

# SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

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*Young Russia*



**20¢**

# GERMANY'S WORKERS IN STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

**R**EPRESENTATIVES of the Allies are assembled at present in London to agree on some action toward Germany. The basis of their negotiations is the experts' report, the so-called Dawes report. The report is the result of expert investigations into Germany's ability to pay; not its general ability, but its particular one.

Even the capitalists themselves feel the ground shake under their feet. They see the necessity of two things: first, a general plan to shackle down the working-class; and secondly, to come to a general agreement between themselves to strengthen their position toward the workers. Thus the experts' report is not merely a document to ascertain this capacity without injuring the profit possibilities of the German capitalists. It is necessary for the allied capitalists to satisfy the German capitalists to some extent. And since the German capitalists will never consent to have the war indemnity cut out of their hide, they all amiably agree to cut it out of the hide of the German workers, and, incidentally, out of the hides of the workers of the world. The German workers cannot be made industrial

serfs without influencing the economic standard of the workers of the rest of the world. Therefore, the Dawes report concerns the workers all over the globe.

Long hours, short wages, speed-up systems, all the blessings of highly developed capitalism without any of its redeeming features, that is what is in store for the workers.

Capitalism cannot have redeeming features any more today. It runs up to the limit of its capacity and can continue to exist only by crushing the base upon which it is built, the working masses. The Dawes report will not, cannot change that; it but systematizes the crushing process.

In Germany the workers are struck with the full force

of the collapsing order. It is an irony of fate that the world war was to bring them "freedom" from political oppression. And now all those that have brought them this freedom at the bayonet's point categorically demand of them to discard whatever this freedom has brought them, the eight-hour law, safeguards in the shops and factories, etc.

The German capitalists are carefully preparing for the task that awaits them, to be the collector for international capital in consideration of fat commission. They are prolonging the working hours as if there had never been such a thing as an eight hour law. They are reducing the wages as if even the old wages had not forced the workers already to go hungry. They organize and train armed units on a class basis, that is, armed units not for

the defense of the "republic," but for the defense of capitalism pure and simple. In spite of all the gestures that are made by the allies and allied commissioners, they all have a benevolent smile for, the open preparations for war. They know that it will not be war with them, but with the workers.

In all corners of the German republic the workers are



A children's home operated in the Harz Mountains by the International Workers Relief. Children of Striking and locked out workers from all parts of Germany are brought to such homes as that.

# RUSSIAN PORTS

## SOVIET PORTS

**L**ENINGRAD port, owing to its situation at the mouth of the Neva, and at the junction of important railway lines and water canal routes, may be regarded as one of the best of the world's ports.

During the last two years the re-equipment of the port has proceeded continuously, and the ruin caused by the world and civil wars and the blockade has been made good, and it is now in no way inferior to its pre-war condition. The summer navigation period starts about the end of April, continuing to about the end of November, after which the winter season commences. During the latter the largest ice breakers in the world are employed, such as the "Lenin," "Sviatogör," "Ermak," and many others. There are two channels for the entry of ships into the harbor—(1) an artificial sea canal 19.8 miles long and 350 feet wide, with a depth of 28-29 feet for vessels of considerable draught; (2) for vessels of small draught with a depth of 11 feet. The port has the following quays for the loading and unloading of vessels: the customs quay for import goods—8,800 feet long, the depth of water at quayside being 20 feet; a wooden stockade 6,000 feet long and depth of water nearly 24 feet; the Gutuex basin quay about 5,000 feet long and depth of water at quayside 22 feet. The grain and timber harbor has 10 quays for the loading of timber and grain, allowing for the simultaneous berthing of

of 10½ to 28 feet, for the unloading of import coal. Equipment includes 8 powerful electric cranes. For oil cargoes and large timber logs there is a sea quay with a total length of 2,200 feet, and a depth at the quayside of 15 feet.

The total length of the Leningrad quays is 21,000 feet.

The port possesses two elevators, one with a receiving capacity of 150 trucks, and a discharging capacity of 200 trucks per 24 hours. The other, with a capacity of a little over 6,000 tons, is being reconstructed. The total capacity of this elevator is 26,000 tons.

The port is equipped with warehouses accommodating about 100,000 tons, and open storage with an area sufficient for about 110,000 tons of cargo. The port also has steam and electric floating and shoe cranes with lining capacity from 3 to 150 tons. It has 30-40 tugs for piloting ships and for other port duties.

