

COULDN'T SHEET WANTS PURCELL DEPORTED

GERMANS BALK AT ARTICLE 16 OF LEAGUE PACT

Locarno Conference Seems Near Crash

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 9.—Aristide Briand, French foreign minister and Austin Chamberlain, British foreign minister, are hopeful that Germany will accept a compromise offered on her entry into the League of Nations.

Germany balks at entry into the league because of Article 16 of the covenant which provides for the marching of troops over the territory of another member in case of war with a third power. While the entente powers cannot exempt Germany from the terms of this article, the British and French have promised to work toward a modification that might be acceptable to Germany.

In order to persuade Germany to enter the league, Briand pointed to the fact that Germany will have a seat at the league council table. The present permanent seats in the council include only four powers, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. A fifth seat is kept in reserve for Germany and one is always held for the United States in case it enters. The non-permanent seats are filled by Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Brazil and Uruguay. These nations constitute the present council of the League of Nations.

Germany is wary. The German foreign minister, Stresmann, is wary of accepting the promises of Briand and Chamberlain to work toward modification of the article, as the nations holding non-permanent seats are mere pawns of the large imperialist powers and the representatives at the league council mere vassals of great banking houses of Europe. It is feared that while Britain and France may make a pretense of working toward modification of Article 16 and may themselves vote for such modification they will intrigue to force the smaller states to oppose it.

Russia Watchful. While these maneuvers are proceeding Russia is watching the efforts at gerrymandering that have as their object the launching of a concerted drive against the Soviet power. Germany has already reassured Russia that she will not sign anything that can be construed as furnishing an opportunity for the allies to march troops thru territory in order to attack Russia.

Should Germany accept the entire covenant, which includes Article 16, she will find herself in immediate conflict with Russia and then be at the complete mercy of the allied powers.

The French, Belgian and British social traitors and Tories representing their various governments, are desperately striving to induce the Germans to enter into a pact that will create a solid anti-Soviet bloc.

Near Breaking Point. The deadlock over the eastern frontiers of Germany relating to Poland and Czechoslovakia continues and although the French issue optimistic statements wherein they express themselves as hopeful of the outcome, there is deep gloom elsewhere and their optimism is plainly not shared by other delegates.

A day or two longer will either produce a compromise or a break that will wreck the conference. The latter is the probable outcome.

Quake in New Hampshire. MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 9.—Earth tremors, extending in the belt along the Daniel Webster highway from the White Mountains to this city and beyond, caused considerable excitement in New Hampshire today. Houses shook, windows rattled and chairs rocked but no damage was reported. The tremors, which resembled those of last winter, lasted for three minutes.

SENATORS INSIST THAT PROHIBITION OFFICIALS AID IN RE-ELECTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The close connection between prohibition enforcement and politics received emphasis today when United States Senator John W. Harrel, republican, of Oklahoma, in a letter to General Lincoln C. Andrews, insisted that no steps be taken by enforcement officials that would endanger his chances of re-election to the senate. No political question was raised—simply a plain question of holding his job.

Senator Harrel demanded that Andrews make no appointment in his state that would injure his standing before the voters. The letter followed dismissal of a meddling pulpit pounder by Director White of the Fort Worth district.

In demanding the reinstatement of the clergyman, Harrel said: "I insist that neither you (Andrews) nor he (White) should do anything which will injure my standing in the state or endanger my chances of re-election in the coming campaign."

RE-ELECT LEFT WING IN THREE I. L. G. W. LOCALS

Sweeping Victory Over Sigman in New York

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 9.—The elections in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union locals, agreed upon in the settlement recently approved by the shop chairmen as between the Sigman administration of the joint board and the joint action committee of Locals 2, 9, and 22, which were suspended, have resulted in victory for the left wing, the entire executives of the three left wing locals being re-elected by their memberships.

The heat of the struggle which went on for 15 weeks, during which Locals 2 and 9 were captured by armed gangsters of the Sigmanite joint board and Local 22 remained continually in a state of siege with hundreds of members on guard night and day, brought the heaviest vote these locals have ever shown in the history of the international.

In Local 2 there were 5,208 votes cast. Borovich, the left wing candidate for manager, received 4,362 of them; while Stenzer, left wing candidate for chairman got 3,987 votes and the whole executive put forth by the left wing was re-elected.

In Local 9, there were 2,057 votes cast, and Louis Hyman, who led the long fight against the expulsion and suspensions as head of the joint action committee of the suspended locals, received 1,832 of these votes.

In Local 22, the membership which spent its days in the shops and its night guarding the local's office from the gangsters of the joint board, stood by their executive and officers who led them thru one of the noblest battles against corruption in American labor history. Of the 2,821 votes cast, Julius Portnoy, the left wing candidate, received 2,314 votes and the whole left slate was elected.

