

MAY 24 1923

# SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

A GRAPHIC MONTHLY REVIEW OF RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

**JUNE**  
**1923**



Is  
This  
Your  
Idea  
of  
a

B  
O  
L  
S  
H  
E  
V  
I  
K  
?

(See Page 129)

(yes.)

**20¢**

## Nationwide Interest in Tractor Drive

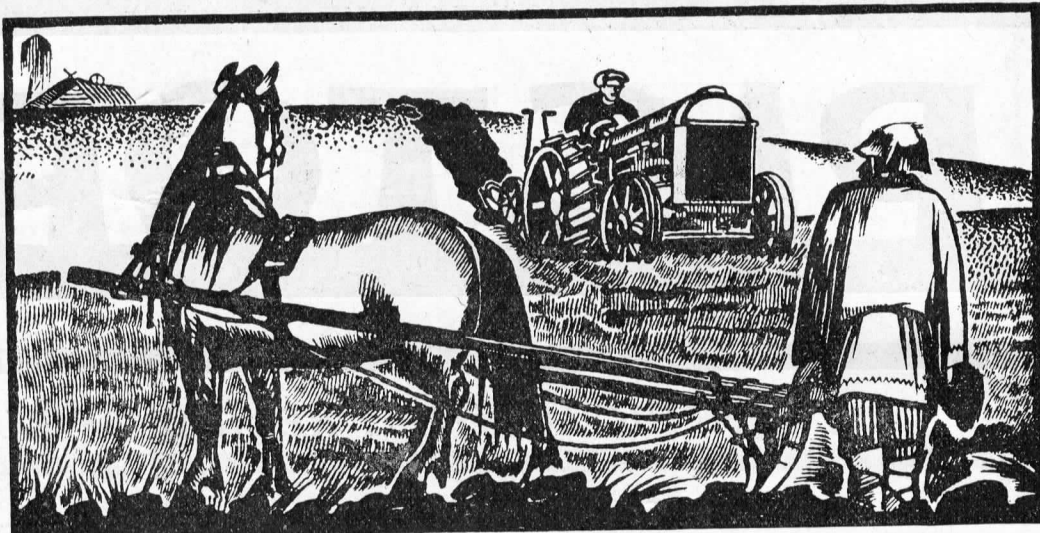
THE campaign for twenty tractors for Russia, and the Voting Contest as a result of which several workers will go to Russia as "living messages," are in full swing. Many hearts beat fast in anticipation of the round trip to the Workers' Republic and even more beat fast in contemplation of the important help that is being extended to the workers of that land.

The spectacle is a tremendously dramatic one, even aside from its utilitarian value. Here are thousands of workers and others whose sympathies are with the workers' cause busily gathering their small mites and hoarding it in one pile in order that a concrete token of friendship and fellow-feeling may be sent to the other side of the world. There is an intrinsic bigness in such an undertaking that seems to obliterate boundary lines and shrink oceans. It joins peoples and makes them one in a common purpose.

### DRIVE IS INTERNATIONAL

The picture assumes even more impressive outlines when one calls to mind that what is being done in the United States is likewise being done in at least a dozen other countries. The American drive is part of the international effort to co-operate in the reconstruction of Russia. And in all these countries the same devotion and ardent hope constitute the driving force.

It is not at all strange therefore that the news of the campaign is spreading fast. Even the capitalist press, usually dumb when such undertakings are under way, uttered a few feeble notices. The friendly press, on the other hand, is taking ample cognizance of the campaign. The *Voice of Labor* in Chicago, for instance, is making a special effort to reach every one of its readers directly and to impress them with the importance of the work. *Russky Golos*, published in New



York, has undertaken a special supplementary drive for \$5,000 to buy ploughs for the F. S. R. tractors.

### NEED IS GREAT

Russia's need for agricultural machinery cannot be overestimated. The fact that the Soviet Government allowed the export of grain in order to obtain farm implements, although it knew that such a course would give fodder to its enemies' malignity, is proof of how seriously the Government views the situation. The praise showered upon the American Tractor Unit in Perm is a further proof. Foreign observers, regardless of their class or political views, agree on this need for agricultural implements as fundamental in the rebuilding of the country's economy. That in turn, is necessary for the rehabilitation of Europe, and the guaranteeing of world peace.

The contest, of course, is acting as a spur on many of those co-operating in the drive. Indeed it should. Preparations are under way which will make that trip almost a triumphal tour. Both on

this side, in Berlin and in Russia the winners will be treated as representatives of all those American workers who have given of their substance during the last eighteen months to help the Workers' Republic in its hour of crisis.

### FAREWELL MEETING FOR WINNERS

Local New York of the Friends of Soviet Russia will be host to the winners at this end of the tour. A mass meeting will serve as the farewell, and the "living messages" will come directly from a working-class gathering to the country where working class ideals are being put into practice against great odds. At this farewell gathering the initial showing of the new Russian film, "The Fifth Year," will take place. Motion pictures will be taken of the gathering, the contest winners, etc. And the reception in Berlin, Moscow, Petrograd, etc., will be marked by similar demonstrations.

The contestants to date are an interesting study in types. It is good to know that many of those who show promise of winning are workers who are practically unknown outside of their own localities. What it means is that a great many of the active spirits who have done the brunt of the work and gotten comparatively little of the credit, are coming into their own.

These tractors will go to Russia as an expression of solidarity, an expression which every worker and farmer on both sides will understand.



WAR TANKS USED TO PLOW RUSSIAN SOIL

### How Inconsiderate!

*Among the voluminous proofs of Soviet Russia's depravity, as edited by a British spy, writing for the N. Y. Herald, we find this paragraph, on May 5:*

Discharged servants cannot be made to leave the house, as the rooms they occupy are their property under the Soviet law. If a Russian housewife discharged an insolent maid she could not be ejected. A foreigner engaged in relief work discharged his chauffeur, who nevertheless remained for six months and had to be fed by his former employer. Moreover, after he was "discharged" the chauffeur made known that he had a wife and a large family and brought these to the house to live.

# Elementary Education in Russia To-day

By ROBERT W. DUNN

**A**BOUT five million children are in the public schools of Russia this year. All of these schools are supported from local resources. As compared with the famine year, this figure is really phenomenal, even for a country with a record for quick and strong "come-backs" in many fields of economic and social life.

Here, for instance, I hold a picture of a school room in the village of Grachovka, in Buzuluk county, Samara, which shows children intent on their studies. I was at Grachovka last year, at the height of the famine, when about one-half of the population of 2,500 had already died of hunger, and the schoolhouse stood deserted. I can consequently appreciate the contrast. An American relief worker who has been engaged in the same district, writes me, late in March:

I spent an hour or so in the Gamaleyevka (another village about the same size as Grachovka) school room this morning. It's simply amazing what progress those youngsters have made this year. And how keen they are to learn. One of them fell right off his bench; he was waving his hand so violently at the teacher in his eagerness to answer her questions. I always expect to see things utterly disorganized and listless—and would think it only natural that they should be after last year—but it never ceases to thrill me to find them not only going, but going with such vigor and purpose and result.

There is no exaggeration in this report. I have visited these schools and sat through several classes and my admiration and respect for the average teacher in those famine districts knows no bounds. Working under obvious material handicaps they have performed wonders during the past winter turning those empty, haunted schoolhouses into humming hives of work and study and play.

Under the pre-revolutionary regime in these villages such educational machinery as existed had a very limited application. Between the priests and the "pomyeshchiks" (landlords) education, even to the point of



THE SCHOOL ROOM IN GRACHOVKA

literacy, was not encouraged among the masses of the peasants. And even among the wealthier peasants, the feeling was much the same. As I had it from the lips of a bewhiskered old peasant last summer. "If you educate your children they will turn against you sure."

But those days of almost wilful ignorance are passed; even the old peasants are beginning to think differently about education and regret that they were left so "dark" under the Tsar. The renaissance in education began soon after the November revolution, but it was strangled by the famine. Again it bursts out with astonishing vigor.

For the support of the village schools the peasants have, in most cases, given quite liberally. This year they had to scrape and sacrifice, but in practically every important village in this section one or more schools were opened.

In some villages money for supplies as well as for teachers' wages were raised by voluntary contributions from the people according to their means. In some other places a communal play or entertainment was held to raise money for supplies. In other places there were taxes. The teachers in these districts received on the average from 4 to 7 poods of flour per month and perhaps some kerosene, fats and vegetables. But some of them taught for months this

winter without receiving any pay except scarcely enough food to keep them alive. So enthusiastic were they about their work that they were ready to trust the next harvest to pay them their back salaries.

Concerning the educational work in one small district, including the village of Grachovka, the same relief worker writes:

The County Educational Department has been bestirring itself on the school problem lately. They are sending instructors to all the districts to visit and reorganize the local schools, hold teachers' institutes and the like. They are all a fine type of men and have been a great help. The one for this district stopped in to see us yesterday. He has ten volosts under his supervision. In 107 villages in these volosts 85 schools are going. In the remaining 22 the people are even too poor to repair the buildings and pay the teachers. But by next year there will be schools in all of them. He says there are 3,030 children in these schools and 62 teachers.

In the villages where there are schools he thinks every child is attending, except those who are sick with malaria. He says they do not need to take any measures to enforce attendance, as they are all only too eager to go. He also tells us that practically all the teachers now are experienced ones who have been on the job since the revolution, but that a new group of younger ones trained in Buzuluk will be graduated this spring and will be ready for work next fall so there will be more teachers available then.

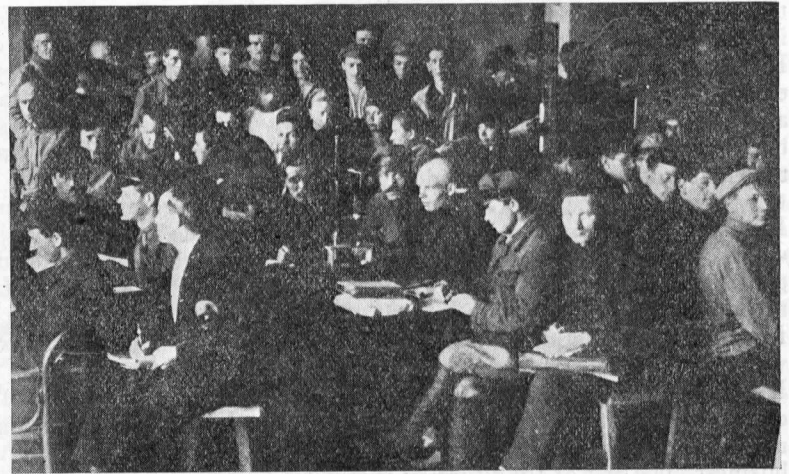
These are the schools in Russia—in what was last year one of the hungriest of the hunger counties. Here they are a year after the famine, a year in which general elementary education in Russia, due to the combined effects of the famine and the new economic policy (and the consequent reduction—temporary to be sure—of support to education from the Center), has reached the lowest ebb since the revolution.

After all it is not such a dark picture, and it will certainly never be so dark again.

(Mr. Dunn was for some time a Quaker relief worker in Russia, and later Federated Press correspondent in Moscow.—Ed.)



Factory meeting at Putilov Works in Petrograd. These gatherings are of tremendous educational value.



A class in one of the Workers' Universities in Russia, students are all factory workers.

ADULT PROLETARIAN EDUCATION, TOO, GETS AMPLE ATTENTION

# SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

(Formerly Soviet Russia)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Published Monthly

201 West 13th Street, New York, N. Y.



Devoted to spreading information about Russia, with the specific purpose of informing American readers on the institutions and conditions in that country, so that they may feel the necessity of bending every effort to fight the famine and its consequences, which threaten to destroy the Revolution and its achievements.

## OFFICERS OF THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

### Executive Committee:

Rose Karsner	Robert Minor
E. T. Allison	A. B. Martin,
Caleb Harrison	Marion L. Emerson, Treas.

### Advisory Committee:

Dennis E. Batt	Ellen Hayes
J. O. Bentall	Capt. Paxton Hibben
Ella Reeve Bloor	Alice Riggs Hunt
Jay G. Brown	Helen Keller
Jack Carney	Ludwig Lore
Prof. H. W. L. Dana	Edgar Owens
Wm. F. Dunne	Upton Sinclair
Max Eastman	Charles P. Steinmetz
J. Louis Engdahl	Rose Pastor Stokes
Elizabeth G. Flynn	Mary Heaton Vorse
Wm. Z. Foster	Hulet M. Wells
Albert Rhys Williams	

Published Monthly by Friends of Soviet Russia, at 201 W. 13th St., New York. Editor: Eugene Lyons. Subscription Rate: \$2.00 per annum. Entered as second class matter January 29, 1921, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. VIII

JUNE, 1923

No. 6

## EDITORIALS

### War?

AS we go to press it is not yet certain whether the British imperialists were serious in their attempts to start a new drive against Soviet Russia, or whether Curzon merely hoped to humiliate the Workers' Republic for reasons of internal party politics. The Government of Bonar Law has been repeatedly humiliated recently by France in the matter of the Ruhr, by America in the matter of the Chester grant. As neither of these powers is much afraid of the bully of Downing Street, "national honor," Mr. Curzon may have thought, was to be saved by an impudent note to Russia which has fewer warships than America and fewer aeroplanes than France.

Russia has made a dignified answer, refuting all the charges, reminding Britain that the trade agreement was just as much in the interest of the British people as of Russia; that Russia is not a semi-independent country like Germany, Austria or China and is fully determined to follow a policy of her own, that England with its intrigues in the Caucasus, in Turkestan and in Vladivostok should be the last to complain about Russian propaganda in the East, that the width of territorial waters is a matter for international negotiations which cannot be determined arbitrarily by England. Russia further asserts that at a time when England was invading Russian territory and killing Russian citizens, the Russian Government could not grant British spies the right of undisturbed pursuance of their honorable business. The gist of the situation is that Soviet Russia is ready to settle matters of litigation by negotiations but it will not be browbeaten by ultimata.

### Bread and Peace

WHILE the rest of the world is preparing for war, Soviet Russia is preparing for peace. While the rest of the world is ready to come to grips over the oil in the Near East or coal in the Ruhr district, Soviet Russia is preparing to get the most out of its own soil by the application of modern machinery. While the rest of the world is piling up armaments, Russia is piling up tractors.

Again and again Russia has demonstrated her desire for world-peace. Her determination to rebuild agriculture and basic industries is another such proof. Russia has the potentialities for becoming the granary of the world's workers, of the victims of exploitation everywhere.

It is with the vision before them of a fertile Russia, bread center of an emancipated working class that a dozen countries are now in the midst of a campaign for tractors. America is expected to take the lead. Through the Friends of Soviet Russia and its many local branches, every worker in the country must be reached with the message: "Help rebuild Russia. for the peace of the world and a better future for the working class!"

The Government of Russia is doing everything in its power to rehabilitate agriculture. It was to obtain farm implements, even at the risk of being misunderstood by her enemies, that Russia exported grain. Seed is being distributed, great areas are being set aside for educational work and experimentation, and a tremendous Agricultural Exhibition will soon be opened.

Russia looks to the workers in all lands to co-operate, because the future of Russia and that of labor everywhere are interlinked. The F. S. R. has set twenty tractors as the goal of its campaign. They should be raised without difficulty.

### Gompers Apes Curzon

THE dictators of the American Federation of Labor, it is reported, have issued an ultimatum to the Central Labor Union of Seattle. This body is threatened with the loss of its charter if it does not rescind the resolution in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia. Mr. Gompers' emphatic sentiments towards the Workers' Republic were no news to us. This former immigrant cigarmaker, now a 100-percenter, has achieved riches, "honors" and a "social position." He is a worthy member of the millionaire club, the National Civic Federation. In that club he tried for years to convince the American capitalist class—endowed with more money than vision—that the labor "movement" as conducted by his organization was no serious menace to their profits and that it was the best safeguard of the existing system. He convinced the more intelligent part of our "betters" and became in due time a recognized national institution, criticism of which in time of war was punished by exclusion from the mails (as happened to the *Nation*).

Then came the Russian Revolution and d'sturbed Gompers' dreams of sweet peace between capital and labor. It created a great ferment among the workers the world over, and even the American workers began to stir. The old man's policy began to be appreciated by an ever growing number of workers at its real value: as the policy of a selfish, corrupt oligarchy of union leaders

with incomes equalling those of "regular" capitalists, interested primarily in the preservation of their jobs and in avoiding of conflicts liable to jeopardize them. In Russia American workers began to see the dawn of a new epoch in which the underdog for the first time in history began to come to his own. Moreover, recognition of and trade relations with Russia they realized would mean employment for thousands of American workers. A number of progressive trade unions and central labor bodies understood the new situation and supported the movement for the recognition of Russia. But the reactionaries among the American labor leaders are afraid of any progress Russia might make. They know that every improvement in Russia means greater boldness and combativity on the part of workers all over the world. And this would mean loss of influence and incidentally loss of the fat jobs held by the leaders.

Fortunately the movement among American trade unions in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia is already strong enough to withstand the thunders of a corrupt leadership that for the sake of its jobs has sold the interests of the working class to the ruling plutocracy. The action of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor at its recent convention, in demanding Russia's recognition despite the Gompers' edict, is a complete retort to the clique.

### The Darling of Our "Betters"

TALK of atrocities being the order of the day, it is well to ponder over the following retrospective passage in a communication to the *N. Y. Times* (April 29) from its special correspondent, T. Walter Williams, at Budapest:

The counter-revolutionists took stern measures to wipe out Communism from the country, which acquired for them the name of "White Terror." At Orgavany, a village in a forest eighty miles from Budapest, 300 Communists were sentenced to death, and after being made to dig their graves were buried alive. In another place, Zalucyerszey, on Lake Ballatin, a number of the inhabitants who were suspected of being Communists were put into cellars half filled with water and kept there for a week. Many of these unfortunate suspects went mad or died from the exposure. What Admiral Horthy's officers would have done to these people had they proved to be Communists instead of suspects it is difficult to imagine. Anyone caught giving information of this character to a foreigner is liable to ten years' imprisonment.

