

Karelian Fever

The Russian Revolutions



Course Outline

Class Meeting Date	Topic	Recommended reading and/or watch
October 29	Introduction • How this course came to be • Finnish immigration • Socialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries	*To the Finland Station*
November 5	Chasing Martin Hendrickson	
November 12	**The Russian Revolutions**	***10 Days that Shook the World* and *Reds***
November 19	Immigration and the American response	
December 5	Karelian Fever	*They Took My Father*



Check the WISE website for slides, bibliography, and links to movies and other materials

Unless otherwise noted, we will use the Julian calendar until 1918



NIHILIST CONSPIRATORS AT LAST SUCCESSFUL.

THE EMPEROR KILLED WITH A GLASS BOMB.

THE IMPERIAL CARRIAGE ATTACKED WHILE RETURNING FROM A PARADE—A FIRST ATTEMPT FAILS AND IS FOLLOWED BY A SECOND AFTER THE CZAR HAD ALIGHTED—HIS LEGS TERRIBLY SHATTERED—DEATH ENSUES IN A SHORT TIME—THE ASSASSINS ARRESTED.

Alexander II., Czar of all the Russias, met with a violent death in St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon. While returning from a parade about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in company with his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, a bomb was thrown under his carriage, but its explosion did no further damage than to shatter the back of the vehicle. The Emperor and the Grand Duke immediately alighted, when another bomb was thrown, which exploded at the Emperor's feet, mutilating his legs below the knees in a terrible manner and inflicting other serious injuries. The wounded monarch was conveyed to the Winter Palace, where, in the course of an hour and a half, he expired, surrounded by the members of the imperial family. Great excitement prevails in St. Petersburg, and the sympathy of the people is everywhere expressed. Details of this great crime, together with a graphic story of the murdered Emperor's life, will be found published herewith.

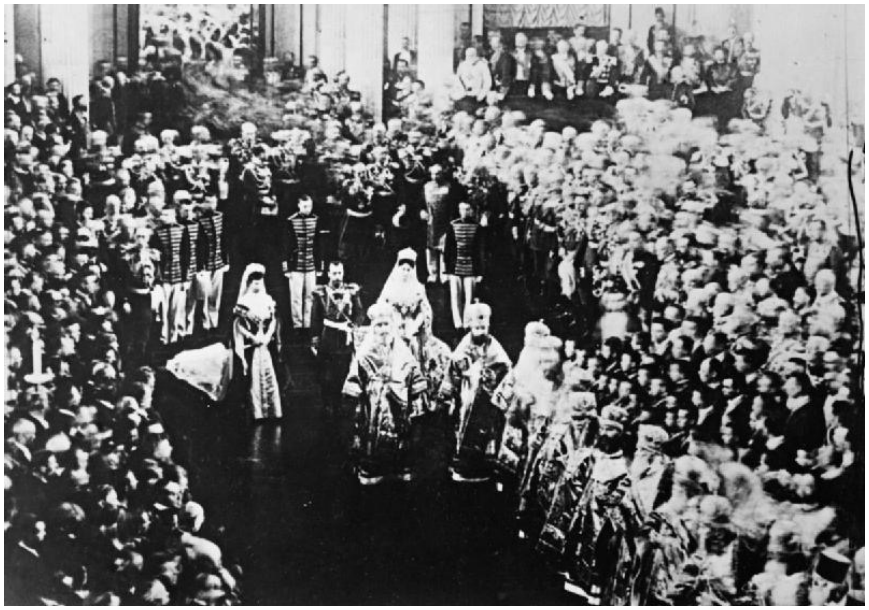
The New York Times
Published: March 14, 1881
Copyright © The New York Times



Карета покойнаго Государя Императора послѣ взрыва 1 Марта. Оригинальный рисунокъ Д. Беера, грав. Гельштейнъ.

Assassination of Czar Alexander II – 13-Mar-1881





Nicholas II coronation, 14-May-1896

Nicholas became Czar in 1894 after the death of his father, Alexander III

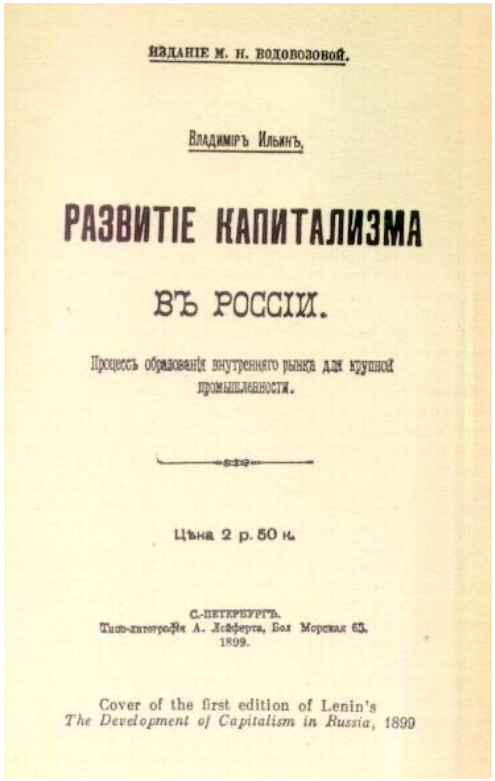


"Apart from Germany and Austria the country on which we should focus our attention remains Russia., The government there, just as in this country is the chief ally of the movement. ...And yet people are suprised at the spread of "nihilism" in Russia. ... It almost looks like the next dance is going to start in Russia. And if this happens while the inevitable war between the German-Prussian empire and Russia is in progress- which is very likely-repercussions in Germany are also inevitable."

London October 15th, 1875; Engels, Frederick; "Letter to August Bebel in Leipzig"

Engels On The Russian Prospects of Revolution





ИЗДАНІЕ М. И. ВОДОВОЗОВОЙ.

Владиміръ Ильинъ.

РАЗВИТІЕ КАПИТАЛИЗМА

ВЪ РОССІИ.

Процессъ образованія внутренняго рынка для крупной промышленности.

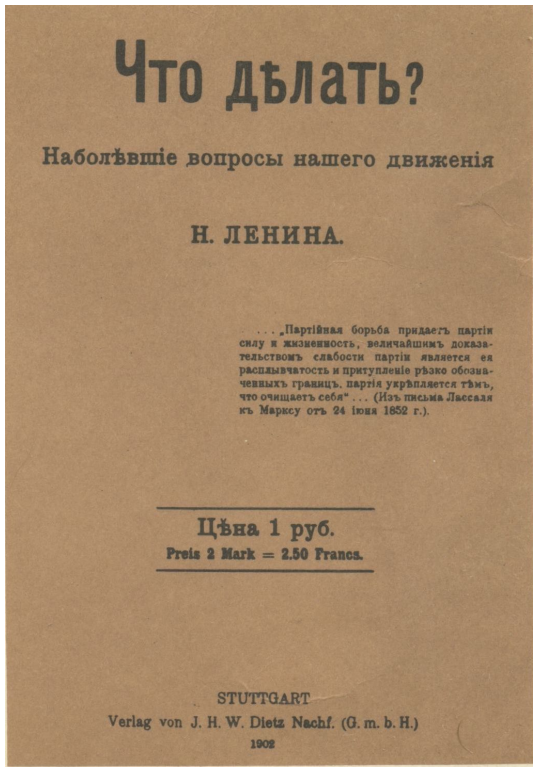
Цѣна 2 р. 50 к.

