

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

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
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SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1926

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 1926 and 1920, the period of emergence of American capitalism into the stage of imperialism, will show the growing dominance of railroad transportation.

In this 20-year period the total population increased by 57.39 per cent; the number of miles of main track operated increased 74.42 per cent; number of locomotives increased 122.10 per cent; investments increased 155.94 per cent; average ton-miles of freight per person increased 222.21 per cent; while the total ton-miles of freight increased 442.86 per cent.

Railway operating revenue increased from \$1,025,000,000 to \$4,111,000,000, 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 like, although it immediately was more than offset by rising prices. Real wages, in terms of purchasing power,

are lower than 20 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 of railroad capital. This offensive has been quite successful from the capitalist point of view.

Volume of freight traffic is increasing steadily. The year 1922 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	24,957,737
1923	29,953,453
1924	28,597,081
1925	30,259,156

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 1,779,942; and in 1925 still further to 1,729,124. (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 1922 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 1925, \$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 \$2,200,000 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 55 to 50 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 organization of 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 interlocking directorates, unite 95 of the principal railroads, op-

erating 211,250 miles, or 82 per cent of the entire steam transportation of the country, we also have the recent government sanction, the Conflictor 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 the 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.

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

RUSH!

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 against 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 his followers have pursued since the 1914-15 war as faithful successors to the Clemenceau and Poincare governments.

Could it be otherwise? During the 51 month duration of the long and terrible butchery that bred Europe into such an abominable morass, the politicians of the right, radical and socialist parties, tried they could to contain 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 demagogues and the patriotic leaders. It was unable to assure world equilibrium, dictated as it was, by the victorious imperialists. Now imperialism has changed sides and the patriotic leaders. It was unable to assure world equilibrium, dictated as it was, by the victorious imperialists. Now imperialism has changed sides and the patriotic leaders.

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 minister 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 abasing out of the world's resources. 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 their 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 pushed headlong into a war in Morocco. The pacifists of the bloc des gauches are bringing home civilization to the Rif by the means of gas, rifles and aerial bombardment.

The first Moroccan adventure in 1907, which was so forcibly denounced by the left demagogues, is a precedent in 1919. In 1911 the Algeiras affair almost started a war between France and Germany. At the present moment the first of the national revolution becoming extended, outstanding 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 reassocated Italian designs on Africa.

AS a matter of fact the present conflict which confronts French imperialism with the Rif's fighting for their independence is a disturbing influence on the whole of Islam. It stands in Morocco, and it is victorious it would extend to Algeria, Tunisia, 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 war to a finish. Herriot and Painleve 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 Abi-El Krim is beaten the French empire, while at the same time powers will become clear. French, Spanish, and British imperialists will commence quarrelling over the dominions of Morocco. The revolution developed in the powers will not fall to their responsibility onto the Soviet Union, which they are already doing, and will declare war against the U. 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, proves 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 truce; 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 wing screen behind which imperialism is hurrying 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 a pay clear and definite position, leading precise slogans capable of rallying wide masses against the Moroccan war. Every day the activity of the party is becoming more intense, and its forces are also playing the role after the war of a wing screen behind which imperialism is hurrying to carry out its sinister designs.

The French imperialists now feel that they are not only confronted with more intense, and its forces are also playing the role after the war of a wing screen behind which imperialism is hurrying to carry out its sinister designs. They realize that if they perpetuate the present situation, they are facing a mass of workers who are ready to demand peace with Morocco. They realize that if they perpetuate the present situation, they are facing a mass of workers who are ready to demand peace with Morocco. They realize that if they perpetuate the present situation, they are facing a mass of workers who are ready to demand peace with Morocco. They realize that if they perpetuate the present situation, they are facing a mass of workers who are ready to demand peace with Morocco.

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 its material resources. It possesses, however, considerable these may be, and not merely a part of them. Even such arch-military countries as Poland who spent a great part 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 sloganism again crops 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 world war is 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 activity when mobilization is no longer just one point in war operations, but becomes a permanent factor. Through the whole length of the war until it has finally subdued 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 which is able to respond to all the tasks presented by imperialism. Conscription creates an armed force which during the present epoch of social revolution is not only a serviceable 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 on only Sedan which compelled France to pass a law on conscription, while with Great Britain it was the experience of the world war; when the 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 organization of the Reichswehr only by the remarkable military technique which is denied to Germany.

Cannon Fodder Experts.