The "counter-revolutionists," as Mr. Williams labels the perpetrators of these horrors, are the recognized pillars of the present Hungarian government. In choosing such methods of teaching their workers a lesson, they hit upon the best way of vindicating their country in the eyes of the "civilized world."

At any rate, the Hungary of White butchers, stained with the blood of thousands of workers, was of all the countries which fought against the Allies the first to be admitted to the League of Nations, the first to be recognized by America, and the only one exempted from all military and other limitations imposed by the various peace treaties.

The official elements here and abroad which have so generously rewarded the Hungarian White torturers are the same ones who assume an air of such indignant humanitarianism whenever the Russian authorities strike back at enemies who are only waiting for an opportunity to duplicate the exploits of Horthy and his lieutenants.

## On the Editor's Desk

THE Editors of *Soviet Russia Pictorial* receive from time to time inquiries concerning present and past policies of the Soviet Government. Whenever such queries are deemed of general interest to our readers, they will be answered in these columns. Space limitations, of course, make brevity not only a virtue but a necessity.

### Religion

A reader from San Francisco, referring to the articles of Mr. McCullagh in the *New York Herald* on the trial of Budkiewicz, asks the following questions:

1. Is it a fact that teaching religion to children under eighteen is forbidden?
2. What position does the Soviet government take upon religious freedom and the teaching of various religious beliefs?
3. What were the actual charges made or proved against these Catholic Clergymen?
4. Were they natives of Russia or temporary clerical residents thereof?

1 and 2: The teaching of any religious belief is permitted, but only to adults. The attitude of the Soviet Government is prompted by the conviction that Russia needs a new generation, trained in scientific thinking through the elimination of all fairy tales that tend to obstruct their vision and make them willing tools of the dispensers of celestial rewards and infernal punishments. "Freedom of religious teaching to children" is, according to the Russian authorities, comparable to the freedom to sell to children dangerous drugs that would be liable to stunt their entire future development.

In its attitude towards the teaching of religious beliefs in general, the Soviet Government takes the position that the progress of science and general higher education will gradually eliminate all supernatural beliefs, but that prohibiting or restricting of any religious cults would be an unwise and unpractical interference with that process. It is merciless and "intolerant," however, whenever it discovers that the clergy, of whatever denomination, is using its spiritual ascendancy for counter-revolutionary propaganda.

3: The charges against the Catholic clergymen were actual resistance and incitement to resistance against the seizure of the Church treasures which according to the law were to be sold for the benefit of the famine sufferers. This resistance resulted in many fatalities and was abetted by financial support from Poland—the arch-enemy of Russia, thus constituting treason in the full meaning of the word.

4: The priests were of Polish descent, but natives and citizens of Russia.

### Peasant Holdings

"I was very much surprised in reading an article in the April number of *Soviet Russia Pictorial* entitled: "Economic Leveling among the Russian Peasantry." Whereas the big peasants can rent out their land, I was under the impression that all the land in Russia was nationalized, and that no one was allowed to rent, mortgage, buy or sell land in Russia."

Following the November Revolution of 1917 all land belonging to the nobility (the big land-holders), the Church and the Tsar was seized and distributed among the peas-

ants. All land was declared property of the State, and nobody was allowed to buy or sell land.

In many regions, such as the Ukraine, for instance, where after the distribution of the land of the nobility there remained a great percentage of rich peasants, committees of poor peasants were formed with the support of the Soviet Government which conducted a struggle against the rich peasants and reduced their holdings considerably. But it was not possible everywhere to eliminate completely their strong influence. Thus while the landed nobility as a factor has been completely eliminated, economic equality among the peasant class has not been established as yet.

### "Nationalization of Women"

Even at this late date an inquiry has arrived on the subject of nationalized women.

The canard of the nationalization of women was a malicious slander invented to discredit the Soviet Government. It has been exploded more than four years ago, as appears from the following statements:

The American State Department says:

"The rumor as to the nationalization of women is not true."

(Official statement by U. S. Department of State, February 28, 1919, based upon reports of Red Cross workers and others coming from Moscow. *Standard Daily Trade Service*, Vol. 7, March, 1919, page 318.)

Mr. Jerome Davis who spent two and a half years in Russia as Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association says:

"I am absolutely certain that leaders of the Central Soviet Government, such as Mr. Lenin and Mr. Chicherin, would be absolutely opposed to anything so preposterous as the nationalization of women. I am sure every American Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. worker who knew these leaders will agree with me in that statement. In all my stay in Russia I never met anyone connected with the Soviet Government, with whom I talked on the subject, who was not only violently opposed to any such immoral doctrine, but who did not also think it was too ridiculous a suggestion even to discuss." ("Independent," March 15, 1919.)

Catherine Breshkovsky was asked by her biographer, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, whether the story was true:

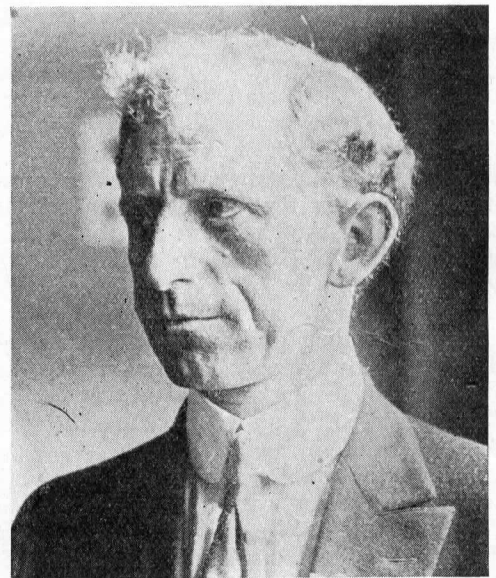
"She denied that women were 'nationalized' or made 'common property,' or that the Government puts any compulsion on them in matters of sex. She said to me: 'Women have more freedom in Russia now than they ever had before.'" ("Nation," March 1, 1919.)

## Russia's Friends in the American Labor World



ALEXANDER HOWAT

Howat's courage on the fields of the class war has been among the proudest boasts of American labor. Those who know him closest, the miners of the Kansas district, appreciate him most, which is indeed a tribute. He has shown the same courage in his attitude toward Russia, asserting his friendship despite threats by the reactionaries.



JAMES A. DUNCAN

As one of the leading figures in the Seattle Central Labor Council and in the labor movement of America, his championing of Soviet Russia's cause has been of great value. It can be confidently expected that Duncan will take a decisive stand against the Gompers clique in its latest exploit, namely the arbitrary and insulting order to rescind resolutions friendly to Russia.

Duncan is at present Secretary of the Seattle C. L. C. Those who remember his heroic leadership of the General Strike in his city can easily prophecy his attitude towards the Gompers ultimatum.

### CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1923

	Page
Nationwide Interest in Tractor Drive.....	114
Elementary Education in Russia To-day, by Robert W. Dunn.....	115
Editorials .....	116
On the Editor's Desk.....	117
Sewers, Spies, etc.....	118
Russia in the American News.....	119
From the Tsar's Rogues' Gallery.....	120
Twenty-five Years.....	121
John Bull Sees Red.....	122
The Other Side of Public Opinion.....	123
Labor and the Motion Pictures, by Upton Sinclair .....	124
Before Moscow Footlights.....	125
The All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition...	126
Friends of Soviet Russia Activities.....	127
Books Reviewed .....	128
Labor Defies Gompers' Anti-Russian Edict	130
Financial Statement .....	135

## Sewers, Spies, etc.

NOT satisfied with his laurels as a British spy, Mr. M'Cullagh of the *N. Y. Herald*, has gone in for serial writing, and we may probably be blessed by the appearance of some tome by M'Cullagh to complement those of Spargo, Walling, Gompers and Ole Hanson.

Viewed merely as another anti-Russian campaign the articles are too crude, silly and imbecile to deserve a reply; but they contain so many delicious tid-bits of unconscious humor that we cannot forego the pleasure of lingering over the taste of them.

Naturally enough the reporter begins his series with the sewers and other pipes of the Moscow apartment houses, remarking that "owing to a blockade of the drainage system due to the Bolshevist municipal muddle, the cellar had been full of water for five years," etc. Sure enough, the poor condition of the houses had something to do with a "blockade"—but it was the good old blockade organized by his beloved England; that, abetted by civil war and intervention prevented Moscow from getting the necessary fuel for the houses, causing the bursting of pipes, with no possibility of getting new ones from abroad.

From the sewer pipes he quite naturally goes over to the Esthonian mission "which was so beset with spies that no Russian ventured to call"—which respect for spies should really have rejoiced the heart of the former British Intelligence officer. Instead he bewails the sad fate of some of the members of the Esthonian delegation explaining that "the military attaché's clerk has been recently shot" and adding sarcastically that "the Esthonians though not versed in diplomacy, were inclined to regard this as a breach of diplomatic etiquette." The fate of the Esthonians was even sadder than that. Not one but several members of their staff were shot, as reported some time ago by all the newspapers. The members of the mission had engaged in wholesale smuggling and outright military spying for the benefit of that little Baltic country, which means for the benefit of England. The clerks in question were not protected by diplomatic immunity, being, moreover, in most cases Russian citizens, and their guilt was proven beyond all doubt. But one fully understands the professional feeling of Mr. M'Cullagh in that matter, although of all these facts he does not mention a word.

"My first experience with Bolshevism," he adds further, "was in 1920 and lasted three months, at the end of which I left Russia with great dislike and fear of Bolshevism." His dislike is really easy to understand when we remember that he was there as British spy working for Kolchak, and that his boss has met with a very sad fate. He assures us at present that "I now leave Russia with more intense fear and hatred than before," which does not seem quite in keeping with his assertion that Bolshevism is dying, for nobody is afraid of a corpse . . . . .

He then indulges in fierce indictment of Soviet economics, from which we learn that Leo Kamenev is now director of a company that runs three huge gambling houses; that Trotsky is connected with a big trust; that money was abolished in 1917; that in 1920 he saw posters "denouncing money as the root of all evil,"

and "that the poor are forbidden to drink vodka" . . . . .

Having thus disposed of Russian "economics" he passes to foreign trade and warns America against the dangers involved in it. The passage is so funny that we feel compelled to reprint two full paragraphs.

"Trade with Soviet Russia is most corrupt and unhealthful and demoralizing to the country engaged therein, and causes more loss to such a country by strikes and troubles provoked by agitators swarming in every Bolshevist trade mission than is gained in trade.

"Take the example of England, where a Bolshevist trading company known as 'Arcos' is allowed to operate. . . England gained £19,000,000 in two years through Arcos purchases, but lost hundreds of millions owing to strikes instigated by Soviet agents at present in Great Britain as trade agents."

Does not this have a familiar ring, and did we not hear a short while ago from Mr. Burns that the strikes of the Pennsylvania miners were organized and paid for by the Soviet Government? And was not Lord Curzon rather generous in not saying a word about it in his acrimonious note?

In speaking about the general religious outlook of Russia Mr. M'Cullagh hopes that the Catholic Church may finally penetrate that unhappy country, but as at present the Catholics in Russia are practically all Poles, he trusts in the wisdom of the Vatican which "is considering a scheme for sending foreign priests, not Polish citizens, to Russia. Probably many Americanized Polish clergymen will be invited to volunteer." That will make all the difference in the world for Russia. Polish counter-revolutionists backed by the American Department of State will be certainly highly welcome to the Workers' Republic.

The usual charge against the Red Army had been for years that it had been organized with the help of German officers—thus emphasizing the treason committed by the Bolsheviks against the Allied cause. This issue being now more or less dead, Mr. M'Cullagh, in his effort to diminish any possible achievement of Soviet Russia, asserts that "instructors are few, instruction is careless, and technical material is lacking—for no Germans are employed." This probably as a hint that the Red Army is after all not to be feared, and that a new intervention would not be absolutely doomed to failure. For this purpose he also sheds doubt on the loyalty of the Red Cadets, saying that, "they are in revolt against Marxian dogmatism," etc. . . . .

But in the next article already it appears reassuringly that this "revolt against Marxian dogmatism" is really not a sign of disloyalty, because, "The Bolsheviks now openly abjure Marx and officially call the present system the Lenine system. The newspapers are now running articles comparing Marxism with Lenineism, to the advantage of the latter whose main feature is to become an ultra-capitalist, so as afterwards to become an ultra-Communist." The main feature of Marxism being, we presume, to become first an ultra-Communist and then a Capitalist.

After another statement that "the Bolshevist principle is that everything should be done for the almost illiterate workmen" he emphasizes that these workers are "less of a Bolshevik than ever"—a melancholy proof of human ingratitude. But while the

## A Reporter and the Famine

EVER so often another American journalist in Warsaw or Riga, being in need of copy for a gullible public, rehashes the charges of Soviet interference with the A.R.A., and reannounces that the famine is over. The latest of these appears under the name of Samuel Spewack of the *N. Y. World*.

Now Spewack is running a close second to M'Cullagh of the *Herald*. Having started for Russia, however, as more or less a "socialist," his attacks are more subtle than M'Cullagh's, who started out as British spy. What special hurt was inflicted upon Spewack's vanity, by what clerk or what Commissar we cannot say. But personal bile runs through his dispatches, that is sure.

In the May issue our correspondent, A. C. Freeman, analyzed one of Spewack's stories in detail. He showed where the *World* reporter took one of the poorest factories as a "model" and failed even to mention the existence of the factory committee in his discussion of a Kharkov plant. In his most recent cables he proceeds in the same fashion to overlook facts—really a feat of heroism, considering that those facts happen to bulk very large. Thus in resurrecting the episode where A. R. A. employees were searched, he fails to note that the search disclosed smuggled valuables, and that the Hoover organization fired those employees.

Of course, in showing that the Russians had some misgivings as to the motives of the A. R. A., the reporter makes no very startling disclosure. In view of what is known throughout the world of the relief activities in Hungary, it would have been even stranger if no misgivings had arisen in the hearts of those defending the Russian Revolution.

In a statement issued by Capt. Paxton Hibben, he makes a flat denial of the cables claiming that no more aid is needed for Russia. He quotes both the Quakers and Dr. Nansen to the effect that the effects of the famine are by no means wiped out.

"Every year about this time," Capt. Hibben said, "Col. Haskell gets the obsession that he has saved Russia. On March 30 last year he declared that 'no foodstuffs beyond the Hoover program for the Volga will be required to prevent starvation until next harvest.' On June 10 last year he said: 'We have conquered the Volga famine. No one will die of hunger any more in the whole Volga area.'

On July 29, 1922, Messrs. Rickard and Brown of the A. R. A. announced that 'the famine is dead and the Russian people live.' Despite such announcements during August, 1922, Dr. Nansen found it necessary to feed 1,372,666 people to keep them from being dead Russians, and all last winter Col. Haskell had to carry on his work of preventing a starvation he had pronounced ended."

Soviet Government thus remains sadly unappreciated by those for whom it tried to do everything, it is probably being blessed by those whom it has deprived of all their riches and luxuries for "the fact that all his (the rich man's) friends were similarly hit mitigates the disaster wonderfully."

Three cheers for that "wonderful mitigation!"



SERMON WITH SLIDES

Hughes: "Peace and order on earth must be protected against the destructive propaganda of Bolshevism."  
(From *Izvestia*.)

ting a good rake-off from such companies in the form of advertisements. Now formal complaint has been lodged with the District Attorney's office of New York County by persons who sent packages which were never delivered, despite the exorbitant rate charged. The companies mentioned specifically, it turns out, are the very ones whom the *Forward* boosted. The victims, there is reason to believe, were *Forward* readers.

These developments may throw some light on the attack launched by that sheet recently against the package transmission service of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

\* \* \*

Once more official America has proven its reputation for hospitality to be well founded, memories of the Buford notwithstanding. The President has decided to permit the transportation to the United States of some 500 Russian counter-revolutionists now in the Philippines. An army transport will be used to bring them here, and their entrance will be charged against the Russian immigration quota it is reported.

\* \* \*

Close upon the announcement of this wholesale importation of counter-revolutionists at the government's expense, vigorous protests were forthcoming from Americans who, although they had been in Siberia as interventionists, learned to know and to hate these Whites. The Siberian Veterans' Association, of which ex-President Wilson is honorary Commander-in-Chief, protested officially. Among those who were most outspoken against the government's outburst of affection for Semenov's butchers was Major Sidney C. Graves, son of the general who commanded the Siberian expedition. Gov. Morrow of Kentucky also protested.

William Hard, correspondent for the *N. Y. Globe*, sums up the situation thus: "Our soldiers fought on the side of the Whites. The Whites, and especially the Semenov Whites, turned against our soldiers and hindered and resisted and politically undermined them and also in certain instances maltreated and killed them, with the result that our soldiers were really fighting both the Reds and the Whites. Now a detachment of the most anti-American Whites is about to be passed into the United States under a pretense, as Major Graves expresses it, of being pro-American because anti-Soviet."

## Russia in the American News

IN line with the renewed attack on Russia's friends by all the forces of reaction in this country, an indictment charging larceny has been returned in New York against the "Kuzbas" Colony Committee. The court acted on the information of returned colonists. The most significant fact about these colonists is that they have placed themselves entirely in the hands of those who hate Russia most. They have used the capitalist newspapers to malign the Workers' Republic. They have appeared before conventions of the most reactionary type with their complaints. And now they seek to put the stigma of criminal larceny upon the Kuzbas Committee. Normally the case would have been civil, since no dishonesty is or can be charged. But the court is too anxious to place the case in the category of criminal prosecutions to bother about the truth of the matter.

