

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
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Problems of the Railroaders' Left Wing

By EARL R. BROWDER.

WITH the meeting of the International Conference of the Committee for the Amalgamation of the Railroad Unions, in Chicago, Sept. 12-13, there will be value in taking a look over the transportation industry in the United States, the place of railroads in the economic life of the country, conditions of organization on both sides of class war battle front, etc., as a background for better estimating the tasks of the left wing conference of railroad workers.

Growing Importance of Railroads.

Comparison of a few statistics of 1890 and 1920, the period of emergence of American capitalism into the stage of imperialism, will show the growing dominance of railroad transportation.

In this 30-year period the total population increased by 67.93 per cent; the number of miles of main track operated increased 78.42 per cent; number of locomotives increased 123.10 per cent; investments increased 155.94 per cent; average ton-miles of freight per person increased 223.21 per cent; while the total ton-miles of freight increased 442.86 per cent.

Railway operating revenue increased from \$1,052,000,000 to \$6,311,000,000, an increase of approximately 600 per cent.

Increasing Exploitation of Workers.

But if the railroads have grown enormously in economic importance and revenue, the wages and conditions of the workers have not improved correspondingly. No, there has been no improvement, but on the contrary, a decided downward tendency. This was somewhat obscured by the wartime increase in wages, which looked big, altho it immediately was more than offset by rising prices. Real wages, in terms of purchasing power,

are lower than 30 years ago.

Since 1920, however, and especially in the past year, there has been a tremendous drive by the employers to increase the rate of exploitation of the workers, to make fewer men handle more traffic for less wages, thereby to increase the rate of profit on railroad capital. This offensive has been quite successful from the capitalist point of view.

Volume of freight traffic is increasing steadily. The year 1923 was high above 1922, and 1924 almost held up to the previous high year, while 1925 is setting a record for volume of freight, the figure being 15 per cent above normal for the period of Jan. 1 to Aug. 22, 1925.

The growth in volume of freight is well illustrated by a comparative table of car-loadings for the first 32 weeks of the past five years, just issued by the American Railway Association, as follows:

Cars loaded, Jan. 1 to Aug. 8 (32 weeks):

1921.....	23,279,253
1922.....	24,957,727
1923.....	29,953,453
1924.....	28,597,081
1925.....	30,280,136

But what happened to the workers? The number employed to handle this increasing volume of transportation has constantly diminished, and the wages paid has as constantly decreased. From the approximate 1,850,000 employed in 1920, a reduction to 1,827,425 is registered in 1923 (including numbers of scabs to break 1922 strike); in 1924 a further reduction to 1,770,96; and in 1925 still further to 1,729,134. (Figures of April each year from Monthly Labor Review, except 1920 which is from Occupation Census).

This means that 57,000 workers were eliminated from the railroads

from 1923 to 1924, and more than 40,000 were eliminated between April 1924 and April 1925.

The smaller working force not only handled the larger traffic—it did this for less wages while hours of labor were increased. Thus, the amount of railroad wages, April 1923, \$239,000,000, is reduced in 1924 to less than \$230,000,000, more than \$9,000,000 per month reduction; while 1925 shows a further reduction of \$2,300,000 per month.

Employers' Organizations Stronger—Workers' Weaker.

During the first post-war years, the railroad unions grew enormously, until, from a few hundred thousand members they had in 1921 about 1,500,000, or 85 to 90 per cent of all workers in the industry. These masses were demoralized and dissipated, however, because the lack of fighting policy of the union leadership, and the growingly systematic "class collaboration," left the workers helpless before the employers' offensive. After the disastrous 1923 strike there remained not more than 750,000. This number is now still smaller.

There is only a pretense of organized unity between the groups which are organized. The only nucleus of a center for common action is the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. This was so completely shattered by its criminal incompetence in handling the 1922 strike, that its membership dropped from 520,000 in 1922, before the strike, to less than 122,000 at the beginning of 1925.

While the workers' organizations have been broken up and rendered helpless, the railroad employers have continued to concentrate and consolidate their power. In addition to the well-known fact that 25 men, organized in inter-locking directorates, unite 99 of the principal railroads, op-

erating 211,280 miles, or 82 per cent of the entire steam transportation of the country, we also have the recent government sanction, thru Coolidge, of the formal amalgamation of all railroads into a small number of systems. The unity of the railroad employers, always comparatively high, is becoming absolute.

Left Wing Has Tremendous Task.

In the above figures we have some measure of the immediate tasks of the left wing of railroad labor. It is the function of the left wing to bring organization, unity, and a fighting working class policy in the ranks of the 1,700,000 railroad workers in America. This means, also, that the historic task of the working class to take over and administer the machinery of production, and the necessary means to that end—the conquest of state power—must be made an integral part of the consciousness and program of the revolutionary railroad workers.

A tremendous task, but it is one which has been well begun by the International Committee for Amalgamation of the Railroad Unions.

LENINGRAD FORMS TAXI SERVICE WITH SWEDISH CONCERN PARTICIPATING

MOSCOW (By Tass).—The Leningrad municipality has accepted the proposal of Messrs. Karlebe and Rulander, Stockholm, concerning the establishment in Leningrad of a mixed society for taxi-motor service. Fifty-one per cent of the new society will belong to the Leningrad municipality, the rest going to the firm Karlebe and Rulander.

A CONTEST! FOR INTERNATIONAL PRESS DAY ISSUE—SEPTEMBER 21

This issue of the DAILY WORKER will be written as much as possible by the workers from the shops, factories, mills and the farms. A special page—or two—or three (or more if necessary!) will be devoted entirely to Worker Correspondence. Write at once! Tell us about conditions you live and work under. Help to make the International Press Issue of the DAILY WORKER a reflection of the lives of the workers in America.

PRIZES

The worker sending in the best story for this issue of the DAILY WORKER will receive from the catalog his choice of

\$5.00
Worth of Books.

Second best story
\$3.00
Worth of Books.

Third best story
\$2.00
Worth of Books.

WINNING STORIES WILL RECEIVE PROMINENT DISPLAY.

To all workers sending in a news story (whether it is printed or not) a copy of the Little Red Library booklet **Worker Correspondents** by William F. Dunne will be sent without charge. In addition you will receive special worker correspondents' paper with instructions on the reverse side of each sheet giving helpful hints on how to write for a working class newspaper.

WRITE YOUR STORY TODAY! Make it short. Use a typewriter if possible. Double space your lines. Write on one side of the paper only. Number your pages. Put return address on copy. Send in your story to WORKER CORRESPONDENT CONTEST EDITOR, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOB MINOR, FRED ELLIS AND OTHER ARTISTS WILL DRAW SPECIAL CARTOONS FOR THIS ISSUE.

RUSH!

WHEN YOU WRITE YOUR STORY ORDER A BUNDLE TO DISTRIBUTE AT THE SHOP YOU WRITE ABOUT.

French Imperialism Let Loose

By J. JACOB.

SEVEN years have barely elapsed since the end of the great carnage which cost France 1,700,000 dead and 25,821,782,000 dollars, and now French imperialism is already engaged in a new military adventure in Morocco.

This is a demonstration of the complete bankruptcy of the pacifist ideology of the bloc des gauches. They have promised peace to the world and are now making war in Morocco. We have always vigorously denounced the demagoguery of Herriot and socialists who pretend they were able to present a pacifist solution for the serious post-war problems.

Statements and symbolic gestures in favor of peace could not solve these problems.

THE outbreak of the Moroccan war is the first result of the imperialist policy that Herriot and Painlevé have pursued since the 1914-18 war as faithful successors to the Clemenceau and Poincaré governments.

Could it be otherwise? No.

During the 52 months' duration of the long and terrible butchery that brot Europe into such an abominable morass, the politicians of the right, radical and socialist parties, did all they could to continue the war to the bitter end.

THE conclusion of the war led to the framing of the shameful Versailles treaty which, in spite of the fact that it contained the germs of new war in every one of its articles, was approved by the left democrats and the socialist patriotic leaders. It was unable to assure world equilibrium, dictated as it was, by the victorious imperialists. Now imperialism has changed sides.

Having taken part in the war and in the preparation of the Versailles treaty the radicals and socialists had inevitably to bear the consequences.

CLEMENCEAU'S sinister document had hardly been signed when the most serious complications arose and the allies of yesterday were no longer in agreement as to its interpretation.

The incidents which took place in connection with the Ruhr occupation have disclosed the antagonisms between French and British imperialism in all their nakedness.

They have reached perfect agreement for the plunder and sharing out of conquered Germany. But once this had been done the struggle commenced for the conquest of the world market. This situation often caused sharp conflicts between France and Great Britain both of which needed new outlets. None of the internal contradictions of capitalism and imperialism which made the world war inevitable in 1914 have disappeared; the men of the bloc des gauches know this very well. Why then do they continue these pacifist statements if not to lull the working class to sleep, and to lead them towards new fields of battle where once more there will be a struggle for the capture of the world market.

SINCE 1918 there have been serious threats of war on several occasions. Now France has rushed headlong into a war in Morocco. The pacifists of the bloc des gauches are bringing home civilization to the Riffs by means of gun fire, rifles and aerial bombardment.

The first Moroccan adventure in 1907, which was so forcibly denounced by Jaures, was the prelude to the world war. In 1911 the Agadir affair almost started a war between France and Germany. At the present moment the fear of the national revolution becoming extended, outweighs the international complications which might arise from a Franco-Moroccan conflict, Great Britain casts an un-

friendly glance towards France in view of Gibraltar being on the Mediterranean coast. The Moroccan war has resuscitated Italian designs on Tunis.