Of course during 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 play exceedingly great value on the masses who they may draw 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 independence military industry, independent of the economic whole of the industry of the state, so also independent of the economic whole of masses who might be mobilized by conscription, 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 front line. Modern action compels imperialism to abandon this point of view. Spontaneous action of the toiling masses represents for im-

perialism a bill of exchange that cannot be realized at any minute while convey 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 are practically on 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, which will be formed of various 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 a characteristic feature of 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 honor of the Bolshevikization 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 most wish 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, 1112 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 390 other working men and women started on our journey to Soviet Russia. We made up the delegation sent to Russia by the Swedish newspapers, Folksam Dagsblad Politiken official organ of the Swedish section of the Communist International.

We left Stockholm, July 15 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 Estonian authorities who tried by all means to prevent us from reaching Russia thru their god 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 Kingispeppi only a few miles from the border. Kingispeppi a town of about 5,000 people was formerly called Jamburg and named in honor of the Estonian Communist, Kingispeppi, murdered by the Estonian 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 crowd 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 wonderful children. Wide awake, eager, interested.

The social-democrats in the delegation shook their heads: "That's no good show," they said, "but you this is the best they have for miles around here!"

That 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 works have contributed their full measure to the cause of freedom!

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

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

Those who thought that our reception at Kingispeppi was extravagant, now realized that this was no show, no acting, no artificial affair.

Indeed, this was the real thing! Genuine sincerity and spontaneity! 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 came the priests and monks and the nuns. Here came the dukes and high officers who had 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 came 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 dirt that 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 eggs")

Sure! 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 the black soup of meat. Fair enough! That! 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 I divided our delegation in ten groups under my able leader. No programs were arranged for us, no suggestions made. We were at perfect liberty to go wherever we wished to go.

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, cation 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, "such as in America the workers still permit themselves to be freed, the capitalists do not, the seeing 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 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 All-Match is being shipped via Odessa, another large western European-made matches to Greece. This is 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 to 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' Home will give a Russian performance Sat., Sept. 19, at 902 W. Division St. Friendly organizations are requested to take notice.

SOVIET UNION WILL SEND STUDENTS TO AMERICAN COLLEGES

MOSCOW.—(S 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 Communications 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 also 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-year plan of restoration of the U. S. S. R. water transport by the People's Commissariat of Communications. The scheme provides for the execution 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 \$65 million rubles for the complete reconstruction of the river fleet.

This scheme, however, provides not 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. Vaillie, 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 occupying the first place in the history of Byzantine art.

Professor Vaillie said that his people 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 that Crimea. This summer three of his students visited the Crimea, one of whom has already measured all the Greek 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 North-west Asia 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 in the material and moral conditions 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 Franco-Soviet parliamentary group, which was held in the chamber of deputies at Paris in the chamber of deputies at Paris to hear a substantial report on Soviet jurisdiction delivered by Prof. Tolstoy.

After the meeting, the presiding French M. P. called on Krasina, 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 already begun to send in the near future delegates to Russia for the purpose of selecting a proper place for such a cooperative.

Indeed, this was 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. Rubin, 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 uphold the industry in the Union of Soviet Republics. He must be ready to overcome all difficulties that the cooperative may encounter with. Only clean-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 about "Red Militarism," "Red imperialism," "The Red Danger," etc., etc., hence allege that the U. S. S. R. has an army.

It would be superfluous to prove that the proletarian power is carrying on an imperialist policy and that it is of its very nature an irreconcilable enemy of any kind of imperialist aspirations. The very nature 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 143,000 men, i. e., one Red army man to every 231 members of the population of the U. S. S. R. and for every vest of the frontier there are only 11 men while in Poland, which has an army of 243,000 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 Germany, which has an army of 361,923 the figures work out to one soldier to 103 inhabitants, i. e., the military strength of Romania is even greater than that of Poland. In France whose army amounts to 658,459, 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, 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 and the big states of the world; 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, take 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 her 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 Bobberviks 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 do 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 this 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 through 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 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 expenditure while in Great Britain war budget for 1925-26 (From March 1, 1925 amounts to £130,511,000 sterling, which is 507 million rubles amounting to 1,078,193,200). 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 680,560,000 zlot (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 555 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 18.14k per head of the population, while in Poland, 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 35-39 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 gesticulations of "our" 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 hypochondriacal critical 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 frontier of the U. S. S. R. is 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 aimed at by 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" have been held in meetings 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 is not "against the war." They do not allow this peace to be disturbed. One reminder about the existence 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 throughout the whole world. This force is already being used and can only be considered but has been someone to be listened to. And the remaining reason of the violent cries about the "Red Danger" is composed of a groovy of the revolutionary movement through the whole world. The bourgeoisie has become temporarily "stabilized," it knows very well that its rule is coming to an end.