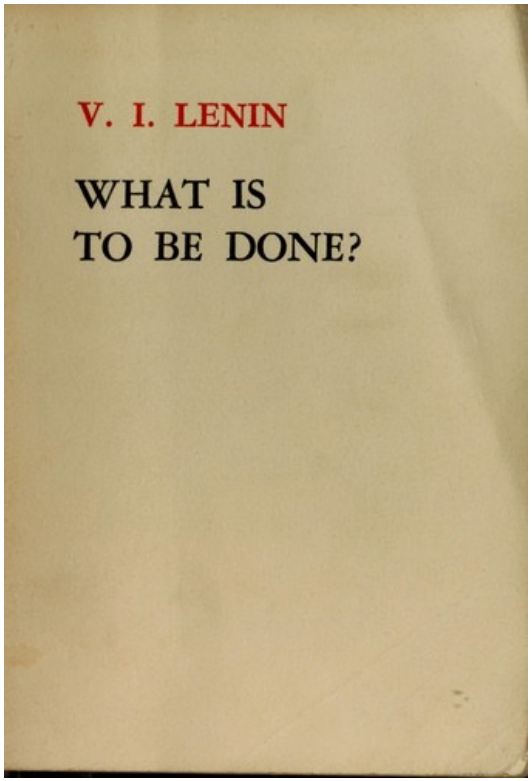
С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
Тип.-литогр. А. Лейферта, Бол. Морская 63.
1899.

Cover of the first edition of Lenin's *The Development of Capitalism in Russia*, 1899

Lenin: 1899: The Development of Capitalism in Russia







What is to be done? (1902)





Fr. Georgy Gapon,







1905's "Bloody Sunday"





Russian Revolution of 1905





Last of the Czars - 1





"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Friday, fair; moderate to fresh north winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,641. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA EXPECTS WAR, MOBILIZES 1,200,000 MEN; CZAR ALSO SUMMONS RESERVISTS TO THE COLORS; BELGRADE BOMBARDED AND OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIA; KAISER IN COUNCIL ON NAVAL PREPARATIONS

WILSON REASSURES N. Y. CONGRESSMEN

Won't Oppose Tammany Men Who Support His Administration, He Tells Delegation.

BUT VISITORS ARE DAZED

Can't Exactly Make Out President's Intentions, Especially as to Patronage—Malone Not Mentioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Thirteen of the twenty Democratic Congressmen from New York City went to the White House this afternoon to find out who was who and what was what in New York politics. They had worked themselves up to a high state of indignation, but the indignation apparently oozed out before they reached the Executive offices, where the President received them. Tonight the New Yorkers are wondering what happened, anyway.

The New York City Congressmen went to the White House primarily to ascertain if Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, had any authority for giving the impression that President Wilson was opposed to the Tammany men in the House of Representatives. Mr. Malone's name was not mentioned at the White House conference.

There had been feeling among the Congressmen against William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, who is the President's son-in-law, and at one time there was talk of complaining bitterly to Mr. Wilson about Mr. McAdoo's attitude toward organization Democrats in his State—New York. At the conference Mr. McAdoo's name was not mentioned.

The thirteen New Yorkers swore themselves to secrecy as to what occurred during their conversation with the President, but one of them unbosomed himself enough tonight to remark that the White House visit reminded him of the King of France and his 40,000 men, who, it will be remembered, marched up the hill and then marched down again. Some of the thirteen are accusing the delegation, themselves included, of a lack of courage in stating their case to the President.

The five New York Congressmen who

EUROPE'S CRISIS

By Dr. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

The noted Harvard Professor of History visited Servia and Austria after the Balkan war and prophesied the present trouble. Read his article

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

TOURISTS HELD UP IN THE YELLOWSTONE

Two Lone Bandits Collect $3,000 from a Line of Park Stages.

HELD THEM UP ONE BY ONE

Many Easterners Among Those Compelled to Disgorge—Robbers Take Only Cash.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Wyo., July 29.—One hundred and sixty-five persons, many of them tourists from Eastern cities, were held up in Yellowstone National Park this morning by two bandits and relieved of cash which aggregated about $3,000. The robbers refrained from taking any jewels. They made their escape.

The hold-up occurred about 10 o'clock near Sheepshore Point, between Old Faithful Inn and the Thumb Lunch Station. The 165 tourists were traveling through the park on thirty-five stage coaches owned by the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, the Yellowstone Western Stage Company, the Wylie Camping Company, and the Shaw & Powell Camping Company.

As each of the thirty-five coaches reached the point of the holdup, a lone highwayman, about 5 feet 8 inches in height and armed with a Winchester rifle, compelled the passengers to descend from the vehicle and deposit their money in a sack which the robbers had prepared for the purpose. The chief highwayman politely informed the astonished passengers that he required "cash only."

St. Petersburg Convinced Political Miracle Only Can Avert War.

CZAR WOULD HEAD ARMY

Grand Duke Nicholas and War Minister Soukhomlinoff Seconds in Command.

PRAYERS FOR SERB VICTORY

Sacred Ikon Presented for King Peter's Forces—Great Patriotic Demonstrations.

BALTIC LIGHTS OUT NOW

Warsaw Arsenal Reported Blown Up — Bombs in Post Office — Revolution Rumor Denied.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—This evening Russia's intervention in the Austro-Servian conflict appears to be imminent. Certainly, after the receipt

Czar Summons Immense Number of Reservists; His Ukase Sweeps Empire for Additional Soldiers

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—An Imperial ukase, issued by the Emperor tonight, calls to the colors an immense number of reservists. The men called out are:

First—All the reservists of twenty-three whole governments and of seventy-one districts in fourteen other governments.

Second—Part of the reservists of nine districts of four governments.

Third—The naval reservists in sixty-four districts of twelve Russian governments and one Finnish government.

Fourth—The time-expired Cossacks of the territories of Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg and Ural.

Fifth—A corresponding number of reservist officers of the medical and veterinary services, in addition to needful horses, wagons and transport services in the governments and districts thus mobilized.

seconds in command being his second cousin, Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, and Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the Minister of War.

The cadets of the naval school were promoted today to the rank of officers. In addressing them, the Emperor said:

"I have given orders that you should be incorporated in the navy in view of the serious events through which Russia is passing. During your service as officers, do not forget what I say to you—trust in God and have faith in the glory and greatness of our mighty country."

By orders of the Emperor, the enforcement of the legislative resolution restricting the acquisition of real estate by companies and also restricting

The streets of Vienna tonight were crowded with enthusiastic processions, singing and hurrahing, and traffic in the leading thoroughfares was almost brought to a standstill. The patriotic demonstrations today surpassed in extent and fervor anything witnessed within memory.

The City Council, at a special war session today, voted large sums to start relief funds for the families of the soldiers at the front and for Red Cross purposes.

WAR CHEERS GREET POINCARE.

Great Crowd Welcome the President on His Return from Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 29.—President Poincaré returned to Paris this afternoon from Russia, accompanied by Premier

Heavy Bombardment of Belgrade Failed to Provoke Response.

MANY BUILDINGS DAMAGED

Two Banks Hit and a Banker Wounded—Protest Lodged at German Legation.