The fire brigade service of the port is in good working order.

### Vladivostok.

This is the largest U. S. S. R. port in the Pacific and is a very convenient outlet for Eastern Siberia, Northern Manchuria, and North-East Mongolia. In view of its well organized ice-breaking service, it may be considered as open for navigation the whole year round.

In 1919 the total cargo turnover of the port amounted to over 2,600,000 tons.

For berthing and unloading vessels there is a stone mole about 5,200 feet long, for 13 ships with a depth of water



Bust of Lenin made by the Russian Sculptor Alexiev.

40 steamers with a draught from 10 to 28 feet. There is a coal harbor with an area of 4,900,000 square feet, and depth alongside of 23 to 30 feet. The pontoon stages are about 6,300 feet long, and can accommodate 17 ships. There are

# NO NEW FAMINE IN RUSSIA

**A**LL enemies of Soviet Russia in the world of newspapers combine in predictions of a new famine in Russia. These predictions are mere propaganda.

Reports from Russia show that while it is clear that a heat wave of unprecedented violence has passed over the Ukraine and the southeast since the summer began, the latest cable suggests that the long spell has broken at last, and rain and hail storms have been reported from the central districts of the Ukraine, for example from Poltava. The White and foreign hostile press have seen in the drought a heaven sent opportunity for frightening off the business circles abroad who seem on the verge of coming to an understanding with the U. S. S. R., and have made all kinds of terrifying comparisons with the position in 1921. In reality, as statistics to hand show, the situation is not so gloomy. For working purposes it was reported to the Council of People's Commissaries, early last week, that 5,000,000 dessiatines of cultivated soil had been adversely affected, involving a possible loss in crops of 60,000,000 poods of grain. The area in question is populated by about 5,000,000 people. In 1921 the area affected was 23,000,000 dessiatines, and inhabited by 26,000,000 persons: while there was absolute deficit throughout the whole of the Soviet Union of 200,000,000 poods of grain. This year, there is actually a slight improvement in the total crop expected, as compared with last year, when, of course, the harvest was far greater than

in 1921. This is primarily due to the fact that the area under cultivation has greatly increased, while weather conditions have been adverse only in certain parts of the country. Thus the output expected in Siberia has increased from



Getting ready for winter. Putting the finishing touches on a newly erected farm house.

175,000,000 poods last year to 266,000,000 this year: while in Kirghizia there has been a similar increase from 42,000,000 to 64,000,000 poods. Special measures, of course, are being taken, in any case, to ensure that adequate supplies of grain are concentrated in the stricken districts, as well as a sufficient quantity of seeds to enable them to make good their heavy loss next harvest.

The latest news of recent abundant rainfall confirms the earlier reports that the dry spell has broken, and increases the hopes of an adequate harvest. According to a statement issued by Rykov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries, it is probable that the harvest will

amount to at least 2,786 million poods, as much as last year. There should be sufficient for internal needs and seed purposes, and yet leave enough for an export as great as last year. The area which has suffered from drought is in the provinces of Tsaritsyn, Astrakhan, Stavropol, and Terek. A commission has been appointed by the Soviet Government, including Rykov, Krassin, Smirnov (People's Commissary for Agriculture), and Lejava (People's Commissary for Internal Trade). Corn depots are being established in the affected districts. The good condition of transport and the general improvement in the economic situation makes the possibility of partial famine very different from the disaster of 1921, and there is no doubt that it will be successfully coped with.

## KALININ FIVE YEARS PRESIDENT

**T**HE fifth anniversary of Mr. Kalinin's tenure of office as President of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets was officially celebrated a few weeks ago. The cordial sentiments permeating the numberless messages of welcome and greetings received from all parts bear conclusive witness to the exceptional popularity among working and peasant masses of the "All-Russian Elderman."

M. I. Kalinin was born on November 7, 1875, in the village of Verknaya Troitza, near Ever. He was sent to the district elementary school when eleven years old, at the expense of a local lady landowner. Having passed through this school with honors, he entered service of this lady in Petrograd.

At the age of sixteen, Kalinin became an apprentice at

the Petrograd cartridge factory, where he worked for two and a half years. He then joined the Putilov works as a turner, and remained there until his arrest in 1899, having joined the Social Democratic party in 1898.