In all locals the 77 members of the three executives deposed by the being Communists or having "permitted" Communists to speak before the union's May Day meetings, were given a vote of confidence by the membership which confirmed their claims upon their right to hold their positions.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

Women at British Trade Union Congress at Scarborough



A. Loughlin, Mrs. Bridge, Mrs. Tomsy, M. Quaile, May Purcell.

CAPITALIST PRESS ETHICS SHOWN IN A. P. LAWSON PUFF

Courageous Christian Dared to Lie

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—(FP)—Newspaper men reading the Associated Press eulogy of the late Victor F. Lawson adopted by its directors find in it a key to the peculiar appraisal of news values established by it. Lawson, who helped to found the Associated Press is described by its present directors as a true American, a Christian gentleman, a courageous newspaperman and a tower of wisdom and strength.

Favored Monkey Against Children. It is recalled however that as owner of the Chicago Daily News this true American opposed a bond issue for Chicago schools at the same time favoring a huge issue for a new municipal monkey house and zoo.

As a Christian gentleman he has left millions of dollars to the Chicago Congregational Missionary and Extension Society, a holding company that has over 40 churches sewed up so that they cannot choose their own ministers.

A Courageous Liar. As a courageous newspaperman he permitted his Daily News without retraction to print absolutely false news about the LaFollette railroad valuation conference in Chicago, describing in detail happenings that never took place.

He was indeed a tower of wisdom and strength to the banking and commercial interests of Chicago in whose enterprises he was vitally concerned through his large holdings in the Illinois Merchants Trust Co. in whose control he left his immense fortune and his newspaper.

Official Returns on LaFollette. MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9.—Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., was elected United States senator by a margin of 146,401 over Edward Dithmer, his nearest opponent, official election returns compiled in the secretary of state's office on Friday showed.

Oil Magnates Oppose Union Shop. SHREVEPORT, La.—Reported attempts to organize workers of the oil industry into a union has caused the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Ass'n., Louisiana-Arkansas division, to declare for the open shop and against "dictation."

MUCH GUM SHOING ON BETWEEN JOHN L. LEWIS AND ANTHRACITE BOSS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 9.—The committee of mediators elected by the Scranton chamber of commerce, which a week ago had long and secret conference with John L. Lewis regarding the anthracite strike, yesterday held another such conference with W. W. Inglis, president of the Glen Alden Coal company and leader of the operators in their fight against the demands of the striking miners. It was announced afterward that "the anthracite suspension situation had been canvassed from various angles without arriving at any definite conclusion."

FINNISH WHITE GUARD PREPARES FOR WAR ON RUSS

Enormous Funds Spent on Finnish Army

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 9.—That fears of labor that the imperialist powers are preparing for ultimate war against Soviet Russia are not without foundation is seen in the plans of white guard Finland to make unexampled military preparation running into the billions of dollars. Of course this is to be done, as usual, by preparing for "defense."

President of the Defense Committee Hornborg, although admitting that Finland itself could not afford such a pretensions and costly plan, does not say where the funds are to come from to furnish Finland with the estimated \$140,000,000 a year for ten years, in addition to the cost of maintaining the "civil corps" or white guard.

Broadly hinting that money from the larger capitalist nations would be welcomed, Hornborg says the economic aspects of the plan is causing the Finnish government concern, as it had been hoped to make use of material captured from Soviet Russia, but this would not suffice and "Something must be done to make Finnish defense more than a bluff."

DEPT. OF NAVY GUILTY IN CRASH OF SHENANDOAH

Commander's Widow Exposes Political Trick

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The disastrous flight of the navy dirigible Shenandoah, that resulted in the death of her husband and most of his crew, was made solely for "political purposes," declared Mrs. Margaret Lansdowne, widow of Commander Zachary T. Lansdowne, testifying today before the naval court of inquiry.

This charge, asserted Mrs. Lansdowne, is borne out by official correspondence revealed at the inquiry. She then proceeded to read the official documents of the inquiry proving that her statements were amply supported. One of these was the protest of Commander Lansdowne in which "he felt the Shenandoah should only be used for war purposes and should not be used for political purposes, such as a flight to the Middle West so the taxpayers there could look at their property," said the commander's widow.

Staggered Naval Board. Mrs. Lansdowne then produced the record of her husband's protest which was marked "officially disapproved" (Continued on page 3)

ENGAHL SPEAKS AT PHILADELPHIA MASS MEETING SUNDAY NITE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Every worker in Philadelphia who wants to get first-hand news of the latest developments of the American Federation of Labor convention must attend the mass meeting to be held at Grand Fraternity Hall, 462. Arch street, Sunday evening, Oct. 11 at 8 o'clock where J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, who is now touring the east, will speak on the American Federation of Labor convention.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 9.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, speaks tonight at 8 p. m. at Moose Hall, Atlantic avenue and New Jersey, subject: The A. F. of L. Convention and the American Communist Movement.

GOVERNMENT ORGAN STARTS FRAME-UP TO OUST BRITISH LABOR HEAD, PREVENT TOUR

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL. (Special to The Daily Worker)

The Washington Post, unofficial white house organ, that was caught smeared with so much of the filth thrown up by the Teapot Dome oil scandal, today, came to the aid of President Green in his attack on Arthur Purcell and Ben Smith, the two fraternal delegates of the British Trade Union Congress, who were outspoken and frank in their greetings to the convention.

