

"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 expiation 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, numbering 130 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 imperialist 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 those 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 its ratification 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—Czecho-Slovakia, 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 proviso that "Poland, Roumania, Esthonia, 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 assault 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 Pilsudski'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. Saunis, 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 Bolsheyst danger." This resulted in obtaining a unanimous refusal for Lithuania.

It was quite another matter when the Polish delegate, General Sossnikowski 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 Esthonia in London, Kallas, invited an English squadron into the Baltic to protect Esthonia (from whom?) Denmark has deepened 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.

IN connection with this, the Frankfurter Zeitung speaks of an English "military demonstration," of a "naval demonstration against the Soviet Union."

Further, rumors are abroad that Esthonia 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 Longhlin, Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union, Mrs. K. Coates, interpreter. Center: Miss Mary Quaille, Transport Workers' Union. Bottom row, left to right: Mrs. A. Bridges, National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers; Miss May Purcell, 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, Esthonia 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 gaze
Throws poisoned files
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...

Heed, 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 curses
Silenced by the hangman's noose,
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 "prince 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 "crown 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 forlorn fiasco 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 undisputed leader of the democratic party and for a third decade he had sufficient prestige to defeat any aspirant for the presidential nomination who incurred his enmity. 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, 1893, 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-metalism 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-metalism, Bryan, having been defeated for re-election to congress and having suffered defeat as candidate

for United States senator from his state, arose and aroused 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 crown 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 moloch 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 was 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 6,502,925 to 7,104,799, 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 funkey 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 6,358,133 to McKinley's 7,207,923.

"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 4,495 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 demagogic 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 "Teddy," 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

(Continued on page 7)



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 64,023,567; 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 3,843,707 tons, or 6 per cent of the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, have together 7 per cent; France has 3,498,233 tons, and Germany 2,953,671; the first something under 6 per cent and the latter over 4 per cent. Italy is slightly under Germany, with 2,832,212 tons. The Dutch shipping amounts to 4 per cent, and the Spanish to 2 per cent. Thus eleven nations control 92 per cent of the world's tonnage, of which 59 per cent is in the hands of Johnny Bull and Uncle Sam, leaving 33 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. Workers in 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 4,253,000 tons, and Great Britain 1,130,000 tons. More important than 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 74.3 per cent of those of 1913, while exports had dropped to 49.8 of 1913; 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

*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. 28, 1925, page 245.

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... Altho 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. 28, previously cited, in 1920, 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.

BUT this latest offensive against the interests of the working class has aroused the most wide-spread 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. L. for the work of propaganda, agitation, and mobilization of the masses of working youth of America, the presidium of the D. E. C., in the name of the D. E. C., requests as follows:

1. That all party organs give the I. Y. 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. Y. 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 Leningrad, U. S. S. R. Here is a paragraph from the article.

"Leningrad 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 rehearsals and yet work of the most complicated modernistic tendencies are unhesitatingly and precisely played. If the musicians are really what their name applies, they do not need some one 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.

RUSSIA TODAY: Official Report of British Trade Union

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

Steps have been taken to increase the accommodation in rest houses and hospitals by the authorities, and hospitals providing 230 beds have been built out of Trade Union insurance funds, 300,000 gold roubles having been expended for the purpose. Steps have also been taken to improve the educational facilities for the workers, and students from workers' homes are being educated in special professions with an age limit of 18 to 35, which would provide education of four years in school and four years in the university. Special courses of university instruction are given for the purpose of providing technical training for those intended for administrative posts in industry, scholarships being provided by Trade Unions organizations for this purpose, with a obligation to spend some part of the time in workshops for special training.

Great efforts are being made to eliminate illiteracy in Tiflis, and 3,000 workers are at schools for this purpose.

Regarding enthusiasm for the Trade Union Movement in Georgia, the workers are not backward, but special Organization Boards are needed in order to maintain enthusiasm and to improve the administrative capacity. Georgia is a country of various nationalities; the villagers in the mountains have for many, many years lived a precarious life, and they give ready response to Communist propaganda. The same applies to peasant life generally. According to statistics 75 per cent of the peasants took part in the recent elections.