From then until the Revolution he was continually being arrested and imprisoned, working at intervals in various factories. In December, 1916, he was exiled to eastern Siberia, but managed to hide in Petrograd until the March Revolution set him free. He had joined the Bolsheviks in 1906.

In 1919 he became a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and in March, 1919, after the death of Svordlov, he was elected chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.



M. Kalinin, Chairman of the All-Russian Executive Committee, at work on a farm. Kalinin grew up on the farm and finally learned the trade of a machinist. A truly representative president for the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

# DIPLOMATS OR SPIES?

**D**EMOCRACY has put the stamp of purity on our esteemed government in Washington. From the Olympic heights of this purity our secretary of state, the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, has again and again lectured the Soviet Government for its lack of democratic morals. This lack of morals on the side of the Soviets was presented again and again as one of the reasons why recognition of the Soviets by Washington is impossible. Soviet diplomatic representatives are called "agents." Consular offices of the Soviet Government are called "agencies." The impression is left that if Soviet Russia would only drop, among other unacceptable principles, its impurity of manners and the objectionable activities of its diplomatic and consular representatives a re-establishment of relations with Russia even under Soviet rule might be considered by our lily-white-pure secretary of state.

Following the usage of our Department of State to discuss the impurity of the Soviets we take the liberty of discussing here, for a moment, the purity of Washington, with its Department of State.

The other day there assembled in the city of Teheran, capital of Persia, some religious crowd probably driven to the point of actual insanity by a Persian Billy Sunday. Religious insanity has the same effect on a crowd of Mussulmen, as it has on a crowd of Brahmans; it results in the same acts with a crowd of crazed worshippers of Vitzlipoutzli, as with a fanatic mob of Christians: a deadly hatred of the "infidel."

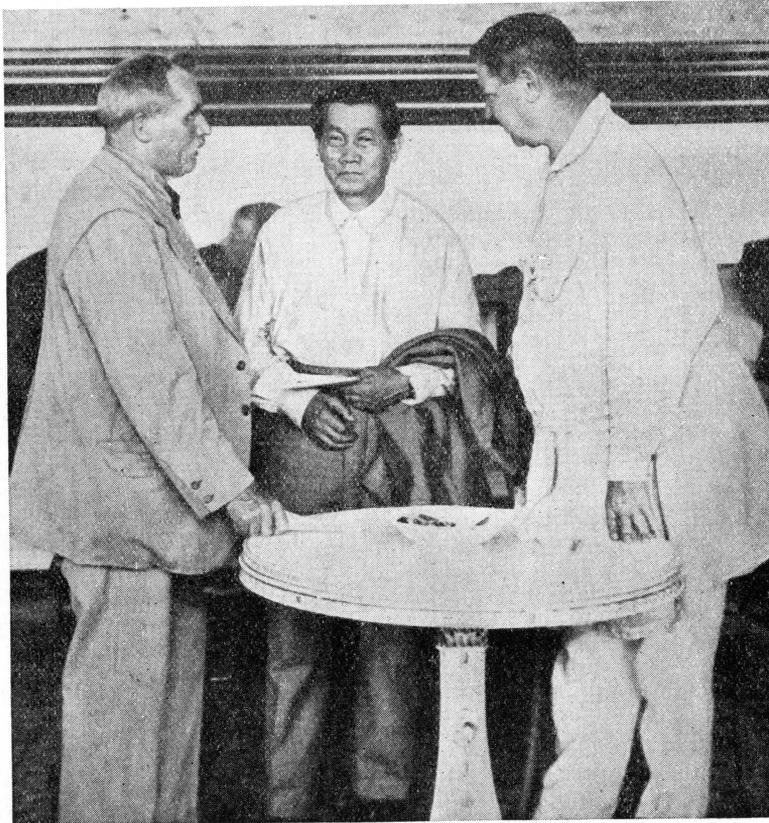
This crowd in Teheran was worshipping before some precious bone or nail or stone. Along comes an American Consular official, Major Robert Imbrie, and makes fun of the performance by considering it a profane incident to be photographed. The crowd seized the "infidel foreigner" and killed him on the spot, just as a mob killed Prager down in Collinsville, Ill., just as another mob killed Frank Little, out in Butte, and just as countless mobs have killed and lynched countless men and women in countless towns of the United States. But when a mob deliberately kills someone in the United States then it is generally the outburst of "patriotic

indignation." But if an American is killed in some far off country then some more sinister motives must be found for the deed.

