

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

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The Geneva Conference on the Question of Commerce in Arms

By I. D. MARKOV (Moscow)

IN the month of June a conference on the question of the commerce in arms completed its work. Forty-three states had taken part in it: it was summoned at the suggestion of the League of Nations. States which do not belong to the League of Nations, also took part in the conference: Germany, the United States, Turkey, Egypt; the Soviet Union alone did not take part.

It is not difficult to guess why no representative of the Soviet Union was present at the conference. Those who promoted the conference knew very well, when they summoned it at Geneva that no Soviet representatives would put foot on the soil of Switzerland, where Comrade Vorovsky was murdered without explanation being made. And they were right. By refusing to accept the suggestion of the Soviet Union to hold the conference in some other country, the leaders of the conference ensured themselves perfect freedom of action. A representative of the people, representing 120 million of the worker and peasant state was lacking. As we shall see below, they made the best use of this circumstance.

The history of the conference is as follows: After the conclusion of the war with Germany, the allies had enormous stores of arms at their disposal. The constant conflicts of imperialism greed in the colonial and semi-colonial countries were decided with arms which had been bought from some allied state or other. Thus for instance, in the Greco-Turkish war, Greece, which was carrying out England's commands, received arms from the English stores. But the purchasers of arms might later on turn them against the who had sold them. This is why the convention of Saint Germain of Sept. 10, 1919, prohibits the sale of arms in a whole number of zones: England, carefully protected her security in Persia, Africa, etc. Such a well-preserved and simple solution of the question was a hindrance to the United States, which refused to ratify the convention. Since then a commission of the League of Nations has worked for more than 4½ years at this question. The result of this work was the summoning of the conference at Geneva.

A DRAFT convention which had been worked out by the commission, was laid before the conference for discussion. According to one of the points of the draft, the convention is to come into force after it has been ratified by twelve states, among them the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was not represented at the conference, but this difficulty did not trouble its members. The representatives of England proposed to substitute for the Soviet Union—Czechoslovakia, and this proposal was accepted.

In general the resolutions of the conference are to the effect that agreements as to the sale of arms and munitions should be concluded exclusively thru the governments, but publicly and on the responsibility of the latter. There is also a provision that "Poland, Roumania, Estonia, Finland and Latvia alone are not under the obligation of making known the quantity and nature of the arms and war material purchased."

Why just these countries? The conference assumes that, as they border on the Soviet Union, they are exposed to the danger of an attack from the Bolsheviks! But what if, being

equipped with arms, they attack the Soviet Union? What will the leaders of the Geneva conference say then? Have they forgotten that Pinsudski's army marched on Kiev with the object of conquering White Russia and the Ukraine? Have they forgotten the attacks of English, French, Japanese and other troops in Siberia, Archangel, Odessa and Transcaucasia? Or do they think that the Soviet Union was the attacking party in those cases?

WHY did the conference not grant the same privileges to Persia, countries be extended to Lithuania, it was naturally asked for what reason it wanted this. Saunas, the representative of Lithuania, showed himself to be very naive when he reminded the conference of the strained relations between Lithuania and Poland, instead of "the Bolshevik danger." This resulted in obtaining a unanimous refusal for Lithuania.

It was quite another matter when the Polish delegate, General Sosnkowski rose and, while being warmly supported by his Roumanian colleague, declared that "in view of the

Soviet Union, It was not without pressure from England, that a motion from the United States was rejected to the effect that there should be a special, international organization for the control of traffic in arms which should be independent and not subordinate to the League of Nations. The English delegate insisted that the purchase and sale of warship and naval equipment should not be restricted. Regardless of the opposite view held by many delegates, among them the French, the motion of the English delegate was accepted.

Let us contrast a few recent facts with this! The representative of Euxine in London, Kallias, invited an English squadron into the Baltic to protect Euxine (from whom?) Denmark has deposed the Drogden canal and opened the Baltic to English super-dreadnoughts. An English squadron has visited the Baltic ports with the exception of the ports of the Soviet Union.

The connection with this, the Frankfurt Zeilung speaks of an English "military demonstration," of a "naval demonstration against the Soviet Union."

Further, rumors are abroad that Euxine is handing over the islands of Oesel and Dago to England.

The above facts are fully sufficient to make the real object of the Geneva conference comprehensible. It is not surprising if the border states of the Soviet Union, instigated by European and especially English imperialism, contemplate drawing the natural conclusions. Should this be the case, we would remind them of the words of Comrade Frunze at the Third Soviet Congress: "Every attack against us will result not in a destruction of our house, but in the construction of new wings."

Trade Union Delegation of British Women Visited Russia



Delegation of British Trade Union Women who recently visited the Union of Soviet Republics. Top row, from left to right: Miss Annie Langhlin, Tailor's and Garment Workers' Union, Mrs. K. Coates, interpreter. Center: Miss Mary Quail, Transport Workers' Union. Bottom row, left to right: Mrs. A. Bridges, National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers; Miss May Purcott, stenographer.

Turkey, China, Afghanistan? They also border on the Soviet Union. . . . The riddle is easily solved: Persia, Turkey, Afghanistan and China are countries into which English imperialism has already fixed its claws. They may not buy arms at all except under the control of England as this would endanger English imperialism in these countries. And what is the sense anyhow of allowing them to arm, since they wish to live in friendship with the Soviet Union?

We have learned the following details from sources closely connected with the League of Nations. At the Geneva conference, Lithuania asked that the exception made in favor of Poland, Roumania, Estonia and other

danger of an attack on the part of the Soviet Union" it was impossible to apply the restrictions concerning the purchase of arms to the countries bordering on Russia, and that altogether the question of traffic in arms could not be separated from the question of disarmament and that under present circumstances the latter could not be begun in the countries bordering on Russia.

Even the representative of France remarked that the fear of Russia felt by some states does not correspond with the peaceful intentions it professes. The representatives of China and Turkey remarked that the conference did not sufficiently appreciate the peace-loving exertions of the

The Martyr Dead

One by one... One by one...
Our heroes fall...
Slain by the bloody hands
Of the criminal bourgeoisie.