AS a matter of fact the present conflict which confronts French imperialism with the Riffs fighting for their independence is a disturbing influence to capitalists of all countries. The national revolution started by Abd-El-Krim has aroused the enthusiasm of the whole of Islam; it started in Morocco, and if it was victorious it would extend to Algeria, Tunis, Sudan, Senegal, Indochina, Egypt and India, and all the colonial or semi-colonial countries. The loss of the colonies would be a terrible blow for France and Great Britain and would shake their entire regime. Therefore this must be prevented at all costs. Realizing this danger the entire press—including both the right and the left—is shouting for a war to a finish. Herriot and Painlevé are mere playthings in the hands of the directors of the Banque de Paris at des Pay Bas, and are playing their role admirably. They continue to talk about peace and to proclaim the pacifist intentions of France in order to pacify disturbed public opinion, while at the same time they continue the war.

In any case a world war might break out. If Abd-El-Krim is beaten the various designs of the imperialist powers will become clear. French, Spanish, and British imperialists will commence quarreling over the domination of Morocco.

IF the national revolution develops, the powers will not fail to throw the responsibility onto the Soviet Union, which they are already doing, and will declare war against the U. S. S. R. The attacks against the Soviets on the part of the entire press and of the British government for the formation

of an anti-Soviet front, prove that public opinion is being prepared for this possibility.

What are the socialist leaders doing in the face of this situation? As in 1914 they have entered into a union-sacree; they are deceiving the workers by lies and hiding the seriousness of the situation by pacifist statements. Just during the war they are also playing the role after the war of a wind screen behind which imperialism is hiding to carry out its sinister designs.

FORTUNATELY today there is a party which is rising up against rampant imperialism with all its forces: this is the Communist Party.

From the very commencement of the Moroccan conflict the Communist Party has taken up a clear and definite position, issuing precise slogans capable of rallying wide masses against the Moroccan war. Every day the activity of the party is becoming more intense, and is continuing in spite of all repression; the party has already been able to rally millions of workers around its slogans. The Paris and Lille workers' congresses are a proof of this.

The French imperialists now feel that they are not only confronted with a party, but that they are faced with a mass of workers who are ready to demand peace with Morocco. They realize that if they perpetuate the folly of wanting to attack the Soviet Union they will not only be confronted with the soldiers of the Red Army, and the entire Russian people standing shoulder to shoulder to defend their revolution; but within France itself they will also be faced with the working class masses mobilized by the Communist Party in order to prevent by all means at their disposal an onslaught against the hearth of the world revolution.

The Armies of Capitalism After the War

By A. SVETCHIN

The most important conclusion drawn from the world war with regard to armed forces is that a state can only attain the maximum exertion of its fighting forces by expending all the material resources it possesses, however, considerable these may be, and not merely a part of them. Even such arch-military countries as Poland who expend half of the state budget on military needs cannot regard themselves as being materially prepared for the development of a maximum military activity within three weeks of the commencement of mobilization.

The modern field of battle has an unquenchable thirst for swallowing up material resources; there is no limit to satisfying it by means of the production of technique. No one state economy is sufficiently strong to support all military equipment even in peace time which must be adorned from the very commencement of the war. It would be suicide for any government already to start turning plough shares into swords in peace time.

A New Epoch.

Under the new state of affairs the old sporism again cropped up "war must nourish war." This must now be understood in the sense that the main masses of fighters and the war munitions demanded must be prepared and produced during the course of the war itself. It thereby follows that the epoch of the military art of a Moltke, who carried on warfare exclusively on the basis of peace-time preparation and who had an army at his disposition in 20 days after mobilization with maximum fighting strength—such an epoch as this has ended; during the 20th century we have entered into a new period of military art, when mobilization is no longer just one point in war operations, but becomes a permanent factor. Throught the whole length of the war until it has finally subsided capitalist states will be moving forward echelon after echelon of newly formed troops.

Two Sides to Conscription.

The second fundamental conclusion from the world war is that conscription will also remain a means of drawing masses having a national character, into the war in bourgeois countries. It forms an armed force not sufficiently flexible to respond to all the tasks presented by imperialism. Conscription creates an armed force which during the present epoch of socialist revolutions is none too serviceable a weapon in the hands of the ruling classes, and which, under certain conditions might even rise up against the capitalist states. Conscription was able to flourish in the Prussia of the 18th century which had no fleet, no colonies, and whose entire military interests were connected with uniting various German lands into one political whole.

Great Britain and France, old cradles of imperialism were always opposed to conscription and for a long time talked of the advantages of long service soldiers. It was only Sedan which compelled France to pass a law on conscription, while with Great Britain it was the experience of the world war; when these war demands had ceased to exist Great Britain returned to its beloved recruiting system. The German renunciation of conscription was signed with the Versailles peace; but the British army may be distinguished from the organizations of the conquered—the Reichswehr only by the existence of the remarkable military technique which is denied to Germany.

Cannon Fodder Experts.

Of course under these conditions conscription as a basis for forming armed forces in Europe still holds sway. It would be erroneous to assert that conscription was a brief and already completed episode in the development of capitalist Europe. The bourgeoisie purveyors of cannon fodder place exceedingly great value on the masses whom they may obtain from conscription in cases of large scale wars. But nevertheless, conscription in the 20th century is already beginning to have quite a dif-

ferent physiognomy as compared with that of the 19th century. It is the fund with which modern capitalist armies are built up. It still represents the main weapon of a great war on a par with the material resources gained from economic mobilization. But just as there exists a certain independent military industry, independent of the economic whole of the industry of the state, so also independent of the millions of masses who might be mobilized by conscriptions, modern imperialism strives to form a select and absolutely reliable and serviceable front line army. It is essential for them when finding and subjugating allies and also to bring violence to bear during internal struggles with the workers, and in order to mask general mobilization in case of a great war.

Spontaneous Action.

In the XIX century a stubborn fight was put up against special select troops and for uniting the whole army into one entity. Modern actuality compels imperialism to abandon this point of view. Spontaneous action of the tolling masses represents for im-

perialism a bill of exchange that cannot be realized at any minute while convoy armies and expeditionary corps and permanent colored regiments are regarded as good money. There is a deep cleft in the military organizations of the imperialist states dividing the permanent forces—the favorite and technically well equipped children—from the mass of armed people which actually in peace time has practically no ready frame work, but whose rapid formation is guaranteed in secret mobilization plans.

The secret armies are the first echelon always ready to commence the war in strict obedience of the command of the ruling classes. But the continuation and ending of the war will not be done by the first but by the following echelons, who will be formed of varying elements considerably, these need both a different political approach and different methods of preparation and command. The dual nature of the complete preparation of all large imperialist states is the most characteristic feature in the modern evolution of the armies of the imperialist west.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

ONE of the features of the special issue of the DAILY WORKER for International Press Day, Sept. 21, will be the publication of replies to a questionnaire addressed to all the readers of our Communist daily. This day has been especially set apart in the drive for the Bolshevization of the Communist press. Every DAILY WORKER reader must join in this effort. Here are the questions:

1. Why do you read our Communist newspaper, the DAILY WORKER?
2. What shortcomings do you find in the DAILY WORKER, politically or otherwise?
3. What criticisms have you as to make-up, contents, display, etc., etc.?
4. Can you act as a worker correspondent for the DAILY WORKER?
5. What experiences do you meet with in getting others to subscribe for and read the DAILY WORKER?

Sit down today and write your reply to one, two or all of these questions and then mail them in to the Editor, the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Latest News From the Workers' Republic

Soviet Russia As Seen by a Worker

It was with the greatest interest that I and 300 other working men and women started on our journey to Soviet Russia. We made up the delegation sent to Russia by the Swedish newspapers, Folkets Dagblad Politiken official organ of the Swedish section of the Communist International.

We left Stockholm, July 16 for a ten days' trip to that land in which the workers are the ruling class.

In spite of a thousand and one obstacles and difficulties, mostly by the Esthonian authorities who tried by all means to prevent us from reaching Russia thru their forsaken land, we passed the border in the early morning of July 18.

Who can describe our feelings when we looked out from the car windows that morning with the mist and fog hanging over the tree tops and saw the red soldiers lining up each side of our train. Presently the International was played by the military band, the soldiers saluting, standing under attention. A reception committee bid us welcome in the name of free Russia.

The train continued to Kingisepp only a few miles from the border. Kingisepp a town of about 5,000 people was formerly called Jamburg and renamed in honor of the Esthonian Communist, Kingisepp, murdered by the Esthonian authorities for his work in behalf of the exploited workers of that unhappy country.

Thousands of workers had waited over 6 hours to receive us. The station was beautifully decorated with red flags and bunting and an immense sign greeted us welcoming us in our own language.

Tea and sandwiches were served in the beautiful park and we were received with open arms and warm greetings by everybody. We were amazed! The people were all well clothed and seemed to be otherwise well taken care of. Particularly were we impressed with the youth and children. Wide awake, eager, interested.

The social-democrats in the delegation shook their heads: "That's a good show," they said, "but you this is the best they have for miles around here!"

But time was short. We had to bid our new friends good bye and were off for Leningrad.

The train was an ordinary passenger train. The cars modern, clean and comfortable. The road in first class condition and we were making American express train speed. About noon we reached Leningrad. Leningrad! So long as workers value liberty shall your name be glorified! Your workers have contributed their full measure to the cause of freedom!

We are at the Baltic station. Talk about crowds! Tens of thousands of singing and cheering people. Such singing no one of us ever heard before.

The Russian workers sing the International as tho they mean every word of it.

Those who thought that our reception at Kingisepp was arranged to fool us realized that this was no show, no acting, no artificial affair.

Indeed, this was the real thing! Genuine, sincere and spontaneous!

We were quartered at old historic Smolny. No building in the world has witnessed such happenings as Smolny Institute.