Thus it came to pass that an attempt was made to fasten the unfortunate incident in Teheran on the coat lapels of the Bolsheviki. The attempts were too clumsy and the facts of the case spoke too loud to permit a successful perpetration of this silent conspiracy against the Soviet Republic. Even purported secrets confided by Umbrie, the Constantinople correspondent of the Chicago Tribune could not turn the trick. But they did accomplish one thing, at least. They laid bare the functions of the consular agents of our

lily-pure Department of State in Washington. They brought to light the fact that the consular attache or the vice-consul Umbrie was nothing but a common spy, or, to state it mildly, a "foreign agent" in Persia. He was a spy used by the Department of State in its efforts to injure Soviet Russia. And if we see the consular agent in Russia turn into a spy there is no reason to believe that the spy turned into a consular agent. He was merely called one thing while he was another.

Too bad that most of our esteemed statesmen do not believe in the gods they preach. Otherwise the Honorable Secretary of State in Washington would see the ghost of Umbrie rise out of the nothingness of his statesmanly morals when he again harangues the American public about the lack of morals of the Soviet Republic.



Three Prominent Revolutionists in Moscow, Tom Mann, Sen Katayama and William Haywood.

## Russian Weights, Measures and Currency

- 1 pood equals 36 lbs. About 60 poods equal a ton.
- 1 verst equals about two-thirds of a mile (0.66).
- 1 arshin equals 0.77 yard.
- 1 sazhen equals 7 feet.
- 1 dessiatin equals 2.70 acres.
- 1 gold rouble equals \$.514
- 1 vedro (bucket) equals 3.25 gallons.
- 1 chernovetz equals 10 gold rubles; its gold parity is \$5.14.

# Soviet Russia in the Headlines

By JAY LOVESTONE

## German Government Apologizes for Raid.

THE Baltimore Sun of July 30 reports the details of Germany's agreement to make amends to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics for the recent raid on the latter's Berlin Commercial headquarters by Prussian police. The terms are said to be:

1. Pending the adoption of a new commercial agreement to supercede the 1921 treaty, the principle of extraterritoriality will be extended to the Soviet Trade delegation Offices in Berlin.

2. Germany agrees to indemnify Soviet Russia for the inconvenience caused by the raid and to reprove the police officials responsible for it. The guilty officials who have not yet been dismissed will be discharged summarily.

3. The German government, will extend a formal apology to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

## Soviet Russia Key to Europe's Revival.

Louis Aubert, formerly political editor of the Revue de Paris, one of the most influential French journals, in his first address before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., declared that the general recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is near at hand.

In the course of his remarks, the noted Parisian publicist stated: "We may expect a new attempt at the reconstruction of Europe, first by settlement of the reparations question, then by renewal of relations with Russia.

"There are many obstacles in the way of agreement, but



Smerald

Roy

Zinoviev

Kolavov

Parade at opening of V Congress of the Communist International.

the idea of trying to include Russia in the reconstruction of Europe is gaining favor. It is therefore, an extension of the problem of reconstruction which, up to the present, in the absence of a Franco-German agreement in the West, has begun to be solved only in central Europe."

#### **Saghalin An Island of Wealth.**

The Island of Saghalin, which is now a much discussed point in the formulation of a treaty of recognition between Japan and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is a territory of inestimable wealth.

The famous Soviet archeologist, Professor Polivoy, has recently returned from Northern Saghalin, where he found that this part of the island, now occupied by the Japanese forces, has enormous deposits of coal, estimated at one hundred and thirty billion poods. A pood is equivalent to about thirty-six pounds.

Professor Polivoy also said that the Japanese are coaling their entire fleet with fuel obtained from Saghalin. Alluvial gold is also in abundance here. The forests are extensive. So are the herring fisheries. The climate is very much like that of British Columbia.

#### **Soviet Supervision of Grain Handling Praised.**

The United States Grain Supervisor, Philip Rothrock, has just returned from Europe after an extensive survey of the economic and agricultural conditions of the continent.