The death of heroes...
They fall...
With the call to Revolution
On their dying lips.
Their last gasp to English super-dreadnoughts
Throws poisoned flies
Into the hearts of the enemy.

And the master crawls
Before the final challenge
Of a Rutkovski;
And the blood hounds
Bare their heads
Before the heroism of a Marko
Friedman.

All our brothers...
All our comrades...
Need, you despots—
Beware, you lackeys—
The fruit of their work lives on...
The spirit of their sacrifice
Forms a chain of comradeship
In all lands—
The world over.
Your glorious deaths,
Noble comrades...

And when the day will come—
We shall remember...
And with the defiance and courage
Alleged by the bourgeoisie...
We shall march on to victory...
Our martyr dead...
Isidor Kreinin, New York.

Bryan's Place in History

By H. M. WICKS.

NOTE:—This article was submitted shortly after the death of Wm. Jennings Bryan, but it has been held up due to the great amount of material that had to be published in connection with the party discussion and the fourth annual convention of the party. Since this question continues to be of great interest, however, the article has lost none of its value.

THE death, at Dayton, Tenn., of William Jennings Bryan, removes from the American political arena the foremost champion of the petty bourgeoisie of this generation. The dominant note of the press comments upon his career is that politically he was a "champion of lost causes," a sentimentalist, an anti-imperialist and pacifist. Most writers express surprise that one can be so consistently a defender of principles doomed to failure as was Bryan. Denying the Marxian concept that prominent politicians are merely the spokesmen of economic classes the capitalist publicists are at a loss to explain the career of this "plumber of peace" from Nebraska's shimmering plains.

Champion for Bourgeoisie.

Applying the Marxian interpretation of history to Bryan we perceive that his vagaries were those of the middle class of this nation. In politics he was the champion of the petty bourgeoisie; in the sphere of religion he was their prophet. His career, from July 10, 1896, when with his famous "cross of thorns and cross of gold" speech he flamed like a meteor across the political horizon, capturing the democratic party nomination for the presidency of the United States, until his torturous flaccid as defender of religious fundamentalism in the famous Dayton trial, parallels the decline of the petty bourgeoisie as a political factor before the rise to supremacy of the powerful combinations of finance and industrial capital.

FOR nearly two decades Bryan was the undoubted leader of the democratic party and for a third decade he had sufficient prestige to defeat any aspirant for the presidential nomination who injured his enemy. These thirty years constitute an epoch in American political history.

Economic forces operating since the panic of 1873 prepared the soil for Bryanism. That crisis marked the beginning of the development of trusts. In that panic thousands of small industrialists and merchants were

forced out of business. Those who survived grew more powerful and in given lines of industry combinations proceeded rapidly. These combinations were called trusts. The warfare of the trusts against the small capitalists raged with such intensity that in the latter eighties and early nineties a wave of anti-trust agitation swept the nation. Most states passed laws against these combinations. The state of New Jersey, however, was absolutely dominated by "the interests" of that day and passed a special law granting free reign to the trusts. With this state as a base of operations the trusts grew unhampered.

Currency Reform Fallacy.

A middle class political movement arose during this period, known as the populist movement. A third political party grew out of this agitation that had as one of its main planks currency reform. Many small caliber politicians of that day supported the demands of the populist party while remaining in the old parties. Bryan was one of these. In 1880, when thirty years of age he was elected to congress from the first Nebraska district, formerly a republican stronghold. He first definitely formulated the political slogan that made him famous in a speech delivered in the house of congress on August 16, 1883, when he opposed the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act, and advocated "free and unlimited coinage of silver, irrespective of international agreement, at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Currency reform had long been a favorite illusion of opposition movements in this country, starting with the greenback movement after the civil war. The advocacy of bi-metallicism was an economic monstrosity, which in that particular case demanded the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 silver dollars to every dollar in gold. As every Marxist knows it is impossible to arbitrarily set a price upon silver and gold for the simple reason that they do not exist in this ratio and the conditions of production constantly change in relation to both silver and gold. This economic absurdity, though, captured the minds of millions of voters in this country thru two presidential campaigns.

That Famous Speech.

At the democratic convention, of 1896 in Chicago, at the close of a long debate on the question of bi-metallicism, Bryan, having been defeated for re-election to congress and having suffered defeat as candidate

for United States senator from his state, arose and crossed an exhausted convention to the wildest enthusiasm with his speech in defense of money reform. He concluded with the words "You must not place a cross of thorns upon the brow of labor; you shall not crucify labor upon a cross of gold." His first nomination for the presidency followed this speech.

Having stolen the thunder of the populists who had built up a strong movement on the issue of currency reform by convincing the middle class that all their ills could be remedied if only the money meloch were crushed, the democratic party, thru the medium of Bryan, was able to swallow the populist party.

Trust Busting Gets Votes.

The working class of the United States almost wholly unconscious of its separate class interests and threw its support to this "middle class movement. During this period of the rise of the mighty trusts many a self-seeking demagogue in the political arena secured a position of power and affluence by attacking these combinations and the working class was deluded into believing that the road to its salvation lay in supporting the rapidly vanishing small capitalists against the trusts. In the ranks of the working class there was at that time but a very small group of students of history and economics that pointed to the fact that "trust busting" was an attempt to confine the highly developed capitalism of this country to the shell from which it emerged.

Bryan, in the 1896 campaign, polled a popular vote of 5,565,925 to 7,164,795 for his republican opponent, William McKinley.

Under the McKinley administration the government was the tool of the big industrial capitalists. In 1898 the government provoked the war against Spain in the interest of the Havemeyer sugar trust and the American Tobacco company. Bryan opposed this war, altho he entered the volunteer army, attaining the rank of colonel. At the close of the war he opposed the retention of the Philippine Islands.

Again, in 1900, he was the democratic nominee for president, opposing President McKinley, the flunkey of the trusts. The outstanding plank was still "free silver," but he waged his campaign on the slogan of "anti-imperialism."

The campaign of 1900 was obviously a clear-cut petty bourgeoisie campaign. The theme of Bryan's speeches

against the republican policy was that a continuation of McKinley in power would increase still further the burden of taxation already too heavy for the small capitalist and farm owners. This time he was again defeated, polling 4,550,133 to McKinley's 7,507,922.

"Commoner" Why?