Here came the young princesses and duchesses of an old order to learn "the tricks of the trade"—spend time and money and exploit and deceive the masses. Here come the priests and monks and the nuns. Here come the dukes and high officers to have a good time—drink and be merry. But here came also revolution! Smolny Institute was the headquarters of Petrograd Soviet in "the ten days that shook the world" and after there come the delegates to conventions of all kinds. Here was now the first delegation of workers to study and learn and go back to the four corners of the world and tell the truth.

As soon as we had washed off the dust we were taken for dinner. Zeth

Hoglund, ex-Communist, ex-editor of Politiken, ex-friend of Russia, ex-radical, warned me before I left that the food would be the poorest. A little black bread, a little black soup and perhaps a black egg. (No he did not say black egg)

Sure enuf! There was the black bread, but there is also white bread and plenty of both. And here comes the soup—black? Yes, and after a while the eggs and a big chunk of meat. Fair enuf I thot! Many a day I have lived on less than this. I will manage on soup, egg and meat and bread till I reach the "garden" shores of U. S. A. again.

I finished my meal and as I was elected sort of group leader I hustled away to do my duties. A while after I passed my table and found my comrades still at it with some juicy sirloin steak, French fried potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and combination salad in front of them. I found that after the soup fish was served then tin meat and on top of it all the most delicious ice cream I ever ate and of course, tea. I inquired for the cost of such a meal—35 kopeks (17 cents.) Compare this with what you American wage slaves pay for a meal like that under capitalist rule and management and you will realize why they are lying about Russia.

In order to accomplish the best results we divided our delegation in ten groups under a group leader. No programs were arranged for us, no suggestions made. We were at perfect liberty to go wherever we wished any and all time.

Our first visit was the workers' rest home near Leningrad. About twenty castles or villas of the old nobility were being used for that purpose. These castles were all very beautiful, both in structure and furnishing, with full pay and all expenses paid. I was asked if we had such homes in America. I answered yes, many of them! The questioner seemed rather puzzled but when I added, that inasmuch as in America the workers still permit themselves to be fleeced, the capitalists doing the fleecing used the homes themselves to rest and recuperate.

Our next visit was the Winter Palace and the Hermitage. Here we found that the capitalist press talk about vandalism and destruction was pure lies. Everything here was in perfect order and condition. One immense hall after the other with walks covered with beautiful paintings of the world's greatest masters. Articles of gold and silver and other precious metals and stones that were staggering, all of which the barbarous and bloodthirsty Bolsheviks were nursing with warm and tender hands. Next day we were guests of the Leningrad Metal Workers but that will be told in another article.

Gus Bjork.

Soviet Matches in Greece.

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—Leningrad reports that the Northwestern Regional Matches Syndicate has shipped, via Odessa, another large part of Russian-made matches to Greece. This is one of the instalments sent to fill a big order which had been received from Athens.

AFFAIRS BY RUSS AND UKRAINIANS SEPT. 19 AND OCT. 11

The Russian and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party have arranged jointly a performance and dance for Saturday, Oct. 11, at Emmett Memorial Hall, corner Ogden and Taylor.

All friendly organizations are requested to keep this date open and not to arrange other affairs.

The Workers' House will give a Russian performance Sat., Sept. 19, at 1902 W. Division St. Friendly organizations are requested to take notice.

SOVIET UNION WILL SEND STUDENTS TO AMERICAN COLLEGES

MOSCOW—(B Tass)—Prof. Steven Doggan, of the Columbia University, New York and director of the International Education Institute, is negotiating with the U. S. S. R. Association of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries for the exchange of students and professors between the U. S. S. R. and America.

It is being contemplated to send five or six Russian scientific workers for carrying on their scientific investigations at various universities of the United States in the second term of the coming college year, and two learned pedagogues to get an insight into the question of education of the U. S. A. Students' excursions to America will also be organized next summer.

Restoration of Water Transport Planned by Soviet

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—The state planning commission is reported to have approved the draft five years' plan of restoration of the U. S. S. R. water transport by the People's Commissariat of Communications. The scheme provides for a series of measures to be effected in the course of the years 1925-1930 and calling for allotments of 75 million rubles for the full restoration of the waterways and 96.5 million rubles for the complete reconstruction of the river fleet.

This scheme, however, provides only for the restoration of Russian water transport conditions up to the pre-war level, so that the state planning commission has simultaneously decided to draw up a plan, and have the draft ready before the first of next July, of new construction on the union waterways such as would raise water transport conditions in the U. S. S. R. above the pre-war situation. This new scheme is naturally to be linked with the union railway development program.

Soviet Russia Kept Up Art Studies in Spite of Hardships

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 11.—In a lecture delivered by Professor Alexander A. Vasiliev, before the Harvard-Princeton Fine Arts Club, on Byzantine Studies in Russia, Past and Present, the professor told the students that Russia has done much to advance the systematic study of Byzantine history after the revolution and has given to Russia the reputation of occupying the first place in the history of Byzantine art.

Professor Vasiliev said that his pupils worked hard and willingly in a cold room, in spite of famine, and that, after one year, the members of his group could go to the Crimea and be able to intelligently study the archeological remains of the Middle Ages in the Crimea. This summer three of his students visited the Crimea, one of whom has already measured all the Genoese fortifications and made new copies of all Italian inscriptions.

U. S. S. R. SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION INVITED TO SURVEY MONGOLIA

MOSCOW, Sept. 11.—A Russian scientific expedition, headed by Professor Liebedev, is to proceed to Northwest Mongolia to make a geological survey of that country at the request of the Mongolian government. The expedition intends to continue the systematic survey of the country which was started in 1923 by another Russian, M. Ratchkovsky.

BELGIAN LABOR GROUP REPORTS ON SOVIET VISIT

Greatly Impressed by Good Conditions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, (Tass.)—The Pravda, organ of the Russian Communist Party, reproducing the reports carried by the Brussels papers whose representatives interviewed the Belgian labor delegates on their return from an extended trip in the U. S. S. R., lays stress on the generally excellent impression made on the delegates, who more especially noted the rapid improvement materially and morally of labor conditions in the Soviet republics.

It is also worth noting, remarks the Moscow paper, that the Belgian workers not only could visit different centers and other places in the union, but were also given ample opportunity to see for themselves the actual conditions of labor and could talk, unimpeded, with Russian workers in the factories.

French Interest In Soviet Union Grows, Hold Conferences

MOSCOW (Tass.)—The Moscow papers note with satisfaction the genuine interest shown by various French circles for a closer and more thorough study of the real facts concerning the Union of Soviet Republics. In particular, they refer to the recent sitting of the so-called France-Soviet parliamentary group, which was held in the chamber of deputies at Paris to hear a substantial report on Soviet jurisdiction delivered by Prof. Tchlenoff.

After the meeting, the presiding French M. P. called on Krassin, ambassador of the U. S. S. R. in France, to attest the keen interest taken by the group in the matter under study.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

LAUNDRY CO-OPERATIVE NEEDS MEN TO BUILD INDUSTRY IN THE U. S. S. R.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A few days ago a meeting of the laundry cooperative "Progress" was held in the office of the central bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 402, where plans for the future work have been discussed and accepted. The laundry cooperative has decided to send in the near future delegates to Russia for the purpose of selecting a proper place for such a cooperative. This cooperative has a great field of work in the Union of Soviet Republics, as this will be the first cooperative of this nature in Russia.

The cooperative needs men experienced in wet wash laundry. For all information regarding joining of this cooperative apply to the Central Bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York, N. Y., or to the secretary of "Progress," M. Rohinsky, 55 East Ave., West Haven, Conn.

Every applicant, before applying for membership, must know that he is going to the Union of Soviet Republics in order to help to develop and upbuild the industry in the Union of Soviet Republics. He also must be ready to overcome all difficulties that the cooperative may be confronted with. Only class-conscious and hard workers need apply for membership.

The Red Army---The Guardian of Peace

THE bourgeoisie and their lackeys of the Second (Socialist) International, hypocritically and falsely shout about "Red Militarism," "Red Imperialism," "The Red Danger," etc., and hence allege that the U. S. S. R. has an army.

It would be superfluous to prove that the proletarian power is not carrying on an imperialist policy and that it is of its very nature an irreconcilable enemy of any kind of imperialist aspirations. The whole structure of the Soviet regime, the very form of political training of the army in itself differs sharply from that of the armies of capitalist countries—this is sufficient to prove that the demagogical slogan "Red Imperialism" is absolutely senseless.

AS far as the numerical strength of the Red army is concerned, this is an absolute minimum. The Red army is composed of 563,000 men, i. e., one Red army man to every 231 members of the population of the U. S. S. R. and for every verst of the frontier there are only 11 men, while in Poland, which has an army of 263,000 there is one soldier for every 107 members of the population, i. e. the military force of Poland in so-called peace time is more than twice that of the U. S. S. R. For Roumania, which has an army of 163,929 the figures work out at one soldier to 103 inhabitants, i. e. the military strength of Roumania is even greater than that of Poland. For France whose army amounts to 685,459, i. e. the proposition is one soldier per 57 inhabitants, France's military strength as compared with U. S. S. R. is simply monstrous.

They also like to retort that in actual numbers our army is bigger than that of any other country. First, this is untrue; France for instance, has a much larger army than we have, and second, if we take into consideration the fact that it is not simply some one state which will fight against the U. S. S. R., but also the little entente, and possibly Japan, we then see that in peace time there are 843,529 men on the side of the "coalition" a figure far in excess of our army. These are sufficient reasons for saying that the Red army, with its negligible quantity of men is far from occupying the first place, and it will be truer to say, takes the last place. What do these figures signify? They signify that with an army of such dimensions there could not be even any thought of "imperialist attacks" on the part of the Soviet Union. Former Russia did have imperialist tendencies and it had an army nearly three times as big as the present one.