There can be no doubt that the case is purely political in its nature, inspired by hysterical prejudice against and greedy hatred of Soviet Russia.

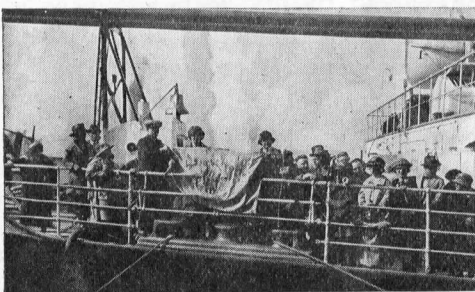
\* \* \*

A group of over thirty American workers and their families left recently to join the "Kuzbas" colony despite the libels of returned colonists. They went knowing full well that the hardships of pioneer life awaited them.

Four liberal clergymen issued a joint statement through the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and Recognition of Soviet Russia in which they denounce as hypocritical the protests against the execution of Budkiewicz. While they all oppose capital punishment on general principles, they point out that other countries would have meted out the same punishment for the crimes of which this prelate was found guilty. The four in question are Rev. Mellish, Rev. Norman Thomas, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

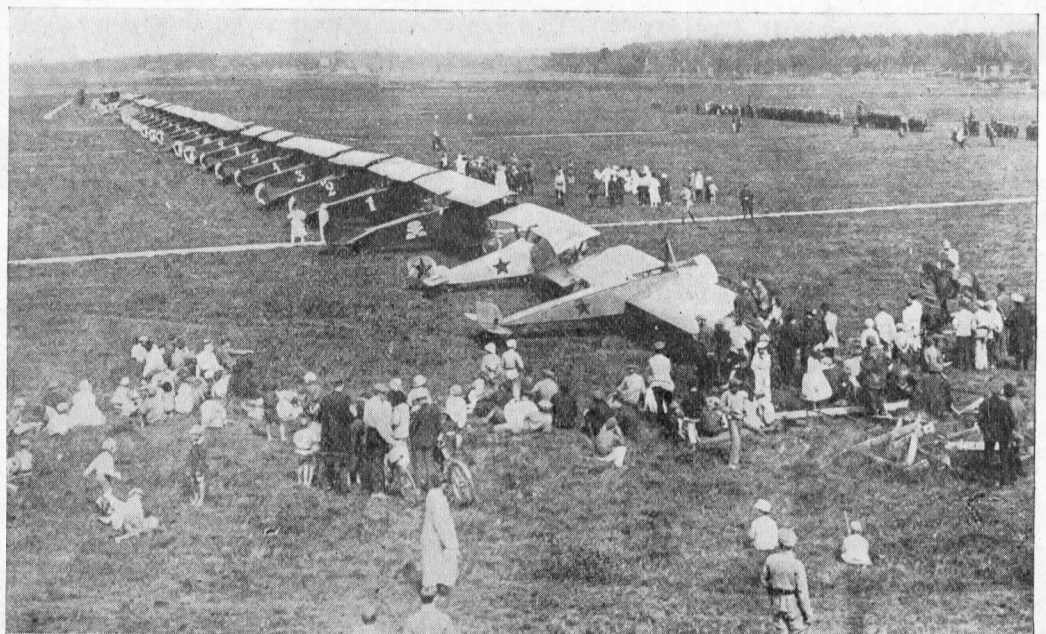
\* \* \*

The operations of certain private agencies purporting to transmit packages to Russia have been questioned again and again by the Friends of Soviet Russia. The questioning, in fact, had aroused the animosity of the Jewish Daily *Forward*, which was get-



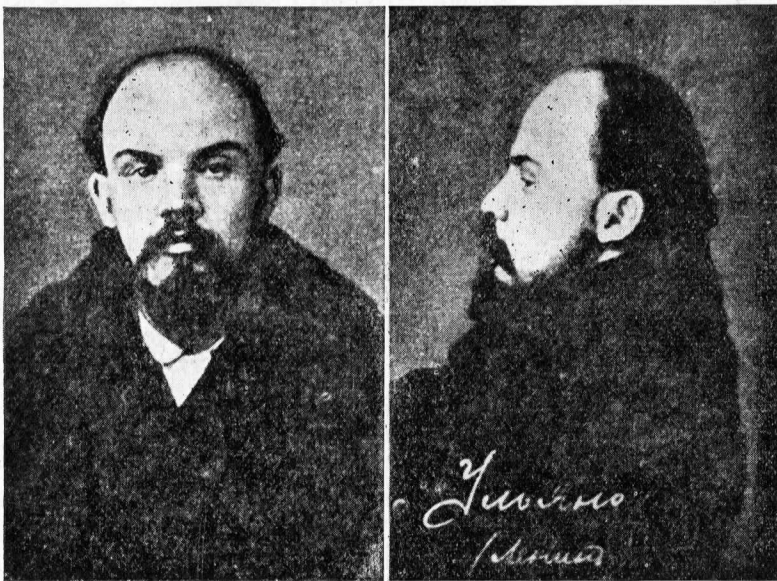
LEAVING FOR KUZBAS

A group of colonists, just as the ship sailed from New York.



RED ARMY PLANES ON FIELD OF MARS, MOSCOW (P. and A. Photo.)

FROM THE TSAR'S ROGUES' GALLERY



VLADIMIR ILYICH ULIANOV (LENIN)



KRUPSKAYA (MRS. LENIN)



LEON TROTSKY



G. ZINOVIEV



LEO KAMENEV



A. V. LUNACHARSKY



J. SVERDLOV

The above photographs, about twenty years old, became accessible to the public only after the Revolution of 1917 when the Tsar's archives were opened. They were taken by the police on occasion of the arrest of the various members of the revolutionary movement of a bygone epoch when the present leaders of the Russian revolution were beginning to earn their spurs in the great struggle. One of them, J. Sverdlov, the first Chairman of the Central Executive Committee (i. e. President of the Russian Republic) has died since of consumption due to overwork, and Lenin's condition, likewise the result of overwork, is causing grave anxiety to all revolutionary workers of the world.



### Twenty-five Years

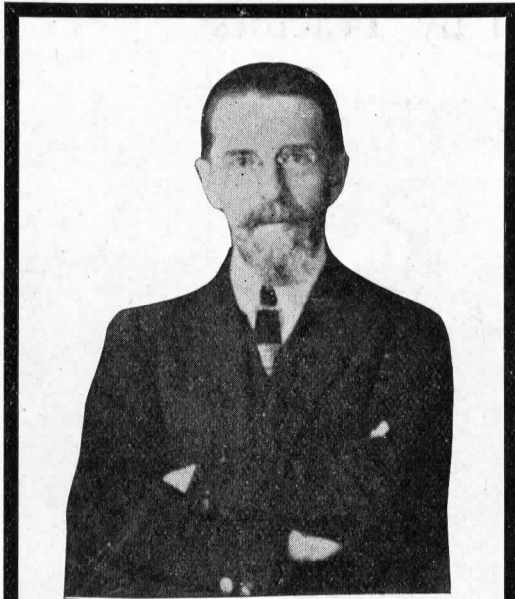
**S**IMULTANEOUSLY with the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Red Army, Russia also celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Communist Party. True, under its present name the ruling party of Russia is not much older than five years and the name "Bolshevik" originated exactly twenty years ago. But the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, whose left and majority wing the partisans of Lenin were to become in the course of time, was constituted in the early part of 1898, at a conference in Minsk.

That conference was the first representative gathering of those revolutionary elements among the Russian intelligentsia which based all their hope for a revolution in Russia on the activity of the working masses. In this the Social Democrats distinguished themselves from those intellectuals who based their hopes on the peasantry and on the personal terrorist activities of heroic, self-sacrificing individuals—the inheritors of the traditions of the specifically Russian socialism of the seventies and eighties, who later on constituted the party of the Social Revolutionists.

It was a motley crowd that composed the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party at its organization and it had some scruples as to the use of the word "workers"—as there were practically none in the party. All impatient elements that hated Tsarism but did not share any sentimental illusions about the revolutionary role of the peasantry hailed the new party. Peter von Struve, later leader of the Constitutional Democrats ("Cadets," the party of Miliukov) and still later Wrangel's Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the author of the manifesto issued by the Conference.

Soon enough differences of opinion arose in the party—splitting it into the Bolsheviks (majority) under Lenin and the Mensheviks under Martov, whose death was reported in our last issue.

One of the main issues was the question whether in case of Revolution the party should help the liberal bourgeoisie conquer power and support it against Tsarism, which was the position of the Mensheviks: or whether it should ally itself with the peasantry and proclaim a dictatorship of the peasants and workers, which was the position of the Bolsheviks.



V. VOROVSKY

The revolutionary proletariat of the world mourns the loss of a dear comrade and a capable leader. The murder of Vorovsky is not the first sacrifice that Revolutionary Russia has made. Vorovsky's blood is on the hands of the intriguers and henchmen of greed who plot the overthrow of the first Workers' Republic.

A dictatorship was understood, however, which at that time did not yet imply a proletarian social revolution, but was advanced only as the most effective weapon for the complete destruction of all the relics of the feudal and absolutist past. The idea of a proletarian revolution for a complete overthrow of bourgeois society had not yet been considered by the Russian Socialists at that time.

It was the World War, with the accompanying decay of capitalism, that brought the question of Social Revolution to the fore. And in this question the Russian Bolsheviks took a position that cut them off forever from all the other "Socialists" and their international organizations for the prevention of proletarian revolution.

### Russia Celebrates May Day

**M**ORE than twenty thousand Red Soldiers swung past the reviewing stand in Red Square echoing Trotsky's rousing calls: "Long live the Workers Republic!" For two hours this well-drilled, well-equipped army swept by, battalion after battalion, each headed by a blazing red flag, while overhead hovered giant war-planes. A tremendous demonstration it was of Soviet Russia's fighting strength. The army which hurled back one counter-revolutionary wave after another in years of ceaseless struggle is in prime shape, and Russia's repeated pleas for peace and disarmament are certainly not inspired by a consciousness of military weakness.

This military parade was the feature of the May Day celebration in Moscow. But it was only one of a series of public gatherings. After the army came thousands of students, workers, children. The city was pervaded by a holiday spirit, dramatic in quality.

Moscow merely set the pace for the rest of the country. In every large city and small preparations had been under way for impressive celebrations of the workers' day, and doubtless came off with as much brilliant display of strength and enthusiasm as the one in the Red capital.

### Recollections of Vorovsky

By Charles Recht

**O**NE evening during the Genoa conference, while walking from Rapallo to Santa Margharita with a group of American and English journalists, we met a party of German and Russian diplomats walking towards Rapallo. At the head of the diplomatic party, walking closely together were the Soviet Representative Vorovsky and the German Minister Rathenau. Both of them have since been killed by reactionary assassins.

I recall distinctly remarking to someone that Vorovsky, with his stooping figure, walking with bent shoulders and hands behind his back, reminded me of a German professor.

Vorovsky's manners were very mild and genial and his personality was that of a scholar rather than a militant statesman. However, his career as a diplomatic representative of the Soviet Government shows his staunch attitude in the face of storms and danger.

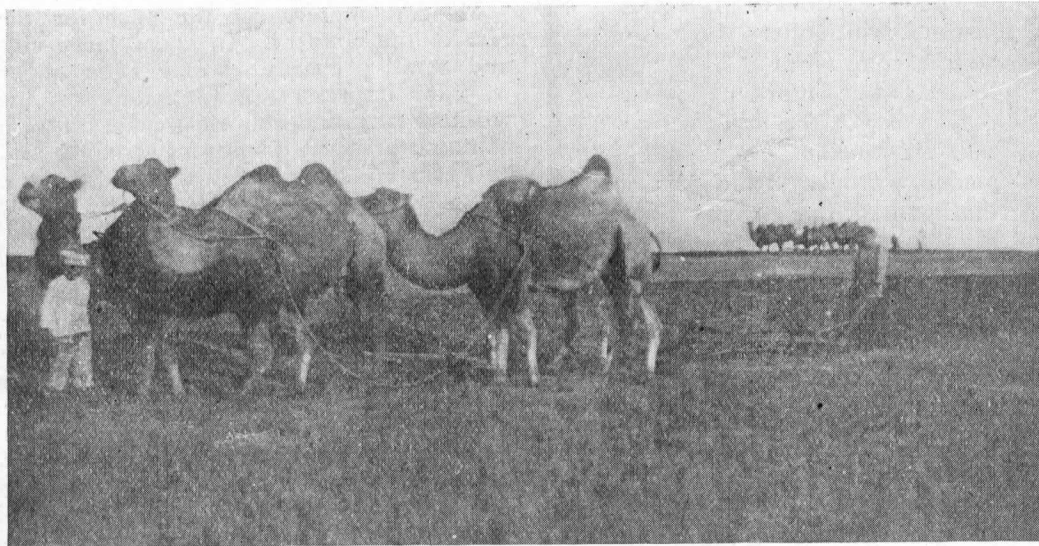


VOLUNTEER WORKERS, ARMED AND TRAINED, MARCHING THROUGH MOSCOW

## To Be Displaced by Tractors



PLOWING WITH CATTLE



PLOWING WITH CAMELS

Both photographs were taken in the Ural region, where a heroic work is in progress to wipe out the effects of the famine. The process is slow and will remain slow until tractors are introduced. What is more, tractors will obviate new famines.

## Tractor Drive Endorsed by Labor

WHEREAS for six years the Russian workers have waged the greatest strike in the history of the world while the united capitalists of all countries have replied to their heroic struggles with a world-wide lockout, and

WHEREAS the Russian workers want to build a new world in which oppression and exploitation will not exist but are hindered in this by the international capitalist conspiracy which makes it impossible for them to reconstruct their machines and factories, and

WHEREAS from the very beginning the American government led this capitalist conspiracy against Soviet Russia by refusing recognition and so making reconstruction impossible, and

WHEREAS the American workers must fight against this plot and give their own proletarian recognition to their Russian brothers, and

WHEREAS the Friends of Soviet Russia is serving this proletarian recognition of Soviet Russia by helping in the reconstructive program of Russia, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the delegates to the National Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League in conference convened hereby endorse the work of the Friends of Soviet Russia and especially the Dollar Drive now in progress for the purchase of the twenty tractors to be sent to Russia and pledge our full-hearted support.

*The same resolution was adopted also by the National General Amalgamation Conference of the Textile Industry, and by Eastern District, T. U. E. L., Conference.*

## John Bull Sees Red

THE following interchange of notes between the Foreign Office of Great Britain and of Soviet Russia, unlike the general run of official communications, is readable, due, no doubt, to the healthy frankness of both sides. Mr. Weinstein's reply to His Majesty was not delivered by His Majesty's Mr. Hodgson, as it impugned the sincerity of His Majesty's Government. As if there could be any doubt as to England's sincerity in all its foreign policies! These notes have been made the basis in part of a British ultimatum to Russia, dictated, no doubt, by the Conservatives' fear of Bolshevism.

**Mr. Hodgson's Note to the Russian Government**  
George Chicherin,  
People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

Dear Sir:—By instruction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to draw your attention to the death sentence of Monsignor Butkiewitch now confirmed by the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee, and to make a serious and final request to you to suspend the execution of the sentence. I have to point out that the execution of this death sentence cannot fail to provoke in the whole civilized world a feeling of horror and indignation which the Russian Government can scarcely welcome if only from the point of view of its own material interests apart from all other considerations.

Allow me to express once again my deepest respects. (Signed) R. M. Hodgson.  
March 30, 1923.

### The Russian Government's Reply

Dear Sir:—I am instructed by the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, to point out to you in connection with your note of March 30, that Russia being an independent country and a sovereign State, has an undeniable right to execute sentences passed in accordance with its own legislation on persons who have broken the laws of the country, and that every attempt to interfere with this right from without, and to defend spies and traitors against Russia, is an unfriendly act and a resumption of intervention which the Russian people have hitherto successfully repulsed.

I must also point out that simultaneously with our own note M. Chicherin received a telegram from a representative of the Irish Republic in France on the same subject. In the latter the writer whilst asking mercy for Ciepliak, states that he does so in spite of the hypocritical interference of the British Government which is responsible for the cold-blooded murder of political prisoners in Ireland where 14,000 people, including women and young girls, are subjected to the most barbarous and inhuman treatment by the will of Great Britain: and the control of the telegraph by the British authorities prevents the frightful details of this barbarous treatment being brought to the notice of the whole civilized world.

If further we bear in mind the similar occurrences in India and Egypt under British rule, it can hardly be possible to regard as sufficiently convincing the appeal of the British Government in the name of humanity and the sacredness of human life.

Allow me to express my deepest respects.  
(Signed) G. Weinstein,

Director of the Department of Entente Countries.

Moscow, March 31.

### Plans for Russian Trade

BERLIN, May 13.—Reports to the German market show that foreign trade interests are increasingly engaging in Russia. The Swedish paper mills are granting the Soviet paper trust three months' credit and have organized an insurance against loss. A German syndicate, headed by the Orient Bank, the Julius Berger Construction Company and the firm of Robert Wenkhaus, has obtained a Soviet concession for steamer traffic on the rivers and canals joining the Baltic with the Caspian Sea.

Their aim is to sell German goods directly in the interior and to open up Persia. It is reported that a special German film corporation is planning to boom German industry and German goods by picture displays in Russian towns.—N. Y. Times, May 14, 1923.