SEMLIN BRIDGE BLOWN UP

Big Gun Duel at Vichnitza—Serbs in Dual Monarchy Held as War Prisoners.

TWO ARMIES OF INVASION

Gen. Von Hoetzendorf, in Chief Command, to Attack Servia and Gen. Ernoly, Montenegro.

Austria Occupies Belgrade

LONDON, Thursday, July 30.—A Vienna dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

bridge spanning the River Save between the Austrian town of Semlin and Belgrade. The Austrian infantry and artillery stationed at Semlin, in conjunction with monitors on the Danube, fired on the Servian positions beyond the bridge. The Servians retreated after a short engagement, with trifling losses.

The shells wrought havoc in the exposed part of the city, damaging the King's Palace, the fortification walls, and the barracks and other buildings.

A small detachment of pioneers, in co-operation with the customs officers, yesterday captured two Servian steamers laden with ammunition and arms. The pioneers and revenue guards, after a short, sharp encounter, overcame the Servian crews and took possession of the vessels and their dangerous cargoes. The captured ships were towed away by one of the Danube steamers.

Emperor to Go to Budapest.

Emperor Francis Joseph will return to Vienna from Ischl tomorrow and may then go to Budapest in order to be near the scene of action. Popular enthusiasm is growing since the Emperor's manifesto, and patriotic demonstrations are being held all over the country. Runs on the savings banks are diminishing.

All Servians liable to military service residing in Austria-Hungary are being arrested and handed over to the military as prisoners of war.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Berliner Tageblatt learns that the Austrian plan of campaign consists of operations by two great armies under the general command of Gen. Baron von Hoetzendorf, Chief of General Staff.

All the Powers Massing Great Armies in Fear of Possible Conflict.

CZAR CALLS 16 CORPS

France Is Gathering Her Forces —Persistent Report That Germany Has Begun Mobilization.

FIRST BRITISH FLEET SAILS

Under Sealed Orders, but an Official Statement Says the Step Is Only Precautionary.

KAISER MEETS WAR CHIEFS

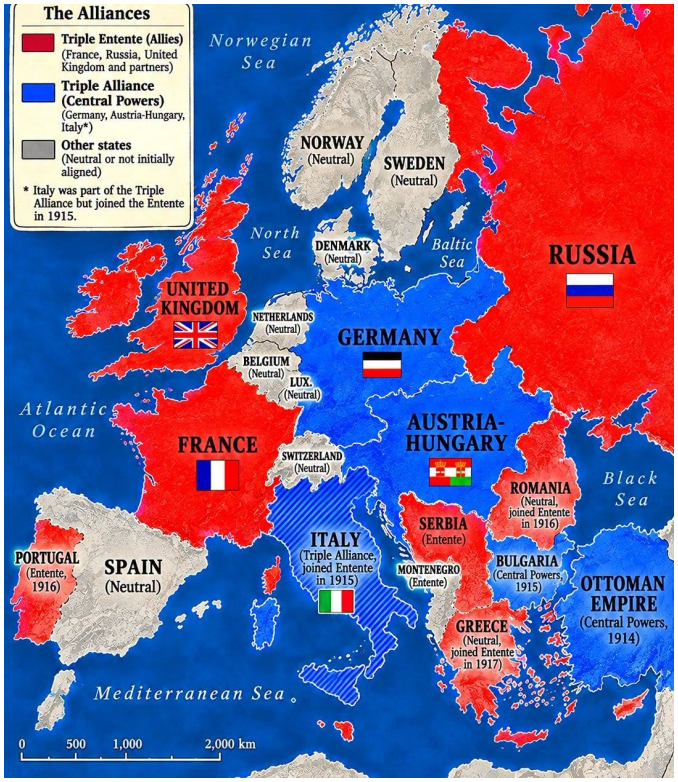
Gathering Follows Reported Exchange of Messages with the Russian Monarch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 29.—Premier Asquith's simple announcement to the House of Commons yesterday that the European situation, growing out of the Austro-Russian crisis, was

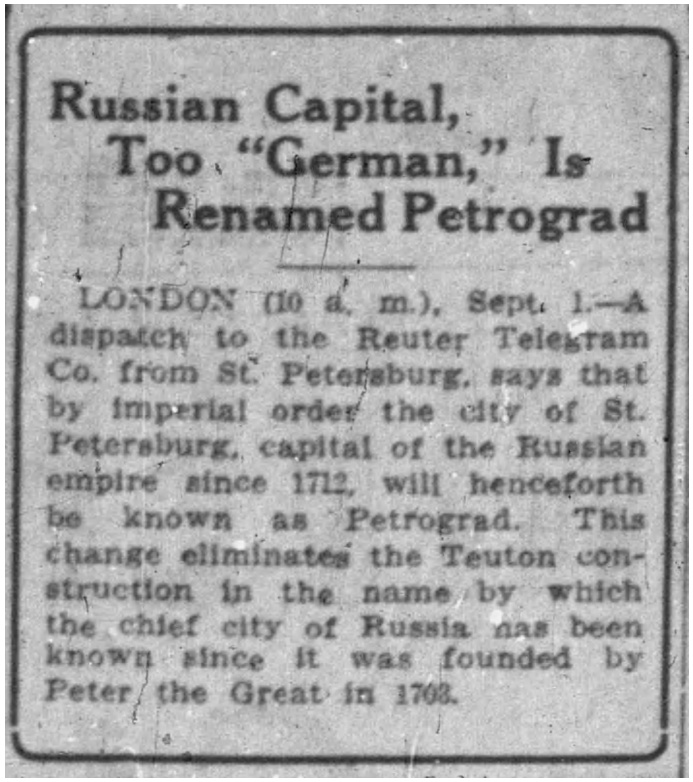
The “Great War” starts





World War 1: A tangle of alliances



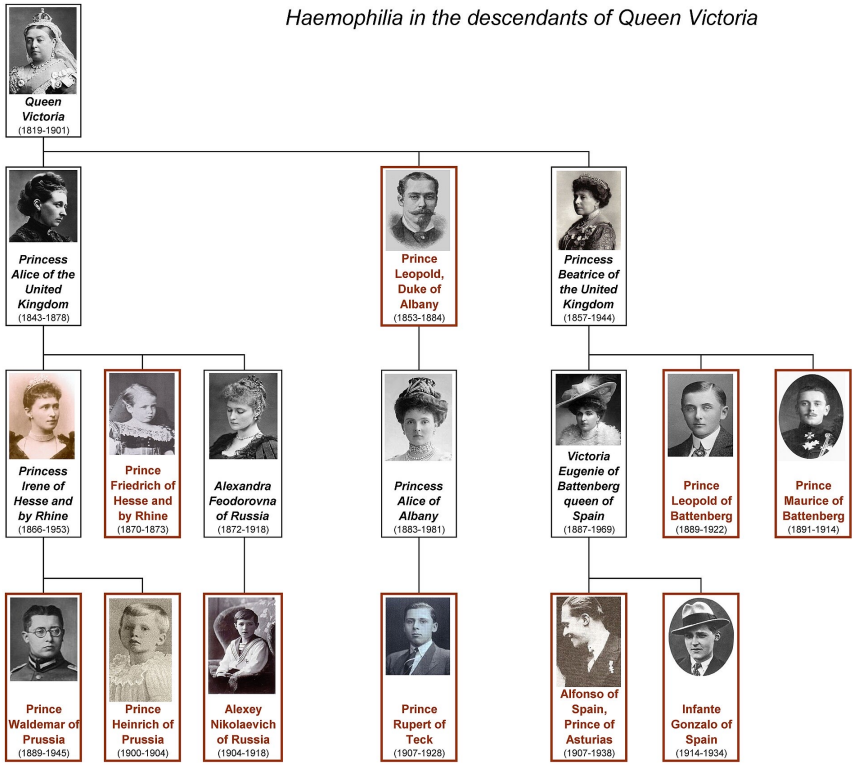


Russian Capital, Too "German," Is Renamed Petrograd

LONDON (10 a. m.), Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Co. from St. Petersburg, says that by imperial order the city of St. Petersburg, capital of the Russian empire since 1712, will henceforth be known as Petrograd. This change eliminates the Teuton construction in the name by which the chief city of Russia has been known since it was founded by Peter the Great in 1703.