BUT malicious people generally reply to this by saying: "All right, let us assume that the Bolsheviks really have a small army. But to make up for that, they say, they spend crazy sums in preparing for war and in this manner, they say, they redeem the insufficiency of their numerical strength and at the same time usually refer to the fact that we are introducing a territorial system. Let us examine these two arguments. What does the existence of a territorial-militia system in the U. S. S. R. signify? This system permits us to keep under arms the smallest number of men possible leaving the largest possible number free to be employed in productive labor. This alone goes to show that a state adopting such a system cares more about raising the standard of its economy than about warfare. Second, if we remember the numbers of railways in the U. S. S. R. and approximately the time necessary for rallying all the people occupied on the economic front thruout the whole extent of Mother Russia, it will be quite clear to all that the "campaigns" which give Mr. Chamberlain no rest, cannot even be thought of by the Red army. The introduction of a territorial system is the best proof of the fact that the state is only preparing for defense and not for attack.

NOW with regard to finance. We will base our conclusions not on the information of "our own correspondents" but on the basis of official state records of the U. S. S. R. and other states. The war budget of the U. S. S. R. in 1924-25 amounts

to 406 millions, plus 6 million rubles released subsequently, i. e. a total of 412 million rubles which includes expenditures on the fleet and war industry. This figure represents 16 per cent of the total state expenditure while in Great Britain war budget for 1925-26 (From March 1, 1925 amounts to £120,513,000 sterling, which in Soviet rubles amounts to 1,070,191,230.) We therefore, see from this that there are some who are spending much more than the U. S. S. R. on armaments. Poland has a war budget of 680,500,000 zloti (540 millions according to the estimate, plus 40 millions already received on account of the 70 millions demanded by Askorsky), or 34 per cent of the total state expenditure. In this manner Poland is squandering more than one-third of its budget on preparation for war, while the U. S. S. R. is spending only one-sixth or in other words Poland is preparing for war twice as intensively as the U. S. S. R. In Soviet money Poland is spending approximately 255 million rubles. At first glance this might seem less than the U. S. S. R. If we speak in absolute figures, then Poland is of course spending less, but if we take the comparative size of the states, the correlation becomes quite different. If we take these figures in relation to the population, we find that in the U. S. S. R. war expenditure amounts to 3r. 16k. per head of the population, while in Poland 9r. 10k. Where and by whom the greater preparations are being carried on one may judge for oneself.

FOR France the latter figure (war expenditure per member of the population) amounts to 154 francs or approximately 38-39 rubles i. e., the war preparations of the state which cries loudest about the "Red Danger" and about "Red Imperialism" leaves no doubt. In this manner "mad sums" may also be relegated to the domain of the usual gossips of "our own" correspondents. They also make a very poor show about "imperialism." Resources are spent on the army just in so far as is necessary for preparing for the defense of the conquests of the working class.

All that we have shown quite sufficiently confirm that the Red army is an army of the workers' and peasants' state and of the conquests of the working class. It is only because the U. S. S. R. is surrounded on all sides by bourgeois sharks with gaping mouths ready to swallow up the U. S. S. R., it is only because there is not yet such a power of Soviets anywhere in the world, for this reason only is there such a stern necessity for a workers' and peasants' Red army.

WHAT is the cause of these hypocritical wails in the bourgeois (and Second International) camp about the Red budget? This is because, they (the bourgeois states) are all themselves partly preparing and partly already conducting a war. The budget figures (constant increase of budget for military expenditure) show this in an illuminating fashion as also

all measures taken of late in China and Morocco. Polish attacks, on the frontiers of the U. S. S. R., a frantic increase in the air fleet, the construction of new war ships, new naval bases, etc., etc. All go to show that the imperialists are preparing new wars. The contradictions of the imperialists are too strong and too evident to allow the slightest doubt as to this.

The policy of the U. S. S. R. is a policy of peace; the Red army is the guardian of the policy of the U. S. S. R.—the Red army is the guardian of the policy of peace. What arises from this? The imperialists are preparing and are ready for war. Already several times after the "peace conferences" there have been moments when war has seemed inevitable. But it has not happened. Why is this? This is because the imperialists very well understand the existence of the U. S. S. R. and the Red army which are decisive and real guardians of peace and attentively follow all these preparations and at the right moment will give a reminder that they are "against the war." The imperialists are perfectly aware of this and know that the Red army, which guards the peace of the Union of Soviet Republics will in general not allow this peace to be disturbed. One reminder about the existence of the Red army in a moment of intense preparation for war drives the imperialists frantic, for it partially (and to no small extent) cools their war fever. But one might reply to this that the Red army is not so strong that the mere fact of its existence would influence the decision of world questions. That is so. From a numerical and technical point of view the Red army is relatively weak, but

the strength taken at one with the masses, and in its international nature, its striving to preserve peace guarantees it the sympathy of tremendous masses of toilers thruout the whole world. This force is already threatened and has not only to be considered but has even sometimes to be listened to. And the remaining reason of the violent cries about the "Red Danger" is of course, the growth of the revolutionary movement thruout the whole world. The bourgeoisie has become temporarily "stabilized," but it knows very well that its rule is coming to an end.

THIS of course, enrages the bourgeoisie. Therein lies the real reason for the cry about danger. The imperialists fear that the Red army will not allow them to disturb peace, drag the masses into war and take the vengeance on the revolution just when they want to. And after all the whole of their policy and all their measures are based on warfare and struggle against revolution and it is obvious that when this basis is undermined, they begin to yell. They scream and try to save their skins.

The aim of our article is to show the masses the root of the evil is not to be found in the person of the Red army, but in those who are shouting about Red imperialism for, the Red army as has been shown already, by its very nature cannot have imperialist tendencies. But, defending the conquests of the working class, the U. S. S. R. guards peace and is ready to meet the peace-breakers with an insuperable resistance. In the struggle for peace and on behalf of the conquests of the working class the Red army is always ready for action.

NOTHING WILL STOP DETROIT RED YOUTH CELEBRATION SUNDAY

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11—The Red Youth affair, the International Youth Day celebration which was postponed for a week will be held on Sunday Sept. 13th at Campbell's Grove, at 12 noon the same grounds formerly arranged for. This affair is being held in conjunction with organizations representing Hindu, Chinese and Negro workers; also several trade unions and working women's organizations and promises to be the biggest ever held in Detroit. In case of bad weather the celebration will be held in the House of the Masses.

Don't forget—Big works start at 12 noon—Lets go!

DETROIT Young Worker's League Sport Alliance and the Cleveland Young Workers League Soccer Team participated in Labor Day program in Belle Isle. The Cleveland Young Workers Team evened the score with the Young Workers Sport Alliance of Detroit by beating them in a return

game:—(One to Nothing). The Young Workers Sport Alliance has been victorious in a previous game by beating them 3-0 in Cleveland.

The Cleveland team scored early in the first half the only point in the whole game. The ball travelled at fast rate thru the entire game being in Detroit's territory in the first half. After Detroit changing the field players to different positions, started to make a rally in the last half. They kept the ball near their opponents goal quite steadily. The last ten minutes of the game Detroit dangerously threatened Cleveland's goal, only the fire work of the Clevelanders saved the day for them.

After the game the Detroit Young Workers Sport Alliance gave a banquet to the Cleveland Young Workers Soccer Team at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin. After the various talks made by the members of both teams, and the dancing with the music furnished by the Young Workers Sport Alliance, our reception committee escorted the Clevelanders to the boat. And so ended a really enjoyable day!

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.



THE LENINIST YOUTH CAMP OF NEW YORK.

The Slave Treaties of China and the U. S.

By A. IVIN (Pekin).

THE present movement in China which was provoked by the brutal shooting down of unarmed demonstrators by the British police in Shanghai, demands not only that the victims, not only that the British and Japanese consuls be removed and the ambassadors of Japan and Great Britain recalled, and that guarantee be given that there shall be no repetition of such use of fire-arms; besides all this the demand has been made that all treaties in which China has not equal rights should be annulled. This is not merely the result of "a momentary exasperation." In the course of the past year, the slogan "Down with the slave treaties!" which came into being almost at the exact moment when the agreement between China and the Soviet Union was signed, has seized one province after the other, one stratum of society after the other, and at the time of Sun Yat Sen's funeral its formidable echo resounded thru hundreds of Chinese towns.

Anyone who has followed the labor movement in China, in whose memory the seamen's strike in Hongkong and last year's strike in Shamin is still fresh will see nothing unexpected in the unanimous movement of the proletariat of Shanghai and in the echo which it finds in the other provinces.

Finally, the student movement, which not only equals, but exceeds in numbers, the "national movement in 1919," is simply the logical development of the anti-imperialist agitation which was given a specially glaring expression in the end of last year and the beginning of this, also in the struggle of the students of Futshen in connection with the assemblies of students and with the demonstrations on "the day of national humiliation."

THE immense historical significance of the bloodshed in Shanghai and the movement arising therefrom, consists in the fact that the imperialist powers are faced for the first time by an ultimatum from the whole Chinese people which peremptorily demands relations on the basis of equal rights. The Chinese question has become one of the main questions of international diplomacy, especially insofar as it is at present inseparable from the question of the Soviet Union. The Chinese toy militarists, the Chinese bureaucrats and bourgeoisie hardly suffice to form a thin upper stratum over the enormous mass of the Chinese toilers. This makes the challenge which China in the name of the whole of Asia, offers to capitalist Europe and America, all the more impressive and dangerous.

The contents of the collective notes of the ambassadors of England, Japan, America, France and Italy in reply to the note of protest from the Peking government, as well as the attitude of the local imperialist officials and of the American religious missions, show that all is not well with the united front of the imperialist powers against China.