## The Other Side of Public Opinion

Prof. Jerome Davis

**J**EROME DAVIS, Professor of Sociology at Dartmouth College, who has spent some time in Russia and has taken a prominent part in Y. M. C. A. work, decries the anti-Russian propaganda being circulated in America. In an article written for *Christian Century* he has this to say of the execution of the Catholic prelate:

The crucial question is whether the priest was executed because of religious devotion or for treason. The only shred of evidence to support the former alternative is the testimony of a reporter of the New York Herald, Francis McCullagh, who had been an intelligence officer in the British army in Siberia and who was captured and imprisoned by the Bolsheviki following the collapse of the Kolchak regime. The testimony of such a man is, of course, open to question. His unsupported word would not be sufficient to convict in any of our own courts of law.

Furthermore, his testimony shows clear signs of prejudice. It so happens that the writer has met Krylenko, the prosecutor in the case. He is a pleasant little man who appears anything but bloodthirsty, yet McCullagh describes him by the following extravaganzas. "Of all the blood-thirsty wild beasts I have ever set eyes on, Krylenko is the worst. He raged like a wild animal stunted in its allowance of blood and devoured in consequence by a raging thirst." Such words do not lend conviction as to the impartiality of their author. Contrasting the above with the official Bolshevik report of Krylenko's speech to the judges, his testimony seems all the more questionable. Translated, it reads:

"I demand the death penalty not because we are blood-thirsty, but because it is necessary to make people understand that we will allow no one to attempt to overthrow the revolutionary people's government with impunity."

Yet the American reporter's statement is the only evidence we have that the priest was executed on religious grounds and even McCullagh admits that the Bolsheviki tried him on the charge of treason.

### Senator Borah

From the purely formal legal viewpoint, Senator Borah of Idaho is amply qualified to comment on a question of courts and justice. He is himself a trained lawyer and a keen student of the international aspects of law. This is his statement following the news of the execution of Butkiewicz:

Upon the most reliable authority and upon facts which I have secured, I desire to say that in my opinion Vicar Butkiewicz was not executed because he was a Catholic or as a war upon religion. He was charged with treason to the present government of Russia, charged with being the active agent of those who were seeking to overthrow it. For this he was convicted and executed. If this be the fact, and I believe it to be a fact, he, of course, was to be judged as a citizen and not as a religionist.

I have the statement of two distinguished ministers of religion who have been in Russia for months, and they say explicitly that anyone may preach and practice any religion in Russia

fully and without interference so long as they do not interfere in politics and under the cover of religion conspire against the government. I would not, of course, even by inference justify or seek to condone a warfare against religion of whatever creed of faith, but I must be permitted to say that in my opinion the policy which the Allies have pursued toward Russia for the last four years is largely responsible for the distrust, the fear, the spirit of retaliation, which lead to harsh and cruel acts. For months they were blockaded. Even hospital ships were not permitted to land. Three times they have been invaded by armies backed up by the Allies. Before we charge others with cruelty and inhumanity let us practice some Christian principles ourselves.

### Rev. John Haynes Holmes

Rev. John Haynes Holmes has studied ecclesiastical developments in Russia at close range. He was present at the First Congress of the Living Church in Moscow and has watched events since then very closely. His opinions are grounded in personal knowledge. In an article which appeared in *The Nation* of May 9, he comments thus on the atrocity stories:

It is a dreadful picture which the dispatches are giving us, horrible to contemplate, but hard to believe, especially if one is or has been on the scene of action. In August last, nearly a year after the publication of the decree for the alleged seizure of church treasures, I was in Moscow, and looked in vain for evidences of such atrocities. I entered dozens of churches and shrines, on week-days and Sundays, and saw much dirt but no damage; asking specifically for churches that had suffered injury, I was shown a golden cross on a bell-tower in the Kremlin, bent at an angle of forty-five degrees by a crowd of boys who had got out of hand in the early days of the revolution but were driven away from their contemplated spoil by Red soldiers! I stood many times before altars gorgeous with golden ikons and jewels, and participated as an auditor in religious services conducted by the priests. In the cathedral Church of Christ the Savior was a vast array of the most splendid altars I have ever seen, and worship of overwhelming magnificence and pomp. I saw the famous legend on the Kremlin wall, "Religion is the Opiate of the People"; and opposite it a shrine in which a priest chanted all day long the ritual, and thousands of worshippers came and went.

It would be easy, and to a large extent justifiable, to rank these stories of oppression with the earlier stories about German gold, the massacres of the Red Terror, and the nationalization of women. At bottom, of course, they are pieces of cloth cut from the same artificial weave of calumny and falsehood. A drive is "on" against Russia, as drives have been "on" many times before; only priests are being used today as the heroes, or victims, of the campaign, as women, for example, were used yesterday.

Speaking more specifically of the treatment of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, Rev. Holmes says:

It is to be remembered, in this connection, that the Soviet order of January, 1918, gave the Roman Catholics a degree of religious liberty which they had never enjoyed under the oppression of the old regime. They were rec-

(Concluded on Page 126)



CATHEDRAL OF ST. BASIL

This Moscow church is one of the beautiful sights awaiting winners of the Tractor Contest.

### Cannons or Tractors?

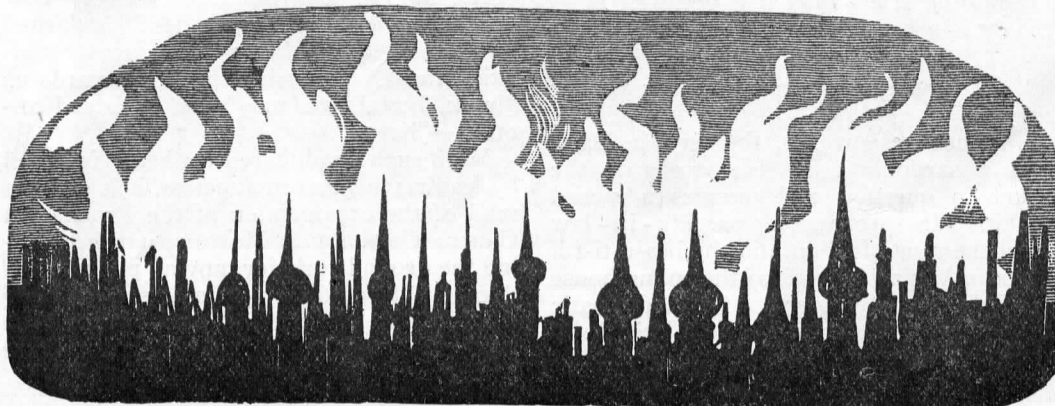
**T**HE war that officially came to a close more than four years ago is still with us. France, although it declares itself bankrupt and unable to pay her American and British obligations, or even the interest thereon, has advanced several hundreds of millions of francs each to Poland, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania for the purpose of military armaments. Through its vassals it wants to achieve the dream of Napoleon and is ready again to plunge Europe into war whose horrors might even exceed those of the butchery from which the nations have hardly begun to recover.

That European butchery has cost America 125,000 lives and nearly 22 billion dollars, which means practically \$1000 for every workingman's family. Entangled as America now is in European and Asiatic matters there is no doubt of America's participation in the forthcoming war the sequel of which will be a still increased toll of blood and financial burden on the shoulders of the American toiling masses.

There is one development which would put a damper on the bellicose designs of France and her vassals. It is an economically strengthened Russia which could command respect from the Western Jenghiz Khan and stiffen the back of the working class of all countries against new adventures in the interest of world finance.

To achieve this purpose Russia must reconstruct her agriculture. She must become the granary of Europe again and be in a position to feed all those countries which for reasons similar to those of Soviet Russia a few years ago may feel themselves in the clutches of a capitalist blockade.

Only one thing can reconstruct Russia's agriculture: Tractors—as many as possible, as many as the help of the international working class will send her.



# Labor and the Motion Pictures

A Letter to Russia by UPTON SINCLAIR

(Lebedev, to whom this letter is addressed, is the head of "Prolet-Kino," a labor film enterprise in Moscow.)

Dear Comrade Nikolai Lebedev:

I have your letter telling me of the founding of an organization to make moving pictures representing the point of view of the workers. You ask me my opinion of this enterprise, and I answer that I know of nothing in all the world that brings me greater satisfaction.

The moving pictures furnish the principal intellectual food of the workers at the present time, and the supplying of this food is entirely in the hands of the capitalist class, and the food supplied is poisoned. I cannot speak concerning the moving pictures of Europe, but I can tell you that so far as the American workers are concerned the moving pictures are vile beyond the possibility of words to describe, and the whole industry is so completely controlled by big business that there is practically no chance of breaking in with a true idea or any message of freedom or of hope for the people. I have many times published here in America articles denouncing the moving pictures, and showing specifically how they are being used to betray the people and to teach them lies. I will send you herewith just one sample, which I published in the "Appeal to Reason" two or three years ago. This article will interest you especially, because it will show you how the moving pictures have been used, and are still being used, to create prejudice against Russia in the minds of the American working class.

My own experiences with the moving picture industry have been varied, and have so disgusted me that I have given up all idea of ever using this medium to express my ideas. Nine years ago Augustus Thomas, a well-known playwright, who has more far-mindedness than the average, directed a moving picture version of "The Jungle," which was in many ways an honest attempt to represent my ideas. The financiers who owned the picture made off with the profits and went into bankruptcy, and I got nothing out of it. I purchased the negative of the picture, and have made many efforts to have it shown in this country. The censorship board of the city of Chicago barred the picture, and the secretary of the board stated quite frankly the reason that it attacked the most important industry of the city. The Labor Film Service, organized for the purpose of trying to get proletarian pictures into circulation, also tried to handle "The Jungle," but found the opposition of the big financial interests which control the trade too strong to be overcome.

And of late years the control of the picture industry by Wall Street has become so much greater than now you cannot even get pictures made—big business puts its heel down at the very beginning of the undertaking. Time and again I have had propositions made to make one of my novels into a picture, but always upon condition that I would

"leave out the Socialism." And of course I have turned such propositions down. In one case a friend of mine undertook to make a moving picture version of my novel, "The Moneychangers," and I helped in the making of a scenario, which faithfully followed the story. But after the scenario had been read the producer told me that it was not suitable for a moving picture; it was, he said, "a grand opera." I was very much impressed by this announcement, even though I did not understand it. The producer said that he would have to make another scenario for the picture, and he made one. And then I discovered what is the difference between a motion picture and a grand opera. In a grand opera the heroine dies in the last act, while in a moving picture she marries the hero, amid a shower of orange blossoms, and lives happily ever afterwards in the imagination of the feeble-minded audience.

So it happens that there is a picture entitled "The Moneychangers," by Upton Sinclair, now going the rounds of the United States; presumably a great many members of the working class go to see it, expecting to see something of mine, but as a matter of fact it has literally nothing to do with anything I ever wrote. My

novel, "The Moneychangers," tells how Pierpont Morgan, the elder, caused the Wall Street panic of 1907. The thing which is called "The Moneychangers" on the moving picture screen is a blood-and-thunder melodrama of the drug traffic in Chinatown. And lest anyone should imagine that I am growing wealthy out of thus exploiting the credulity of the workers, I wish to say that I was unable to stop the picture, and that as usual the financial organizations which are distributing the picture have made off with all the profits.

Again and again some smooth spoken gentleman, wearing silk stockings and the latest tailored clothing, and perhaps a diamond ring on his finger, comes to me to propose to put my ideas into a moving picture, and each time I discover that what he really means to do is to use my name as a means of selling stock, sometimes to a few friends of mine who happen to have money, and other times to the gullible public. In one case there came two men who were officials of a labor union, and who purposed to get out a propaganda picture for the benefit of the unions. I helped them by making a scenario; perhaps they were honest and

(Concluded on Page 130)

## "Bavu": A Hysterical Romance

(This is what we would print if we had a Theatre Section:)

"**B**AVU" sounds like a soft drink. But it isn't. It is the hard name attached to what the producers of American movies want their customers to think is a Russian revolutionist. And an entire drama is named after Bavu. Whether Bavu is his first or his last name or both does not appear. Those who have an ear for euphony, however, will admit that it is a sufficient designation for any villain.

Bavu wears funny whiskers, like a Turkish carpet design, and he makes innumerable funny faces. And besides him there are other caricature characters, together constituting the Revolutionary Tribunal. The ensemble is served to the American public as a piece of realistic drama. Whether the producers got their inspiration from the editorials of the *New York Times* or *Herald* we cannot say. But their production is a veritable masterpiece of absurdity, worthy of playful gods. It is satire reminiscent of Voltaire, Swift and France, with the American public as the object of the satire. Any public taste which accepts such superlative nonsense deserves what it is getting.

Here is a portion of the action:

\* \* \*

"Last time I saw him he was by yonder basket!"

Hearing these words, the terrible Bavu grins a sardonic grin. He strolls to the basket in question and plunges a sword into it. His prospective parents-in-law growl their satisfaction and the bea-u-ti-ful Princess Annia Markoff, of the ruling house of Kisheniev, shudders a melodramatic shudder as a streamlet of blood wiggles a crimson pathway on the floor.

Meanwhile the torrential rain continues

outside and a chemically inspired fire licks the ancient city. The villainous-bearded Bavu thinks that his heroic and clean-shaven rival, Mischka Vleck, is in the mysterious vault, where the Markoff treasure was to have been secreted. He therefore has it plastered up. With Mischka thus safely bottled, the terrible Bavu straightway makes the expected assault upon the Princess. But—curses!—Mischka is neither in the basket nor in the vault. He is on the roof. It was the jealous Olga, she who aspired to become queen of Russia as soon as the revolutionist Bavu became king, who is in the vault, where she expires beautifully by choking. And the rain still pours, and Chaos still rules the land.

\* \* \*

Of course, it is too complicated a story to tell in full. We haven't so much as mentioned the famous signet ring, which allows persons to enter and leave Russia; nor the amazing courage of His Highness Markoff, who declaims "A Markoff never bends to the rabble!" even when the stage set is being demolished. We have said nothing of the midnight marriages, faked passports, angry mobs of extras. Every now and then the word "Comrades!" is flashed on the screen, this being an eminently realistic drama. To such descriptive words as "bunk, bosh," etc. may now be added another—"bavu."

With such unadulterated rot being featured by leading theatres in America, it is good to read of the organization of the Proletarian Cinema Company in Moscow, which is laying the groundwork for moving picture productions devoted to the interests of labor all over the world. It is inviting some of the greatest of the world's writers and actors to co-operate.

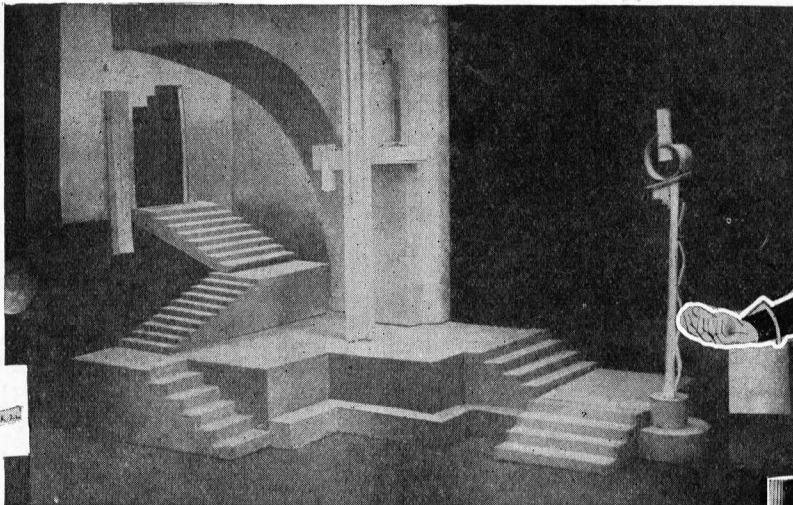
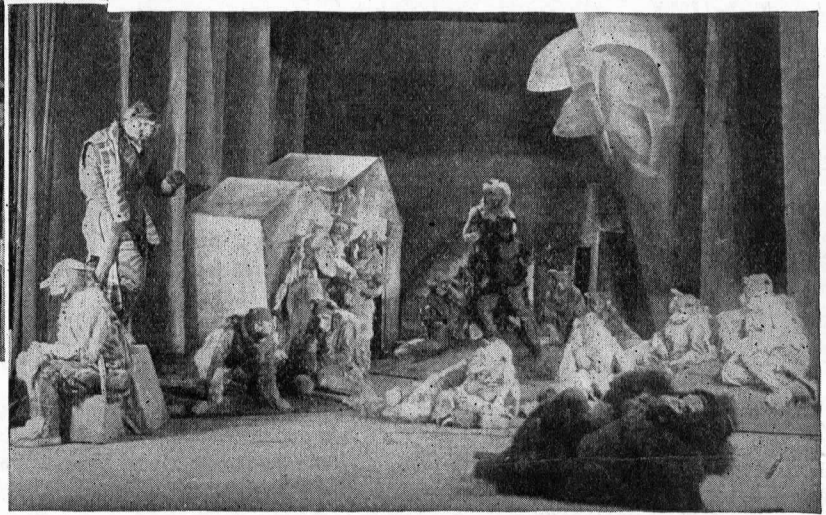
E. L.

# Before Moscow Footlights



Above—A scene from Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," which has had a number of well-attended performances in the Russian capital.

Below—A fantastic play for children. Special performances for the youngsters are a feature of Russian theatrical life.



One of the settings in the expressionistic presentation of "Uriel Acosta" in the Kamerny Theater, Moscow. The drawings on both sides are taken from posters announcing the performance.



Above—A scene from "Romeo and Juliet" as presented in the Moscow Kamerny Theatre.

Below—A presentation of Scribe's "Adrienne Lecouvreur," with music by Alexandrov.



