

LEON TROTSKY DIES IN EXILE DESPITE WORK

By United Press
Leon Trotsky, one of the founders of the original communist government of Russia and at one time perhaps the strongest figure in the soviet regime, lived to see his organization exile him from the nation he helped to construct.

The revolutionary, who, with Nikolai Lenin, once held control over millions of men, was born on November 7, 1879. His father was a Jewish colonized farmer of the little village of Yanovka.

Expelled for Protest
Young Trotsky attended school in Odessa but never finished his course. In his second year the young agitator was expelled for organizing a protest against his French teacher whom he considered "an enemy of mankind." Encouraged by his dismissal from the school, Trotsky, then only 17, became a leader of the revolutionary "Union of South Russian Workmen" which had a membership of 250. He was arrested in January, 1898, and sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment to be followed by four years' exile in Siberia.

It was in Siberia Trotsky became a Marxist. He read the works of Helvetius, Labriola and Karl Marx and began to dream of Russia under a new form of government. But he did not dream this new form of government would send him back to Siberia 30 years later, once more in exile.

Escaped From Siberia
In 1902 he escaped from Siberia and obtained a false passport to which he signed the name Leon Trotsky, by which he has since been known. He lived in exile in Austria, Switzerland, Paris and London.

In London, despite his youth, he became an important member of a small body of social democrats which included Plekhanov and Lenin. It was this party which later split into bolsheviks and mensheviks, Lenin leading the bolsheviks. Trotsky was menshevik and remained in that party until it became too moderate for his taste.

Joined Lenin
Trotsky collaborated with Lenin and others in the publication of Iskra (Spark) a Russian revolutionary newspaper. In 1905 he returned to Russia and was elected a member of the St. Petersburg soviet of workers' deputies. He was presiding at a meeting of the soviet during a raid which resulted in the arrest of all present.

Again Trotsky was exiled to Siberia, to Tobolsk, but escaped and went to Vienna where he worked on two newspapers and also in a chemical factory. In 1910, Trotsky attended the congress of the social democrats at Copenhagen.

War Correspondent
Three years later he was in Constantinople as a war correspondent. Then in 1914, he went to Zurich and Paris, taking part in publication of a revolutionary newspaper.

For writing a book on the origins of the world war, which was published in German, he was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. Trotsky opposed the war in general and his expulsion from France followed in 1916. He found refuge in Spain but soon was deported to South America as no European country dared to shelter so dangerous a revolutionary.

In 1917 Trotsky went to New York where he edited the Russian Revolutionary newspaper Mir (The New World). When news of collapse of the old regime was received in March, 1917, his friends and subscribers to his paper collected money for his passage to Russia. He was arrested by British authorities and taken ashore at Halifax for internment until the Russian provisional government requested his release.

Joined Bolshevists
Then came his return to Russia to help set up the workings of the new communist regime. He arrived in Petrograd soon after Lenin and became the leader of a small party of social democrats. He joined the bolshevik party in July, 1917, and was arrested during an uprising which took place in that month. Again he was released and played an important part in organizing the bolshevik revolution in 1917. He was named people's commissar for foreign affairs in the new soviet government.

Trotsky was the most prominent figure in the Russian delegation during negotiation of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty with Germany.

Built Up Army
Trotsky was named minister of war. In spite of opposition, he made use of officers of the old regime in building up a new red army. His new army showed its superiority to the white

He Flies High When Traveling



H. W. Roth, wealthy head of Los Angeles construction firm, is a high flyer when it comes to traveling. He is pictured arriving at New York on one of several 21-passenger airliners on which he was the sole passenger after flight from Pueblo, Colo., via Chicago and Washington. Total cost of his craving for solitude \$2,900.

troops that were ravaging the country.
Trotsky then devoted his energies to reorganizing the railroads, in 1920 utilizing troops not needed for war as "labor armies."
The difficulties of organizing the new government and building up its policies brought him into conflict with the older elements in the communist party who accused him of trying to gain the support of the younger men.

Lenin Dies
Violent attacks on him were made by Stalin, Zinoviev and others. His followers were shifted from their posts and he himself was on his way for a rest in the Caucasus when Lenin died. The campaign to discredit him continued and he lost his post as commissar of war.

On his return from the Caucasus he was demoted and named head of a committee for the development of electric power in Russia. His resignation from this post came in 1925 and he assumed the post of head of the central committee for concessions.

In November, 1927, came his final break with the soviet powers and he was expelled from the communist party for anti-party activities. In January, 1928, Trotsky was exiled from the new Russia he had helped to form, being sent to Vienne in Turkestan. In 1929 the exile was made permanent banishment and Trotsky went to Constantinople.

Banished
After his banishment, Trotsky was driven from pillar to post all

over Europe. Poor health and fear of his radicalism resulted in moves to the Turkish island of Prinkipo in the Sea of Marmora, to Czechoslovakia, to France and finally to Norway.

Trotsky came to Mexico where the government offered him sanctuary in January, 1937.

The first attack against him was made in his walled villa at Coyocacan last May 24. Twenty gunmen sprayed his bedroom with machine gun bullets while

he lay asleep on a cot. He escaped serious injury.

His first domicile in Mexico was the home of Diego Rivera, the famous Mexican painter. For two years he enjoyed Rivera's hospitality and then, in April, 1939, broke with the painter over a letter in which Rivera expressed views on the revolutionary movement which conflicted with Trotsky's.

Children Die
Trotsky moved into another

home and Rivera resigned from the fourth international.

In January, 1937, Trotsky expressed fears his son, Leon Sedov, would be assassinated by Stalinists in Paris because Sedov's name had been mentioned in the Moscow trials a few months previously. The Paris police promised protection, but a year and a half later Sedov died suddenly and mysteriously.

Trotsky asserted Russian agents had poisoned him.

Subsequently Trotsky's daughter died in Berlin and her death was recorded as a "suicide."

TACOMA FACES THE BARE FACTS

TACOMA, Aug. 22 (AP)—An 1880 ordinance banning "shorts" and "trunks" in public remains

on Tacoma's statute books but it won't be enforced, city officials indicated Wednesday.

Ordinance No. 15, passed March 3, 1880, by "the inhabitants of New Tacoma," and describing several things "offensive to decency," among them the afore-mentioned scanty attire, was read Tuesday after the council had received a petition bearing 200 signatures urging resur-

rection of the 60-year-old regulation.

Urgent business elsewhere was in conflict, perhaps, but not one of the signers—one of whom was a man from Filer, Ida.—appeared in support of the "bare facts" petition.

After calling in vain for one of the sponsors, Mayor Harry P. Cain gave vent to a diatribe: "Well, that was 1880 and this is 1940."

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