VII.—Visit to Chiaturi Manganese Mines

The Delegation visited the manganese mines at Chiaturi. It was necessary to travel ten hours by train and then on horseback to and from the mines, a distance of about 15 miles up mountain sides. There is a wonderful seam of manganese varying from 3 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. Narrow ways are driven into the seam with about 12 ft. of cover. The timbering of the workings is very carefully carried out, and roof supports are set every 2 ft. 6 in., or oftener if required. The State mine visited was not selected by the local people, who knew nothing of the arrival of the Delegation. It is worked on the retreating system, which in itself is the safest method to adopt.

Great credit is due to the mining engineer for the way the mine has been laid out.

The hewer devotes all his time to producing the mineral. There is a separate staff for timbering the roadways and the working places, and separate persons employed for filling and tramping the minerals. The trams used carry about one ton and are of very good construction. The roadways are excellent.

The trammers receive 2 roubles per day, timberers 2½ roubles, but by a system which is called the artel he can earn from 3 to 3½ roubles a day.

The hours of labor are seven hours a day with five hours on Saturday, making 40 hours a week for the underground workers. Surface workers work eight hours a day with six hours on Saturday, making 46 hours per week.

The Delegation also visited a British mine which is not now producing.

Another British firm was visited; this firm employs 600 workers. Since the Soviet Government has taken control of the mines they have to work the same hours and receive the same wages as those paid in the State mines, which include the usual benefits.

We found that the transport of manganese from the mines to the railways was done by buffaloes and oxen on very bad roads. Two oxen were carrying just over two-thirds of a ton and buffaloes from one ton to one and a half tons, which was a very primitive method. The State has already commenced to build an electric power-house of 500 horse-power Diesel engines, ordered in 1919 but not supplied until 1924; this station will be in full working order by May 31st, and will do away with all the ancient and cruel method of transport of the materials from the mine to the railway.

The Delegation went underground to the place of the seam, a distance of 200 yards, and visited six different working places.

Housing

The housing conditions were better than the old type of house on the oilfields, but still far from satisfactory. The State has already commenced to build hostels for the workers of a considerably better type than those in existence.

Working Time

Underground workers work 20 days a month, but there is no objection to their working 24 days; the surface workers work 24 days a month.

The number of people employed are only about half the number that were usually employed owing to the depression in the steel industry. The State mines employ about 1,000 workers, or only half the quantity previously employed.

The production from State mines and private enterprise is about 32,000 tons per month.

Hospital

The Delegation visited the hospital which at present has accommodation for 36 patients. A further extension is being added which will provide for 80 patients when complete. The present staff consists of four doctors, four sisters, and six nurses. During the month of November, 141 patients were dealt with inside the hospital. The disease that they suffer from is inflammation of the lungs with a certain amount of silicosis and phthisis caused by the inhaling of manganese dust. The doctor stated that the average death rate in the hospital is about 3 per cent. The hospital deals with about 60 odd-out patient per day.

The operating rooms and X-ray departments were well equipped for the work they were called upon to do. These institutions are provided free to the workers, their wives and families. The patients included Russians, Georgians, Turks, Armenians, Chinese, Indians, and Germans. The Delegation was glad to find, although the visit was a surprise, that there was no distinction whatever made between the various nationalities, which in itself speaks well for the future.

Trades Union Report of the Red International Statement

The Trades Union... animously the report of the "Red Letter" have decided to... Trade Union organizations... It is now six months... and published, and therefore... an official inquiry from the... and the Russian Government... made it the source of... deeply rooted. These... are at present unfair. The... spect of a reprehensible... the largest State... have been disastrous to the... workers, and this on the... The present Government is... its principles in having... results disastrous to the... prestige of British public... critical note to a great... without express authority... note without communication... Cabinet, and that too in... these proceedings on a... had previously proved to be... the first principles of its... relations and of the great... Such suspicious as the...

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THE American edition has been made more valuable by the addition of the report of the British Trade Union General Council on the famous Zinoviev "Red Letter" and a special report on the Red International of Labor Unions.

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Trades Union Congress General Council.

The British Delegation to Russia on the
International and the "Red Letter."

Presented by General Council.