St. Petersburg renamed Petrograd (18-Aug-1914)





Hemophilia in Europe's royal families







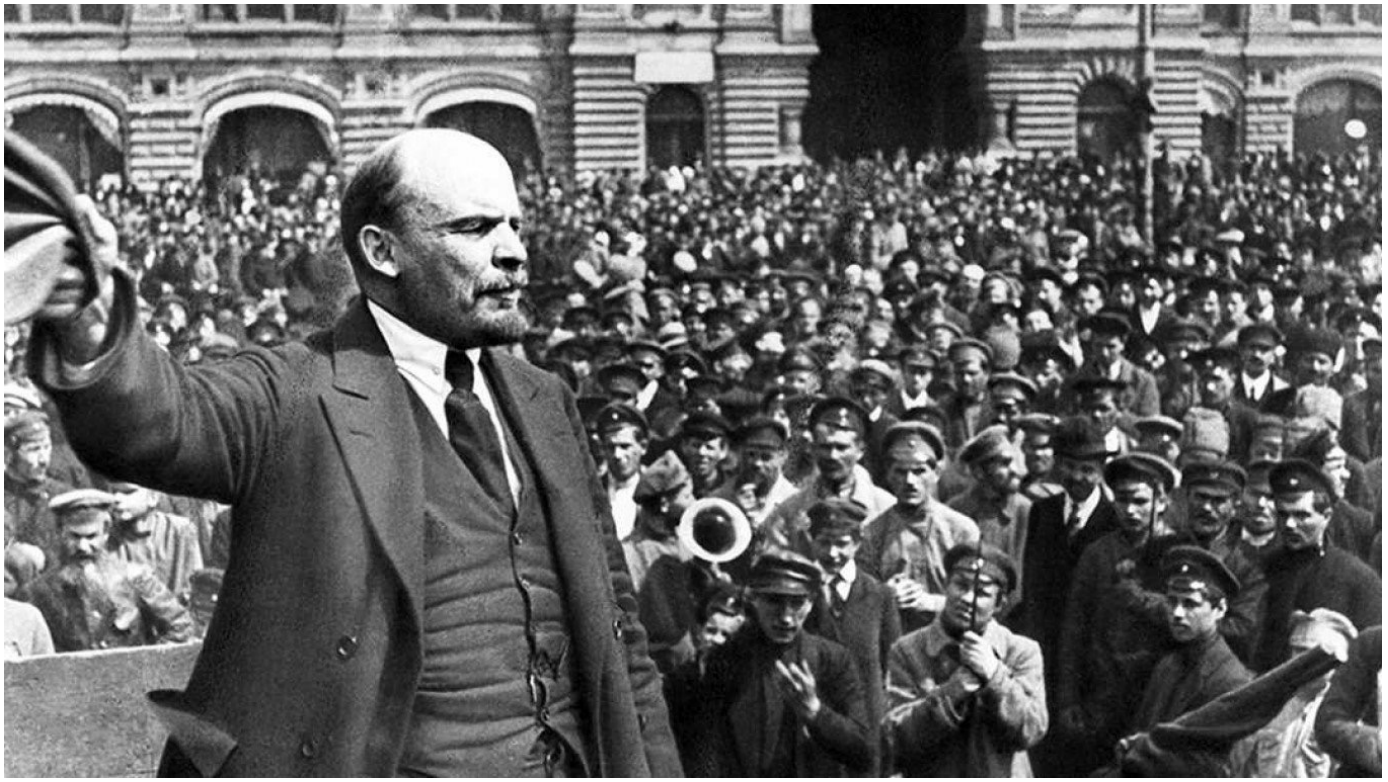
Alexei, Alexandra, and Rasputin





Czar Nicholas takes command of military (23-Aug-1915)





Lenin arrives in Petrograd (03-Apr-1917)





February Revolution (23-Feb to 16-Mar-1917)





"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow rain or snow; moderate northwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,601. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA; CZAR ABDICATES; MICHAEL MADE REGENT, EMPRESS IN HIDING; PRO-GERMAN MINISTERS REPORTED SLAIN

RAILWAY STRIKE ORDERED TO BEGIN TOMORROW NIGHT

Managers and Heads of Brotherhoods End Final Conference, Both Defiant.

WILSON NOW THE ONLY HOPE

President Seems to Have No Authority, but May Make Appeal to Patriotism.

FIVE DAYS' GRACE FOR MILK

Travelers to Have Time to Get Home

Government Heads Hold a Mysterious Conference

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A conference surrounded with much mystery took place late this afternoon in the office of the Secretary of State. In addition to Secretary Lansing, it was attended by Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War; Mr. Gregory, the Attorney General; Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Polk, the Counsellor of the State Department, and Mr. Woolsey, personal legal adviser to the Secretary of State.

After the conference it was said by one of those who attended it that no particular subject had been discussed. It had been devoted, he indicated, to many questions that naturally came up for discussion at this critical period in the international relations of the United States. Elsewhere, however, the impression was given that the conference was called to consider matters of rather pressing importance.

FRYATT'S FATE

LONDON HAILS REVOLUTION

Expected Czar's Overthrow and Sees Brighter Prospects for the Allies.

THINK THE COUP DECISIVE

Well-Informed Observers Believe the Patriotic War Party Has Made Its Control Secure.

FEAR NO SEPARATE PEACE

With Weak Ruler Deposed and Pro-German Advisers Ousted, They Predict New Victories.

Duma Appeals to the Army for Unity Against Foe; Gives Pledge of No Weakening or Suspension of War

LONDON, March 15.—The Reuter correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs under date of yesterday:

"The Military Committee of the Duma has asked all the officers not yet employed by the committee to undertake the organization of the soldiers who joined the people, and help guard the capital. The committee issued a statement, pointing out that at the present moment, when facing an enemy who wished to take advantage of the temporary weakness of the country, it was absolutely necessary to make every effort to maintain the power of the army. It added that the blood of the Russians who had died during the two and a half years of war pledged the people to do this.

