrayed Germany. With her Spartacide and monarchist wings she is strenuously endeavoring to

annihilate struggling Russia. Today the Russian army of liberation is fighting fresh German forces, splendidly equipped, Germany, in violation of the two-fold peace, the one of Brest Litovsk and the other resulting from the armistice, had not desisted from waging an obstinate war against Russia, by openly supplying Lenine with armies, officers and higher leadership.

The third enemy of a united Russia is represented by the separatist leaders, supported by the same Germany, to whom Russia's dismemberment is a means of capturing new markets, and who seek to get control of the national wealth and territories which formerly belonged to Russia.

All the nationalities know full well that new Russia, born from the revolution, has obliged herself to grant the greatest national liberties and autonomy to all of them. The tendency of certain territories towards absolute separation, like that of the Ukraina, under Petlura; Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and others is stimulated by elements who seek to gain advantage through it and fear the democratic influences of a federated republic of Russia. There are even here in this country scores of newspapers that with, or without intent, try to make their readers believe that all these nationalities were originally free and independent states, that have been forced under Russia's servitude and are now about to shake off the hated yoke! They are not saying the truth for these artificial "self determination movements" are not representing popular will but are merely a result of German intrigue, which in league with Austria, tried to undermine Russian unity. All these nationalities are inseparable from the integrity of the Russian State and although they have preserved their individual character, they were and must remain a part of the great people as which they have moulded Russian history. If Germany succeeds in dismembering Russia and in destroying her international prestige the allies will find themselves facing a terrible menace. The menace of a general anarchy, of the triumph of Germany and bolshevism.

Meanwhile, bolshevism and propaganda has by no means been confined to Russia alone; like a contagious disease it has been spreading all through Europe and Asia and has reached our own country.

Lenine, in the Krasnaya Gazette, one of his press organs, says:

"Besides guns we have other weapons, stronger than the British tanks with which the English harpies have supplied Denikine, and this weapon is our conviction, the light of knowledge. Bolshevism and the ideas of communism have come to replace effete religion. England, that farcical victor, is trembling and is ready to capitulate, because bolshevist ideas have spread like an epidemic over the countries enslaved by her. Our foreign policy is the propagation of our ideas; we have not—and indeed cannot—have any other policy. Every day brings victory of communism nearer and the day is not distant when all the secrets will become known, and the bourgeoisie of the whole world will shudder when it sees its last hour approaching. Our foreign policy is the guarantee of a world revolution, and the obvious conquests which communism has achieved in so short a time are proofs of our success."

(To be continued)

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