IT is a most remarkable fact that, in spite of the substitution of Anglo-American "co-operation" for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the greatest differences of opinion are to be expected, not between Great Britain and Japan, but between Great Britain and the United States. The semi-official press of the United States condemned the action of the English police in Shanghai in a more or less decided manner. The comparatively mild tone of the notes referred to is explained to a large extent by the "beneficent influence" of the American representative, a fact with which official circles in China are being carefully acquaint-

ed, tho not of course from official sources. The Italians and more especially the French, who are very ready to place obstacles in the way of their English friends, are endeavoring, tho also secretly, to emphasize that there is a distinction between themselves and the latter; the same tendency can also be noticed in the Japanese, who have already had the opportunity of convincing themselves of the serious consequences which the Chinese boycott would have for them. America's attitude however will be of predominant significance.

AMERICA'S interestedness in China's fate is shown in the most obvious way in the work of the American missionaries as upholders of civilization, whose schools, hospitals and other institutions for education and welfare work cover the whole of China with a close network and serve as the chief means for the Americanization of China. It is not to be wondered at that Washington has up to the present paid incomparably more attention to the opinion of the American missionaries in China than to that of the American merchants who are in favor of the "open door." The missionaries who are better acquainted with the attitude of mind of the Chinese masses, obstinately defend the traditional "liberal policy" of the United States.

The Pekin correspondent of the Chicago Tribune expresses indignation at the "ingratitude" of the Chinese to America, which is expressed among other ways by the students' strikes in the educational establishments financed by the Americans as well as in the refusal to study the bible. The correspondent glorifies the depth of the christian spirit of the missionaries who, regardless of the insults offered them, have actually organized a "society for reconciliation"

for the "study of the question of rescinding the treaties in which China has not equal rights."

In the present movement, the American missionaries, in view of the menacing indignation of the whole country and of the general strike in all educational establishments, have found it to their advantage to come forward with letters of assent and resolutions. More than that! There are already a whole number of declarations of such influential American educational establishments as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A. the so-called Pekin University (missionary university), the Tsin-Khua College, etc., in which a "revision of the unfair treaties which were forced upon China" is demanded.

ALL this of course does not mean that the American missionaries and pedagogues, i. e., the most active agents of American imperialism, have suddenly turned into anti-imperialists. They must however out of fear lest they should be washed away forever by the national movement, swim with the stream which they themselves only yesterday called Bolshevik. The American formula: "Removal of the treaties in which China has not equal rights, by way of evolution!" will pass into the archives, and the question of the immediate revision of these treaties will become acute and will demand a direct and clear answer. The missionaries themselves, tho of course unintentionally, are driving the government of the honorable Coolidge to the wall, by forcing him to solve the dilemma, either unequivocally to pronounce in favor of the revision of the treaties, i. e., to meet the Chinese people as the Soviet Union has done, or, together with Great Britain to pronounce against revision, and thus finally to destroy the legend of American liberalism which in Asia has been so laboriously created.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

TO All Members of the Young Workers League:

Dear Comrades:—In accordance with the convention regulations the following is a list of the delegates to the third national convention of the Y. W. L. to be held in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1925.

These are distributed according to districts on the basis of the average dues bought over the required months.

Fraternally yours,

John Williamson,
National Secretary.

District	No. Members	1 to 50
1	89.6	2
2	620.6	12
3	139.8	3
4	27.6	1
5	56.6	1
6	153.3	3
7	103.3	2
8	350.6	7
9	179.1	4
12	8.3	1
13	60.0	1
Unorg.	38.3	2
Party	—	3
	1,822.1	42

TO All C. C. C.'s and Branches of the Y. W. L. of A.:

Dear Comrades:—In accordance with the decisions of the secretariat of the party, a committee from both groups in the league have formulated and agreed upon the following basis of convention assessment which should be collected immediately and forwarded to the national office prior to the national convention.

All district assessments not specified according to branches in this list will be distributed by the D. E. C.'s to each branch:

District	Amount
1. (Boston)	\$125.00
2. (New York)	550.00
3. (Philadelphia)	175.00
Philadelphia, \$125.00; Baltimore, \$35.00; Bethlehem,	

\$15.00.	
4. (Buffalo)	95.00
Buffalo, \$45.00; Erie, \$20.00; Albany, \$10.00; Syracuse, \$10.00, and Binghamton, \$10.	
5. (Pittsburgh)	100.00
6. (Cleveland)	175.00
7. (Detroit)	125.00
Detroit, \$100.00; Grand Rapids, \$25.00.	
8. (Chicago)	350.00
9. (Superior)	250.00
12. (Portland)	50.00
Portland, \$30.00; Northport, \$10.00; Winlock, \$10.00.	
13. (Los Angeles)	150.00
Los Angeles, \$100.00; Oakland, \$20.00; San Francisco, \$30.00.	
Unorganized	50.00
Hanna, Wyo., \$25.00; Centerville, \$10.00; Denver, \$15.	
Party	50.00

Every district must immediately make preparations to raise the allotted assessment. Individual assessments, entertainments, picnic or any other desirable means may be used.

Fraternally yours,

Young Workers League of America,
John Williamson,
National Secretary.

Freiheit Ugend Club Meeting.

Dr. Baumstein will speak on "Religion and the Class Struggle" at the Freiheit Ugend Club at Biltmore Hall, 2032 W. Division St., on Saturday, Sept. 12th at 7 p. m.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the young Jewish workers of Chicago. All are invited to attend.

Reduce Mill Wages.

INDIA, Sept. 11.—The Bombay Mill Owners' Association, burdened with an excessive stock of goods and an unencouraging demand for produce of Indian cotton mills, has decided to reduce the wage of workers by 20 per cent.

THE GERMAN BOURGEOISIE IN THE TOW OF ENGLISH IMPERIALISM

THE leading article in the Pravda of July 10 points out that at the present stage of English plans for intervention against the Soviet Union, important circles of the German bourgeoisie are getting more and more in the tow of English imperialist policy. In reply to the warnings of the Soviet press that Germany's entering the league of nations meant an attempt to draw it into the anti-Soviet bloc, Germany declared that it was by no means a case of any change in Germany's policy, that it would not renounce its political independence and sovereignty and that its friendship with the Soviet Union remained unshaken. Nevertheless for some weeks to most audacious, systematic anti-Soviet campaign has been carried on in Germany which is also reflected in official German policy. Under the pretext of the verdict in the Moscow fascist trial, some German papers commit themselves to use a tone towards the Soviet Union which is by no means reconcilable with friendly relations.

The Pravda further points out that even a German observer, the lawyer, Freund, could not but agree that the public prosecutor had succeeded in proving the guilt of the accused. The whole fuss about the Moscow "consul" trial proves to be an artificial, irresponsible press maneuver which strongly contradicts all true national interests of Germany.

Of much greater importance is the recognition by the Frankfurter Zeitung which wrote on July 4 that there can be no doubt that England is making the greatest efforts to draw Germany into the anti-Russian policy thru the guarantee pact. It will now be easy for the most naive to understand why the press maneuver was necessary and why they wished to surpass England in the anti-Soviet agitation. In the light of this, the artificial, hypocritical indignation of a Berliner Tageblatt and the language with regard to the Soviet Union which

was unworthy of an independent people, become comprehensible.

The German nationalists whose slogan until recently was hatred of England, appear today as pitiful mercenaries of English imperialism, the thoughts of revenge are sold for the advantages which it would gain by playing the part of a gendarmerie against the Soviet Union. If Germany wishes to preserve a paramount prospect of independent development, it cannot sell itself body and soul to English imperialism. But in this case they should not play the part of an obliging, over-hasty vassal.

We once more decisively declare: We will not let ourselves be bartered! With the same decision we declare that it is our unchanging firm wish to develop our economic relations to Germany in every way. Only those who are struck with blindness, fail to grasp what promising prospects this co-operation which England and her agents in Germany are trying to destroy, opens to both peoples.

Many Foreigners Barred

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—(FP)—Because hundreds of thousands of men and women in Italy and other countries have been unable to get into the United States as immigrants under the restricted quota during the past year, pressure to secure entry as visitors has increased. A book of instructions to American consuls has been issued by the visa office in the state department, requiring rigid examination of the claims of applicants for visas that they propose merely visiting in this country.

Small Cyclone Hits Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 11.—Damage estimated at \$250,000 was done by the second miniature cyclone which swept Peoria during the night, nine persons were injured and considerable damage wrought by the one which swept the city so suddenly during the afternoon, while the second started a big blaze in the wholesale district.

Birth Control and Unemployment

By Karl Reeve

ZEALOUS advocates of birth control organized in the American Birth Control League, are enemies of the struggle of the workers of this country to establish for themselves a sane system of society. This reformist, association, whose charitable sowing of information might seem to assist the workers, betrays its true character in the September issue of its official organ, *The Birth Control Review*.

Composed not of workers, but of idle, middle class and wealthy dabblers, the Birth Control League is not content with functioning as an ordinary charitable organization. A false system of pseudo-economy is advocated. The absurd theory that unemployment, poverty, war and the ills of present day society are caused solely because there are too many people in the world is strenuously propagated.

THIS theory was advocated by Thomas Robert Malthus, in his book published in 1803 entitled, "Principles of Population." It is on Malthus' theories, exploded long ago by Karl Marx, that the Birth Control League bases its propaganda. Malthus declared that it was the "tendency of population to increase faster than food." He put forth the proposition that the "population increases in geometric ratio, while food increases in arithmetical ratio."

Even the capitalist minded, so-called economists have had to admit that this formula is false. But the birth control zealots have accepted the essence of Malthus' false doctrines, and have dubbed their philosophy, "Neo-Malthusian," the name under which the Birth Control League of England functions. In this "Neo-Malthusian" philosophy the Birth Control League retains the theory of Malthus that poverty arises from overpopulation.