"The President of the Duma sent telegrams to the commanders of the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, to the chiefs of the armies on the northern, southwestern, western, Rumanian, and Caucasus fronts, and to the Chief of the General Staff, requesting that the army and navy preserve absolute calm, and to be sure that the struggle against the foreign enemy was not suspended or weakened even for a single moment. The telegram sent these commanders addd:

As hitherto, the army and navy must continue firmly and valiantly to defend the country, and while the Provisional Committee is aided by the military element in the capital and with the moral suppor of the people in restoring calm and regular activity, each officer, soldier, and sailor should fulfill his duty.

"The officers of the Petrograd garrison at a general meeting unanimously agreed to recognize the authority of the Executive Committee of the Duma until the formation of a permanent Government.

"An Imperial bodyguard regiment rode into Petrograd today. It is estimated that there are now 60,000 troops in the capital."

ARMY JOINS WITH THE DUMA

Three Days of Conflict Follow Food Riots in Capital.

POPULACE TAKE UP ARMS

But End Comes Suddenly When Troops Guarding Old Ministers Surrender.

CZAR FINDS CAPITAL GONE

Returns from Front After Receiving Warning from Duma and Gives Up His Throne.

Leading Figures in Russian Revolution.

Czar Nicholas II who has Abdicated.

Czarevitch Alexis Romanoff, who will succeed to the Throne.

Czar deposed (02-Mar-1917)





FIRST PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
From left to right: P. N. Miliukov, Prince G. E. Lvov, A. F. Kerensky, N. V. Nekrasov, A. I. Konovalov, Prof. A. A. Manuilov, A. I. Guchkov, A. I. Shingariev, A. I. Terestchenko, I. V. Godniev, V. N. Lvov and F. I. Rodichev.

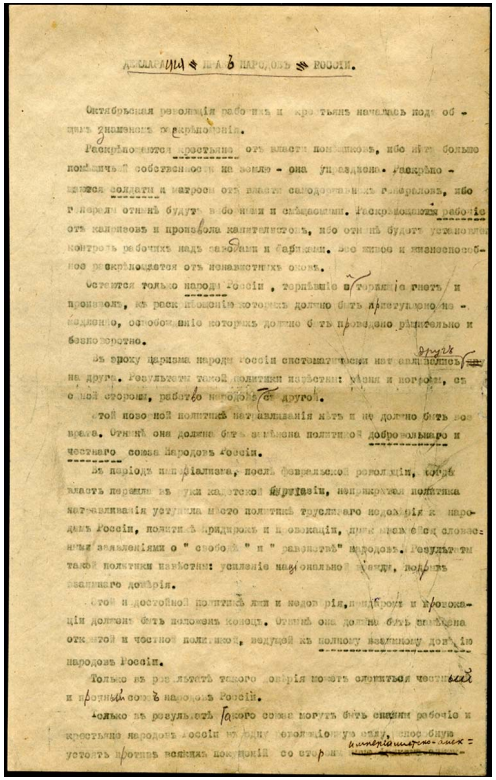




(1) A. F Kerensky—Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief (2) M. I. Terestchenko—Minister of Foreign Affairs (3) A. M. Nikitin—Minister of the Interior and of Post and Telegraph (4) A. V Liverovsky—Minister of Ways of Communication (5) M. V Bernatzky—Minister of Finance (6) N M. Kishkin—Minister of Public Welfare (7) A. I. Konovalov—Minister of Trade and Industry (8) S. Smirnov—State Comptroller (9) S. N. Prokopovitch—Minister of Supply (10) S. S. Maslov—Minister of Agriculture (11) S. N. Tretyakov—President of the Economic Committee (12) V M. Maliantovich—Minister of Justice (13) General Verkhovsky—Minister of War (14) Admiral Verderevsky—Minister of Navy (15) K. A. Gvozdev—Minister of Labor (16) S. S. Salazkin—Minister of Education (17) A. V Kartashev—Procurator of the Synod.

Three provisional governments (March, September, October 1917)





Декларація правъ народовъ Россіи.

Октябрьская революція рабочихъ и крестьянъ началась подъ об-
щимъ лозунгомъ о немедленномъ
Раскрѣпощается крестьянинъ отъ власти помѣщиковъ, ибо отнынѣ больше
помѣщичьей собственности не больше - она уничтожена. Раскрѣпо-
щается солдатъ и матросъ отъ власти самодержавныхъ генераловъ, ибо
генераловъ отнынѣ будутъ выбирать и сбрасывать. Раскрѣпощается рабочій
отъ капиталовъ и произвола капиталистовъ, ибо отнынѣ будетъ установленъ
контроль рабочихъ надъ заводами и фабриками. Все живое и жизнеспособ-
ное раскрѣпощается отъ понимающихъ основъ.

Остается только народы Россіи, терявшіе в угрожающемъ темпѣ и
произволѣ, въ рѣшеніи которыхъ должно быть проведено рѣшительно на-
правленіе, основополагающіе которыхъ должно быть проведено рѣшительно и
безповоротно.

Въ теченіи царизма народы Россіи систематически натравливались
на другъ. Результатомъ такой политики явились погромы, от
одной стороны, рабства народовъ другъ.

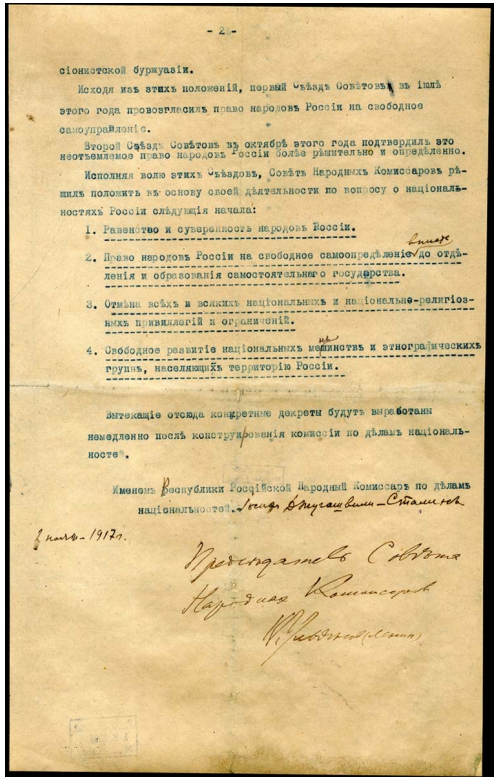
Этой новой политикѣ натравливанія имѣть и не должно быть мѣ-
ста. Отнынѣ она должна быть замѣнена политикой добровольнаго и
честнаго союза народовъ Россіи.

Въ періодъ империализма, послѣ февральской революціи, когда
власть перешла въ руки капиталистической буржуазіи, напирающая политика
натравливанія уступила мѣсто политикѣ грубѣйшаго подкупа и запу-
данія Россіи, политикѣ грабежей и аннексій, подъ прикрытіемъ словес-
ныхъ заявленій о "свободѣ" и "равенствѣ" народовъ. Результатомъ
такой политики явилось: усиленіе національной розни, подрывъ
взаимнаго довѣрія.

Этой недостойной политикѣ лжи и подкупа, цинизма и провока-
ціи должна быть положена конецъ. Отнынѣ она должна быть замѣнена
открытой и честной политикой, ведущей къ полному взаимному довѣрію
народовъ Россіи.

Только въ результатѣ такого довѣрія можетъ сложиться честный
и прочный союзъ народовъ Россіи.