Mr. Rothrock was very emphatic in his praise of the system of grain grading and loading now being practiced in Soviet Russian ports. He declared that the Soviet supervision has brought about the maintenance of good quality and proper stowage in export shipments and satisfactory returns for cargoes upon arrival at their foreign destinations.

Before the war, the Russian grain export trade was disorganized, and was carried on entirely by private dealers. Then, wheat qualities were uncertain and frequently the grain was heavily mixed with seeds and dirt. Besides, loading parcels were very irregular, some being small, and others large. All of these uncertainties have been removed by the Soviet government, which is now the only dealer in grain. Official representatives of the Soviets, members of the exporting branch, are now operating in several of the large European grain markets to which heavy Russian shipments are consigned.

#### **Japan Ready For Full Recognition.**

In an exclusive interview with the Christian Science Monitor, Fenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister to Peking, expressed his optimism as to the outlook for complete de jure recognition of Soviet Russia by the Tokio government.

Mr. Yoshizawa stated that the Navy and War Offices have decided to go along with the Foreign Office regarding Moscow. Business and military reasons are dictating the Japanese policy. Leon Karakhan is carrying on the negotiations for Russia.

The Monitor despatch views the situation in this light: "Resumption of formal relations between Japan and Russia is a probable event of the near future. But when the cables tell of the conclusion of an agreement, it will mean that Japan is not to repeat England's course and to enter into fruitless discussion after recognition has been extended, but that both diplomatic and business relations have been restored.



Michael Frunse, new chief of staff of the Red Army in Soviet Russia.

#### **Soviet Oil Output Near Pre-War Point.**

The Azerbaijan Oil Trust operating in the famous Baku Oil fields, is making tremendous headway without the aid of foreign capital. This oil trust, employing more than fifty-four thousand workers, is now producing nearly seventy-five per cent of all of Soviet Russia's petroleum output.

A. P. Serebrovsky, President of the Azerbaijan Oil Trust, has just arrived in the United States to study American producing and refining methods, and to arrange for purchases of machinery and other equipment. According to this expert, the output of oil by the Soviet state enterprises will reach this year, nearly fifty million barrels or the pre-war average.

The area in which this Soviet trust is operating so successfully, is the one in which the Sinclair Oil interests were seeking a concession. The Standard Oil interests are now buying a great portion of the Soviet output.

#### **Soviet Russia, Asia's Leader.**

Professor Ossendowsky, the author of a recent book on exploration and adventure in Siberia and Thibet, has reported an interesting and deep going change that is now taking place on the continent of Asia.

This careful observer recounts the fact that determined efforts are now being made to unify the different religions. Two years of solitary wandering from one end of Asia to the other and close study of the political conditions have convinced the professor that the hundreds of millions inhabiting the greatest continent are now stirred by the breath of liberty and emancipation sweeping the land from the Pacific Ocean to the Persian Gulf.

# Kidding the Yankees in Russia's Movies

By WM. F. KRUSE

A NEW Russian picture, the first feature production of "Goskino," is a splendid satire on the lurid tales of "Red Russia," fed by American newspapers to their gullible readers. "Mr. West and the Bolsheviks" is the title of this keen-cutting, roaring comedy, and even the American newspapermen have admitted its high standard, both in story and treatment.

"Mr. West" is a typical Yankee representative of an American business house, and he enters Russia with much fear and trembling. The realism for which the Russian directors are justly famed stands them in splendid stead in film direction. The badly-scared "Mr. West," peeping at the Soviet System from behind the pages of "The Saturday Evening Post," is typical of the irony that underlies the entire picture.

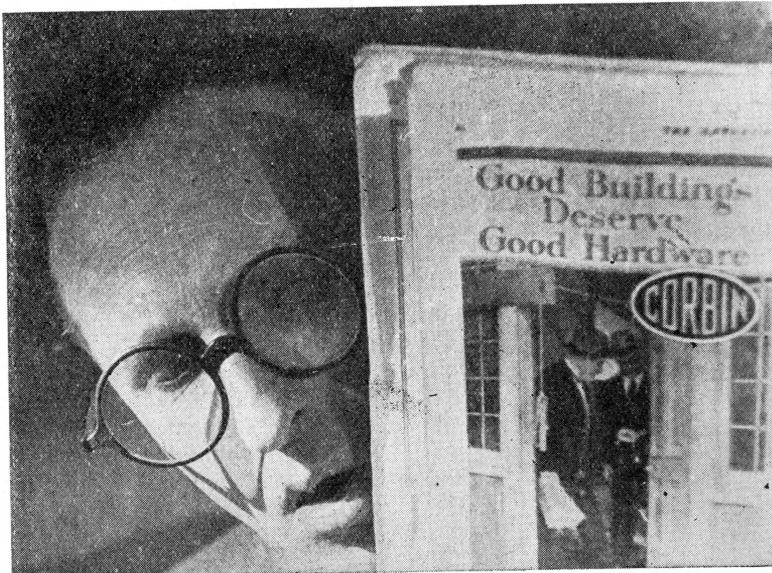
This American lamb is easy shearing for a band of crooks who manufacture all kinds of horrors to keep him in their clutches. He is shown buildings