The Trades Union Congress General Council having adopted and supported their delegation to Russia on the affair of the "Red Letter" to comply with the urgent representations of the organizations that it should be published forthwith. Six months since the "Red Letter" was officially acted on by the present Government of all requests for its publication from those most concerned—the late Labor Government—so far from hushing up the scandal have these suspicions that daily become more widespread and these suspicions are quite possibly unfounded, and some months ago the late Labor Government has become suspect of a no less reprehensible disregard for the preservation of constitutional Government and the public life. While the Foreign Office, by despatching a great Power over the signature of a member of the staff, authority from the Foreign Secretary, by publishing that communication with the Power concerned or with the acting too in the crisis of a general election, and by basing all on a document even less authenticated than others that were proved to be forgeries has become suspect of a disregard for its own routine, of the rules regulating international relations and the great traditions of the Civil Service, as these strike at the very roots of our political system

and poison the very springs of our public life, and until they are removed the Labor Party is prejudiced in its task of uniting the workers of the world in the rebuilding of Europe, while the present Government is no less seriously prejudiced in the eyes of Europe as being held to owe its term of power to a secret service coup d'etat. Wherefore, the Trades Union Congress General Council, whose position gives it peculiar advantages for gauging the opinion of the electorates both in this country and on the continent, consider that it would be most regrettable if any considerations of party interest were to prevent Parliament and the two parties concerned from clearing the air by an official and public inquiry.

The Trades Union delegation in Moscow have investigated fully the authenticity of the "Red Letter" in so far as the Russians are concerned. But authenticity is really a minor matter compared to the question as to how this document came to get its authority. For, as the present Home Secretary pointed out to the House, it was the official action on and publication of the letter that made a crucial general election turn on this affair. This responsibility is shared between the Labor Party and the Foreign Office. The latter cannot demand a hearing in its own defence. This can only be done for it by the Labor Party.

The objections advanced against a public inquiry do not carry conviction. The safety of secret agents can be secured by their withdrawal, and has in any case been guaranteed by the Russian Government. If the Russian authorities can expose the officials and archives of the Foreign Office and Comintern to a foreign inspection, a refusal on our part to subject those of the Foreign Office and Scotland Yard to parliamentary investigation cannot but be held highly suspicious abroad. At home a persistence in opposing this public demand cannot but create growing contempt for and an ever decreasing confidence in Parliament and public life.

The General Council, therefore, urges that the Government permit representatives of the Labor Party to carry out an investigation on this point in association with officials of the Foreign Office and the Home Office.

18 May, 1925.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

"Who Is Who" in the British Delegation

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president, 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President, International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks), county council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1915. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

BEN TILLET, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North Remained dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-04.

JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.



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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, paid attention to all phases of industrial development and Trotsky in his book on Literature and Revolution says that only when the ovens in the houses are hot and the wheels of industry are revolving, we can speak of culture so Soviet Russia is working feverishly in the line of building up its industries.

THE new motto: "With the face to the village" means more or less an easier road to industrial building up of the peasant life as well as the 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 agriculture decays slowly but is also building up itself slowly and if the village in Russia remains destroyed the industries of Russia will not find a market for its wares, therefore, the motto "Build the Village" and now the accomplishments are 78 per cent of the pre-war condition. The village is adjusting itself to the new conditions of the Soviet government; 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, 232,000,000 rubles, 82 per cent; products of technical growth and intensive culture a little over 35,000,000 rubles, which makes 13 per cent; cattle and poultry over 13,000,000 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, 28 per cent; cattle and poultry, 76,000,000 over 29 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 export of 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 villages that, at least half products in the form of brown sugar should be transported to the cities. In former times, the sugar factories were established only on the rich farms of the land owners; now, the Soviet government is bringing industry close to the villages. Also, the textile industries are brot closer 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 thru the assistance of the Soviet government in a semi-industrial co-operative 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 thru military intervention and blockade, they will try to effect it thru cheap products, so Lenin phrased the power of the worker state with these words: "Soviet form of government, dictatorship of the proletariat, plus 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 turf 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 Kashirski and Shaturki stations, beyond Leningrad, the red October station. In 1926 will be completed the station Volochowski and the stations Nizgorodski and Shderovski, 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 196 small electrical stations in Russia. In 1917,

COMRADE VOLODARSKY



Way back in 1905, a lad of 15 joined the revolutionary movement in the south of Russia. At first he was a member of the Bund (Jewish socialist 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 1908, he got acquainted with the jail as a political prisoner. As soon as he was out, he became an underground party worker living "illegal." 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 Chudnovski, and later on also 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. In 1923, 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 electricity.