THIS of course, enrages the bourgeois. Therefore here 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, it knows very well that its scream and try to save their skins.

The aim of our article is to show the masses the root of the evil is not in the Red army, but in the U. S. S. R. Red army, but in those who are shouting about Red imperialism for, the Red army as has been shown, 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 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. 15--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--Let's go!

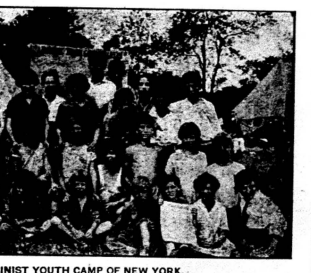
DETROIT Youth Workers League Sports Alliance and the Cleveland Young Workers League Soccer Team participated in Labor Day program in Belle Isle. The Cleveland Young Workers Team ended the score with the Detroit Workers Sport Alliance of Detroit by beating them in a return

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 traveled at fast rate thru the entire game being in Detroit 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 ballnear their opponents goal quite steadily. The last ten minutes of the game Detroit dangerously threatened Cleveland 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, 2644 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, reprimanded, and that guarantees 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 set on 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 three 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 Shantung 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 of 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 Peking in connection with the assemblies of students and with the demonstrations on "the day of national humiliation."

THIS 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 a ultimatum from the whole Chinese people which persistently 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 youth militia, the Chinese bourgeois 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 and France in 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 article 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, the 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, 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 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 in various ways by the students' strikes in the imperialist 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 been wronged."

In the present movement, the American missionaries, in view of the menacing indignation of the whole country, are endeavoring to strike in all educational establishments. They 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 Peikin University (missionary university), the Tsing-Khua College, etc., in which a "revision of the unfair treaties which were forced upon China" is demanded.

At the same time 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. The interest however which they now should be washed away forever by the national movement, swim with the stream which they themselves once so obstinately opposed. 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, the of course not 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 equals in playing the part of a gendarme against the Soviet Union. If Germany wishes to preserve a paramount prospect of independence and development, it cannot self itself body and soul to English imperialism. But in this case they should not play the part of an obsequious, over-hasty vassal.

We once more decidedly 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, fall to grasp what promising prospects this cooperation which England and her agents in Germany are endeavoring to destroy, open to both peoples.

Small Cyclone Hits Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 11.—Damage estimated at \$250,000 and 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 struck a big blaze in the wholesale district.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—(AP)—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 is being applied by visitors who have 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 by visas that they propose merely visiting in this country.

Many Foreigners Barred

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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 month.

Fraternally yours,
John Williamson,
National Secretary.

District	No. Members	1 to 50
1	83.6	2
2	620.6	12
3	129.4	3
4	27.4	1
5	54.4	1
6	152.3	3
7	163.2	3
8	325.6	6
9	179.1	4
10	8.2	1
11	60.0	1
Unorg.	22.3	2
Party		
	1,522.1	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 lists 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, \$15.00; Bethlehem,	

\$15.00.	
4. (Buffalo)	95.00
Buffalo, \$45.00; Erie, \$20.00; Albany, \$10.00; Syracuse, \$10.00; and Binghamton, \$10.	
5. (Pittsburgh)	300.00
6. (Cleveland)	175.00
7. (Detroit)	125.00
Detroit, \$100.00; Grand Rapids, \$25.00.	
8. (Chicago)	250.00
9. (Superior)	250.00
10. (Portland)	50.00
Portland, \$25.00; Northport, \$10.00; Winslow, \$10.00.	
11. (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.	

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,
John Williamson,
National Secretary.

Freiheit Ugend Club Meeting.
Dr. Haemstet will speak on "Religion and the Class Struggle" at the Freiheit Ugend Club at Biltmore Hall, 2022 W. 12th 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 a surplus of goods and an increasing demand for produce of the Indian cotton mill, has decided to reduce the wage of mill workers by 20 per cent.

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Birth Control and Unemployment By Karl Reete

ZEALOUS advocates of birth control organized in the American Birth Control League, are engaged in the struggle of the workers of this country to establish for themselves a sane system of society. This reformist, an association, whose charitable working information might seem to be for 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 that the campaign of 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 increase 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 doctrine, and have dubbed their philosophy, "Neo-Malthusian," the name usually given to 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 ruinous sores of capitalism are inherent in the system of production now prevailing, this league declares war 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 Edward M. East of Harvard, takes issue with the fascists who in the Institute of Political Research at Westminster, Mass., demanded that Italy's "surplus population" be allowed to enter America. East replies with a statement equally assinine.