## Oil Exports

In the course of May sixteen steamers with oil products left the port of Batum. Over 3,870,000 poods were exported.

## New Wireless Station in Baku

The Commissariat for Transport of Azerbaijan concluded an agreement with a number of industrial enterprises for the construction of a new wireless station in Baku with an intensity of 20,000 kilowatts. The station will be completed in about eight months.



The Yankee Businessman surveys the Soviet System from behind the barricades—The Saturday Evening Post



The wise little Demi-monde helps hand Mr. West a Russian Raspberry.

demolished before the Revolution as evidence of Communist atrocities, wax casts of human hands are ghoulishly exhibited as further proof of Bolshevik brutality.

The poor devil shrinks further and further into his shell of fear and timidity until he is finally rescued by the Moscow police. After being shown the real Moscow and learning the truth about the "atrocities" he thought he had witnessed he becomes an ardent booster for full recognition of Soviet Russia by his own and all other countries.

The abandoning of abstract costume subjects in favor of those closely related to present day life and problems marks a tremendous step forward in Russian film development. The movies have been slower to adapt themselves to their new conditions and duties than almost any other agency, much slower than the stage, but it is to be expected that this newly begun policy will result in very rapid progress.

## Export of Sugar to Persia

The Transcaucasian office of the Sugar Trust is expected this year to export to Persia 1,500,000 poods of sugar as compared with 100,000 poods in 1922-23. Soviet sugar, which in the beginning was sold only along the shore of the Caspian Sea, is now conquering the Persian markets and has penetrated as far as Teheran and Zenjan, crowding out the English product.

# SOVIET MOTION PICTURES



And the Crook King with a sense of humor is not such a bad actor.

**A**N INTER-UNION conference on the cinema industry was held in Moscow some time ago. It was attended by representatives from all the republics and autonomous areas.

The conference opened with a speech by Lunacharsky, on "revolutionary ideology in the Cinema." He said:

"The bourgeoisie aims before all to attract and amuse the masses in order to make a profit out of their cinema shows. The Soviet cinema cannot permit its films to reflect bourgeois ideas and tendencies. Still less can it allow them to be the medium for propagating depravity and crime by presenting these in an attractive form. Our films must be instructive as well as attractive, and the melodramatic form, properly developed, is perhaps the most suitable for the cinema.

"Further, the cinema can be used for the creation of living propaganda and publicity with great effect if the productions are humorous and interesting. Equally important is the representation on the cinema of a revolutionary chronicle and a weekly gazette of the most important world events. Much more attention should be paid to the scientific film, which can be made interesting and attractive.

"Whilst the cinema may yield us profits, our main interest is the provision of rational amusement as well as valuable instruction for our people, particularly for those living on the outskirts of the towns and in the villages."

During the discussion, it was shown that the cinema industry, which had developed between 1915-17, had been very hard hit during the civil war. Many of the theatres lost most of their properties, which were carried off by their former owners. At the beginning of 1924 there were 1,500 cinema thea-

ters throughout the Union. Owing to lack of means, many of these have been shut down.

