

BOLSHEVIK DOCTRINES SPREAD BY THE "AGITATION DEPARTMENT"

No department of the Russian government is reckoned of more importance than the Agitation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The chief is Krobicha, a Jew and a lawyer. The scale of Krobicha's activities is evidenced by the fact that in the month of December alone he expended the sum of 6,500,000 roubles. The center of Bolshevik agitation is Stockholm. Under Krobicha is a girl who is commonly believed to be much of the brains of the work that is done. Her name is Mrs. Hetz, and it is said that she has control not only of the work of agitation, but also virtually of all the political espionage. For the work of agitation in Poland Mrs. Hetz is associated with a man of the name of Grunbaum, who, according to these reports from Russia, has been eminently successful, at least in the matter of getting a great number of agitators into the country. Most of these agents of propaganda enter Poland as refugees in special refugee trains. Very few, if they arrive from Moscow, because in Moscow there is a most strict control by a representative of the Polish government of every person going to Poland, and in consequence nearly all of the agents of the Bolsheviks come in from the Russian provinces.

Literature is chiefly imported by woman. In Moscow, however, there is not only a Polish representative interested in passing the refugees back to this country but also a so-called Russian Committee, the chief of which is Unshlicht. Whenever a Polish refugee applies to the police or other authorities, to be returned to his country he is despatched to this Unshlicht. Unshlicht informs the applicant that at least two weeks will be required to arrange for the transfer. During this time the refugee is given an apartment, amply fed, and, which is most important, supplied daily with a gratuitous copy of the newspaper Tribuna, of Moscow, which has gone completely over to the Bolshevik cause. In short, it is a definite

part of the propaganda scheme of the Bolsheviks to hold Polish refugees in Russia as long as possible, and during that time to instill the Bolshevik doctrines.

The Bolshevik Motto.

With regard to the internal politics of Russia, the old Bolshevik motto, "Hit the Bourgeois," has rather lost its force, for the simple reason that the Russian Bourgeois have become virtually extinct. There are few against whom the blood-thirsty can take action. For this reason both Lenin and Trotsky are encountering a certain amount of difficulty. The people want an organized system of work, and it is generally conceded that the single department of Government in which the Bolsheviks have made any success is in the Department of Education, under Lunarchensky, who, long before the present upheaval in Russia, was recognized as a specialist in educational work. It is also pointed out that not a single one of the many promises made to the proletariat in October, 1917, by the Bolsheviks has been granted. The partition of land between the workers, for the accomplishment of which a special committee was nominated more than a year ago, has not been accomplished. One effect of this is that at present there are a great number of petty wars going on within the country between bodies of peasants on the one hand and workmen on the other, endeavoring forcibly to seize territory.

Very little law and order prevail in the greater part of the Russian farm lands, and until there can be some settlement of the now hopelessly involved matter of Russian land ownership there is little hope of peace for the rural districts. Throughout the entire country there is great discontent with the Government system of requisitioning supplies. No payment is made for anything the Government takes, and as a result the peasants have virtually only those things which they can grow themselves. For example, they may have potatoes and corn, but cloth, sugar,

tea, petrol, and iron are virtually unknown to them. Add to this the fact that the Bolshevik regime endeavored to enforce a mobilization and it is easy to understand why in many villages bloodshed is almost a daily occurrence when Government officials appear. A crowd of peasants killed several Bolshevik Commissioners only a few days ago at Rostoff, in the province of Jarloff on the Volga, burning the house occupied by the local Soviet, together with five of the Soviet deputies who were in the building at the time. In consequence of this outbreak Bolshevik troops were sent out from Moscow to Rostoff and 150 persons were summarily executed. The only solution of this difficulty to Bolshevik leaders can see is the opening of factories, which is virtually impossible unless relations can be established with the Entente.

Economic Weapons.