Says East, "Population tends to break with irresistible force upon the means of subsistence within any given or circumscribed unit. The theory of Malthus has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Under natural conditions population increase is infinitely 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, and an essential requirement for the perpetuation of the capitalist system, the increase of unemployed in Italy has become so sharp that the demonstration 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 want more 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 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-workers, goes the swelling of the ranks of the unemployed. Capitalist production 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 mouth 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 unemployment of the unemployed, so 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, in 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 want to 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. On the unemployed army decreases or increases according to the needs of capitalist production, some of the reserve population.

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 special 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, 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, etc.

Every one who has such material is requested to send it to the Research Department, Workers Party of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, with each package clearly marked with the sender's name and back the product of his toil, and over production 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 crises, 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 expansion 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 reserves," says Marx.

The army of the unemployed will be with us until the workers take over the industries and the government power which protects capitalist rule 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 close and bound up with the great questions of international politics and the profoundly personal problems of contraception and birth control."

Wisdom that preaches to the laborers the accumulation 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 adaptation is the creation of a relative surplus population, or industrial reserve army. Its last word is the misery of constantly expanding strata of the active army of labor, and the dead weight of pauperism."

But Margaret Sanger in her ecology 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 its 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 the resources of other countries, and other ways benefit the Italian imperialists.

WHERE this birth control "economy" leads is demonstrated in the book review columns of this issue of the Birth Control Review. The review of J. Swinburn's book, "Population and the Social Problem," states, "J. Swinburn 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 proletarians 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 real 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 capitalists. Those who keep the workers in a state of poverty, and as an enemy of the working class.

Teamsters and Chauffeurs to Meet
SEATTLE—(P)—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 jealousy guards its jurisdictional concerns. In 1924 members in 1924 the teamsters were awarded the express drivers whom the Railway Clerks had organized and now the union is at odds with the streetcar men the jurisdiction over motorbus drivers.

A SONG OF THE FACTORY.

The trees were wreathed with blossoms,
And the care free birds made music in the air;
But a man had need of the meadows; his walls and chimneys were there.
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 crunch all day by the spindles, wizened and wistful old,
They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold.

No longer they joyously listen to a workmen's 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 busy hands,
And he who found them playing among the feathery blooms
And went there to waste their lives away beside his clattering looms,
He talks of the godly riches his enterprise has won—
With the toil of sad-faced children and boasts of the things he has done.

—WILFRED G. SHOOT.

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. In 1924 the Komvobol 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 getting paid 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 that 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 profit, but I am a good Communist, am a devoted worker for the Soviet government, I have to my heart, the interests of the entire country, to improve Soviet Russia, the entire population of the country, come first."

They were quiet. Deich told me, and "You know," he said to me, "they went away satisfied. The union called 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 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 houses 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, so 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 his own destiny."

The Clothing Industry.

THE most interesting industrial development took place in the clothing industry. The industry represents all phases of clothing, as men's, women's and ladies' garments, waists and shirts, hats and caps of both men and women and children. The Moskvobol 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 the 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 expensive 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 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 expensive 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 the lining. This material lasted, Soviet Russia had used its first clothing factories. This was the capital with which Russia nationalized its clothing industry.

The idea of the clothing trusts 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 15 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 37 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 fact, 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. Trust 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 out weekly out of his wages.

The clothing industry which extended 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

stick 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 Zafkoms 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 settle 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 chairman of all the factory committees, the committee of protection of work is constituted of workers of the factory and is elected to watch over the sanitary conditions of the workers and the health conditions of the workers. In Soviet Russia, it means the following: When a worker gets sick, he goes to the committee of Soviet Russia 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 not getting paid in fall. 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 whole year and paid so, even when there is a shortage of work it is the fault of different conditions of industry.

If the administration of a factory is compelled to shut out that they haven't enough work for everybody and they must close some of its departments or the whole factory, they must follow 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. K. K. (higher Soviet of the country) then this commissariat together with the trade unions agree on a certain decision, 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 excuse why they are 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 employ it to make it go than to close it entirely.

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

Russia is developing its industrial life independent of the assistance of the great capitalist countries of the world. Russia stands in the whole of Europe and America among the capitalists, but it is going on by developing its life thru great suffering, but also wonderful heroism of the 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 extra 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.

New 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 long months.

The workers buy their trade union in their factories buy their clothing to their factory. They get together in their factory and each one tells his needs, they each clothing demands for himself, for his wife and children. When

the industry of Soviet Russia and its commerce and policies are regulated by the Norokkovyustroy, 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 Norokkovyustroy can regulate prices and production 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 control commission); third, a committee of protection of labor; fourth, Kalk education (a commission for education and culture); fifth, production committee. There 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 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 as a peace-

LORE MOVEMENT 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 movement 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-Bolshevik 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 Bolshevized element or finally eliminating all anti-Bolshevik elements.