Только въ результатѣ такого союза могутъ быть спаяны рабочіе и
крестьянскіе народы Россіи въ одну революціонную силу, спо-
собную устоять противъ всякихъ покушеній со стороны империалистическихъ =



- 2 -

сіонистской буржуазіи.

Исходя изъ этихъ положеній, первый Съѣздъ Совѣтовъ въ іюнѣ
этого года провозгласилъ право народовъ Россіи на свободное
самоуправленіе.

Второй Съѣздъ Совѣтовъ въ октябрѣ этого года подтвердилъ это
неотъемлемое право народовъ Россіи болѣе рѣшительно и опредѣленно.

Исполняя волю этихъ Съѣздовъ, Совѣтъ Народныхъ Комиссаровъ ра-
шилъ положить въ основу своей дѣятельности по вопросу о національ-
ностяхъ Россіи слѣдующія начала:

1. Равенство и суверенность народовъ Россіи.
2. Право народовъ Россіи на свободное самоопредѣленіе до отдѣ-
ленія и образованія самостоятельнаго государства.
3. Отмѣна всѣхъ и всякихъ національныхъ и національно-религіоз-
ныхъ привилегій и ограниченій.
4. Свободное развитіе національныхъ меньшинствъ и этнографическихъ
группъ, населяющихъ территорію Россіи.

Вытекающіе отсюда конкретные декреты будутъ выработаны
немедленно послѣ конституированія комиссіи по дѣламъ національ-
ностей.

Именемъ Республики Россійской Народный Комиссаръ по дѣламъ
національностей. Іосифъ Джугашвили-Сталинъ

2 ноября 1917 г.

Председатель Совета
Народных Комиссаров
В. Ульянов (Ленин)

Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia (15-Nov-1917)





FINLAND PROCLAIMS HER INDEPENDENCE

The Government Taking Measures to Have Its Action Recognized Internationally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAPARANDA, Dec. 7.—The Finnish Government has proclaimed the independence of Finland.

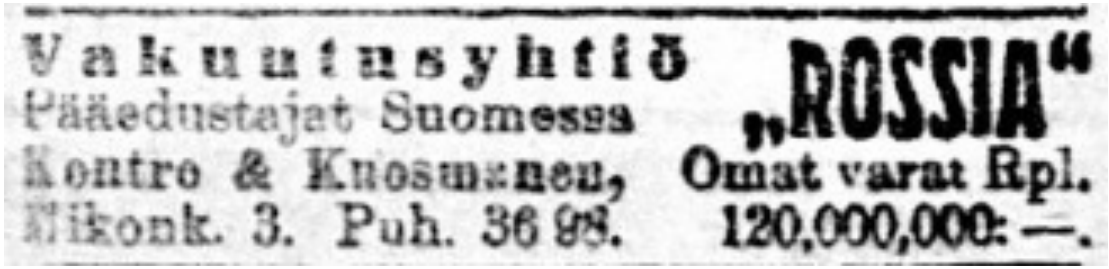
On introducing the Autonomy bill in the Diet, Mr. Swinhurd, the Premier, declared that the Government based the bill on the full independence of Finland.

The Government is taking measures to have Finnish independence internationally recognized.

The New York Times
Published: December 8, 1917
Copyright © The New York Times

Finnish Independence





How the Finnish-American press reacted

Most references to Russia brought up this insurance company classified ad.



FINN-AMERICANS OF 3 STATES LIST MEET HERE TODAY

To Sound Loyalty Note and to War Against Reputation Developed by I. W. W.

To war against the reputation given their race in this country by Finns who are pro-German and members of the I. W. W. Finnish-Americans of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, organized into the Finnish-American Loyalty league, will meet at Axa hall, Duluth, today. Virginia will have a representation of nearly 40. Cloquet's representation will almost equal that.

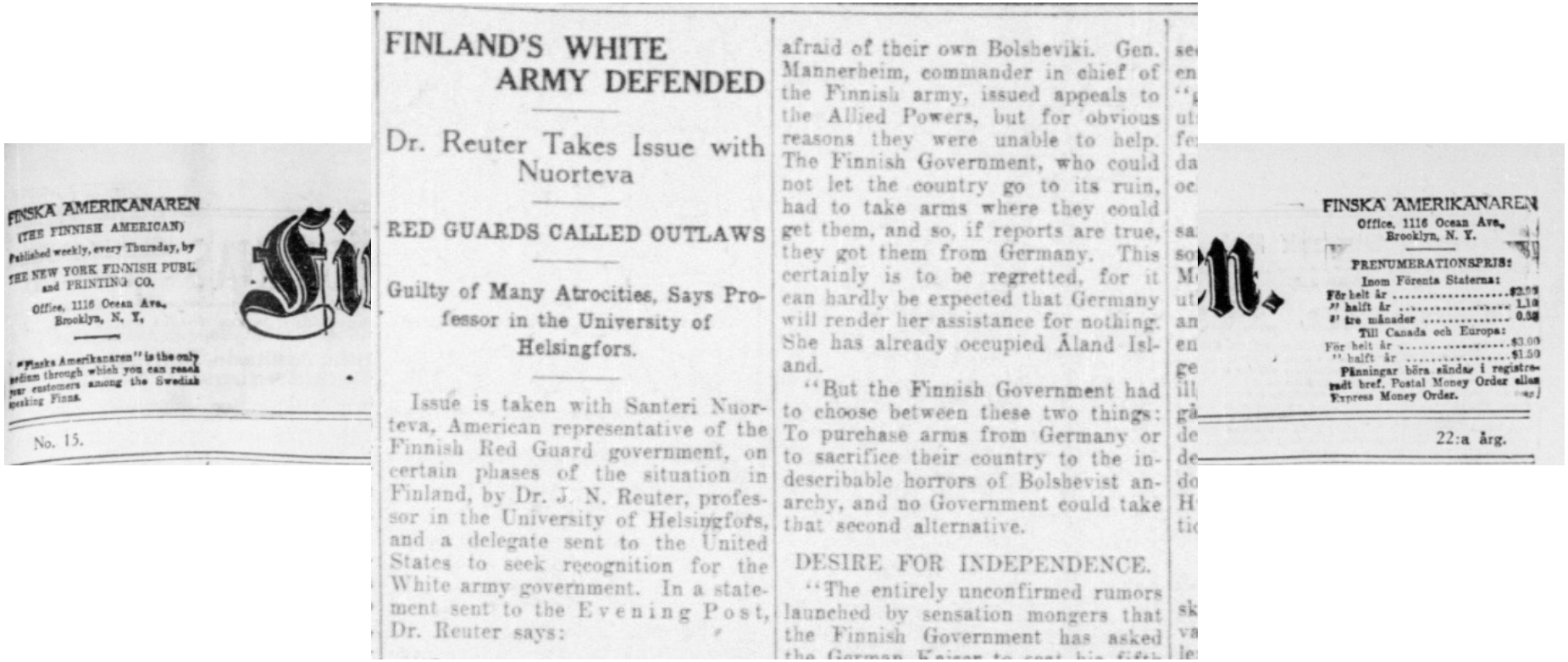
The meeting will be the most important and largest attended of any ever held by Americanized Finns. Delegates will be chosen to the Twin Cities' loyalty meeting.