Dubbed "the commoner" because of his alleged defense of the common man, Bryan still remained after these defeats the foremost champion of the middle class. After his second defeat he started the paper, The Commoner, in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he continued to assail imperialism and the gold standard and began to advocate government ownership of railroads so that the farmer could market his produce without paying tribute to the railway magnates and the small business man could escape the excessive freight charges.

Economically this period was characterized by the colossal growth of trusts. During the single year, 1897, there were incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey 4,005 companies with a capital of \$1,400,000,000. Practically all these companies were trusts, having as their object monopolies of products of a certain industry or control of public utilities. By 1904 the merciless inroads of the trusts were ravaging the middle class to such an extent that no politician dared defend them.

A Rival Trust Buster.

McKinley was removed from the scene by an assassin's bullet and the demagogue Roosevelt succeeded him as president. His forte from the first was trust busting; a direct bid for the support of the petty bourgeoisie, while remaining the political head of the republican party of industrial capitalism. Unable to prevent the renomination of the spectacular "Toldy," Wall Street endeavored to get control of the middle class democratic party and use it for its own purposes. At the 1904 convention Bryan resisted with all his power the efforts of Wall Street to name the standard bearer of the party that he had come to regard as his own. His efforts were unavailing and Judge Alton B. Parker was elected to run against Roosevelt and was overwhelmingly defeated.

After a trip thru Europe Bryan came back and began a strenuous campaign for world disarmament and intensified his advocacy of government ownership of railroads.

At the democratic convention of 1908 Bryan routed the agents of the House of Morgan who tried to control

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Juniors at the Leninist Camp of the New York League.

The United States and World Shipping

By EARL R. BROWDER

THE strikes of seafarers now going on in Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Australasia, and the Far East, render it important that exact information be available about the position of the United States in world shipping, as a basis for the program of the militant seamen of America to participate in the world struggle of the toilers of the sea.

According to Lloyd's Register, 1924-25, the total tonnage of the world is 64,013,587; of this, 15,956,967 tons are of United States entry, or approximately 25 per cent. Great Britain is credited with 21,878,500 tons, or 34 per cent of the world tonnage. The remaining 41 per cent is divided almost entirely among 30 other countries, the largest of which is Japan. Japan has 2,843,747 tons, or 4.4 per cent; the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, have together 7 per cent; France has 2,496,233 tons, and Germany 2,312,671 tons, or something under 4 per cent and the latter over 4 per cent. Italy is slightly under Germany, with 2,352,212 tons. The Dutch shipping amounts to 4 per cent, and the Spanish 3.2 per cent. Thus eleven nations control 92 per cent of the world's tonnage, of which 69 per cent is in the hands of Johnny Bull and Uncle Sam, and 23 per cent to the nine other principal countries.*

THE problem of world shipping is, in the light of these figures, largely a problem of Great Britain and the United States. It is to these two America must understand this, and turn more attention to the organization of the seafarers, in which is involved the future of the whole labor movement. This is even more clear when the connection is understood between world shipping and imperialism.

All of this tonnage is not in use. There has been a world crisis in shipping for the past five years, with vast amounts of tonnage lying idle. The most acute result to the workers in this crisis, heretofore, has been in the ship-building industry. In America, the labor unions in the shipyards have been almost entirely destroyed. In Great Britain, the unions have suffered severe defeats and unemployment.

THE amount of idle tonnage is given in a U. S. government report* as 6,753,000 tons for the world, of which the United States has 4,251,000 tons, and Great Britain 1,500,000 tons. More important that the relative amount of idle tonnage, however, is the tendency of development. From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1925, the amount of idle tonnage in the United States increased by less than one per cent, while that of Great Britain increased nearly 60 per cent.

It is this sharp accentuation of the shipping crisis for Great Britain that has brought about the struggle now going on between ship owners and seafarers throughout the world. British shipping has lost tremendously thru the decline in British hegemony over the world market. Even in 1921, the figures of British imports showed a decline to 74.2 per cent of those of 1919, while exports had dropped to 49.8 of 1919; this decline has become even greater at the present time.**

AT the same time that British shipping is in decay, the opposite is true of United States shipping. Less than nine per cent of the idle tonnage in the U. S. reflects any crisis in transportation itself, as distinct from ship building. The present tremendous U. S. merchant marine was produced during the war, by government funds, and is now being absorbed into the "normal" process of American imperialism, beginning with the sale of vast quantities of tonnage by the government to private interests, at a mere fraction of their value, the process is

being carried thru along two main lines: (1) the tremendous increase of U. S. foreign trade, and (2) the capture of world shipping thru competition in rates.

The first of these lines of development is shown, for example, in the facts contained in an article by E. D. Durand (in Commerce Reports, Aug. 10, 1925, department of commerce), as follows:

"The value of exports in 1924-25 was a trifle less than two and one-fourth times, and that of imports a trifle over two and one-fourth times greater than in the average pre-war year... Although prices now average decidedly higher than before the war, there has been a quantitative increase of somewhere between 30 and 40 per cent in the case of exports, and of somewhere between 50 and 70 per cent in the case of imports, export prices on whole increasing more than import prices."

THE second line of development is illustrated in the "almost utter collapse" of the shipping industry, described by A. R. Marsh, in an article in the *Annalist*, Aug. 23, previously cited, in 1926, when "ocean freight rates had fallen precipitately to a mere fraction of what they had been a few months before," and in the current rate decreases in 1925, as described by E. S. Gregg, in his article, "Shipping Depression Continues," in *Commerce Reports*, Aug. 24, 1925.

In the bitter struggle between British and American shipping interests for mastery of the world's shipping, the British owners are now trying to offset to some degree the advantage which the U. S. interests gained by the indirect but effective subsidy embodied in the sale of government ships to private interests for little or nothing: the latest move of British shipping interests being another drastic

cut in wages, to make the seamen bear more of the burden of imperialist competition. The British wage-slashing campaign is, of course, and by the "necessity" of capitalism, immediately reflected in wage-slashes in the smaller shipping nations of the world.