The Russian economic situation has been worse summed up by Lenin himself, who has publicly declared that Russia can be crushed not by the bayonets of the English and French but by their economic weapons. In this connection there has come to me a picture of Petrograd as it is at the moment. Food tickets are issued, but they are useless. There are no horses in the city, nor dogs, tram cars run rarely. Produce is virtually the only recognized currency, although the Tear roubles, if anyone is lucky enough to possess them, are accepted. More commonly, however, a coat is given in exchange for bread or meat. There is no coal in the city and people are burning the houses and even the wooden pavements, which have been largely torn up. The Bolsheviks frequently enter a house and demand the family accounts. If a family maintains a servant a special levy is made upon them by virtue of that fact. Everyone in Petrograd makes a point of being shabby in appearance.

For a long time the middle and upper classes looked to Germany for their salvation; now such of them as still survive look to the Entente. The city is filthy. Not a store remains open and food is purchased at the Government food shops. Butter, when obtainable, costs 80 roubles a pound; sugar, 140 roubles a pound; black flour, 20 roubles a pound, and white flour is unobtainable. Pork costs 60 roubles a pound, and there is no milk. I have been reliably informed that

it is impossible to live in the capital for less than 15,000 roubles a month. The few trains that are still running in the country are composed of cattle and luggage vans. Smallpox and cholera are extremely prevalent. No one is allowed to be ill in his own house; he must go to a hospital. Whenever a person dies there is not necessarily an immediate burial. The authorities wait for a sufficient number of corpses so that there may be a general collection and a burial at one time. Very few children are in Petrograd, and the faces of the adults who are there are reported to be either horribly swollen or emaciated by famine. This is said to be due to the utter lack of fats of all kinds. Moscow is reported to be in almost as bad a plight as Petrograd. Many of the churches of Russia have been converted into theaters and the altars are now often made the scenes of incredible obscenities. The banks have been utterly forsaken and remain open for those who wish to loot.

Spy System.

Social life in Russia, according to my informant, does not exist, and this is largely because of the presence everywhere of Bolshevik spies. Everyone is suspected of being a Bolshevik spy, in consequence there are almost no gatherings of any sort. This state of affairs exists both in the towns and in the rural districts. Frequent conflicts occur between local governing bodies and the central governing body. For example, in the town of Smolensk the Executive Committee of the Soviet acts absolutely without regard to the Trotsky-Lenin Government, and very often directly counter to its instructions. The Committee is one of the cruelest and most high-handed of the Soviet Committees of Russia. During the last four months they have shot over 400 more or less well-to-do persons, including students, doctors, lawyers and artists. And the system upon which these people were shot was barbarous in the extreme. On the 5th of January 62 condemned persons, of whom 20 were boys of 17 years of age, were forced to dig their own graves. They were then told to stand before their graves and were shot down by a machine gun. When all had fallen hand grenades were thrown into the pit to kill those who were still living. This action was purely local in character.

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARY.

William George Fargo, founder of the first express company west of Buffalo, was born in Pompey, N. Y., 101 years ago today. Fargo entered the express business in 1843 as agent of the Pomeroy Express Company of Buffalo. He then became partner in the firm of Wells & Company, founded in 1841 by Henry Wells, who operated an express from Albany

to Buffalo. Fargo believed that the West was a fine field for the extension of the express business, and launched the project which gradually developed into the great corporation now known as the United States Express Company, which controlled the express business in the entire West for many years. William G. Fargo died in Buffalo in 1881.

Aline and her brother attended a birthday party of a playmate. Ice-cream, cake and lemonade were served. The boy asked his hostess for a glass of water. "Drink your lemonade. I want water," said the boy, looking pleadingly at his hostess. "Don't be silly. Drink your lemonade," said the hostess. "It's just like water."

GIVE GIVE THAT THE DEMOCRACY WE HAVE WON MAY BE HONORABLY SUSTAINED.



CANNING TIME

Canning days are due soon. From now on the garden will be furnishing things should be and can be canned and put in storage for next winter. Fruits and vegetables cannot wait to be canned. For this reason canning material should always be on hand ahead of time. Now is a good time to stock up on all your canning needs. You will find here fruit jars at 75c a dozen and more with all the other smaller and necessary canning material.

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On Sale Wednesday MAY 21st, '19.

MEAT DEPARTMENT.

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FRESH SEA FOOD.