INSTEAD of recognizing that these running sores of capitalism are inherent in the system of production now prevailing, this league declares that by "agitation, education, organization and legislation," all the evils of capitalism can be laid low and everybody will be happy.

In an article entitled, "The Fascist on Birth Control—An Italian Problem; a Reply to Count Cippico," Professor Erward M. East of Harvard, takes issue with the fascist who at the Institute of Politics recently held in Williamstown, Mass., demanded that Italy's "surplus population" be allowed to enter America. East replies with a statement equally assinine.

East says, "Population tends to press with irresistible force upon the means of subsistence within any given circumscribed unit. This thesis of Malthus has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Under natural conditions population increase is finally repressed and stabilized by the intensity of the struggle for existence."

The growing army of unemployed in Italy is becoming too much of a good thing for the Italian capitalists. While an industrial reserve army is an essential requirement for the perpetuation of the capitalist system, the increase of unemployed in Italy has become so sharp that the desperation of the workers is menacing the fascist-capitalist rule. The count fears a revolt of the workers against fascism, and would relieve the pressure by transferring a portion of the surplus population to the United States, which, however, has an unemployment problem of its own.

BUT East does not want Italian immigration. "We don't need these people, that is all," he says. "We produce enough of that quality ('the dregs of the vat') ourselves." East's conclusion is that Italy should practice birth control, as well as all other countries, and all will be well.

But those who have studied the present system of production and its history know that with the accumulation and centralization of capital, accompanied as it is by an intensification of the exploitation of the wage-earners, goes the swelling of the ranks of the unemployed. Capitalism is ever conquering new branches of industry, and concentrating and centralizing its hold on those already con-

quered. In its struggle to maintain its rate of profit and increase its actual profit gained solely from the labor of the workers employed, capital is ever increasing the productiveness of labor. Women and children are rushed into the factory to replace the men at a cheaper wage. Hours are lengthened, wages are lowered, machines are made to run faster, and fingers to move more quickly.

"In all these cases," we learn from the analysis of Karl Marx, "The number of laborers falls in proportion to the mass of the means of production worked up by them. It is a grave error to interpret the phenomena of accumulation by saying that there are now too few, now too many, wage-laborers."

With the accumulation of capital, along with technical development of the means of production, fewer and fewer laborers are used in proportion to the accumulated capital.

This is explained the cause of the permanent army of unemployed, not to mention those laid off during crises because the worker is unable to buy

IN the same vein, another article in this issue, whose very title, "Birth Control a Protection to the State," is significant, states, "In a considerable number of cases, families, which, if small, would be self-supporting, become burdens upon society because too many children are produced." One of the cardinal points of the birth control advocates is that birth control would raise wages by decreasing the supply of wage earners. The Neo-Malthusians would protect the capitalist state by directing attention toward useless reform.

We learn from Marx that the general movements of wages are determined by the expansion and contraction of the industrial reserve army. This reserve of unemployed is inevitable because it is necessary for capitalist production. The wages are not determined by the absolute number of the workers, but by the proportion between the industrial reserve army and the working population. The unemployed army decreases or increases according to the needs of capitalist production, some of the reserve popula-

wisdom that preaches to the laborers the accommodation of their numbers to the requirements of capital," says Marx. "The mechanism of capitalist production and accumulation constantly effects this adjustment. The first word of this adaptation is the creation of a relative surplus population, or industrial reserve army. Its last word is the misery of constantly extending strata of the active army of labor, and the dead weight of pauperism."

But Margaret Sanger in her eulogy of East, declares birth control to be a panacea not only for unemployment and low wages, but for war. "Italy should encourage families to restrict their numbers in accordance with opportunity," says Mrs. Sanger. "This as we all know, is the only safe avenue to national peace, prosperity and the progress of civilization." The fascist count, she says, has hinted that Italy will provoke a war in order to unload her surplus population.

It is not at all impossible that Italy will become entangled in a world war, but not for the benefit of her industrial reserve army. Italy is in dire need of colonies, in order to increase the rate of exploitation, to open up new markets, to extend the sphere of influence of her capitalists, to secure a reservoir of cheap labor, and in other ways benefit the Italian imperialists.

WHERE this birth control "economics" leads is demonstrated in the book review columns of this issue of the *Birth Control Review*. The review of J. Swinburne's book, "Population and the Social Problem," states, "J. Swinburne rightly regards the stress of population as the fundamental fact in sociology. . . . If civilization is overthrown, the writer believes, it will be swept away by ignorant, hungry people acting under the keen stress of population pressure, as has happened over and over again in the past; the difference being that the hungry masses will not be outside peoples, but our own proletariat and poorer classes inflamed by socialists and other demagogues."

Birth control may be advocated as a measure of public health and as a personal convenience. But when a group builds on birth control a false economy which aims to perpetuate the capitalist system, to confuse the workers as to the true cause of their misery, to combat the demand of the working class for power, then that group takes its place as an aid to the exploiters who are keeping the workers in a state of poverty, and as an enemy of the working class.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs to Meet

SEATTLE—(FP)—Two hundred and fifty delegates are expected at the convention in Seattle of the Intl. Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, which opens Sept. 14. No opposition is expected in the reelection of Pres. Daniel Tobin, who is also treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and Secy. Thomas L. Hughes. The union is one of the most influential in the A. F. of L. and jealously guards its jurisdiction. At the El Paso convention in 1924 the teamsters were awarded the express drivers whom the Railway Clerks had organized and now the union is disputing with the streetcar men the jurisdiction over motorbus drivers.

Material Wanted on History and Development of Communist Movement in America.

Research Department, Workers Party of America.

TO All Members and Units of the Workers Party:

The Research Department has been set the task of gathering historical data and material on the development of the Communist movement in America, with especial attention to the period beginning 1919. This work requires the active assistance of every comrade and sympathizer who has possession of, or knowledge of, the material needed.

What is needed will include files of the various official organs published by the different groups, convention minutes, executive committee records, leaflets, lists of committee members, photographs, correspondence, newspaper and magazine articles dealing with the development of the movement and its organizational problems, books and pamphlets (published by Communists, or dealing with our movement by outsiders), court records of trials, etc.

Every one who has such material is requested to send it in to the Research Department, Workers Party of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, with each package clearly marked with the sender's name and

address and accompanied with a letter stating whether the material is donated or merely loaned. Those who have not such material, but know of its existence and location, are requested to write full information in the matter.

The co-operation of every Communist and sympathizer will prove of great value to the movement.

Fraternally yours,
Research Department of Workers Party of America,
Earl R. Browder, Director.

back the product of his toil, and overproduction ensues.

WITH the development of ever bigger machinery, the increasing division and specialization of labor, and the constant speeding up of the worker, more raw material is turned out in finished products by each worker, less workers are needed and unemployment increases.

Marx explains that capitalist production follows the course of cycles, marked by periods of average production, production at high pressure, then crises, followed by stagnation. This necessitates for the capitalist a constant reserve army of unemployed, which is absorbed into industry to a greater or less degree according to the course of the cycle.

"The whole form of the movement of modern industry depends upon the constant transformation of a part of the laboring population into unemployed or half-employed hands. Capitalist industry can by no means content itself with the quantity of disposable labor power which the natural increase of population yields. It requires for its free play an industrial reserve army independent of these natural limits," says Marx.

The army of the unemployed will be with us until the workers take over the industries and the governmental power which protects capitalism and run them for their own use.

Yet Margaret Sanger, chief mogul of the Birth Control League, writes a special article to extol the nonsense of the Harvard professor whom she welcomes into the ranks of the advocates of her pet cure-all. "He has demonstrated," she says, "how closely bound up with the great questions of international policy are the profoundly personal problems of contraception and birth control."

tion being now absorbed into the industry and now set free, according to the period in the cycle of production.

Reduce the population by birth control and the capitalist mode of production immediately would set to work to build up a new reserve army by further intensifying production and improving the machinery and other means of production.

Those who favor birth control as a cure for unemployment and small wages try to say that capitalist production is dependent on the absolute variation of the population. Whereas the truth is that the demand and supply of labor is regulated by the alternate expansion and contraction of capital, as Marx points out.

THE reserve army of unemployed also tends to keep down the wages of those working. It places the workers at the convenience of the capitalists.

"The folly is patent of the economic

A SONG OF THE FACTORY.

The trees were white with blossoms, the meadows were broad and fair;
And the care free birds made music for the children that gathered there.
But a man had need of the meadows; his walls and chimneys sprang
From among the swaying branches where the thrush and robin sang.
And set them to work to earn his wealth, for children are many and cheap.
They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old.
They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold.

No longer they joyously listen to a warblers' futile song.
No longer their happy laughter rings out the whole day long.
No longer they roam the meadows like wandering gypsy bands,
For the man is growing richer by the work of their puny hands.
And he who found them playing among the feathery blooms
And brot them to waste their lives away beside his clattering looms,
He talks of the goodly riches his enterprise has won—
With the toil of sad-faced children and boasts of the things he has done.

—WINIFRED G. SHORT.

Industrial Development of Soviet Russia

By MORRIS BACKALL.

(Continued from last Saturday)

How Labor Conditions Are Settled.

Comrade Deich told me this story which throws light on the settlement of labor conditions in Soviet Russia factories. "In 1924 the Komvolni trust made 7,000,000 rubles profit. The workers knew about it so they came to the chairman of the trust and complained why are they not compensated for, one girl worker said: "Here, see the pile of work we did and what are we getting for it," so I took out a pencil and said, "All right, let's figure for a minute that I will satisfy your demand and raise you all a ruble a day and build new houses for you and improve your entire conditions, so what will be the result? Instead of making 7,000,000 rubles' profit a year, we will lose and we will have to close the factories, or make material higher so the peasants will have to pay more for their clothing, but this way we will buy for the 7,000,000 rubles new machinery and be in a position to manufacture cloth still cheaper and make life of Soviet Russia more comfortable and thru that improve our own life and our own conditions."