"Ninety-five per cent of the Finns in America are loyal to the Stars and Stripes," declared F. W. Torvinen at Virginia yesterday. "The other 5 per cent are I. W. W. and pro-Germans."

Farmers Show Loyalty

The complicated view





FINSKA AMERIKANAREN
(THE FINNISH AMERICAN)
Published weekly, every Thursday, by
THE NEW YORK FINNISH PUBL. and PRINTING CO.
Office, 1116 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Finska Amerikanaren" is the only medium through which you can reach your customers among the Swedish speaking Finns.

No. 15.

FINLAND'S WHITE ARMY DEFENDED

Dr. Reuter Takes Issue with Nuorteva

RED GUARDS CALLED OUTLAWS

Guilty of Many Atrocities, Says Professor in the University of Helsingfors.

Issue is taken with Santeri Nuorteva, American representative of the Finnish Red Guard government, on certain phases of the situation in Finland, by Dr. J. N. Reuter, professor in the University of Helsingfors, and a delegate sent to the United States to seek recognition for the White army government. In a statement sent to the Evening Post, Dr. Reuter says:

afraid of their own Bolsheviki. Gen. Mannerheim, commander in chief of the Finnish army, issued appeals to the Allied Powers, but for obvious reasons they were unable to help. The Finnish Government, who could not let the country go to its ruin, had to take arms where they could get them, and so, if reports are true, they got them from Germany. This certainly is to be regretted, for it can hardly be expected that Germany will render her assistance for nothing. She has already occupied Åland Island.

"But the Finnish Government had to choose between these two things: To purchase arms from Germany or to sacrifice their country to the indescribable horrors of Bolshevist anarchy, and no Government could take that second alternative.

DESIRE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

"The entirely unconfirmed rumors launched by sensation mongers that the Finnish Government has asked

FINSKA AMERIKANAREN
Office, 1116 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRENUMERATIONSPRIS:
Inom Förenta Staterna:
För helt år $2.50
" halft år 1.25
" åtta månader 0.50
Till Canada och Europa:
För helt år $3.00
" halft år $1.50
Penningar böra sändas i registreradt bref. Postal Money Order eller Express Money Order.

22:a årg.

Swedish-speaking Finns anti-Red





No. 46 **New Yorkin Uutiset** 1918

VOL. XII. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, TORSTAINA HUHTIKUUN 18 P., 1918. — THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918. VUOSIK. XII.

Memorandum of Finland.

Finland's Constitution, at First Respected, (1809-1899), overridden by Tsar Nicholas; 1899-1905.

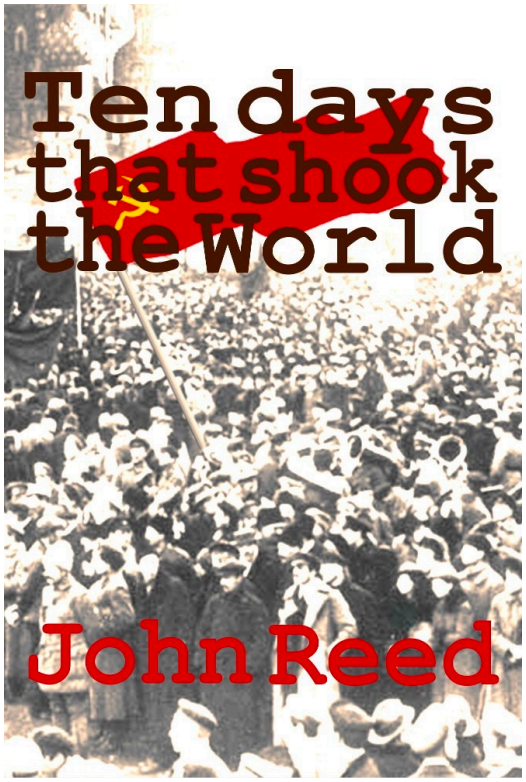
By J. N. Reuter.

The Commercial Side of the Finland Question.

By P. J. Valkeapää.

Establishing the Finnish Constitution





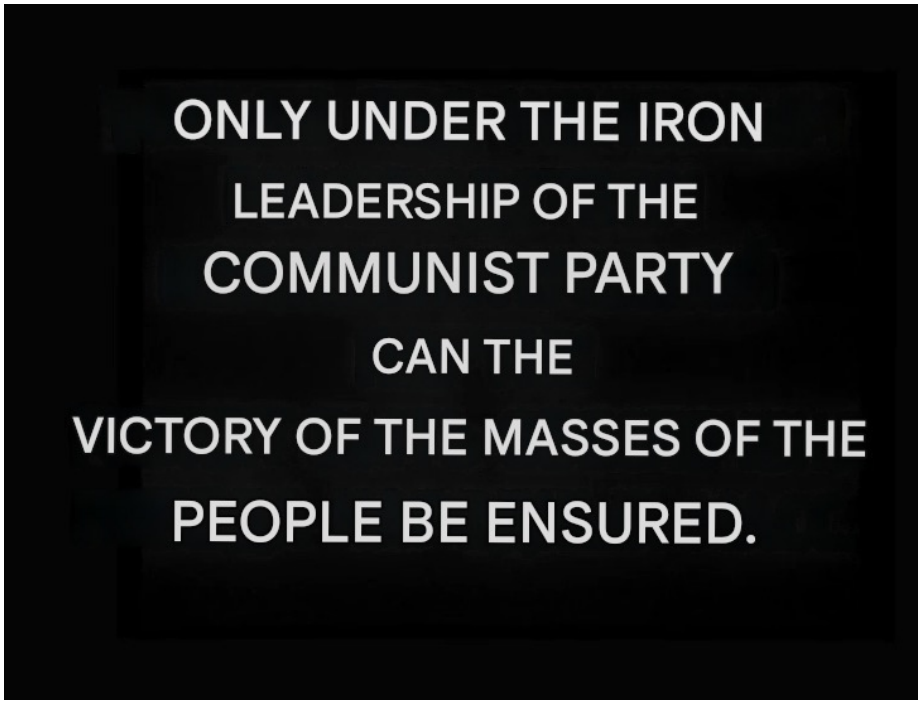
Ten Days That Shook the World, John Reed





Reds





[October - Ten Days That Shook The World (1928)]





Tsar to Lenin



THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1922.

THE UNITED STATES OF RUSSIA.

FOUR SOVIET REPUBLICS.

A CLOSER UNION TO BE FORMED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Moscow, November 23.

I have lately had an interview with Rakowsky, Premier of the Ukraine Soviet Republic. It took the form of question and answer, as follows:—

"What is the relation between the Ukraine and Russia?"