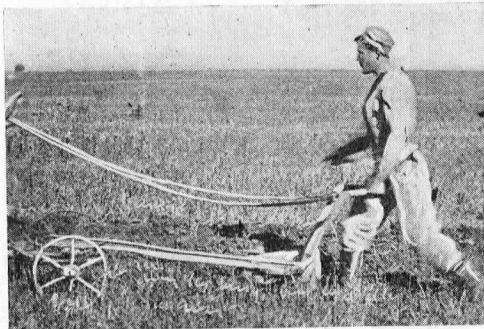
# The All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition

FROM August 15 to September 30 the attention of Russia will be centered upon the question of agriculture, and every effort is being made to direct the attention of the rest of the world, likewise, to the problem of modernizing Russia's farming. During that period the All-Russian Agricultural and Home Industries Exhibition



## DISCUSSING FARM MATTERS

A representative of the Soviet Government made a trip through Siberia in the interests of agricultural revival. He is here shown consulting with a peasant.



## THE OLD METHOD

Russia has attained record-breaking crops even with these obsolete tools. What will it do with modern machinery?



## OVER A FAIR BUILDING

"Agriculture is the basis of the Republic's riches."



## AT A LOCAL FAIR

Local agricultural exhibits are encouraged by the Soviet Government.

will take place in Moscow, with many other countries represented.

The world-wide campaign being conducted by the International Workers' Relief to raise funds for tractors to be sent to the Workers' Republic—a campaign conducted in America by the Friends of Soviet Russia—has served to heighten the interest in the forthcoming exhibition.

It is hardly necessary to refer in detail to Russia's unlimited agricultural and mineral wealth. The vast fields and forests, the minerals in the Urals, Siberia, and other districts, and the oil supplies of the Caucasus and the south-east are well known. It is the fundamental task of the Soviet Government to make possible the rational exploitation of this wealth, and to raise the actual production of the country far beyond its pre-war level.

On the agricultural side, especially, the measures already initiated by the Soviet Government have had a considerable influence in restoring the damage done by the years of war and civil war and famine; and the area under cultivation is being enlarged each year.

A very serious obstacle to the further progress of agriculture is, however, the shortage of agricultural capital generally, and more especially of up-to-date farming machinery and implements. These necessities, in addition to good seed, draught cattle, fertilizers, and other agricultural requirements, can only partly be supplied from Russian sources; in other words, the restoration and further development of Russia's agriculture must be largely dependent upon the industrial production of Western Europe and America. The All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition, which will be opened in Moscow on August 15, has been organized with a view to showing Russia's need in farm requisites, as well as the enormous possibilities of Russia's agriculture. It will give the opportunity to the peasants, on the one hand, of becoming familiar with the advantages of Western European methods of cultivation; and to foreign business men, on the other hand, of showing their goods and getting in touch with the Russian market.

In the official statement issued by the People's Commissary for Agriculture, the aims of the exhibition are explained as:

(1) To give a general view of the present position of agriculture and of the agricultural machinery production and Kustar (home) industry in the Soviet Republics;

(2) To show in what ways the industrial resources of the country can be used for the development of agriculture and consequently of exports;

(3) To bring to the notice of the population the methods and achievements of agricultural science;

(4) To acquaint the people with the advances made in agricultural methods abroad, and the prospects of help from foreign industries in the further development of Russian agriculture.

## Public Opinion

(Continued from Page 123)

ognized as on an equal level with all other religionists, and given freedom to use their churches and practice the observances of their faith. From the beginning, however, the Romanists carried on a campaign against the Government. Thus they refused to recognize the nationalization of church property, holding that the buildings and all they contain are the property of the Pope. They also refused to obey the laws against the teaching of religious dogmas to minors. It is because of the recalcitrancy of the priesthood in these matters that the Soviet Government has closed the Roman Catholic churches until the law shall be obeyed. The celebration of the mass, however, is entirely legal, and is going on regularly in parish buildings and private houses.

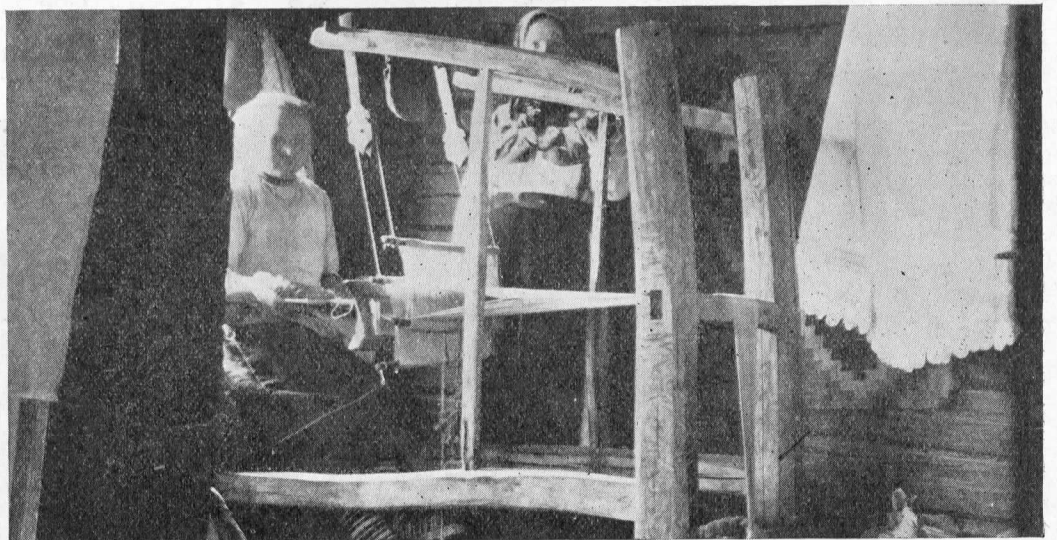
The writer continues to trace the history of religious reform in Russia, showing how its proponents were martyred by the Tsar. With the Revolution the reform wave got added impetus, and the Soviet Government is not unfriendly.

On May 8, the New York Bureau of the Russian Telegraph Agency (Rosta) cabled the following item to Moscow:

"New York Herald dispatch, dated May 7, says, '348 persons executed in new reign of terror during first two weeks of April at Butyrky prison.' Dispatch says that in order to avoid disturbing the neighbors the executioners used sabres and hatchets."

Moscow cabled back:

"Herald rumors alleging executions terror deliberate lies without foundation."



## LOOM IN A PEASANT HOME

in Buzuluk County. "Kustar" or home industry products will be prominent at the Exhibition.

# Friends of Soviet Russia Activities

"THE drive for tractors, as we have indicated on another page, has given a new impetus to the F. S. R. branches all over the country. Many of them have begun campaigns which give them reason to hope that someone of their own choice will go as the "living message" to Russia. The special drives for tractors undertaken by such publications as the *Voice of Labor*, Chicago, and *Russky Golos*, New York, are a further indication of the enthusiasm stirred by the efforts of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

\* \* \*

It would take too much space to record even a few of the poignantly human incidents of the campaign. There is something dramatic in this gesture of help by the workers of one country to the workers of another, with a rebuilt Russia as the motivating force. Likewise, the sending of "living messages" with the tractors has raised the interest to a higher dramatic pitch.

Among those who are entered in the contest and stand every chance to win are the "Jimmy Higgenses" of the movement; the hustlers who generally are in the background but in a contest of this type come to the fore. At the same time well known names sometimes appear among the contestants. For instance, there are 50 votes recorded for Edna St. Vincent Millay, the poetess. And the man who cast his votes for her is none other than Floyd Dell, the novelist.

\* \* \*

"Russia Through the Shadows" was shown at Harrisburg, Pa., under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor during the week when the State A. F. of L. Convention took place. This is but one example of the united backing which the film has gotten from labor everywhere. The undertaking in all parts of the country has been consistently successful.

\* \* \*

The News reels of both Fox and Pathe recently carried pictures of the Fourth Congress of the Third International, and of the Fifth Anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Soviet Govern-

ment. These pictures were purchased by the film companies from the Friends of Soviet Russia. They are a sample, moreover, of the clear photography and absorbing content of the new film, "The Fifth Year," now nearing completion. It will be about fifty percent longer than "Russia Through the Shadows" and will contain a wealth of more up-to-date material.

The success of the first picture makes it sure that the second will exceed it. Request for dates should be sent to the national office. It will be released about July first.

\* \* \*

How the work of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation and the Orphans' Drive of the F. S. R. meet is indicated dramatically in the following item, which appeared in *Advance*, official publication of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America:

Somewhere in Kazan, in one of the many homes established for the care of a million Russian orphans, a little girl will be surprised to learn that she is a shareholder in the Russian-American Industrial Corporation. Thousands of miles away, in a strange land with a strange language and strange customs, she will be told, a man by the name of J. P. Haven, an American living in California, became her foster father by adoption. He is not only anxious to feed and clothe and house the little girl, Anna G. Gluchowa, but he is cognizant of his responsibility towards her mental development. As he puts it in his own words:

"She is my adopted child and I want her to have this interest in a most important industry of her country."

Can international fraternity be more expressive?

\* \* \*

We direct special attention to the facsimiles of checks. Only the lack of space and the expense of making cuts prevents us from carrying more such proofs of the manner in which the F. S. R. activities are supported by those who have won the hearts of the American working class by their courage and sincerity.

\* \* \*

The working class relief organization of England, affiliated with the International Workers Relief, has begun the publication of a *Soviet Russia Pictorial* modelled on the lines of this magazine. It has also initiated a press service similar to the "F. S. R. Press Service" here.

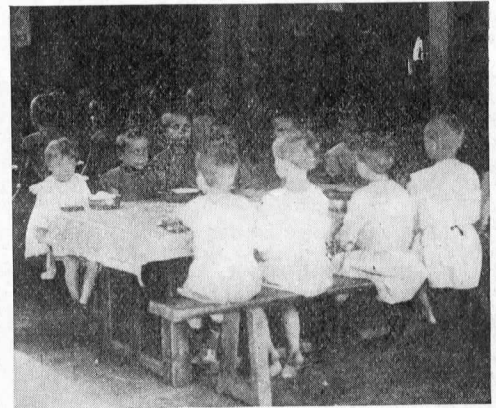
## Canadian Readers

will be interested to learn that beginning with the next issue a special section of this magazine will be devoted to the work of the Canadian Friends of Soviet Russia.



### NEW YORK

This is a view of the Russian booth at the "Travel Show" in New York. The F. S. R. had an exhibit in the booth.



### SAMARA

A group of children fed by Americans through the Friends of Soviet Russia. Orphans are still being adopted, and foster parents are needed.



### THE URALS

Tractors are being sent into the famine district by the Friends of Soviet Russia, with a view to preventing further scourges.



### TSARITSIN

The fishing industry here has been taken over by the International Workers' Relief.



### PROLETARIAN RELIEF DELEGATES SEE BERLIN

A big parade took place on the occasion of the International Workers' Relief Conference.

## BOOKS REVIEWED

*Beasts, Men and Gods*, by Ferdinand Ossendowski.  
E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, 1922. 325 pages.

In the monotonous array of anti-Bolshevist literature it is a relief to stumble on a book that is "different." Different not because of its honesty, but because of a display of imagination, originality and a certain elegance of style.

"Beasts, Men and Gods" is the narrative of the adventures of the author on his flight from Siberia, and his attempts to cross the dangerous and mysterious regions of Tibet and Mongolia in order to reach either the Indian or the Pacific Ocean, there to embark for Europe.

The story starts in the beginning of the year 1920 in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk where the author "was suddenly caught up in the whirling storm of mad revolution raging all over Russia, sowing in this peaceful and rich land vengeance, hate, bloodshed and crimes that go unpunished by the law." This means mighty little to the average American reader. He would perhaps have understood better if for these fine sentences there had been substituted the hard facts; namely that Kolchak had just been decisively smashed by the Red Army, and that the entire Siberian population—workers, peasants, intellectuals, and even his own former associates, the Social Revolutionists and Czech-Slovak legionnaires—had turned upon the bloody "supreme ruler." But of all this we find not a single word. Nor are we told why the author had to flee when he "suddenly received

the news that twenty Red soldiers had surrounded my house to arrest me." His Polish name and his title of "Officier d'Academie Francaise" (which does not mean that he is a member of that illustrious body) would make it appear as extremely likely that he was a French intelligence officer with Kolchak and as such fully justified in disliking any contact with the Red armed force.

His attempt to cross Tibet having proved unsuccessful, he turned to an equally inhospitable country—Mongolia, which is also a center of the Buddhist cult. There he met "Bolshevik agents" who are referred to as "villainous, cowardly murderers" for giving Kolchak officers their own medicine. He had occasion to meet various detachments of White officers, too, but their summary disposal of captured Bolsheviks is referred to as "passing judgment upon them."

His report on the activities of these White officers' detachments is delicious. Practically all of them are outright brigands living by robbing the Mongolian population and Chinese caravans. He does not like it, he frowns upon their practices, but after all he spreads upon these piccadilloes the cloak of Christian love and Buddhist mysticism. The magic hocus-pocus of the Mongolian monks seems quite seriously to have touched his imagination; unless, what is far more likely, it is merely a literary artifice calculated to touch the imagination of his innocent American readers.

He finally came in touch with one of the most picturesque figures among the Whites in the Far East—the Baron Ungern von Sternberg, a "descendant of crusaders and privateers." It is in describing this gruesome scion of the Baltic German Barons who for centuries have fought wherever there was a people to be enslaved, that Mr. Ossendowski shows his true talents in the arts of reticence and discretion. Thus he omits from the list of the illustrious Ungern-Sternbergs a gentleman of that name who in the eighties was noted as an international police spy forming and unearthing "anarchist plots." He also omits the trifling fact that the mad Baron's expedition to Mongolia was financed and organized by Japan, as part of the Japanese scheme for swallowing whole not only Manchuria but also Mongolia and Eastern Siberia, to be ruled in Japan's interests by Ungern-Sternberg and Semionov respectively. Japan, the moving force of all White activities in the Far East, is not mentioned a single time in the entire book.

The author seems to have taken to that gruesome Baron who before his (the author's) eyes ordered two Communist Commissars beaten to death with sticks (page 242). And he tries to put all the glory of Ungern-Sternberg's cruelty on one of his subordinates, Col. Sepailoff, who held his position owing to the fact that "a witch doctor predicted the death of the Baron if he dismissed Sepailoff."

And a few pages further we learn that the Baron has read all the philosophers of the world and was a particular admirer of Professor Bergson!

M. P.

*Krasnaya Nov (The Red Newland) No. 5, September-October, 1922. State Publishing House, Moscow. 312 pages.*

That Russia is going back to normal conditions is evidenced by the re-appearance of the big literary-scientific magazines which were a special feature of Russian intellectual life before the war. True, they have not yet attained to the five hundred and six hundred pages of pre-war publications. But they have already passed the 300-page mark—and we hope they will not exceed it.

## Debs Replies

Facsimile reproduction of invitation sent to Debs by the Soviet authorities through the Friends of Soviet Russia.

Eugene V. Debs, the beloved American labor leader, has been invited to visit Russia by the Commission for Fighting the After-Effects of the Famine. Owing to his impaired health, Debs was obliged regretfully to decline the invitation, specifying that he may be able to avail himself of the opportunity at a later date.

In his reply, however, he reasserts his faith in and readiness to work with the Friends of Soviet Russia. Debs has shown his friendship for Russia through the F. S. R. in concrete acts as well as words. This reiteration on his part is another rebuke to such pseudo-socialist agencies as the *Jewish Daily Forward*, which have been venting their hatred for Russia on the working class relief organization in this country.

Comrades Kalinin and Kameneva,  
Central Commission, etc.

Moscow, Russia.