"You know," I said to them, "that I am working as hard as you and I have no personal interest in the profits, but I am a good Communist, I am a devoted worker for the Soviet government, I have to my heart the interests of the entire country, to me Soviet Russia, the entire population of the country, comes first."

They were quiet, Deich told me, and "You know," he said to me, "they went away satisfied. They held a meeting of their wage union and a day later they came to my office with a red necktie and told me that they had decided to make me an honorary member of their weaver's union and when they put the necktie on my neck, I felt as if we would gain the entire world for the cause of Communism, because this act proved to me that the workers of Russia are able to build a new world in spirit and in real accomplishment," and then he added, "This year we build new homes for the workers, we are trying to improve the conditions in the factories and we are raising the efficiency of the industry at the cost of the machine of the method of production, not as much on the energy and life of the worker. We do not want Robots of our people, we want to create an industrial life in which the worker should control its own destiny."

The Clothing Industry.

The most interesting industrial development took place in the clothing industry. The industry represents all phases of clothing as, for instance, men's and ladies' garments, waists and shirts, hats and caps of both men and women and children. The Moskshevi Moscow Clothing Organization has 12 factories with 9,000 workers, with 15 divisions in the different states of Soviet Russia. Every division has from 10 to 12 stores. They are doing 24,000,000 rubles business a year. This trust started with the nationalization of all the old factories in 1921. As a matter of fact, it is hard to determine what constituted these old factories because first, these old factories were in very bad shape on account of the war and civil war and they represented such a picture; in one factory was found pieces of very valuable silk that was used for making dresses for the wives of old Russian generals; goods for simple dresses was not to be found. In another factory, was found a great deal of very cheap cloth for suits and overcoats and ladies' garments but no lining; when the Soviet government began to organize the factories, they used very expensive silk for lining for very cheap cloth but there was no black thread so they had to use white thread to make a garment of cheap black cloth with very expensive silk for lining. With this material inside, Soviet Russia opened its first clothing factories. This was the capital with which Russia nationalized its clothing industry.

The idea of the clothing syndicate was that as all the trusts are busy

making clothes, the syndicate should take over the distribution or the selling of the clothes and it was so until 1925. The syndicate had 85 divisions all over Soviet Russia. The expenses of the syndicate were covered by the trusts and were taxed by the production. The syndicate as well as the trust developed to a very great extent. The production of the clothing industry can well be illustrated in the following manner: In 1922 a suit of clothes was made in 27 hours; in 1925, a suit of clothes was made in 12 hours and is still developing in this direction thru the establishment of division of labor, but in its process to cut expenses, the trusts decided to give up the syndicate which cost them 20 per cent and make the product of the industry cheaper and better. Since January 1st, 1925, clothing went down 20 per cent; as a matter of truth, clothing today is nearly one-fourth what it was in 1922. A suit of clothes that cost in 1922, 100 rubles in Soviet Russia can be bought today for 25 rubles. The trusts themselves have stores which are selling their

the committee gets the entire material together, it places an order in the clothing trust for so much clothing for this year. Then issues an order to every worker that entitles him for so much clothing that he can obtain in a store of the trust and pays it up weekly out of his wages.

The clothing industry which extends credit to the workers of the entire country is therefore also in need of credit from the textile industry and is unable now to make the natural progress until the textile industry will fully develop.

The Position of the Workers in Factories and Shops in Soviet Russia.

WHEN we witness the power that the workers of Soviet Russia have in their shops and factories, we can understand what lies in the future for them, when the industrial life of Russia will enable them to enjoy the fruits of their accomplishment, because now they are at the stage of building up, of sacrificing and of course, of a great deal of suffering. We cannot measure the conditions of the workers of Soviet Russia with the same yard

ful a manner as possible, but if they cannot settle it peacefully, then they present the grievances to the committee R. K. K. This committee consists of representatives of both of the Zafkom and the administration. Their grievances that could not be settled by the officers of the Zafkom are discussed and settled, but if one side could not agree in this commission and it happens that the worker is fired from the job, he gets the right to appeal against the decision of the R. K. K., and if he wins, he gets paid for all the time that he was out of a job. If the administration appeals the worker gets paid for the time his appeal went on if the administration wins.

The Zafkom is constituted of chairmen of all the factory committees, the committee of protection of work is constituted of workers of the factory which has to watch over the sanitary conditions of the factory and on the health conditions of the workers. In Soviet Russia, it means the following: When a worker gets sick he goes to the committee of protection of work which sends him to the insurance fund which has a commission of physicians which are to be found in every factory of Soviet Russia, because every factory of Soviet Russia has its health commission and if the worker is found really sick, the first thing they do is he stops from work and gets full wages but if his health condition is such that he cannot live in the city, they send him to a sanatorium as long as the doctor finds it necessary on the cost of the insurance fund.

Every summer every worker that is occupied in a factory in Soviet Russia gets a month's vacation. Some factories are closed for a whole month in the summer and the workers are getting paid in full. In some factories the workers change their vacation months.

The first principle of the trade unions in Russia and the protection that he gets thru his various committees in the factory is first, the right to his job, and second work for a whole year and paid so, even when there is a shortage of work thru the fault of different conditions of industry.

If the administration of a factory or a whole trust finds out that they haven't enough work for everybody and they must close some of its departments or the whole factory, they must inform the same in writing to the trade union of its district, the local union informs of its decision to the state union but both the local and the state union cannot decide the fate of the factory. They can only recommend to the V. S. M. C. H. (higher Soviet of public industries) then this commissariat together with the trade unions agree on a certain decision, then it becomes law. Every worker gets paid for two weeks to seek another job.

The administration of the factories is compelled to furnish so much excuses why they want to shut the shop that in 99 cases out of a 100, it is nearly impossible to close a factory, but more profitable and convenient to improve it to make it go than to close it entirely.

As a matter of fact, those factories that are closed are only closed temporarily until the industry readjusts itself and establishes its methods of work and production, therefore, the unemployment of Russia is mostly a temporary unemployment until Russia will reach a higher development of its productive capacity.

Russia is developing its industrial life independent of the assistance of the great capitalistic countries of the world. Russia finds in the whole of Europe and America enemies among capitalists, but it is going on speedily developing its life thru great suffering, but also wonderful heroism of its workers that are building daily a new life for themselves and for the entire country.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

WHICH HEAD?



clothing direct from the factory to the buyer.

But the clothing industry of Soviet Russia is handicapped because it cannot secure enough material for its factories. The textile industry is supposed to give the clothing industry material on credit, but the textile industry finds it more convenient to sell its material retail for cash rather than to extend credit to the clothing industry. The remedy lies in the very development of the textile industry itself. When the textile industry will develop to such an extent that it will be in a position to satisfy the retail market for cash on the one hand and to have enough cloth to be able to set aside the demand of the clothing industry for credit, then the clothing industry of Soviet Russia will be able to progress and grow to its natural capacity.

How Clothing is Bought Thru Factory Committees.

The workers of Russia buy their clothing not individually but collectively and obtain a per cent cheaper and also the extension of credit for four months.

The workers thru their trade union in their factories buy their clothing together. They get together in their factory and each one tells his needs, how much clothing he needs for himself, for his wife and children. When

stick of workers in a capitalist state.

The industry of Soviet Russia and its commerce and policies are regulated by the Norokonvutorg, peoples commissary of inner commerce whose function is to control the different industries that its commercial apparatus should not spend more than necessary and that its production should not cost too much to the peasant and worker, but this does not mean that the Norokonvutorg can regulate prices on the costs of the workers' wages. The workers in the factories are organized on the following basis: Every worker and clerk in the office, as well as the directors of the factory are belonging to one union.

The factory itself is organized first in a Zafkom (factory committee). The Zafkom is elected by the workers in the form of a shop committee; second, in a R. K. K. (price and conflict commission); third, a committee of protection of labor; fourth, Kult commission (a commission for education and culture); fifth, production committee.

These are all shop commissions, the Zafkom is the same as a shop committee. In the well organized shops of America, we have such committees. They have a chairman and a secretary who are paid officers. They collect all the grievances of the workers and they try to settle it with the chairman of the administration in as peace-

LORE DRIVEN INTO THE OPEN

STATEMENT BY THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS PARTY.

THE Workers Party is a Communist Party, the American section of the Communist International. It endeavors to be a worthy and effective part of the international army of the revolutionary proletariat. It can do that only by developing its theory and revolutionizing its activity, by Bolshevizing itself. Only as a Bolshevik Party will it be able to approach the manifold and difficult problems of the class struggle in America with revolutionary understanding and energy.

In the process of Bolshevization of the party conflicts with the non- or even anti-Bolshevist elements within the party are unavoidable, and, in the interests of the purification of the party, even welcome. Such conflicts must be developed by the party to the logical conclusion of either Bolshevizing and assimilating the not yet Bolshevist element or finally eliminating all anti-Bolshevist elements.

THE non- or anti-Bolshevist elements within our party have up to now found their most consistent spokesman in the person of Ludwig Lore. Since the very inception of the Communist movement in the United States, Lore has been in conflict with, altho professing allegiance to it, with the growing activation (Bolshevization) of our party, these conflicts became more acute and could not longer be slighted or disregarded. The needs of Bolshevization forces our party to take issue with Lore and the tendency of which he is the most conscious and most consistent representative.