INTERESTS of the working class has aroused the most widespread and desperate resistance. To this struggle of the workers in Europe and Asia, the workers of America must react by mobilizing the utmost possible assistance, and by joining the struggle. Un-

less the British and other seamen, now struggling against wage cuts in the principal seaports of the world, are successful in their fight, the American seamen and the entire American working class eventually, will also feel the lash of their masters, driving them to pay still greater tribute for the imperialist rivalry for control of world commerce. It is thus of the most vital interest to the American seamen and to the whole American labor movement, to join in and to assist the struggle of the seamen of Europe and Asia.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY CELEBRATION IN N. Y., SEPTEMBER 11

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—In view of the great importance of international Youth Day to the Y. W. U. for the work of propaganda, agitation and mobilization of the masses of working youth of America, the president of the D. E. C., in the name of the D. E. C. requests as follows:

1. That all party organs give the I. V. D. demonstration of New York full and effective publicity.
2. That all party organs situated in New York carry a short time before the demonstration an editorial on the significance of I. V. D., including an announcement of the meeting.
3. That all party organs printed in New York (including the New York edition of the DAILY WORKER) carry FOR THE LAST TWO DAYS before the demonstration a streamer announcing the meeting.

The City Library

By JESSE A. KEEBLE, Worker Correspondent.

At the city library one day I picked up a magazine entitled "Musical America." On page 24 was an article concerning orchestra leaders and to my surprise they gave as an example and model of the way an orchestra should be conducted, the orchestra of Leninrad, U. S. S. R. Here is a paragraph from the article.

"Leninrad has a Soviet orchestra which is never seen with a conductor at its head. Indeed, I even doubt that a conductor is present at the rehearsal and yet work of the most complicated modernistic tendencies are unhesitatingly and precisely played. If the musicians are really what their name implies, they do not need someone to tell them at what bar they come in it seems to me."

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

Australia Profiteers Greet U. S. Fleet



THE SPIRIT OF 1925—TO GREET THE FLEET.

Will Donald in the Australian Worker.

*Merchant Marine Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation.
 * Commerce Reports, Aug. 24, 1925, page 429.
 ** Figures quoted by A. R. Marsh, editor *Economic World*, in *Annalist*, Aug. 24, 1925, page 216.

Industrial Development of Soviet Russia

By MORRIS BACKALL
Agricultural Growth and Peasant Life.
WHEN one visits Russia in 1925, he witnesses a very great development in industrial phases of Soviet Russia; nearly every department of the government and of the trade unions of the country are occupied with the problems of industry and commerce. The revolutionists of olden times as well as the new people that are working within the Soviets are planning how to make the factories and shops and the field yield more products.

I met comrades that were active in the underground movement of Russia, comrades that were deported from America, some of them were active trade union leaders here, some of them that went just to visit Russia and I found them all interested now in only one thing, that is to bring Soviet Russia to the stage of a great and wealthy industrial productive country. Lenin, the great teacher of Communism, was not without an all phase of industrial development and Trotsky in his book on Literature and Revolution says that only when the wheels of the industry are revolving, we can speak of culture so Soviet Russia is working feverishly in the line of building up its industry.

THEIR new motto: "With the face to the village" means more or less an easier road to industrial building up of the peasant life in the whole country as a whole. We must bear in mind that five-sixths of the population of Soviet Russia are peasants. The village was not wholly destroyed by intervention and blockade as the industry in the city because agricultural docks slowly but is also building up itself slowly; the industry in Russia remains destroyed the industries of Russia will not find a market for its wares, therefore, the motto "Build the Village" is not without its complements are 78 per cent of the pre-war condition. The village is adjusting itself to the new conditions of the Soviet government and the peasant feels that he is an equal citizen and the economic improvement of the whole country is in his interest and therefore he is assisting the government of Soviet Russia in the industrial development of the country.

In 1923-1924 the export of agricultural products were in million rubles: grain products, 22,000,000 rubles, 22 per cent; products of technical growth and intensive culture a little over 25,000,000 rubles, which is 12 per cent; cattle and poultry over 1,000,000 rubles, 5 per cent.

In 1924-1925 the export of agricultural products were: grain products, 105,000,000 rubles, 41 per cent; products of technical growth and intensive culture, 71,000,000 rubles, 29 per cent; cattle and poultry, 75,000,000 over 20 per cent which shows that the village is adapting itself to the higher kind of export possibilities.

The Soviet government is taking into consideration that the peasant has live cattle and poultry and raw technical and intensive products are very costly in regard to transportation and competition in the foreign markets and therefore is working out a program of establishing cold storages, refrigerators, and an industry to enable the villages to produce bacon and ham and export these products to the foreign markets and receive a higher compensation. Also, to establish sugar factories near the cities that at least half sugar in the form of brown sugar should be transported to the cities. In former times, the sugar factories were established near the rich farms of the land owners; now the Soviet government is bringing industry close to the villages. Also, the textile industries are being taken to the peasant in the form of establishing factories in the country of textile and cotton.

The peasant who is in Russia very much in the background of development will come to the front in productive capacity and will organize its life through the assistance of the Soviet government in a semi-industrial cooperative fashion.

Electricity and Power.
THE question of electrifying Russia was a very serious one from the beginning when the workers took over the government. The Soviet leaders understand that if capitalism would not overcome the Communist state three military interventions and blockades, they will try to effect it through cheap products, so Lenin phrased the power of the worker state with these words: "Soviet Russia is located in a dictatorship of the proletariat, public electricity," and therefore it is no wonder that Lenin participated in every phase of electrical development of Russia. He brot this question to the eighth convention of the Soviets, December, 1920, and helped form the program for a speedy development of electricity in Russia, and Soviet Russia is fortunate in having great tariff fields around Moscow and Leningrad that can be used for electrical power to serve the whole country. The program of Soviet Russia is for the next fifty years to establish thirty central stations. They are building now seven of these stations and three are already completed. Beyond Moscow they built the Kashiirsk and Shatursk stations, beyond Leningrad, the red October station. In 1924 will be completed the station Volochokvsk and the stations Nizgorodsk and Shkarsk, but together with the central stations, it is interesting to note the very rapid growth of the small electrical village stations.