My dear Comrades:—

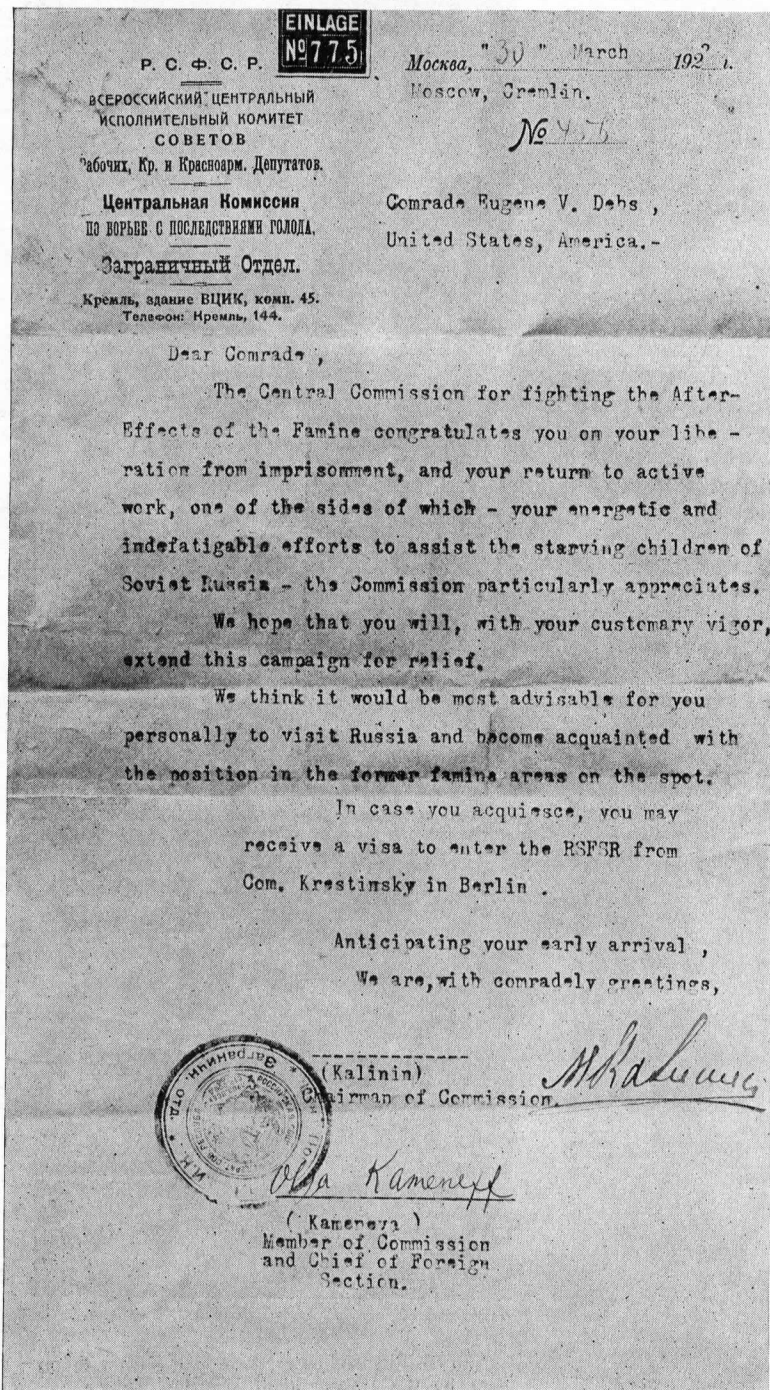
The very kind invitation extended by you in behalf of the "Central Commission for Fighting the After Effects of the Famine" has just come to me through the Friends of Soviet Russia, New York, by the hand of Comrade Rose Karsner, and I beg you to believe that I feel myself specially honored in the recognition you thus bestow upon me and my humble services, and I return my deepest thanks to you and the members of your Commission for the partiality thus shown me, and while I am not now able to visit Russia on account of being still in a convalescent state as regards my health and of engagements already made of an imperative nature which will keep me fully occupied in this country for some time to come, I hope I may be able to do myself that pleasurable duty at a later day. Meanwhile you may rest assured that I shall continue to render the starving children of Soviet Russia all possible aid and encourage every effort put forth in that direction by the Friends of Soviet Russia.

Thanking you again and with warmest greetings to you and your comrades and a hearty hail to the Russian Soviet Republic, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed)

EUGENE V. DEBS.





This issue of *Krasnaya Nov* is especially rich in sociological, political, historical and literary essays, short stories, fragments of novels, and book reviews. Especially worthy of note, it seems to us, is the work of and about Vsevolod Ivanov. His art and personality are discussed in terms of superlative appreciation by A. Voronsky.

Among Russia's men of letters who came to the fore after the Revolution, Vsevolod Ivanov is one of the most interesting and picturesque figures. In origin, in his life and revolutionary activities, in his entire psychological make-up, he is typical of that eager mass of students who now fill the Workers' Universities, the art studios, the academies of sciences, and those other institutions of learning which were beyond their reach in pre-revolutionary days.

Vsevolod Ivanov is the son of a Siberian miner. At the age of fourteen he was left to shift for himself. For five years he worked as linotype operator, sailor, circus clown, juggler, actor, and prize fighter. Since 1917 he took part in the Revolution. As Red Guard he escaped death at the hands of the Czech troops after the capture of Omsk, by running away to the Hungry Steppe. His participation in numerous plots against Kolchak made it necessary for him to move about from place to place constantly hiding from his persecutors. He thus traversed the country from the Urals to Chita. Twice he was condemned to be shot—once by the insurgents, and once by the Cheka through some misunderstanding.

His experiences during these turbulent years of civil war between the Siberian peasants and the Kolchak bands form the subject matter of his stories and novels. In striking contrast to the grim tragedies and bloody events, stand out the author's own enthusiastic faith and love of life, his extraordinary, almost animal sense of unmotivated joy. His insurgents are all strong, full of vim, overflowing with courage and faith. They are an excellent illustration of the spirit which accounts for the fact that the Soviet Government came out triumphant in its struggle against counter-revolution in spite of all the foreign aid which the latter was able to summon.

Ivanov's portrayal of peasant types is of particular interest. He does not idealize the peasant as was done by the sentimental "populists," nor does he run to the other extreme of showing up the peasants as cruel, blood-thirsty and greedy beasts—an attitude which was quite in vogue lately. Vsevolod Ivanov's is the only fair and correct attitude. His Marxian training enables him to discern in the peasant two souls—that of the greedy, cruel, unfeeling property owner, and another soul—that of the toiler who was for centuries brutally oppressed by the landlords and the entire host of the Tsar's petty officialdom.  
R. T.

*Duty to Civilization*, by Francis Neilson, B. W. Huebsch, Inc., 136 pages.

This study of wars and war-makers in the light of official documents is not only readable but actually absorbing, attributes none too prevalent among documentary studies. Mr. Neilson's limpid style, so well known to the readers of the *Freeman*, is in large measure responsible for this rare quality; but the vigor of his thought even more so.

## Students

will find it a profitable investment to devote a few hours of their spare time to securing subscription, for the

### **Soviet Russia Pictorial**

the only magazine in the United States which supplies authentic information to people interested in Russian affairs.

#### **A FEW HOURS A WEEK**

or a day spent in this way will prove remunerative. Picture appeal makes subscriptions easy to get.

*Write for Proposition and Outfit*

Room 31 201 West 13th Street  
NEW YORK CITY

## What's Your Idea of a Bolshevik?

¶ On the cover there is the picture of a BOLSHEVIK, as conceived by the bourgeois press of the world and drawn by an appreciative artist.

¶ There is murder in his eyes. The dagger between his teeth drips fresh blood.

¶ There is a threat against civilization in every hair of his whiskers.

¶ Although a blundering barbarian, he develops from time to time an uncanny shrewdness and an amazing talent for insidious trouble-making.

¶ In fact, he adjusts his character most graciously to the trend of the news, so much so that he may be suspected of collusion with the City Editors of the world.

¶ And he is as ubiquitous as an insurance agent. You meet him around every corner, in every cranny. His favorite resort, however, is in the columns of the daily press. There he is most like himself—the peerless, unsuppressed, magnificent Bolshevik.

¶ Correspondents from Riga, Warsaw, Paris, Washington and other places collaborate in the delineation of this XXth Century myth. British spies working for New York newspapers and ex-Socialists hoping to do so add gore to the picture. Our artist, we think, has caught the spirit of their co-operative effort, and his drawing is really a tribute to the imagination of international capitalism.

## But—

¶ While we acknowledge the imaginative powers of those who by their united malignity have created this monster, we must decry them for the utter falsity of their creature.

¶ The Bolshevik Government of Soviet Russia is engaged in a giant reconstructive task. With meagre materials and in the face of stubborn opposition by the forces of greed and ignorance it seeks to establish a new system of society.

¶ The drama of that undertaking is too vast to be easily grasped. The perspective of another generation will reveal its tremendous outlines. The most we can do is to record detached episodes of that drama, to indicate sketchily the tendencies at work: how the new generation is being educated, the sorry heritage of Tsarist superstition replaced by a conception of co-operative human effort, the material foundation of agriculture and industry molded for a communist future.

¶ And this SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL seeks to do. Get new readers for the PICTORIAL.

¶ Subscribe yourself and SOLICIT THE SUBSCRIPTION OF OTHERS.

Six months, \$1.00; 1 year, \$2.00.

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL,  
201 West 13th Street,  
New York City.

Enclosed please find \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, to cover subscriptions for the names and addresses attached to this blank, for periods of 6 months or 1 year, as indicated near every name.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

# Labor Defies Gompers' Anti-Russian Edict

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, assembled here at its twenty-second annual convention, has adopted a vigorously outspoken resolution calling upon the United States to recognize Soviet Russia.

This action, following close upon Mr. Gompers' reported threat to revoke the charters of local Federations friendly to Russia, like those of Seattle and Minneapolis, is significant as showing the wide rift within the ranks of the A. F. of L. in regards to the Russian question.

Copies of the resolution have been sent to President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes, Secretary of Commerce Hoover and to Senators Pepper and Reed of Pennsylvania. The resolution was introduced by Delegate C. S. Golden, of the International Association of Machinists. It reads:

"WHEREAS, the Russian Soviet Government has withstood all attacks launched against it not only by enemies within its own boundary, but the attacks of hostile Governments as well for a period of more than Five Years, and

"WHEREAS, many European and other governments have established commercial relations with the Russian Government that have proven not only mutually profitable to all such countries but by such action they are enabling the Russian people to secure the access to foodstuff, medicines, machinery and other commodities and supplies which are sorely needed in their reconstruction work, and

"WHEREAS, the present Administration at Washington has thus far failed to open official commercial relationship with Russia and by such action seriously handicaps and discourages efforts to establish commercial intercourse, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that this 22nd annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Fed-

eration of Labor urge upon the United States Government that all barriers tending to prevent commercial intercourse and the ultimate recognition of the Russian Soviet Government be removed and be it further

"RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes, Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Senators Pepper and Reed of Pennsylvania."

## Kuzbas Going Strong

By Tom Barker

WHILE dozens of American firms are getting in touch with Russian commercial institutions, we find the enemies of Russia resorting to methods that range from the stupid to the amusing. Among them we find, of course, the Cockney-bred pooh-bah of the A. F. of L., Mr. Samuel Gompers.

Some time ago Mr. Gompers became annoyed because one of his pet institutions was refused a grant by the Fund for Public Service of which Roger N. Baldwin is one of the trustees. Later Mr. Baldwin was indicted with the former Kuzbas Committee upon the idiotic charges of grand larceny, laid by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Doyle through Assistant District Attorney Weller.

Mr. Gompers evidently saw the value of Mrs. Doyle and her husband for the

purpose of discrediting Russia and also working off old scores against Mr. Baldwin and organizations working to reconstruct Russia and those demanding her recognition by the United States. At a recent meeting of the Civic Federation Mr. Doyle told his story, and Mr. Gompers patted him on the back and said, "Attaboy." But Mr. Easley of the Civic Federation says that Mr. Doyle was not officially asked to speak, but that his attention had been called to the Doyle family sitting in the front row. Of course, Mr. Gompers brought them along, as it can hardly be considered that they wandered in casually of their own initiative.

But Mr. Doyle did not measure up to the requirements of Mr. Gompers. Mrs. Doyle, happily, when out of family circles, can adopt a plaintive manner of telling a series of horrors before a labor audience. So Mr. Gompers requested Mr. Sullivan to have Mrs. Doyle speak at the Central Labor Council before their meeting. The lady went rather flat, because she admitted that they had been warned against hard conditions in Russia.

Mr. Gompers' "find" for making American labor anti-Russian is proving somewhat of a handicap to him. She has now denounced Noah Lerner as one who knows all about the Wall Street explosion. This returned Kuzbas enthusiast has been arrested and is now held in the Tombs on a silly story made by a vindictive woman. The Wall Street affair is Mr. Wm. J. Burns' pet affair, and there have only been 28 such arrests to date. But now that Mr. Gompers is getting into the matter, results are sure.

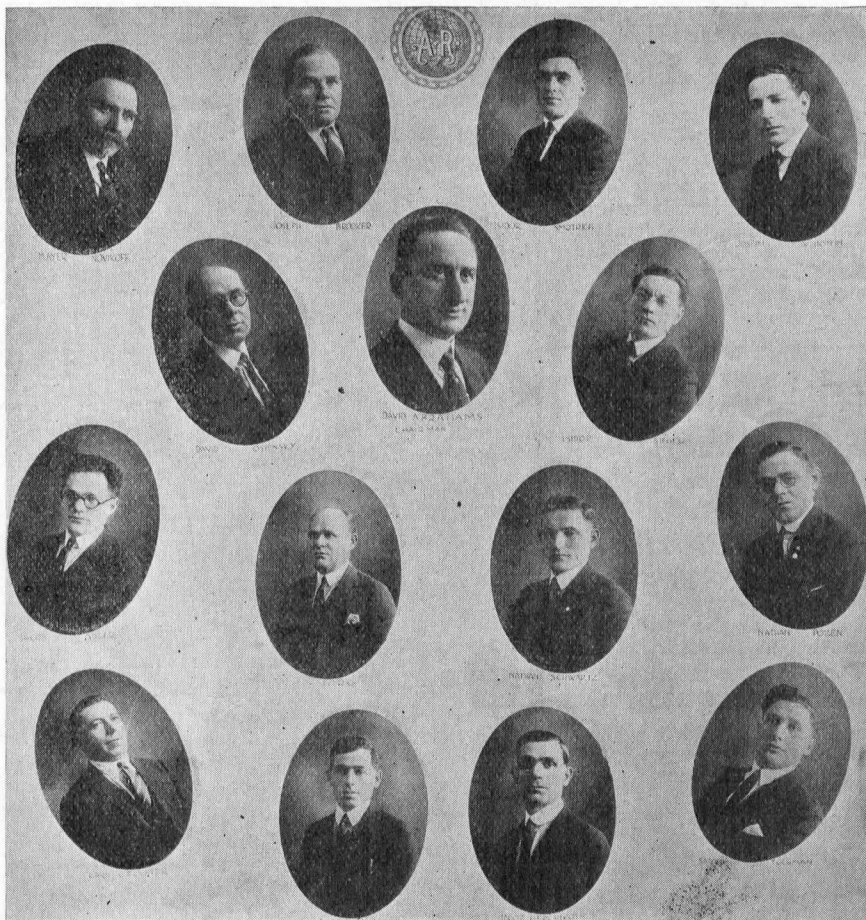
The work of Kuzbas has not been set back one iota by all these attacks. In fact, it has gone on merrily and will continue so to do. Kuzbas is digging coal, plowing land, building houses. The people who attack Russia and persecute Kuzbas have done none of these things.

## Labor and the Motion Pictures

(Concluded from Page 124)

were really unable to raise enough money—anyhow, a great deal of stock was sold to union men, and no picture was ever made.

So I have made up my mind that I will not even waste time talking to moving picture people any more, and I say to the comrades of the Proletkino that I am at your service to do everything possible to make real moving pictures for the workers. You may make pictures of any of my books that you wish, and if you want to send me copies of the films over here I will do my part in helping to fight for the right to show them in this country. At present you may use all my books without compensation to me; some day in the future, if Russia succeeds in winning out against the attacks of the capitalist world, and if the Russian workers have money, they may pay me some of it, and I will use it to make a picture for the American workers. I have already written to the Proletkino, explaining that they may have as many prints of "The Jungle" as they wish, for the cost of making them. Unfortunately, the old negative has been ruined by bad handling, and it will be necessary to make a new negative from the one complete print which I have in my possession. Anything else which I can do in the way of furthering your enterprise, I will be very happy to do it, if you will let me know about it.



## Workmen's Circle

This Workmen's Circle Committee for the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, headed by Comrade David Abrahams, has done splendid work for the people of Russia.

ALL PROGRESSIVES OUGHT TO BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE  
POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

of the

**WORLD WAR VETERANS**

PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE EX-SERVICEMEN

All persons regardless of political, labor or fraternal affiliations will find  
the WORLD WAR VETERANS an ALLY to all persons of progressive  
views

SUBSCRIBE TO **THE VETERANS' VOICE**, THE OFFICIAL ORGAN  
OF THAT ORGANIZATION

AGENTS AND ORGANIZERS

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR PROPOSITIONS

Business Manager  
**THE VETERANS' VOICE**  
Room 606, 110 West 40th Street,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:—  
Am interested in selling subscriptions to "The  
Veterans' Voice." Send details of your proposi-  
tion.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

**THE VETERANS' VOICE**  
Room 606, 110 West 40th Street,  
New York City.

Attached you will find \$2.00, for which you are  
to send "The Veterans' Voice" for a year to

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

**CLOTHING**

TRANSMITTED

**DUTY-FREE**

TO INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZA-  
TIONS IN RUSSIA

Costs only \$7.00 to send 33-lb. parcel, with  
free insurance up to \$25.00 value. No other  
charges of any kind either here or in Russia.

This service is authorized by the Soviet  
Government. It is the cheapest and safest.  
Duty free delivery is absolutely guaranteed.

WRITE FOR BLANKS BEFORE  
MAKING UP PACKAGES

**FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA**  
201 West 13th St., New York City

*From a Card to a Newspaper*

**ACTIVE PRESS**

INCORPORATED

**JOB PRINTERS  
AND LINOTYPERS**

33 First St., New York City, N. Y.

*A Working Class Institution*

"FREIHEIT"—Jewish Daily—is the mouth-piece of the  
revolutionary Jewish workers. Special premium to  
subscribers. Inquire 47 Chrystie St., New York.

This magazine bound by  
**ART BINDERY AND SAMPLE CARD COMPANY**

7 Bond Street

Tel. Spring { 2930 NEW YORK, N. Y.  
              { 2976

STRICTLY UNION SHOP

THE ROGIN

**VEGETARIAN**

RESTAURANT

We are glad to announce to  
our Patrons and Friends our  
Removal to a Large Artistic  
Dining Room at

**29 ST. MARKS PLACE**

Bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves. NEW YORK CITY

EXCELLENT SERVICE

**The Co-Operative Press**

**PRINTING**

In All Its Branches

15 Spruce St., New York City

READ THE

"New Yorker Volkszeitung"

German Daily and Sunday Editions

**ARNOLD N. ALEINIKOFF & CO.**

**General Insurance**

Telephone, BARCLAY 4858

3 PARK ROW NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, Dry Dock 1866

**Fellowship Press Service**

31 SAINT MARKS PLACE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

**PRINTING** which is done neatly, promptly and at a  
strict basis of 20 per cent added to cost.  
We also have a multigraphing and addressing service.  
Come in for a chat with us.