Large Bloater Mackerel 20c lb.
Soft Shell Crabs 75c doz.
Green Steak Salmon 35c lb.
Steak Cod 16c lb.
Steak Tilefish 20c lb.
Steak White Halibut 32c lb.
Weakfish 18c lb.
Shore Haddock 10c lb.
Market Cod 10c lb.
Butterfish 12 1/2c lb.
Croakers 15c lb.
Flatfish 10c lb.
Sea Bass 18c lb.
Large Salt Water Eels 30c lb.
Large Live Lobsters 38c lb.

FRESH NATIVE VEGETABLES.

Native Spinach 22c peck
Cucumbers 5c each
Rhubarb 4 lbs. 18c
Scallions 3c bunch
Radishes 3c bunch
Native Asparagus 38c bunch
Small bunches 22c
New Beets 12c bunch

FRUIT.

Extra Large Navel Oranges 60c doz.
Valencia Oranges 17 for 65c
Pineapples for canning, special price by the crate or dozen.

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Public Market & Branch
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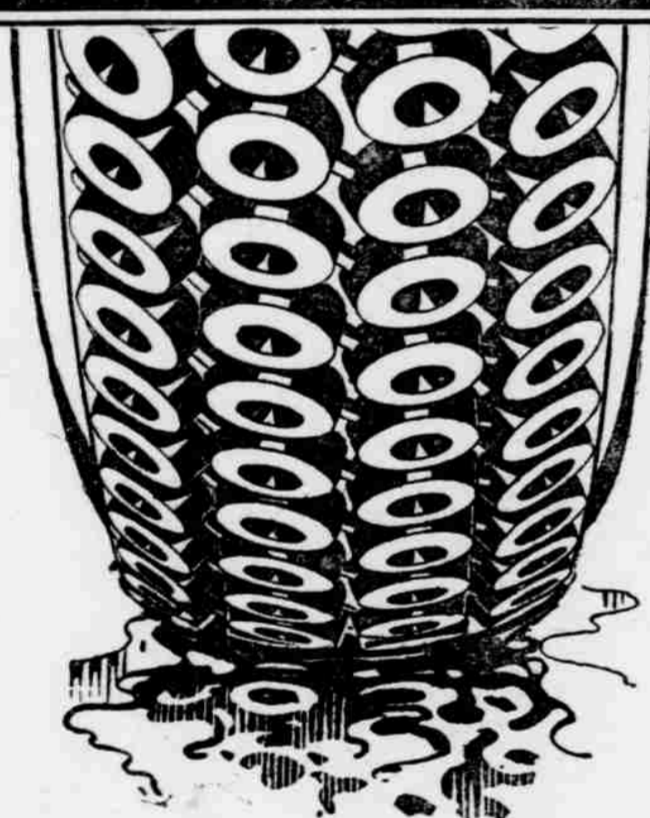
Each wagon has a certain route to cover. Wagons whose routes are on the outskirts of the city are not allowed to peddle on the route that they pass through in order to get to their own route.

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PENNSYLVANIA Vacuum Cup 6,000 Mile Tires and Pennsylvania "Ton Tested" Tubes (guaranteed tensile strength 1 1/2 tons per square inch), under an economical and efficient zone selling plan, are marketed by responsible dealers at *standardized* net prices uniform throughout the United States.

Price Schedule Effective May 12th:

Size	Vacuum Cup 6,000 Mile Fabric Tires	Vacuum Cup 6,000 Mile Cord Tires	"Ton Tested" Tubes
30 x 3	16.55		2.70
30 x 3 1/2	21.20	26.85	3.15
32 x 3 1/2	24.95	38.35	3.45
31 x 4	33.35		4.70
32 x 4	33.95	48.70	4.75
33 x 4	35.85	50.05	4.90
34 x 4	36.50	51.35	5.05
32 x 4 1/2	47.20	54.90	6.10
33 x 4 1/2	49.10	56.35	6.20
34 x 4 1/2	49.50	57.85	6.30
35 x 4 1/2	51.50	59.20	6.35
36 x 4 1/2	52.05	60.70	6.50
33 x 5	60.30	68.55	7.25
35 x 5	63.45	71.90	7.60
36 x 5	64.65		7.70
37 x 5	66.75	75.20	7.90

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