In 1914 there were only 134 small electrical stations in Russia. In 1917



Way back in 1905 a lad of 13 joined the revolutionary movement in the south of Russia. At first he was a member of the Bund (Jewish social organization) and later he joined the Spilka (Ukrainian socialist organization). He was soon expelled from the fifth class of high school for "political unreliability." In 1909 he was not acquainted with the jail as a political prisoner. As soon as he was out, he became an underground party worker living "illegally." In 1911, he was again arrested and banished to Siberia for three years.

In those three years he completed his high school education studying privately. He passed examination for entrance to the university. He had no chance to enter a university on account of police persecutions.

He emigrated to the United States, in Philadelphia he learned the trade of a tailor, but did not stick to that trade very long. He moved to New York and joined the staff of the Russian Communist paper, the *Novy Mir*. Together with Bucharin and Chudovsk, and later on with Trotsky he participated in the paper until the revolution of 1917, called them all back to Russia.

As soon as he returned he became one of the most active comrades. After the Bolshevik uprising he was appointed commissar of the press propaganda and agitation. In June, 1918, he was assassinated by a band of counter-revolutionaries.

In July of this year a monument was unveiled to him in Leningrad.

217. In 1920, there were already 320,000 in 1921, 640. When we take into consideration the entire industry of Russia is depending upon cheap electric power then we can understand how great are the accomplishments thru this road in electric power.

Textile Industry.
THE textile industry is the second one in the country. The entire population is in need of cloth and shoes. In Soviet Russia the location of the clothing factory of the largest part of the population is depended upon its native color and native tradition. They use, as for instance, always instead of hats in the villages, always instead of every district has its own native artistic design in regard to color and fashion. The clothing in the street is entirely depended upon the output of the textile industry and when in 1921 the government took over the textile industry, it found it nearly impossible to run the wheels around, we must also take into consideration that a great deal of the textile industry of Soviet Russia is located in districts of Poland, like Lodz and White Russia, Bialostok, which is now under Poland, so the textile industry was a very difficult problem to deal with. In October 1922-1923, 22,000 workers were occupied in the 24 textile trusts; in October, 1923-1924, 333,000 workers; in September, 1923-24, the textile industry of Soviet Russia occupied 226,000 workers; in September 1923-1924, 294,000 workers were occupied in the same industry. The average wage of a worker a day in October, 1922-1923 was 3 rubles a day; in October 1923-1924, 4 rubles a day.

But in order to understand the relative growth of the textile industry, we will take for an illustration the Komval trust, which is one of the 24 trusts of the industry. Comrade Menel Deitch, who was once in America, is the chairman of this unit. He is a worker himself, very devoted to Soviet Russia and very able in his accomplishment and when he took over the leadership of this unit, the budget for the year was 36,000,000 rubles with eighteen factories. In 1924, the budget was already 52,000,000 rubles and the profit for the same year, seven million net.

The specialty of this trust is long, soft, very delicate wool and half wool weaving and shawl production. Of the 15 factories that are included in this trust, only 15 are working and 3 are in reserve and will be put in activity soon as the necessity may arise. The 15 factories are representing a circle of finished production—that is in this here circle are included factories which are beginning with very raw material up to the coloring of it and finishing the complete product. The factories work in full speed, those that are preparing the raw material are even working three shifts a day, and in order to complete the program of accomplishment the trust is compelled to use raw material from wool in foreign countries, because Russia was never able to furnish its raw wool for its industries entirely. Now 20,000 weaver chairs and 75,000 brush machineries are working, 17,000 workers are employed in this trust. The war and the civil war ruined entirely these factories, but since the new industrial development it is making great headway. In 1922 the brush machines produced one-third of a million kilogram. In 1923, one million and one-sixth kilogram. In 1924, they produced already two million and two hundredths kilogram; parallel with the new material developed the weaving side of the industry. In 1922 this trust produced eight million and nine hundredths of meter material. In 1923, 19,000,000 meter. In 1924,

over 14 million. In 1925, twenty-one million meter will be produced. Comrade Deitch explained to me that all of the directors, as well as the workers themselves, are doing all they can to improve the industry. Their ambition is to have new and better machinery of the latest accomplishment of the world. The products of this trust are sold in their own stores and through the Russian consulates, peasant women in Siberia as well as in Ukraine are wearing dresses of the material made in these factories and the shawls produced in this industry. (To be continued.)

Brookhart Keeps Slim Lead
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R. of Iowa) has emerged from the senatorial election with majority of 194 over Daniel P. Cook, democratic opponent, according to unofficial figures made available at the capitol today.

Free Lessons in English
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Bryan's Place In History

(Continued from Page 2)

the party and again became the presidential nominee; this time again he won a campaign designed to appeal to the petty bourgeoisie, and again he met defeat at the polls.

Finance capital, under the leadership of the House of Morgan, was growing more powerful and was far from satisfied with the policy of the Taft government that was defensible with all its might. The House of Morgan, the industrial group around Standard Oil. Between 1908 and 1910 the House of Morgan made a drive for control of the democratic party in the congressional elections of 1910 the democratic party, for the first time since the elections of 1892, secured a majority in the house of congress and increased by a substantial number its representatives of the United States senate. Thus the party that since the civil war had held aloft the banner of the middle class capitulated to the wiles of finance capital. Thus a period of nearly thirty years the influence of that party had declined in inverse ratio to the growth of the great concentrations of capital. The class from which it derived its support, the petty bourgeoisie, was being sapped of its vitality, it did not have sufficient power and cohesion to maintain an independent political existence. Those elements of this class that survived became more and more dependent upon the large industrial and financial groups.

Tiger Eats Out of Morgan's Palm. When the 1912 convention opened in Baltimore the democratic party was the private property of the House of Morgan. Champ Clark of Missouri, was the candidate for Morgan. Taft, many Hall was represented by a full delegation determined to put thru the nomination of Clark. But this plan was frustrated by Bryan and his supporters who came from the middle class far west. In a terrific attack against control of the party by "the interests" he arraigned August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan, both representatives of the House of Morgan and both delegates at that convention.

Bryan, through the long convention, opposed Clark, even after the nomination had received a majority of the votes (two-thirds being required to nominate) and supported Woodrow Wilson, then governor of New Jersey. Bryan was victorious and Wilson nominated.