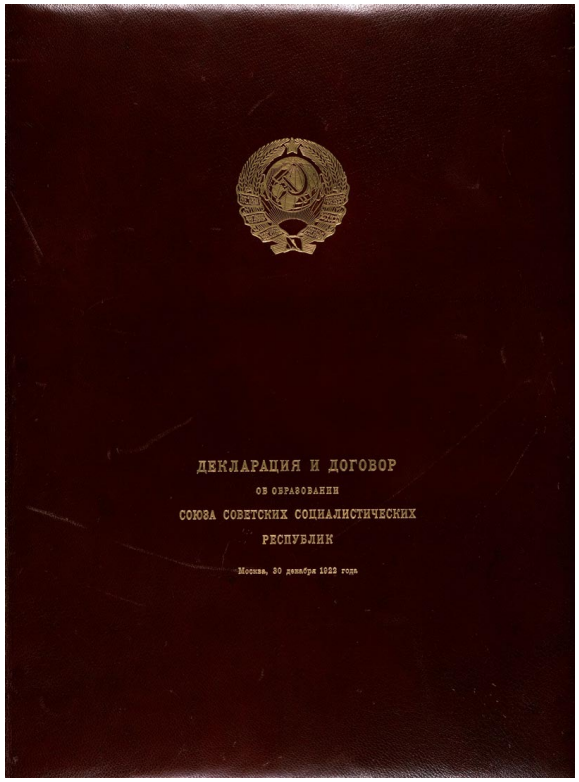
Rakowsky: "It is the intention of the various Soviet republics to build a Soviet Union of all the republics. It does not mean that the Ukraine should be placed under the Government of Russia. Each republic would become an equal member of the Union, as in the United States of America. On December 15 the plan will be discussed by the All-Ukraine Congress in Kharkoff, and on December 25 the All-Russian Congress will meet in Moscow, where the decision will be taken to form a Soviet Union. Each country will maintain her own Government and her own Congress, but a common Union Government will be formed to deal with the most important subjects, which will be put under a common Administration.

"There are now four different Soviet republics—Great Russia with a Moscow Government, the Ukraine republic, the Caucasian republic (including Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan), and White Russia.

"The Union Government will deal with foreign policy, commerce, war, railways, posts and telegraph, finance, and the national industries. The internal Government will deal with agriculture, education, sanitation, and labour legislation.

The establishment of the Soviet Union





Treaty on the Creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1922)



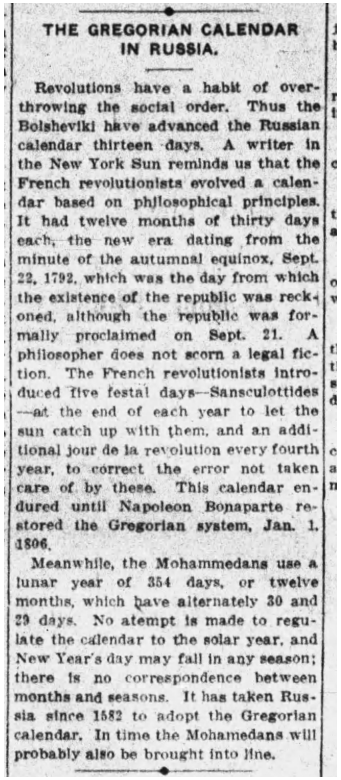


The Gregorian Calendar

RUSSIA HAS FINALLY ADOPTED OUR CALENDAR—ROMAN METHOD OF COMPUTATION—THE JULIAN CALENDAR.

Russia has at last agreed to agree with the Pope. Having held out for centuries against the calendar changes effected by Pope Gregory and which were gradually accepted for use by the civilized nations of the world —England holding out nearly 200 years—Russia has, since her revolution, decided to reckon by the Gregorian calendar.

She had by her manner of reckoning thirteen days to spare. These she took from April, the month of her revolution and so with one stroke brought herself into line with the rest of us.



THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR IN RUSSIA.

Revolutions have a habit of overthrowing the social order. Thus the Bolsheviki have advanced the Russian calendar thirteen days. A writer in the New York Sun reminds us that the French revolutionists evolved a calendar based on philosophical principles. It had twelve months of thirty days each, the new era dating from the minute of the autumnal equinox, Sept. 22, 1792, which was the day from which the existence of the republic was reckoned, although the republic was formally proclaimed on Sept. 21. A philosopher does not scorn a legal fiction. The French revolutionists introduced five festal days—Sansculottides —at the end of each year to let the sun catch up with them, and an additional jour de la revolution every fourth year, to correct the error not taken care of by these. This calendar endured until Napoleon Bonaparte restored the Gregorian system, Jan. 1, 1806.

Meanwhile, the Mohammedans use a lunar year of 354 days, or twelve months, which have alternately 30 and 29 days. No atempt is made to regulate the calendar to the solar year, and New Year's day may fall in any season; there is no correspondence between months and seasons. It has taken Russia since 1582 to adopt the Gregorian calendar. In time the Mohamedans will probably also be brought into line.

Russia adopted Gregorian Calendar in 1918





Romanovs executed 17-Jul-1918





Finnish Civil War -





Punakaartin marssi (Red Guard march)





"Vapaussoturin Valloituslaulu" - Finnish Civil War Song



Was the level of violence unavoidable?



After leading the Revolution, Trotsky was ousted and later exiled by Stalin. What would have happened if Trotsky had prevailed?



One of the first statements issued in the United States hailing the Bolshevik revolution appeared in the sermon delivered by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, the Socialist pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New York City.

"Thank God for the Russian revolution." Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, raised this prayer of thanksgiving yesterday morning during his sermon on "Thanksgiving or Penitence: Which?"

Holmes said his spirit "is swinging between penitence and thanksgiving," that his "mind and heart are confused," but later

Response of American Socialists





Finnish Socialists





MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

Democrat and Chronicle.

All the News Every Day In the Year

87TH YEAR TWO CENTS. ROCHESTER, N. Y., MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1919. WEATHER FAIR TODAY, PROBABLY TUESDAY, TEMPERATURE ABOUT THE SAME.

EMMA GOLDMAN LEAVES FOR RUSSIA ABOARD EXILE SHIP!

MUTINY ABOARD TRANSPORT AMERICA; 11 MEMBERS OF CREW TAKEN OFF IN IRONS

I. W. W. Agitator Said to Have Fomented Trouble; Peace Envoys Aboard Ship.

New York, Dec. 21.—Eleven of the members of the crew of the transport America including two petty officers, charged with mutiny on the high seas and other crimes were taken from the ship in irons to-day, when she docked at a Hoboken army pier. Other arrests are expected to be made as the transport crew is reported to have been in almost open rebellion since leaving this port last November on a trip to Europe and return. An I. W. W. agitator is said to have fomented the trouble.

Peace Envoys Aboard.

The America, an army transport manned by a civilian crew, returned from France yesterday with members of the American Peace Commission.

Six of the eleven prisoners taken from ... coat and every one in the galley was found shooting craps.

When the transport reached Brest, because of trouble with the crew, the ship commander ordered the shore leave restricted. The crew broke out in open rebellion and declared they would go

King and Queen of the Reds

Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
MISS EMMA GOLDMAN.

"QUEEN OF THE REDS" WITH 248 COMRADES SAILS EARLY SUNDAY MORNING ON "ARK OF THE SOVIET", BUFORD, FOR "MYSTERY" PORT

Her Boon Companion, Alexander Berkman, and Two Women, Ethel Bernstein and Dora Lipkin. Head Passenger List of Big Anarchist and Communist Cargo

MISS EMMA HURLS ANATHEMAS AT GOVERNMENT AND PREDICTS SHE WILL SOON RETURN TO THE U. S. A.

Transport Expected to Land at Some Port in Finland Connected by Rail with Soviet Russia after Voyage of 18 Days—Male Passengers Organize Anarchistic Commune and Name Berkman Commissary.

Next week (U.S. reaction to radical immigrants)