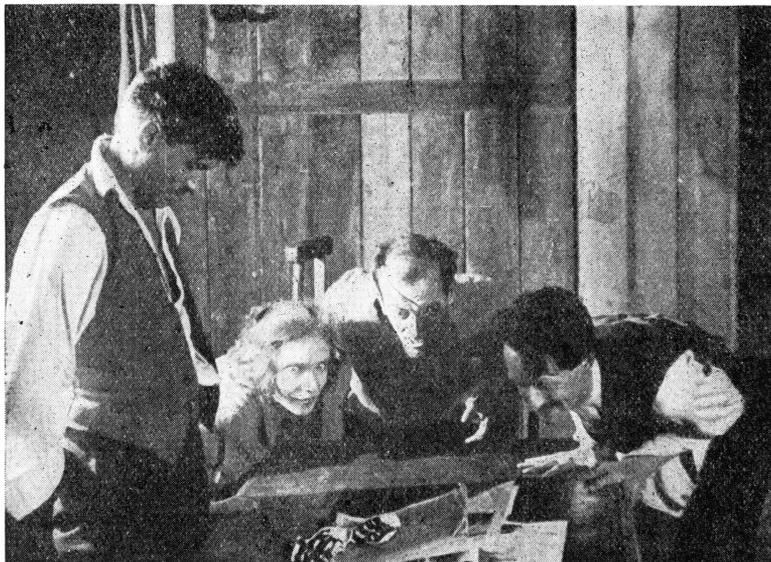
It is in the Ukraine that the cinema industry, including the production of films, is in the most favorable position. Since the autumn of 1922, and, especially since the beginning of 1924, the industry has gone ahead. The great difficulty, in the Ukraine, as in other districts, is the heavy taxation on cinemas.

The conference passed a resolution embodying its suggestions for the future of the industry. It insisted on the preservation of the State's film monopoly, but urged that the monopoly must not be allowed to paralyze the initiative of Soviet enterprise. All cinema organizations within the Soviet Union should combine to form a joint stock company. Such a step could only be successful if material help were available and the State taxes reduced. The State film monopoly should be regulated by the Education Commissariats of the various Republics and autonomous areas. All cinema organizations in the Union

should be given the right to take films throughout the territory of the Union. The general regulation of cinematography should be in the hands of Union Commissariat for Education.

To investigate the difficulties of the cinema industry and to work measures for future development, a Commission is to be set consisting of representatives of the Chief Political Education Department (Glavpolitprosvet), the Art Workers' Union (Rabis), and all of cinema organizations.

The conference also decided to request the Glavpolitprosvet, the Executive of Rabis, the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, and co-operative organizations to suggest jointly  
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Atrocities made to order—by fakers in Moscow or New York.



Chicherin and Litvinov, Commissar and Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.

## Stamping Out Illiteracy

**A**T a recent congress on the stamping out of illiteracy, it was decided that in order that illiteracy over the whole of the U. S. S. R. may be stamped out completely by 1927—the tenth anniversary of the Soviet revolution—the following programme of work must be carried out in 1924-5 (academic year):

The total schools for illiterates will number eighty, eleven of which are to be in the autonomous Republics. A total of 4,000,000 pupils are to be dealt with in these schools. During 1924-5, special attention is to be paid to country districts, and particularly to both men and women born in 1903-4-5. As the proportion of illiterates is far higher amongst women than men, special attention will be paid to the former.

The congress also decided in favor of maintaining the 1,072 training centres for teachers in schools for illiterates and the schools for semi-illiterates and to endeavor to raise the salaries of teachers in these schools and centres as well as in the schools for illiterates to the same level as those of teachers in elementary schools.

The Extraordinary Commission for the Liquidation of Illiteracy was instructed to apply to the necessary State departments for full State support for all training centres and schools for semi-illiterates. At present these are mainly but not completely supported by the State.

## Soviet Moving Pictures

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ways and means of obtaining the assistance of the co-operatives in the development of the cinema industry.

Finally, the conference recommended all cinema organizations of the Soviet Republics and autonomous areas to help in every possible way to develop and strengthen the Proletarian Cinema Association (Proletkino).



Hitlerites are privileged citizens in Germany today.

## Accomplished by International Workers Relief

Distributed to German workers, without political discrimination:

2,000,000 Hot Dinners

3,000,000 Loaves of Bread

200,000 Portions of Food to the striking aniline workers

### HELP GIVEN TO CHILDREN OF NEEDLE WORKERS' FAMILIES

Established 5 Children's Homes in Berlin

Established 3 Recreation Homes

Sent transports of children of striking workers to other countries to be cared for while their parents were out of work

Placed 2,000 children belonging to the striking chemists of Ludwigshafen with families in the Saar District

Helped to care for 4,000 children in the Saar District and 5,000 children in Saxony and Thuringia