That same year saw a split in the republican party. Standard Oil insisted upon control of the party and the renomination of Taft, and the harvest, packing house and steel trusts concentrating upon Roosevelt. The temperance Teddy headed the Bull Moose ticket, endeavoring to capture the imagination of the morose middle class by having his supporters parade the Chicago Coliseum, where the "progressive" convention was held, singing "Oward Christian Soldiers" between cups of strong liquor. In this three cornered fight Woodrow Wilson was elected and when he announced the personnel of his cabinet, William Jennings Bryan headed the slate as secretary of state, as a reward for having nominated the president.

Morgan Pulls the Strings.

From the very day he occupied that office history played a peculiar game with this champion of the middle class. His first act as secretary of state in the Wilson cabinet was in the interest of the House of Morgan as the "peerless leader" (journalist) because he was striking a death blow at imperialism. The Wilson administration, as its first international maneuver, announced the withdrawal of the United States government from the "six power group" which had been trying to impose a loan upon China under most shameful conditions, which amounted to partitioning that nation between England, France, Germany, Japan, Russia and the United States.

All the petty bourgeoisie liberals in the country hailed this act as indicative of the benevolent character of the Wilson administration. Instead of the mailed fist, they saw extended by the government a helping hand.

Bryan thought he had at last seen the triumph of his anti-imperialist plank of 1900; this vile conspiracy, the six power loan, was stifled by the valiant hand of the liberal Wilson government.

But then it came to light that the American syndicate, had objected in the first place to this country's participation in the loan, but the Standard Oil group in control of the Taft administration had urged them to accept.

Instead of analyzing the situation and recognizing the fact that the petty bourgeois leaders of the nation were being used as pawns of finance capital, the liberals and social-democrats indulged in veritable dilirium, hailing Wilson and his government as the saviors of the world.

Meanwhile Morgan and his associates sat back and smiled at the antics of these liberals, knowing that the first act of the Wilson government had made it possible for Morgan to challenge the rest of the world in China instead of sharing within a con-

sortium of powers the resources of China.

Bryan is the Jumping Jack. From that time to the approach of the declaration of war against Germany we had the inglorious spectacle of Bryan, champion of the middle class, unconsciously playing the game of the finance capitalists of Wall Street whom he so bitterly condemned when they tried to select their own candidate. Of course Wall Street had his preferences in the matter of candidates, but since it controlled the democratic party the figurehead was of secondary consideration.

It was not until the botch he was compelled to write Germany grew more bitter and the threat of entering the war more menacing that the petty bourgeois soul of Bryan revolted and he quit the cabinet, realizing that his nominee, Wilson, was but the servile lackey of the House of Morgan, but not daring to publicly state his convictions because of the war hysteria.

At the San Francisco convention of 1928 Bryan played no role, but at last

year's convention at Madison Square Garden, New York, he sided with McAdoo against the aspirations of the Tammanyite, Governor Al. Smith. He also prevented the convention denouncing by name that instrument of a dying middle class, the Ku Klux Klan. But he could not prevent the nomination of Mr. John W. Davis, the lawyer of the House of Morgan. The middle class support of Coolidge was swept by the McAdooite movement in the summer of 1924, to be later terrorized into support of Coolidge and the republican party.

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Bryan and Religion. As the middle class of this country turned to religion and summary after the strangle failure, so Bryan turned his face in the same direction. Even in the sphere of religion the class conflict has its reflex. The growth of the fundamentalist movement, since imperialism deals with people in all parts of the world and of various faiths the religion of imperialism must be non-political, not the provincialism of the middle class. Hence the rise of modernism in religion, preaching reconciliation of all the various beliefs. It is stubbornly resistant to the fundamentalist, the orthodox prebyterians, baptists, methodists and the lower strata of this sort of thing, the holy rollers, Nazarenes, etc.

Bryan, a political fizzle, became the foremost champion of the religion of the middle class of this country. Of all the fundamentalists, he had the audacity to assert that he not only accepted the bible as a guide to morality, but that he believed it from cover to cover; the fish story, the snake story, the rib story and so on.

A follower of John Calvin, his religion was that of predestination, the religion of the petty bourgeoisie. Since members of this class cannot explain their financial failures in spite of the fact that they practice those capitalist virtues of industry, thrift and parsimony, they attribute it to the decree of some supreme being who had foreordained that they shall fail.

In the last part of his career, Bryan stood forth as the personification of all the ignorance, the hatred and the bigotry of a petty capitalist class desperately fighting for life and losing. He was a fanatic, but at the same time revealed the low state of mentality of the obnoxious crew for which he had spoken for the past 30 years. His senseless spread-eagle, flamboyant oratory could only receive favorable recognition among puritans of this class. He was absurdly perturbed by all the vicissitudes of puritanism. In his second heart attack surely burned the fire of another inquisition, but his followers were not sufficiently numerous to start the thing.

The Last Ironie Joke.

But his god, the deity of the petty bourgeoisie, played its last ironie joke on this abject creature by snatching him from his followers, at a most inconvenient time and in a most conspicuous manner. Surely no one but a true fundamentalist can explain the caprice of a god that will remove from the scene his principal champion and permit the agents of the devil to live and gloat over their earthly triumph. About all that is left for the fundamentalist ministers of the gospel is to repeat the sombre litany of predestination and state that their god "works in mysterious ways his wonders to perform."

As for us revolutionists, who have disposed alike of gods and devils, we view the demise of Bryan as heralding the death of the independent political movement of the petty bourgeoisie whose champion he remained to the end, in spite of that fact that his most notable political achievement was that of the unconscionable tool of the House of Morgan.



BUILDERS AT WORK MOTHER BLOOM—MASTER BUILDER.

Inspiration for Our Youth.

The spirit of Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloom is undaunted. To date, this Communist agitator has covered over 3,000 miles since leaving San Francisco on June 1, yet she continues now thru New York state, talking Communism, speaking for its standard bearer, the DAILY WORKER, fighting reaction at all points. With a ready smile and grim determination, covering all important cities enroute and speaking on schedule, this veteran Communist fighter of 62 years, has yet to pay a cent of railroad fare. This hitch-hiking tour for the DAILY WORKER is unequalled by any former agitational tours.