**"GLOS ROBOTNICZY"**

The only Polish workers' daily in America,  
5937 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year \$6; 6 months \$3.50; 3 months \$2.00

Comrades:—Recommend this daily to your  
Polish fellow-workers; it is the only Polish  
paper in America defending the cause of the  
workers and deserves their utmost support.

**Offices and Lofts TO RENT**

APPLY  
TO **THE AVANTI PUBLISHING COMPANY**

81 EAST 10th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE, STUYVESANT 9571

**VILLAGE-PETITE MARMITE**

**Italian Restaurant** 44 Seventh Ave., NEW YORK  
Bet. 13th and 14th Sts.

The restaurant the artist chooses for its savory  
Italian dishes, artistic settings and cosy  
atmosphere Tel.: Chelsea 4416

TONY and DINO, Proprietors

**FUNDAMENTAL** or the beginning of things. An  
interesting scientific pamphlet  
by that realistic writer, Dr. P. A. KANE; modern view  
on the subject, 25 cents. Originally published in THE  
CRUCIBLE, an agnostic weekly, \$1.00 per year. Send  
10 cents for sample copies.

RAYMER'S OLD BOOK STORE

1330 First Avenue SEATTLE, Washington

**R. & C. COMPANY**

**PRINTERS AND LINOTYPERS**

208 EAST TWELFTH ST., NEW YORK CITY

PRINTING DONE IN  
ENGLISH, RUSSIAN,  
YIDDISH AND POLISH

Telephone:  
Stuyvesant 9026

*Organization and Union  
Work Our Specialty*

# K U Z B A S

¶ In spite of the prosecution of the former Kuzbas Committee in America and all the many difficulties still facing the Organization in Russia, the KUZBAS COLONY is DIGGING COAL, MORE COAL—AND STILL MORE COAL.

¶ Those who go across this year will have to face hardship. During this summer they will have to probably live in tents. When winter comes they will still be cramped. But houses are going up, drains are being dug, conditions are slowly but surely improving. For instance, the mines are being laid out on American lines, and mine fans are now on the way to Russia. Coal cutting machines are being ordered and a new electric mine-hoist considered.

¶ Payment will be made at the Russian categories. This is very small in actual money value, but under the stimulated production it is steadily increasing. The effect of the doubled production at Kemerovo has resulted in other mines increasing their production so as to attempt to keep in line with the improvements made by the Americans.

¶ KUZBAS needs about 200 EXPERIENCED ENGINEERS and WORKERS this year. They must be the type that can hold down a job by what they KNOW and what they can DO eight hours a day, six days a week and eleven months a year. People who are still in the fairyland stage of development should not add their burden to the load already being carried.

## SOME OF THE MEN NEEDED FOR IMMEDIATE DEPARTURE ARE

Six Men who can run and repair Case tractors. If they know Russian, all the better.

Four Skilled Farmers, Russian speaking, as crew foremen. Six Russian-American typists and stenographers.

One Warehouse man. One Mechanical Storeskeeper. One Electrical Storeskeeper. One Mine Storeskeeper, Russian speaking. One Master Timber Cruiser who will not get discouraged with small diameters and scattered stands on second growth ground.

Six Russian speaking building trades foremen.

Two Millwrights.

Two Stationary engineers with 1st and 3rd Class license.

Nine good boiler firemen.

Three outside mechanical repairers.

Four first-class lathe hands for general repairs.

Four first-class bench hands for general repairs.

One aerial tramway maintenance and repair man.

Sixty-six pick miners.

Three shot firers with anthracite experience.

Six drivers.

Etc., etc., etc.

If you have an occupation not mentioned above kindly write us as the above is only a tithe of the men needed. The Kuzbas Bulletin will be sent to anyone sending their address.

KUZBAS, ROOM 301, 110 West 40th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

# BIRTH CONTROL

## *What It Is*

## *How It Works*

## *What It Will Do*

No library will meet the needs of its readers that does not contain authentic books on that most insistent of present-day questions—BIRTH CONTROL.

In this volume can be found all the arguments for Birth Control from the standpoint of the physician, the biologist, the psychologist, the economist and the statesman.

Every point that can be raised against Birth Control finds its answer in these pages.

The lay readers will find this volume neither technical nor difficult.

Keep it on your shelves for reference.

*Limited Edition, \$5.00*

## THE BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW

104 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

*Catalogue on other books on Birth Control and Population sent on request.*

## TWO BANKS—OF THE WORKERS, BY THE WORKERS, AND FOR THE WORKERS

### SIX FACTS TO REMEMBER:

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Interest paid on time deposits. | 4. Owned and directed by labor.  |
| 2. Dividends limited to 10%.       | 5. Operated in labor's interest. |
| 3. Profits shared with depositors. | 6. Managed by competent bankers. |

The banks of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are organized for service, not for private profit.

***SERVICE TO THE WORKING MAN AND WOMAN***

***SERVICE TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT***

***SERVICE TO ALL SMALL AND LARGE DEPOSITORS ALIKE***

## THE AMALGAMATED BANK OF NEW YORK

**The First Labor Bank in New York**

103 EAST 14th STREET

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$300,000. Total Resources, \$1,250,000.00.

President: R. L. REDHEFFER

Vice-President: JACOB S. POTOFSKY

Cashier: LEROY PETERSON

### DIRECTORS

AUGUST BELLANCA

PETER MONAT

JOSEPH GOLD

JACOB S. POTOFSKY

SIDNEY HILLMAN

R. L. REDHEFFER

F. H. LA GUARDIA

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG

MAX LOWENTHAL

MURRAY WEINSTEIN

ABRAHAM MILLER

MAX ZARITZKY

HYMAN BLUMBERG, Chairman

## THE AMALGAMATED TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

**Chicago's Labor Bank**

371 W. JACKSON BOULEVARD

Capital and Surplus, \$300,000.

Total Resources, \$2,000,000.00.

President: R. L. REDHEFFER

Cashier: RALPH DAVIS

Asst. Cashier: A. D. MARIMPIETRI

# AMAZING BARGAIN!

Price of World-Famous  
Pocket Series of 350 Titles  
Cut From 10c to 5c Per

Book. This Is a Sensational Reduction! Size of Books 3 1-2x5 inches. Books Printed Uniformly; Bound in Heavy Card Cover Stock. At 5c Per Book We Are Establishing New Publishing Standards. Never Before Did the Sum of 5c Buy So Much Good Literature.

**5c**  
Per  
Book

I have sold over 25 million copies of my Pocket Series in less than three years. I expect to more than double that amount during 1923. It can be done. The people are hungry for good literature, but they cannot afford to pay high prices. They are entitled to the best works of fiction, history, biography, literature, philosophy, and science at the least possible cost. We have solved the problem of book publishing at low cost. Mass production has cut the cost of the books in the famous Pocket Series so that we are now able to give you your choice

of the best ever written at only 5 cents per book. In its issue of February 22, 1923, the Baltimore Sun says: "That individual E. Haldeman-Julius, is doing more to educate the country than any ten universities put together." The Chicago Daily News says that Girard, Kans., the home of the great plant of the Haldeman-Julius Company, is now the literary capital of America. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "Haldeman-Julius is doing a cultural work of the first magnitude. He is a great business man and one of the country's greatest educators. He is literature's impresario."

ORDER BY  
NUMBER

## Take Your Pick at only 5 Cents per Book

ORDER BY  
NUMBER

- |   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p><b>Drama</b></p> <p>295 Master Builder. Ibsen<br/>90 Mikado. Gilbert<br/>31 Pelleas and Melisande<br/>Maeterlinck<br/>316 Prometheus. Aeschylus<br/>308 Stoops to Conquer<br/>Goldsmith<br/>134 Misanthrope. Moliere<br/>16 Ghosts. Ibsen<br/>80 Pillars of Society. Ibsen<br/>46 Salome. Wilde<br/>54 Importance of Being<br/>Earnest. Wilde<br/>8 Lady Windermere's<br/>Fan. Wilde<br/>131 Redemption. Tolstoi<br/>99 Tartuffe. Moliere</p> <p><b>Shakespeare's Plays</b></p> <p>240 The Tempest<br/>241 Merry Wives Windsor<br/>242 As You Like It<br/>243 Twelfth Night<br/>244 Much Ado Nothing<br/>245 Measure for Measure<br/>246 Hamlet<br/>247 Macbeth<br/>248 King Henry V<br/>249 Julius Caesar<br/>250 Romeo and Juliet<br/>251 Midsummer Night's<br/>252 Othello<br/>253 King Henry VIII<br/>254 Taming of Shrew<br/>255 King Lear<br/>256 Venus and Adonis<br/>257 King Henry IV, Part 1<br/>258 King Henry IV, Part II<br/>259 King Henry VI, Part I<br/>260 King Henry VI, Part II<br/>261 King Henry VI, Part III<br/>262 Comedy of Errors<br/>263 King John<br/>264 King Richard III<br/>265 King Richard II<br/>267 Pericles<br/>268 Merchant of Venice</p> <p><b>Fiction</b></p> <p>336 The Mark of the Beast<br/>Kipling<br/>333 Mulvaney Stories.<br/>Kipling<br/>188 Adventures of Baron<br/>Munchausen<br/>352 Short Stories. William<br/>Morris<br/>332 The Man Who Was and<br/>Other Stories. Kipling<br/>280 Happy Prince. Wilde<br/>143 Time of Terror. Balzac<br/>182 Daisy Miller. H. James<br/>162 Rue Morgue. Poe<br/>345 Clarimonde. Gautier<br/>292 Piffi. De Maupassant<br/>199 Tallow Ball. De Mau-<br/>passant<br/>6 De Maupassant's Stories<br/>15 Balzac's Stories<br/>344 Don Juan. Balzac<br/>318 Christ in Flanders<br/>Balzac<br/>230 Fleece of Gold. Gautier<br/>178 One of Cleopatra's<br/>Nights. Gautier<br/>314 Short Stories. Daudet<br/>58 Boccaccio's Stories<br/>45 Tolstoi's Short Stories<br/>12 Poe's Tales of Mystery<br/>290 The Gold Bug. Poe<br/>145 Great Ghost Stories<br/>21 Carmen. Merimee<br/>23 Great Sea Stories<br/>319 Saint-Gerane. Dumas<br/>38 Jekyll and Hyde<br/>279 Will o' Mill. Stevenson</p> | <p>311 Lodging for Night.<br/>Stevenson<br/>27 Last Days Condemned<br/>Man. Hugo<br/>151 Man Would Be King.<br/>Kipling<br/>148 Strength of Strong.<br/>London<br/>41 Xmas Carol. Dickens<br/>57 Rip Van Winkle. Irving<br/>100 Red Laugh. Andreyev<br/>105 7 Hanged. Andreyev<br/>102 Sherlock Holmes Tales<br/>161 Country of Blind. Wells<br/>85 Attack on Mill. Zola<br/>156 Andersen's Fairy Tales<br/>158 Alice in Wonderland<br/>37 Dream of Ball. Morris<br/>40 House &amp; Brain. Lytton<br/>72 Color of Life. Halde-<br/>man-Julius<br/>198 Majesty of Justice<br/>Anatole France<br/>215 Miraculous Revenge.<br/>Shaw<br/>24 The Kiss. Chekhov<br/>285 Euphorion Moore<br/>219 Human Tragedy. France<br/>196 The Marquise. Sand<br/>239 26 Men and Girl. Gorki<br/>29 Dreams. Schreiner<br/>232 Three Strangers. Hardy<br/>277 Man Without a Country</p> <p><b>History and Biography</b></p> <p>340 Life of Jesus. Ernest<br/>Renan<br/>183 Life of Jack London<br/>269 Contemporary Portraits<br/>Vol. 1. Frank Harris<br/>270 Contemporary Portraits<br/>Vol. 2. Frank Harris<br/>271 Contemporary Portraits<br/>Vol. 3. Frank Harris<br/>272 Contemporary Portraits.<br/>Vol. 4. Frank Harris<br/>328 Addison and His Times<br/>312 Life of Sterne<br/>324 Life of Lincoln<br/>323 Life of Joan of Arc<br/>339 Thoreau—the Man Who<br/>Escaped from Herd.<br/>126 History of Rome. Giles<br/>128 Julius Caesar's Life<br/>185 History of Printing<br/>149 Historic Crimes. Finger<br/>175 Science of History.<br/>Froude<br/>104 Waterloo. Hugo<br/>52 Voltaire. Hugo<br/>125 War Speeches of Wilson<br/>22 Tolstoy: Life and Works<br/>142 Bismarck's Life<br/>286 When Puritans Ruled<br/>343 Life of Columbus<br/>66 Crimes of Borgias.<br/>Dumas<br/>287 Whistler: The Man and<br/>His Work<br/>51 Life of Bruno<br/>147 Cromwell and His Times<br/>236 Heart Affairs Henry VIII<br/>50 Paine's Common Sense<br/>88 Vindication of Paine.<br/>Ingersoll<br/>33 Brann: Sham Smasher<br/>163 Life in Greece and Rome<br/>214 Speeches of Lincoln<br/>276 Speeches of Washington<br/>144 Was Poe Immoral?<br/>223 Essay on Swinburne<br/>150 Lost Civilizations<br/>227 Keats. The Man and<br/>His Work<br/>170 Constantine and Begin-<br/>nings of Christianity<br/>201 Satan and the Saints</p> | <p>67 Church History<br/>169 Voices From the Past<br/>266 Life of Shakespeare<br/>123 Life of Du Barry<br/>139 Life of Dante<br/>69 Life of Mary, Queen of<br/>Scots<br/>5 Life of Johnson.<br/>Macaulay<br/>174 Trial of William Penn</p> <p><b>Humor</b></p> <p>291 Jumping Frog. Twain<br/>18 Idle Thoughts. Jerome<br/>166 English as She Is Spoke.<br/>Twain<br/>231 Humorous Sketches.<br/>Twain<br/>205 Artemus Ward. His Book<br/>187 Whistler's Humor<br/>216 Wit of Heine. Eliot<br/>20 Let's Laugh. Nasby</p> <p><b>Literature</b></p> <p>355 Aucassin and Nicolette<br/>Lang<br/>278 Friendship, etc. Thoreau<br/>195 Nature. Thoreau<br/>220 England in Shakespeare's<br/>Time. Finger<br/>194 Chesterfield's Letters.<br/>63 Defense of Poetry<br/>Shelley<br/>97 Love Letters of King<br/>Henry VIII<br/>3 Essays. Voltaire<br/>28 Toleration. Voltaire<br/>90 Love Letters of Genius<br/>186 How I Wrote "The<br/>Raven." Poe<br/>87 Love. Montaigne<br/>48 Bacon's Essays<br/>60 Emerson's Essays<br/>84 Letters of Portuguese Nun<br/>26 Going to Church. Shaw<br/>135 Socialism for Millionaires.<br/>Shaw<br/>61 Tolstoi's Essays<br/>176 Four Essays. Ellis<br/>160 Shakespeare. Ingersoll<br/>75 Choice of Books<br/>Carlyle<br/>288 Chesterfield and Rabelais.<br/>Sainte-Beuve<br/>76 Prince of Peace. Bryan<br/>86 On Reading. Brandes<br/>95 Confessions of Opium<br/>Eater<br/>213 Lincoln. Ingersoll<br/>177 Subjection of Women.<br/>Mill<br/>17 Walking. Thoreau<br/>70 Lamb's Essays<br/>235 Essays. Chesterton<br/>7 Liberal Education.<br/>Huxley<br/>233 Literature &amp; Art. Goethe<br/>225 Condescension in Foreign-<br/>ers. Lowell<br/>221 Women, and Other<br/>Essays. Maeterlinck<br/>10 Shelley. Thompson<br/>289 Pepys' Diary<br/>299 Prose Nature Notes.<br/>Whitman<br/>315 Pen. Pencil. Poison.<br/>Wilde<br/>313 Decay of Lying. Wilde<br/>36 Soul of Man. Wilde<br/>293 Villon: Stevenson</p> <p><b>Maxims and Epigrams</b></p> <p>77 What Great Men Have<br/>said About Women<br/>304 What Great Women Have<br/>said About Men<br/>179 Gems From Emerson<br/>310 Wisdom of Thackeray<br/>193 Wit and Wisdom of<br/>Charles Lamb<br/>56 Wisdom of Ingersoll<br/>106 Aphorisms. Sand<br/>168 Epigrams. Wilde<br/>59 Epigrams of Wit and Wis-<br/>dom<br/>35 Maxims. Rochefoucauld<br/>154 Epigrams of Ibsen<br/>197 Witticisms De Sevigne</p> | <p>180 Epigrams of Shaw<br/>155 Maxims. Napoleon<br/>181 Epigrams. Thoreau<br/>228 Aphorisms. Huxley<br/>113 Proverbs of England<br/>114 Proverbs of France<br/>115 Proverbs of Japan<br/>116 Proverbs of China<br/>117 Proverbs of Italy<br/>118 Proverbs of Russia<br/>119 Proverbs of Ireland<br/>120 Proverbs of Spain<br/>121 Proverbs of Arabia<br/>348 Proverbs of Scotland<br/>380 Proverbs of Yugoslavia</p> <p><b>Philosophy and Religion</b></p> <p>338 A Guide to Emerson<br/>218 Essence of the Talmud<br/>11 Guide to Nietzsche.<br/>Hamblen<br/>159 Guide to Plato. Durant<br/>322 Buddhist Philosophy<br/>347 Guide to Stoicism<br/>124 Theory Reincarnation<br/>157 Plato's Republic<br/>62 Schopenhauer's Essays<br/>94 Trial and Death of<br/>Socrates<br/>65 Meditations of Aurelius<br/>64 Eucken: Life and<br/>Philosophy<br/>4 Age of Reason. Paine<br/>55 Spencer: Life and Works<br/>44 Aesop's Fables<br/>165 Discovery of Future.<br/>Wells<br/>96 Dialogues. Plato<br/>325 Essence of Buddhism<br/>103 Pocket Theology.<br/>Voltaire<br/>132 Foundations of Religion<br/>138 Studies in Pessimism.<br/>Schopenhauer<br/>211 Idea of God in Nature.<br/>Mill<br/>212 Life and Character.<br/>Goethe<br/>200 Ignorant Philosopher.<br/>Voltaire<br/>101 Thoughts of Pascal<br/>210 Stoic Philosophy. Murray<br/>224 God: Known and Un-<br/>known. Butler<br/>19 Nietzsche: Who He Was<br/>204 Sun Worship. Tichenor<br/>207 Olympian Gods. Tichenor<br/>184 Primitive Beliefs<br/>153 Chinese Philosophy of<br/>Life<br/>30 What Life Means to Me.<br/>London</p> <p><b>Poetry</b></p> <p>351 Memories of Lincoln.<br/>Whitman<br/>298 Today's Poetry.<br/>Anthology<br/>365 Odes of Horace, Vol. 1<br/>366 Odes of Horace, Vol. 2<br/>9 Great English Poems<br/>152 Kasidah. Burton<br/>283 Courtship of Miles<br/>Standish<br/>282 Rime of Ancient<br/>Mariner<br/>317 L'Allegro. Milton<br/>297 Poems. Southey<br/>329 Dante's Inferno. Vol. 1<br/>330 Dante's Inferno. Vol. II<br/>306*Shropshire Lad<br/>284 Poems of Burns<br/>1 Rubaiyat<br/>73 Whitman's Poems<br/>237 Prose Poems. Baudelaire</p> | <p>2 Wilde's Ballad of<br/>Reading Jail<br/>32 Poe's Poems<br/>164 Michael Angelo's Sonnets<br/>71 Poems of Evolution<br/>146 Snow-Bound. Pied Piper<br/>79 Enoch Arden<br/>68 Shakespeare's Sonnets<br/>281 Lays of Ancient Rome<br/>173 Vision of Sir Launfal<br/>222 The Vampire. Kipling</p> <p><b>Science</b></p> <p>408 Introduction to Einstein<br/>Hudgings<br/>409 Great Men of Science<br/>47 Animals of Ancient Seas.<br/>Fenton<br/>274 Animals of Ancient Lands.<br/>Fenton<br/>327 Ice Age. Finger<br/>321 History of Evolution<br/>217 Puzzle of Personality—<br/>Psycho-Analysis<br/>190 Ppsycho-Analysis.<br/>Fielding<br/>140 Biology and Spiritual<br/>Philosophy<br/>275 Building of Earth<br/>49 Evolution. Haeckel<br/>42 Origin of Human Race<br/>238 Reflections on Science.<br/>Huxley<br/>202 Survival of Fittest.<br/>Tichenor<br/>191 Evolution vs. Religion.<br/>Balmforth<br/>133 Electricity Explained<br/>92 Hypnotism Made Plain<br/>53 Insects and Men<br/>189 Eugenics. Ellis</p> <p><b>Series of Debates</b></p> <p>130 Controversy. Ingersoll<br/>and Gladstone<br/>43 Marriage and Divorce<br/>Greeley and Owen<br/>208 Debate on Birth Control.<br/>Mrs. Sanger and Russell<br/>129 Rome or Reason. Inger-<br/>soll and Manning<br/>122 Spiritualism, Doyle and<br/>McCabe<br/>171 Has Life Any Meaning?<br/>Harris and Ward.<br/>206 Capitalism. Seligman &amp;<br/>Nearing.<br/>234 McNeal - Sinclair Debate<br/>on Socialism</p> <p><b>Miscellaneous</b></p> <p>342 Hints on News Report-<br/>ing<br/>326 Hints on Short Stories<br/>192 Book of Synonyms<br/>25 Rhyming Dictionary<br/>78 How to Be an Orator<br/>82 Faults in English<br/>127 What Expectant Mothers<br/>Should Know<br/>81 Care of the Baby<br/>136 Child Training<br/>137 Home Nursing<br/>14 What Every Girl Should<br/>Know. Mrs. Sanger.<br/>91 Manhood: Facts of Life.<br/>83 Marriage. Besant.<br/>74 On Threshold of Sex<br/>98 How to Love<br/>172 Evolution of Love<br/>203 Rights of Women. Ellis<br/>209 Aspects Birth Control<br/>93 How to Live 100 Years<br/>167 Plutarch's Rules Health<br/>320 Prince. Machiavelli.</p> |
|---|--|--|--|--|