Textile Industry.

THE textile industry is the second one in the country. The entire population is in need of cloth and more so in Soviet Russia because the clothing fashion of the largest part of the population is depended upon its native color and native tradition. They use, for instance, shawls instead of hats in the villages among women and 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 turn the wheels around, we must also take into consideration that a great deal of the textile industry of old Russia was 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, 272,000 workers were occupied in the 24 textile trusts; in October, 1923-1924, 333,000 workers; in September, 1922-23, the textile industry of Soviet Russia occupied 296,000 workers; in September 1923-1924, 394,000 workers were occupied in the same industry. The average wage of a worker per 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 Komvolni trest, which is one of the 24 trust of the industry. Comrade Mendel Deich, 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 accomplishments and when he took over the leadership of this trest, the budget for the year was 36,000,000 rubles with eighteen factories. In 1924, the budget was already 92,000,000 rubles and the profit for the same year, seven million net.

The specialty of this trest is long, soft, very delicate wool and half wool weaving and shawl production. Of the 18 factories that are included in this trust, only 15 are working and 3 are in reserve and will be put in activity as soon as the necessity will 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 buy raw material as raw wool in foreign countries, because Russia was never able to furnish its raw wool for its industries. entirely. Now 39,000 weaver chairs and 72,000 brush machineries are working, 17,000 workers are occupied 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 wool finishing developed the weaving side of the industry. In 1922 this trust produced eight million and nine hundredths of meter material. In 1923, 10,000,000 meter. In 1924,

over 14 million. In 1925, twenty-one million meter will be produced. Comrade Deich 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 establish new factories with machinery of the latest accomplishment of the world. The products of this trust are sold in their own stores all over the Russian country, peasant women in Siberia as well as in Ukrainian are wearing dresses of the material made in these factories and the shawls produced in this trust.

(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 F. Steck, democratic opponent, according to unofficial figures made available at the capitol today.

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Bryan's Place In History

(Continued from page 2)

the party and again became the presidential nominee; this time against Wm. H. Taft. For the third time he waged 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 defending with all its might the interests of the industrialist group around Standard Oil. Between 1908 and 1910 the House of Morgan made a drive for control of the democratic party and 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. Thru a period of nearly thirty years the influence of that party had declined in inverse ratio to the growth of the great combinations 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 industrialist and financial groups.

Tiger Eats Out of Morgan's Palm.
When the 1912 convention opened at Baltimore the democratic party was the private property of the House of Morgan. Champ Clark of Missouri, was the candidate for Morgan. Tammany 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 and 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, thruout the long convention, opposed Clark, even after the Missourian 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 that party and the reappointment of Taft, and the harvester, packing-house and steel trusts concentrating upon Roosevelt. The tempestuous Teddy headed the Bull Moose ticket, endeavoring to capture the imagination of the moron middle class by having his supporters parade the Chicago Coliseum, where the "progressive" convention was held, singing "Onward Christian Soldiers," between gulps 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 peculiar pranks 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 altho the "peerless leader" fondly imagined 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 bourgeois 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 House of Morgan, representing 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 dithyrambs, 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 its preferences in the matter of candidates, but since it controlled the democratic party the figurehead was of secondary consideration.

It was not until the notes 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 1920 Bryan played no role, but at last

year's convention at Madison Square Garden, New York, he aided McAdoo defeat 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 other years had been swept into the LaFollette movement in the summer of 1924, to be later terrorized into support of Coolidge and the republican party.

Bryan's political sun had set. His place in history was that of champion of the middle class, and as its vitality ebbed so his political prestige declined.

Bryan and Religion.

As the middle class of this country turned to religion and mummery after its political failures, so Bryan turned his face in the same direction. Even in the sphere of religion the class conflict has its reflex. With the growth of imperialism religious concepts change. Since imperialism deals with people in all parts of the world and of various faiths the religion of imperialism must be cosmopolitan, not the provincialism of the middle class. Hence the rise of modernism in religion, preaching reconciliation of all the various beliefs. It is stubbornly resisted by the fundamentalists, the orthodox presbyterians, 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 all.