Hundreds of subscriptions come from every district visited. New Communist branches now flourish where before there was only a weak among local workers; new Junior groups have sprung into existence thanks to the energy of Mother Bloom—Master Builder—Communist agitator with but few equals.

Arriving in New York on Sept. 9, Mother Bloom at 62 years of age completes a cross-country tour under circumstances that make it an achievement for the inspiration of the Communist youth in our party. If you are fortunate enough to live in any of the following cities greet Mother Bloom, shake the hand of a comrade who adds further achievements to our party to build it:

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 6 and 7; New York, N. Y., Sept. 8 and 10; Newark, N. J., Sept. 11; New York, N. Y., Sept. 12; Boston, Mass., Sept. 13 and 14; Providence, R. I., Sept. 15; Hartford, Conn., Sept. 16; New Haven, Conn., Sept. 17; Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 18; New York, Sept. 20; Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22, 23 and 24; Wilmington and Arden Delaware, 27 and 28; Baltimore, Md., Sept. 29; Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.



"Mother" Bloom in Chicago with Editor of the DAILY WORKER, J. Louis English, and Circulation Manager Walt Carman.

"Uncle Sam" Sets His Foot in Africa

By B. BORISOFF.

Two significant news items were reported by the capitalist press in the course of the last few days. One comes from Berlin and reads as follows:

"One of the biggest financial deals since the war is being negotiated. It is the sale to an Anglo-American syndicate, the names of whose members are kept secret, of the vast interests of the Mannesmann brothers in THE SPANISH ZONE IN MOROCCO AND THE RIFF TERRITORY. The property, vast in extent, includes harbor works at Alhucemas and other coastal ports, zinc, sulphur and other mines and large tracts of agricultural lands. The motive for the sale is said to be that THE MARXENMANN SEE NO PROSPECT OF CARRYING ON ACTIVITIES IN MOROCCO WITHOUT POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS."

Imperialism Spreads Tentacles.
The other news is from Akron, Ohio, and brings the following information: "News from Akron that the Firestone Tire and Rubber company has virtually concluded negotiations for the lease of 1,000,000 acres in Liberia, to be devoted to raising rubber, was the outstanding event in the business developments of the day."

"A rubber plantation of this size would be by far the largest one under management in the world. The United States Rubber holdings in Guatemala and the Malay Peninsula, amounting to 110,000 acres, are now said to be the largest in the world."
"An Associated Press dispatch from Akron said that, while no official announcement could be obtained from the Firestone company, it was learned from authoritative sources that a \$150,000,000 CORPORATION WILL BE FORMED SHORTLY TO OPERATE THE VAST PLANTATIONS."

Here indeed is a cause for great joy from the viewpoint of American capitalists. "Uncle Sam" is expanding his industry: "Uncle Sam" sets his foot in a new quarter of the world. "We" have again taken a step. "We" take what is due to "us" for "we" are the greatest, the richest, the most industrially developed nation in the world.

This is from the viewpoint of the American capitalists, of the American imperialists who always try to represent the actions of their government as an achievement of and a benefit to the "nation."

Carry Germs of War.
But shall the workers rejoice because of this news?

Do these developments promise them peace, prosperity, contentment, or do they carry the germs of war, suffering, death?

Let us examine the question. What was the cause of the world war? The answer that it was a fight for "democracy" which the bourgeoisie does not satisfy any more. It is now clear to the broad masses of workers that this was a fight for world domination between two great imperialist powers—Germany and England. The struggle for the possession of Africa proved an important part of this world struggle. It was very bitter. German imperialism came late upon the scene.

Rivalry of Nations.
It found the African continent divided among other powers. Even little Belgium surpassed it in the number of its colonial possessions in Africa and almost equalled it in the area of its colonial possessions in Asia.

To this German imperialism could not reconcile itself. It was determined to establish itself on the Mediterranean coast. It was determined to get possession of the rich mineral resources of Morocco. The "Moroccan question" threatened sev-

eral times to become the immediate cause of a world war. It was undoubtedly one of its main contributing factors.

German Plots Drive Ape.
The world was crushed by the hopes of German imperialism for the domination of the world. It has no power to defend its former claims in Morocco. The bourgeoisie is powerless to give up its rich possessions, for there is "no prospect of carrying on activities in Morocco without political complications." Germany is powerless to meet such complications.

U. S. Plays Game.
But who is the heir of German imperialist aspirations for world domination, who is the heir of German claims upon the mineral resources of Morocco?—It is "Uncle Sam," it is the American imperialism, the most powerful imperialism of the present epoch. It is powerful enough and it is ready to meet the "political complications" connected with the Moroccan concessions, but it is just as powerless to avoid them as Germany was.

American imperialism at present occupies the same relative position as German imperialism occupied at the eve of the world war. The division of the world is complete. It comes late upon the scene to present its claims upon the mineral resources of the territorial claims which are bound up inseparably with the former. These claims cannot be settled peacefully. The international bourgeoisie is incapable to do this as well as a temporary makeshift, postponing the armed struggle, for the essence of imperialism is monopoly, the striving for world domination, and this can be settled only by force.

Fight for World Power.
"Uncle Sam," American imperialism in its aspiration for world domination, is in the same position as Germany was—the English imperialism. Their interests are irreconcilable, and the two news items which

we have quoted indicate but too new veins of conflict between them in addition to many others already in existence.

We are witnessing a significant struggle between the two for the possession of the world resources of petroleum, of iron and other metal ores and finally of rubber. The news from Akron, Ohio, and the news from Liberia are a great deal more dangerous to Great Britain than Germany's were! Is it not clear that here we have the development of a new gigantic struggle than that of the last world war?

Leads to World War.
The American workers have no cause to rejoice in this development. The rivalry between American and English imperialism will lead to the same inevitable end as in the recent past: the struggle between England and America.

The workers will again be called to the colors to defend what? In the past it was "democracy"—they were to defend the interests of the workers and the interests of the "nation" they will be called upon to fight for in the new conflict.