It is noted that our party has up to now found their most consistent spokesmen in the person of Lore and Lore. Hence the very leadership of the Communist movement in the United States, Lore has been in conflict with, also professing allegiance to it, with the growing activities of Bolshevism of our party, these conflicts became more acute and could not longer be slighted or disregarded. The needs of Bolshevization of the party to take issue with Lore and the tendency of which he is the most conscious and most consistent representative.

Although at first we did not succeed in mobilizing the whole party for the struggle against Loreism we did succeed in winning the support of the majority 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 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. I. G. and the Communist International.

A.L. attempts in that direction were frustrated by the active opposition of Lore and his close friends. The C. I. G. 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 side 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 it, and Moscow. But instead of submitting to the Comintern, Lore refused to appear before the Comintern in his own behalf.

Under these conditions the expulsion of Lore from the party became imperative. The Comintern recognized this and decided upon the expulsion unanimously.

Lore who continually claimed to be loyal has 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 result.

Before the Party 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 L 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 Lore's own words over it. On September 1, Lore still promises to support the C. I. resolutions. But on September 6, he takes issue with the major policy of the Comintern, that of acting as the leader of its world party.

That Lore is not a Communist is demonstrated by a declaration of the five former members of the German Bureau suspended from the Comintern and Lore's own clear above their signatures, first, that there is no Loreism; second, that they believe in Loreism; and third, that they are in duty bound to demonstrate their loyalty to Loreism by deserting the party. On September 4, Lore opens the columns of the Volkszeitung on a public discussion of the Workers Party. This discussion is indicative of the direction in which Loreism is developing.

On September 5, Lore said as part of a discussion a contribution giving a "history" of our party made-out of whole cloth. On the 4th, 5th, and 6th, we find articles signed by Lore, that they are in duty bound to demonstrate their loyalty to Loreism, their theories and policies. Lore, who on September 1, still protested his loyalty to Comintern policy, 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 rejected the road; so did Hignand and Friedland.

LORE was one of the members of our Party here in the past not clearly

understood Lore's politics and aims. But now it must be clearly apparent to all followers as enemies of the Workers Party 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 who wishes to serve 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. This crucial Loreist nuclei which he maintained in the German branches all through the existence of the Workers Party have now endeavored to cause a mass withdrawal from the party to build up his own private-workers' educational organization.

It is the Comintern duty of every party member to fight this creation of Lore. These workers' educational organizations are selling out to Lore. 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 Workers Federation will close their ranks for a decisive struggle against the anti-Bolshevik influences and anti-Bolshevik activities of Lore and his organization on the one side and the remnants of Loreism within our party. Every member must be mobilized in the next few weeks before the effects of Loreism destroy our German branches and all energy must be devoted to the tremendous task of Bolshevizing 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. Rutenberg
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 95 per cent of the industry, are banded together under the leadership of Will Hays, one-time member of the oilfields 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 get the prevalent type of play and book from becoming the prevalent type of motion picture."

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

Blacklisting ideas, 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 picture producers and distributors, representing about 95 per cent of the producing element. If the judgment of the member company is confirmed that the pictureization 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 airtight 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 Hays and his associates, 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 producers today prefer "backlogs" beyond expression. The producers even go so far as to field for ideas as the desks of country newspaper editors—only a desperate plight can explain a search for new ideas in such unflattering places. Yet the Chicago

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

It is now openly admitted that one of the chief functions of a "Clean" Will Hays' dictatorship over the motion picture world is to establish a screen blacklist against all books or plays objectionable to bourgeois morality. In the movies, henceforth, any criticism of "American life," of the bourgeoisie, 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 friends' features, turned out by the fast thinking ranks of the "independents," welcoming every film that tends to the workers' side and boycotting the masters and showery of any picture that tends to 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 WEEK, OCT. 2ND

Mayakovski to Speak on Russian Poetry

Wladimir Wladimirovitch Mayakovski, one of the most outstanding poets of the world, is coming to Chicago on Friday, Oct. 2. He will speak here at Temple Hall, cor. Van Buren and Marshall St. on the new Russian literature and poetry. Those who were disappointed in the "destruction of civilization" by the Bolsheviks will have a chance to take a look at the new civilization, the new culture that we believe will be the result. 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 later in the press.

the workers. The committee for International Workers' Day has done and its film should be more widely distributed among labor circles so that its import and production efforts could more rapidly be broadened. Then the movie industry is becoming more and more clear. The masters' taboo is the best recommendation for a picture.