Altho at first we did not succeed in mobilizing the whole party for the struggle against Loreism we did succeed in winning the unqualified support of the Communist International. The Communist International finally accomplished the task of unifying the whole party for the struggle against Loreism and for Bolshevization.

Lore was entrenched in the position of chief editor of the New York Volkszeitung and as secretary of the Bureau of the German Section of our party. A party organ such as the New York Volkszeitung and a bureau of a language section of our party, are both equally important as instruments in the hands of the party for Bolshevization. It therefore, became necessary to attempt to get Lore to

submit to the political direction and policies of the party, the C. E. C. and the Communist International.

ALL attempts in that direction were frustrated by the active opposition of Lore and his close friends. The C. E. C. was finally forced to demand ultimately of the German bureau to submit to the party and its policy. This the bureau refused to do by a vote of 6 including Lore, against 3.

There was only one way open for the Central Executive Committee; to suspend the non-Communist members from the bureau and to appoint in their place loyal Communists and adherents to the Communist International.

The action of Lore and his followers on the German Bureau demonstrated beyond doubt and contrary to all protestations of loyalty by Lore that Lore was unwilling to submit to the discipline of our international party, the Comintern. While Lore protested his loyalty he held meetings and conferences with his followers preparing for resistance to, and an eventual split from the Workers Party and the Comintern.

Under these conditions the expulsion of Lore from the party became an imperative necessity. The convention of our party recognized this and decided upon the expulsion unanimously.

LORE, who continually claimed to have been maligned with the Comintern, refused consistently to appear before the Comintern in his own behalf.

In March, 1924, efforts were made to get Lore instructed to go to Moscow. The efforts failed because of the resistance of Lore. In January, 1925, Lore was practically requested by the Comintern to come to Moscow. Under some pretext Lore again refused. In April, 1925, a new effort was made to have Lore appear before the Comintern. Again without results.

Before the Parity Commission, Lore announced his intention of going to Moscow. But instead of submitting to the C. I. and preparing his appeal he prepared a revolt against the C. I.

Lore is perfectly aware that even against the unanimous decision of the party convention for his expulsion he still has an appeal open to the Comintern. Any revolutionist who values his membership in the only revolu-

tionary party existing would avail himself of this last chance and appeal.

But Lore knows that he is not telling the truth when he says that he is better than his reputation. He knows his fundamental disagreement with the Comintern. He knows that he has only two ways open—submission or fight. In proof of our contention that he is not a Communist he chose to fight the Comintern.

LORE has since published several declarations. A signed one published in the New York Volkszeitung of September 1, 1925, and an unsigned editorial published in the Volkszeitung of September 6. Every sentence of either one of these declarations has Loreism written all over it. On September 1, Lore still promises to support the C. I. policies. But on September 6, he takes issue with the major policy of the Comintern, that of acting as the leader of its world party. On September 2, Lore gives space in the Volkszeitung to a declaration of the five former members of the German bureau suspended from that body with him in which they declare above their signatures, first, that there is no Loreism; second, that they believe in Loreism, and third, that they feel in duty bound to demonstrate their loyalty to Loreism by deserting the party. On September 4, Lore opens the columns of the Volkszeitung for an public discussion of the Workers Party. This discussion is indicative of the direction in which Loreism is developing. On September 5, we find as part of this discussion a contribution giving a "history" of our party made out of whole cloth. On the 6th, the 8th, and 9th, we find articles signed by a pseudonym containing open and violent attacks against the Comintern, its theories and policies. Lore, who on September 1, still protested his loyalty to Comintern policies, finds it perfectly in order to open the columns of his paper to these attacks.

But that is the logic of his course. This course leads further and further away from the Comintern into the camp of the enemies of the working class, the social democrats. Levi traveled that road; so did Høglund and Friesland.

SOME few of the members of our party have in the past not clearly

understood Lore's policies and aims. But now it must be clearly apparent that one cannot be an adherent of Lore and at the same time a revolutionary Communist. One cannot follow Lore who fights the Comintern and at the same time be a loyal member of the Comintern. Lore and his close friends have dropped their masks. Every member of our party with whom the services in the world army of the revolutionary proletariat is a matter of proletarian revolutionary honor will repudiate Lore and his followers as enemies of the revolutionary proletariat, as enemies of the Workers Party, as enemies of the Communist International.

Lore is now engaged in attempting to split our party. Thru nuclei Loreist nuclei which he maintained in the German branches all through the existence of the Workers Party he now endeavors to cause a mass withdrawal from the party to build up his own private workers' educational organization.

It becomes the Communist duty of every party member to fight this creation of Lore. These workers' educational organizations are sailing under a false flag. They are not Communist, they are not revolutionary. They are anti-Communist adjuncts of the anti-proletarian social-democrats in America.

OUR party members and especially those in the German Federation will close their ranks for a decisive struggle against the anti-Bolshevik influences and anti-Bolshevik activities of Lore and his organization outside and the remnants of Loreism within our party. Every member must be mobilized in the next few weeks to defeat the efforts of Lore to destroy our German branches and all energy must be devoted to the tremendous task of Bolshevik reorganization. With the progress of the Bolshevization of our party it will become invulnerable against all attacks by renegades from within and without.

Clean the party of Loreism!
Long live the Workers Party!
Long live the Comintern!

Central Executive Committee of
the Workers Party.

C. E. Ruthenberg,
General-Sec'y.

Stop and Listen—But Don't Look

By WM. F. KRUSE.

TWENTY-TWO of the largest motion picture producers in America, representing 85 per cent of the industry, are banded together under the leadership of Will Hays, one-time member of the odiferous and oily Harding cabinet, for the purpose of keeping out of the films some of the best books and plays of our present day. It is now openly boasted, as, for instance, in the current World's Work in an article by Edward G. Lowry, that "The immediate problem of the motion picture makers is to prevent the prevalent type of play and book from becoming the prevalent type of motion picture."

And the Film Daily gloats editorially over the news that among more than a hundred conspicuous successes of the stage and best sellers of the bookstores, "The Green Hat," "They Knew What They Wanted," and "The Firebrand," have been banned from the movies. All were eminently successful, and one of them was the winner of the Pulitzer prize as the best play of last year.

Blacklisting Ideas.

This is how the scheme works, according to the Chicago Daily News: "When any member company of the Hays' organization is offered the screen rights to a book or play of a questionable nature, its representatives immediately inform the offices of the motion producers and distributors, representing about 85 per cent of the producing element. If the judgment of the member company is confirmed that the picturization of the book or play is inadvisable a notice is sent to all other member companies giving

the name of the book or play. That ends that book or play as a possible subject."

It should be noted that this blacklist is one of the most vicious attacks ever directed against the creative spirit in drama and literature, and at the same time supplies a club with which to bring authors to the financial terms of the filmwrights. This economic weapon is typical of 20th century capitalist development, the production end of the industry is controlled almost to an air-tight extent, the censorship is economic in basis. Every writer today looks to potential movie receipts to outweigh all possible income from publication or stage rights, and this threat of blacklist is a heavy club against struggling writers and playwrights who may try to tell a little of the truth about the conditions as they see them. Thus we have a more effective ban against independent thought among the literati than ever existed in czarist Russia, and the probable result will be on one side the more general prostitution of literary talent, and on the other a piled up collection of books and plays worthy and possible of film production only after the establishment of the American workers' and farmers' Soviet republic.

A Chinese Wall Against Labor Thought.

The movie world is starving for new stories. The junk produced today is hackneyed beyond expression. The producers even go so far afield for ideas as the desks of country newspaper editors—only a desperate plight can explain a search for new ideas in such unlikely places. Yet the Chicago

Daily News states plainly that: "During the year just passed this plan (the Hays' economic blacklist) has resulted in more than 100 plays and books—including some of the best sellers and most conspicuous stage successes—being kept from the screen. These rejections included not only dramas and books that had been much talked about and discussed as possible menaces to public morals and decency, but also a number of others against which no protest had ever been directed." This means that the Hays' organization must encourage the professional smeller of anti-bourgeois sedition to launch private information against anything he may see in print or on the stage in order to put the purse-string censors on guard against it.

It is now openly admitted that one of the chief functions of "Czar" Will Hays' directorate over the movie world is to establish a screen blacklist against all books or plays objectionable to bourgeois morality. In the movies, henceforth, any criticism of "American institutions," of the bourgeois church, state, property, home, marriage, is taboo.

The only effective answer that labor can make is to develop and support its own motion pictures, producing whenever it can, supporting any friendly features turned out by the fast thinning ranks of the "Independents," welcoming every film that tends to the workers' side and boycotting the masters and showers of any picture that fights for the masters. This would bar a large percentage of trust films, but this shortage would further increase the demand for labor films and therefore help insure their support. Educational and entertainment films both must be made available for

FAMOUS RUSSIAN POET IN CHICAGO FRIDAY, OCT. 2ND

Mayakovski to Speak on Russian Poetry

Wladimir Wladimirovich Mayakovski, one of the most outstanding poets of the Russian revolution is coming to Chicago on Friday, Oct. 2. He will speak here at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren and Marshfield, on the new Russian literature and poetry. Those who were deploring the "destruction of civilization" by the Bolsheviks will have a chance to take a look at the new civilization, the new culture that is being built by the revolution. A powerful poet and a powerful personality, Comrade Mayakovski will read some of his own poems and will talk in the name of the New Russia, the Russia of the Soviets. A tremendous welcome is being arranged for him by the local Russians and the literary world. It is expected that the Temple Hall will be crowded to capacity. Details will be announced later in the press.

the workers. The committee for International Workers' Aid has done this, and its films should be more widely distributed among labor circles so that its import and production efforts could more rapidly be broadened. Class lines in the movies are becoming more and more clear. The masters' taboo is the best recommendation for a picture.