Bankers Rule Country.
Let them not be deceived. Let them understand and remember that draped in the bright colors of the American flag is covered by it are the interests of American bankers of American steel kings, oil kings and rubber kings, of Morgan, Garry, Rockefeller, Firestone—a gang of thieves, robbers and murderers who rule the country at present. This imperialist rule must be overthrown and in its place the rule of the workers and poor masses of the country. This will abolish forever the source of imperialist wars, and will be the foundation of a free Communist society.

MOTION ON THE EXPULSION OF LORE FROM THE PARTY

Supplementary to Parity Commission Resolution Proposed Jointly by Comrades Bedacht and Bittelman.

QINCE the decision of the enlarged plenum of the C. I. on Loreism, Lore has been manifesting tendencies which have proven to the party that Lore does not intend to abide by the decision of the Comintern. In fact, the whole behavior of Lore is hostile and antagonistic to the C. I. and the party. His activities during the last few months can be construed as nothing else than the ideological and political preparation for a split from the party. This compels the convention to take clear and definite action on the matter of Lore.

The American Party contains opportunist elements as were stigmatized by the Communist International. In May, 1924, the question of Lore and Loreism was first taken up by the C. I. In April, 1925, due to the world situation and to the refusal of Lore to attend the Comintern sessions and to correct his mistakes, and to the growing militancy of the right wing in our party, the C. I. again took a stand on the question. In the decision of April, 1925, based upon the activities and writings of Comrade Lore, the C. I. declared Lore an opportunist, a social-democratic opportunist, that he is unfit for membership in the C. E. C. of our party and that he must be removed as editor of the Volkszeitung. The C. I. thus pointed out the need of taking ideological and organizational measures against Lore.

HIS failure to accept the invitation of the C. I. to participate in the plenum and to explain his points of view is clear and definite proof that Lore refuses to come to terms with the C. I. and to accept its policies and leadership.

Since the C. I. decision, of April, 1925, Comrade Lore has continued to be in opposition to the policies of the Comintern and is conducting a policy that leads away from and against the Comintern. He has completed the reorganization of the Bureau on the basis of shop nuclei, raising

doubts as to the efficacy of this form of organization as the basis of our party. Comrade Lore conceives as the main function of our party merely education and propaganda—a purely social-democratic point of view. Comrade Lore has manifested a social-democratic idea of imperialism—recent articles on China, etc. Owing to this attitude Comrade Lore, the C. E. C. actix on the decision of the Communist International, decided to take certain steps against Lore and Loreism in our party. It conducted an ideological campaign exposing the nature of Loreism as a phase of international opportunism and educating the membership of our party and the workers generally as to its character and danger.

It became necessary also to take organizational steps against Lore, in conformity with the instructions of the C. I. Comrade Lore was instructed to carry out the following measures:

1. To take steps to put the Volkszeitung under control of the party.
2. To line up the Loreite Bureau of the German Federation to carry out the decision of the C. I.
3. To educate the membership of the German Federation as to the nature of social-democratic opportunism in our party—which extends far beyond the German Federation into the Finnish, Jewish and other Federations.

WHAT has Comrade Lore done to carry out these instructions?

1. Comrade Lore has failed to take a single step to put the Volkszeitung under control of the party—ever to the extent of refusing to furnish the party with a copy of the constitution and the by-laws of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, which controls the paper.

2. Instead of lining up the German Bureau for executing the decision of the party, Lore has organized the Bureau against the party. Lore has fur-

thermore organized the membership of the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association to resist the taking of the Volkszeitung by the party.

Comrade Lore and the German Bureau have isolated the branches of the German Federation the right and opportunity to discuss Trotskyism and to discuss the resolutions of the primary steps in bolshevizing the workers in the German Federation.

4. Comrade Lore has refused to publish the articles written by Comrade Bedacht on instructions of the sub-committee of the C. E. C.—articles intended to make clear the position of the C. I. and the opportunist deviations of Comrade Lore.

The Parity Commission recently issued a resolution on the liquidation of Loreism in the Workers' Party resolution which clearly reveals that nature of Loreism and demonstrates that Loreism and opportunism are ripe in many sections of our party. On August 5, this resolution was placed before Comrade Lore and the German Bureau by the sub-committee of the C. E. C. In the discussion which followed, Comrade Lore vigorously defended his opportunist position, declaring that his point of view had been expressed in the resolutions adopted in Moscow, where the leaders of the C. I. were given only excerpts and digests of his articles."

THIS is the usual excuse of all opportunists in Communist parties. Like Comrade Akshil, Comrade Lore defended the so-called Communism in his articles, thus proving that he is an incurable opportunist and therefore is dangerous to our party.

Comrade Schuster, an active member of the German Bureau, declared himself in opposition to the policies of the German Federation. As he stated, to be only temporary. Other members of the Bureau expressed themselves as against the "disposition of the German Federation's elements, Comrade Lore did not say a

word in defense of the C. I.

This attitude on the part of all the Loreite members of the German Bureau made it necessary for the party to take drastic measures. Upon their voting against the Party resolution, they were immediately removed from the Bureau and the Bureau was reorganized.

Since the publication of the decision of the Parity Commission on Loreism, there appeared in the Volkszeitung a series of articles. These not only take definite issues with this decision but also reaffirm the correctness of the Comintern's decision denounced by Lore's views, as non-Communist and opportunist.

LORE failed to come to the convention of the party altho he is a member of the Central Executive Committee and altho he knew that the question of Loreism and Lore will be the central point on the agenda of the convention. This failure to come to the party convention and defend before the party his position, again proves that Lore no longer considers himself a member of party opinion and party discipline.

Lore has been sabotaging in every possible way the carrying out of the Central Executive Committee's decision regarding the Volkszeitung.

Generally speaking, Lore has been trying to split the party as a whole and the New York district organization, of which he is a member, as an enemy showing complete disregard for the party's finances and activities.

These facts are presented here to the party that Lore has embarked upon a course of open opposition and must go to the party and the C. I. That Lore is preparing his program for open, organized struggle against the party. In view of this situation, the Comintern has decided:

1. That Lore's presence in the party has become a menace to its Communist integrity and to its organizational strength.
2. That the interests of Bolshevizing our party, particularly its reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, require the party to take the most energetic steps to counteract the influence and anti-Bolshevik tendencies of Lore.
3. That Lore is expelled forthwith from the Workers' (Communist) Party of America.