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 perseverance, they attribute it to the decree of some supreme being who had foreordained that they shall fail.

In this last fight 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 its struggle. His antics at the evolutionist trial at Dayton, where he died, not merely revealed his own shallowness, his astounding ignorance of everything that passes for education among intelligent people, 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 members of such a class. He was absurdly puritanical with all the viciousness of puritanism. In his seared heart there surely burned the fires of another inquisition, but his followers were not sufficiently numerous to start the thing.

The Last Ironic Joke.

But his god, the deity of the petty bourgeoisie, played its last ironic joke on this embattled crusader by snatching him from his followers, at a most inconvenient time and in a most conspicuous manner. Surely no one but a thoro 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 unconscious tool of the House of Morgan.



BUILDERS AT WORK MOTHER BLOOR—MASTER BUILDER.

Inspiration for Our Youth.

THE spirit of Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor 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 wish among local workers; new Junior groups have sprung into existence thanks to the energy of Mother Bloor—Master Builder—Communist agitator with but few equals.

Arriving in New York on Sept. 9, Mother Bloor 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 Bloor, 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. 9 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" Bloor in Chicago with Editor of the DAILY WORKER, J. Louis Engdahl, and Circulation Manager Walt Carmon.

"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 gigantic 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 MANNESMANN 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 single management in the world. The United States Rubber holdings in Sumatra and the Malay peninsula, amounting to 110,000 acres, are now said to be the largest.

"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 \$100,000,000 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 scored again and "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 their gains, their grabs 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" against "autocracy" 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 formed 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 population in Africa and almost equalled it in the area of its colonial possessions.

To this German imperialism could not reconcile itself. It was determined to establish itself on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, 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 Plutes Give Up.

The world war crushed the hopes of German imperialism for the domination of the world. It has no power to defend its former claims in Morocco. The Mannesmann syndicate has to give up its rich concessions, 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 on 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 sources of raw materials, its territorial claims which are bound up inseparably with the former. These claims cannot be settled peacefully. The formation of an international syndicate is but a temporary makeshift, postponing the armed struggle, for the essence of imperialism is monopoly, the striving for world domination which can be settled only by force.

Fight for World Power.

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

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

We are witnessing a gigantic 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, indicates "Uncle Sam's" determination to break "John Bull's" monopoly in this latter field.

Is it necessary to point out that "Uncle Sam's" claims in Africa 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 more 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 Germany—to a world war.

The workers will again be called to the colors to defend—what? In the past it was "democracy"—they were told they were fighting for it will be 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 national flag and covered by it are the interests of American bankers, of American steel kings, oil kings and rubber kings, of Morgan, Gary, 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 farmers must be established. 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.

SINCE 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 same question. In the decision of April, 1925, based upon the activities and writings of Comrade Lore, the C. I. declared Lore is 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 combated the reorganization of the party 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—in recent articles on China, etc.

Owing to this attitude of Comrade Lore, the C. E. C. acting 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—even 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 over of the Volkszeitung by the party.

3. Comrade Lore and the German Bureau have denied the branches of the German Federation the right and opportunity to discuss Trotskyism and Loreism, thus obstructing one 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—a 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 "perverted, distorted and misrepresented 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 Askell, 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 Schuefer, an active member of the German Bureau, declared himself in opposition to the policies of the Communist International which he stated, to be only temporary. Other members of the Bureau expressed themselves as against the "despotism of Moscow." Against these statements, 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 steps. Upon their voting against the Parity 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 editorials which not only take definite issues with the decision but also reaffirm the correctness of Lore's views which were denounced by the C. I. 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 bound by 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 treating 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 functions and activities.

These facts are proof sufficient for the party that Lore has embarked upon a course of open opposition and hostility to the party and the C. I. That Lore is preparing his ground for open, organized struggle against the party. In view of this situation, the convention decides:

1. That Lore's presence in the party has become a menace to its Communist integrity and to its organizational unity.

2. That the interests of Bolshevizing our party, particularly its reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, demand that the party free itself of the opportunist influence and anti-Bolshevik tendencies of Lore.

3. That Lore is expelled forthwith from the Workers (Communist) Party of America.