### SPECIAL BARGAIN

We have an amazing bargain for those who order full sets of 350 volumes. At 10c per copy this set is worth \$35—our special price only \$16.90, which is less than 5c per volume. If you want full set shipped prepaid, add \$1.69 or \$18.59 for 350 books and carriage charges.

Please order by number instead of titles. For instance, if you want "Carmen" simply write down "21." Remember the minimum quantity is 20 books—as many more as you like. Send money order, check (add 10c to personal checks for exchange), stamps or cash with all orders. If you want books shipped prepaid, enclose 10 per cent of the amount of your order in addition. Other-wise books will be sent express collect. Canada and foreign price 10 cents per book.

**Haldeman-Julius Company, Dept. W-140, Girard, Kansas.**

# Financial Statement of the Friends of Soviet Russia

National Office, 201 West 13th Street, New York City.

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From date of organization, August 9, 1921, to March 21, 1923

Statement "A"

The INCOME of the National Office is received chiefly from F. S. R. Locals and other Workers' Organizations. Receipts are issued for income received and published in detail.

**For the first fiscal year, ended July 31, 1922, there was received and reported, Receipts Nos. 1 to 12115.....** \$734,922.70

For the second fiscal year, Receipts Nos. 12116 to 19510 have been reported in detail, a total of..... 98,782.82

For March, 1923, of the second fiscal year, Receipts Nos. 19511 to 20115 are to be published in detail elsewhere..... 15,414.52

Through American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, as reported in detail (exclusive of bank interest)..... 44,876.63

Total Received and Acknowledged..... \$893,996.67

The above income was deposited in a bank account and before it was withdrawn for relief there was received INTEREST amounting to:

**For the first fiscal year.....** \$878.96

For the second fiscal year..... 367.42

Thru A. F. R. F. R. C..... 442.24

1,688.62

Making a Total of..... \$895,685.29

From which is DEDUCTED the following:

**For the first fiscal year, previously detailed.....** \$5,448.01

For the second fiscal year to date:

(1) Lost thru burglary:

Contributions previously detailed ..... \$281.10

Less duplicate checks issued by donors for Receipts Nos. 13689, 13702, 13730, 13740 ..... 12.00

\$269.10

(2) Bank charges, etc..... 15.62

(3) Error, Receipt No. 17099..... 3.00

(4) War Savings Stamps, legal fees..... 15.00

(5) Check returned by Bank, Receipt No. 19540.. 5.00

(6) Local Movie Charges..... 151.50

(7) Cost of Acquiring Toys..... 1,759.89

(8) Cost of Selling Toys..... 1,998.48

\$4,217.59

Adjustment to Prior Year, Credit..... 72.46 4,145.13 9,593.14

Leaving INCOME RECEIVED BY NATIONAL OFFICE..... \$886,092.15

## BUSSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES:

In order to carry on the work of receiving funds, valuables and clothes, making appeals and spending the money for relief and aid, the National office needs a secretary, office employees and a business office. The expenses paid for these needs are:

**For the first fiscal year, previously detailed.....** \$29,222.40

For second fiscal year to date..... 18,322.90

A. F. R. F. R. C. previously detailed..... 6,659.71

54,205.01

Leaving INCOME LESS BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES..... \$31,887.14

**FOOD DRAFT AND PACKAGE DEPARTMENT DIRECT EXPENSES:**

**For second fiscal year to date:**

Publicity ..... 760.00

Administrative ..... 1,083.70

Warehouse and shipping ..... 469.75

Total..... \$2,313.45

Less: Percentage of food draft receipts applied toward expenses ..... 12.50 2,300.95

Leaving INCOME LESS OVERHEAD..... \$829,586.19

Part of this amount was used for PUBLICITY and APPEAL EXPENSES:

(a) In raising the total income.

(b) In collecting clothes.

(c) In aiding Soviet Russia by the dissemination of friendly information, including the promotion of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America).

In order to assist Locals and other Workers' organizations in these purposes the National office sent speakers and films throughout the country, published advertisements and literature and furnished supplies. The amount of money which the National Office spent for these purposes is explained in detail in statements herewith referred to. The National office should charge much of this amount to Locals, making them pay for speakers' services and expenses and for literature distributed in their territory, although that would mean a lot more office work, more bookkeeping. Instead of that these expenses are deducted from the amount which is sent in by Locals and other Workers' organizations in order to show how much the income received by the National Office amounts to after the deduction of all expenses, whether paid by Locals or by the National Office; thus

Publicity and Appeal Expenses paid by National Office:

**For first fiscal year, previously detailed.....** \$93,888.71

For second fiscal year to date, detailed in Statement "C" below ..... 48,689.53

Through A.F.R.F.R.C., previously detailed..... 21,117.63

\$163,695.87

Leaving a balance AVAILABLE for MATERIAL RELIEF OF SOVIET RUSSIA of..... \$665,890.32

Arising from:

**First fiscal year.....** \$607,242.54

Second fiscal year to date..... 41,106.25

Through A.F.R.F.R.C..... 17,541.53

\$665,890.32

Most of this amount has already been SPENT FOR RELIEF as follows:

American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee shipped food, equipment and an agricultural relief unit, previously detailed, less refund..... \$497,197.48

Remitted to Arbeiterhilfe, Auslands-Komitee, Berlin (The Workers' Aid—Foreign Committee), less refund..... 95,792.01

Food shipments direct..... 2,185.73

\$595,175.22

PEABODY, MASS., F.S.R.

The following financial report has been issued by the Peabody, Mass., branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia. It covers the period of August 21, 1921, to March 14, 1923.

**RECEIPTS:**

Russian Educational Club, Lynn..... \$475.60

Finnish Educational Club, Peabody..... 141.50

Finnish Educational Club, Lansville..... 128.84

Lettish Education Club, Beverly..... 22.00

New England Leather Workers Union, Peabody..... 10.00

Portuguese Organization, Peabody..... 10.00

Mass Meeting Collection, Peabody..... 214.75

Mass Meeting Collection, Lynn..... 248.35

Mass Meeting Collection, Salem..... 56.76

Sale of post cards, and magazine..... 84.35

Contribution list..... 56.56

Russian Branch, Workers Party, Peabody ..... 1,009.50

New Roll Call..... 67.75

House Collection, Peabody..... 161.00

House Collection, Lynn..... 46.05

Entertainment proceeds..... 363.08

Lecture proceeds, Peabody..... 398.93

Stamps..... 22.50

Christmas Books..... 15.90

Individual donation..... 10.00

Tag Day..... 359.02

Motion Picture proceeds..... 474.64

Collection, at Russian party..... 13.95

TOTAL RECEIPTS..... \$4,391.23

**EXPENDITURES**

Hall Rents..... \$391.89

Advertising ..... 73.45

Car Fares..... 9.35

Expressage on clothes shipments..... 7.55

Literature ..... 5.00 487.24

Sent to National Office..... 3,852.61

TOTAL EXPENDITURES... \$4,339.85

Balance on hand..... 51.38

Audited and approved by Sam Sawchoock, W. Shewchock, L. Better, and J. Shea, constituting the Auditing Committee, and countersigned by John Hoomenuk, Sec'y.

Brought Forward . . . \$595,175.22

\*\*Tool Drive Purchases, direct..... 12,235.99

Russian Red Cross, Medical Unit No. 2, specific contribution remitted thereto..... 1,987.50

Manufacture of 1000 dresses by donated labor of I.L.G.W.U. Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia—Subsidy for training technicians for Agricultural Relief unit..... 2,288.94

5,305.00

Freight, express, trucking, warehouse, packing, cartage and shipping charges on old clothes contributed..... 10,332.17

Federated, International and Russian conference expense for distribution of relief and organization of further aid.... 21,333.09 648,657.91

Leaving a BALANCE of..... \$17,232.41

Which is increased by FOOD DRAFT AND PACKAGE RECEIPTS:

Food Draft charges received..... \$355.00

Less Remitted..... 237.50

Used for direct expenses..... 12.50 250.00

\$105.00

Package charges received..... 196.25 301.25

Making a BALANCE ON HAND of..... \$17,533.66

Which is mostly in CASH ready to be spent for RELIEF, but is also represented partly by OTHER ASSETS to be used for raising funds or for EXPENSES of the business office as follows:

Cash in Bank..... \$12,243.53

Petty Cash on hand..... 409.00

Advances to Speakers, Locals and Sections..... 1,644.53

Office Furniture and Equipment (Cost less one year's depreciation) ..... 2,329.87

Deposits for Electricity, Gas and Lease..... 385.00

Books and Busto purchased for sale less sold..... 748.31

Expenses, paid in advance..... 1,100.22

18,860.46

DEDUCT:

Funds held awaiting definite instructions..... \$ 326.80

Funds reserved for payment of expenses incurred 1,000.00 1,326.80 17,533.66

\*\* Tractors shipped in March included, the results of Tool Drives by Cleveland and St. Paul locals.

## BUSINESS OFFICE EXPENSES

For eight months of the Second Fiscal Year to March 31, 1923

Statement "B"

\* Wages

Secretary ..... \$ 1,400.00

Office Staff ..... 10,622.50

Office Rent ..... 1,520.00

Office Space—Fittings, alterations, maintenance, cleaning, light and heat 307.46

Office Supplies, etc..... 834.70

Printing and Stationery..... 546.32

Telegrams ..... 225.29

Telephone ..... 221.61

Outside 'phone calls, carfares, etc..... 224.74

Auditor's charges ..... 2,322.15

Insurance, fire..... 98.13

Total \$18,322.90

\* Maximum rate of wages is \$40 per week.

## PUBLICITY AND APPEAL EXPENSES

For eight months of the Second Fiscal Year to March 21, 1923

Statement "C"

Wages:

Speakers and Organizers..... \$2,578.00

Addressers ..... 5,452.74

Publicity: Writers, Translator, and Movie Director..... 3,583.40

Traveling—Speakers and Organizers..... 3,697.65

Postage ..... 7,529.38

Envelopes and Wrappers..... 1,096.83

Official Organ, "Soviet Russia,"—subsidy..... 4,900.00

Bulletins ..... 397.00

Advertisements ..... 5,378.11

Leaflets and folders printed and distributed..... 3,839.22

Posters and Show cards..... 865.15

Motion Picture and Stereopticon Equipment..... 5,141.55

Miscellaneous Movie Expenses..... 417.70

Cuts, mats, cartoons, etc..... 1,419.02

Organization supplies, lists, buttons, etc..... 2,624.96

Information Service..... 144.15

Meetings, Bazaars, etc..... 35.00

\$49,099.86

Less Sale of and Refunds on Pamphlets and Cards..... 410.35

Total \$48,689.53

## AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have examined the accounts of the National Office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, New York, N. Y., for the first fiscal year, August 9, 1921, to July 31, 1922, and for eight months of the second fiscal year to March 31, 1923, and of the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee for the period of its existence.

I received all the information and explanations I demanded. Any contributor not receiving both an official receipt and a published acknowledgment of his contribution should communicate with me. Clothes and other necessities received for shipment are not included. In general, expenses have been paid promptly, but expenses incurred and not paid are not included.

The above statements, "A," "B," and "C," are of the National Office and the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee only and are not consolidated to include receipts and disbursements of affiliated locals. Remittances from locals on account of net income are included. Locals are responsible to their own contributors for the acknowledgment and disposition of funds collected.

In my opinion the above statements, "A," "B," and "C," are drawn up to present a true and correct view of the cash transactions for the period of the state of the funds as at the close of the period.

J. B. COLLINGS WOODS,  
299 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
April 21, 1923. Chartered Accountant.

# HAVE YOU READ THE NEWS?

WORLD WAR



RECONSTRUCTION

England is ready to break trade relations with Russia and has sent ships to support her threat.

At Lausanne a member of the Fascisti murdered Vorovsky, the Soviet representative.

The Swiss government expels Ahrens, attaché to the Soviet delegation.

In America some reactionary forces pass resolutions condemning Russia, and others forbid the urging of trade relations with and recognition of Soviet Russia.

HOW WILL THE AMERICAN FARMERS AND WORKERS ANSWER THIS CRY FOR WAR?

The Friends of Soviet Russia justly asks in face of these developments—Which shall we send to Russia:

## Cannons or Tractors?

We propose to send twenty tractors as our immediate answer. With these tractors we want to send a **living message**. That is why we are offering a

## FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

in connection with this drive. We want this **living message** to go from the farmers and workers of America as a symbol of belief in the ideals for which the Russian people are being persecuted and which they have the right to work out.

## Give! Give One Dollar

and as many times One Dollar as you possibly can. Help the Russians NOW, so that they may be prepared for possible emergencies.

It is not enough to give. Enter the contest. Get your organization to nominate a candidate and work for his election.

**SIGN ONE OF THE BLANKS BELOW. DO IT NOW! DON'T WAIT!**

**THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY**

Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th St.

I want to help buy tractors for the agricultural reconstruction of Russia. Enclosed find \$.....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

**THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY**

Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th St.

I want to enter the contest for a free trip to Russia, to help buy the tractors and serve as a living message to the workers and farmers of Russia. Send me ..... collection blanks.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

REFERENCE .....