But the Post, recently edited by George Harvey, former American ambassador to London, goes a little further and incites governmental action to deport Purcell, especially in words as follows: "What is this Communist doing at a meeting of the American Federation of Labor? How did he smuggle himself into the United States in violation of the law excluding Communists and agitators of Communist doctrines? What is the bureau of immigration doing that it permits a Communist to violate the act of June 5, 1920? What about it, Mr. Commissioner General Hull?"

Urges Deportation. Purcell, of course, is not a Communist. He is a labor party member of parliament. But the Post reaches its conclusions after quoting an extract from an article written by Purcell in the August number of the British publication World Trade Union Unity, of which it says, "These are the words of Lenin," the Washington Post, owned by Edward B. McLean, who was mixed up in the mysterious "principal" letters in the oil scandal, is considered a feeler for the republican administration.

The attack on Purcell may therefore, be considered to have some official inspiration. It was such an insidious campaign that led to the barring of Saklatvala from the country and from attending the gathering of the Interparliamentary union at Washington, to which he had been selected as a delegate.

Green's Attack Cowardly. There is no doubt, that Green's attack on Purcell and Smith has given considerable encouragement to the government in any action that it may choose to take, and to the capitalist press generally, in its assault on the British fraternal delegates.

It is an unheard of precedent for the head of a labor congress to attack sentiments expressed by fraternal delegates. Especially when they have no chance to reply, as was the case on Wednesday, when Green immediately adjourned the convention for the noon recess after his vitriolic assault against Purcell.

American delegates attending the British Trade Union Congress have been permitted to tire out the British delegates, who have patiently listened to their long winded nonsense and no criticism or complaint was offered. President Green, by his attack on Purcell, has established a new code of labor fraternity in this convention.

Delegates today attended showing of new labor moving picture, that will be used in trade union propaganda work.

Miss Elizabeth Christman, fraternal delegate of the National Woman's Trade Union League, addressed the convention urging organization work. The afternoon session was given over to the discussion of child labor as a special order of business. (More A. F. of L. News on Page 6)

Four Killed in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—The body of a fourth victim of the explosion in the Laclede Gas Light Building was found in the debris in the basement by firemen early today. The list of injured treated in hospitals was placed at 50.

Officials of the company gave no explanation for the exploding of ammonia tanks in the building Thursday afternoon, which wrecked the lower structure and sent flames up the elevator shaft as high as the tenth floor. Many escaped by jumping into nets spread by firemen.

UNION DELEGATE MEETING TO BE HELD SUNDAY

To Indorse New York Labor Ticket

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Enthusiastic support is coming from many quarters for the big union delegate meeting called for Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., New York City, to endorse the united labor ticket and the Workers Party candidates in the municipal election. Needle trades workers, food workers, metal workers and others are expected to have full representation at this meeting.

The militant trade unionists have become actively interested in the Workers Party campaign in the municipal elections and for its determined fight for the united labor ticket against the active sabotage of the socialist party and the Tammany trade union politicians who make up the bureaucracy of New York's unions.

Active unionists are aiding the party in arranging noon-hour meetings in front of the big shops in the chief industrial centers of the city. Campaign literature is being circulated and funds are being collected in the shops and Workers Party speakers are being invited to speak at union meetings. The following resolution which is typical of those being adopted, was passed by the Hotel Workers' Union, indicates the interest of the organized workers in the campaign that the Workers Party is waging:

"Whereas, the workers of New York City are faced today with the prospect of another four years of the rule of big business under the leadership of either Frank Waterman, the republican banker, millionaire fountain pen manufacturer and exploiter of labor or that of James Walker of Tammany Hall, lawyer for the beef trust and the milk trust, and

"Whereas, the election of either of these tools of the capitalist class means more crowded schools, more crowded subways, higher rents, worse housing conditions, injunctions and arrest of pickets, lower wages, increased exploitation of labor and new attacks upon the working class of New York City, and

"Whereas, the working class of New York City stands today weak and divided before the powerful forces of the employers, be it

"Resolved, That we send our delegates to the conference called by the Workers Party of America for Sunday, Oct. 11, at 2 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., for the purpose of furthering the idea of a united labor ticket and the unity of labor on the political field."

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

PERFORMANCE AND DANCE "BNXPECT"

GIVEN BY THE RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN BRANCHES OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF CHICAGO

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11 at EMMET MEMORIAL HALL Beginning at 6 P. M. OGDEN AVENUE AND TAYLOR STREET Admission: 50c & 75c.

UKRAINIAN DRAMA IN 5 ACTS Will Be Presented. Russian and Ukrainian Singers and Dancers Are Participating in the Performance.

The scenery is especially painted for this performance by LYDIA GIBSON.

SHOP WORKERS' COMMITTEES FOR W. P. CANDIDATES

Brownsville Shoe Shops on the Job

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The organized workers of the city of New York are manifesting great interest in the Workers Party mayoralty campaign. One after another of the big left wing unions of the city have endorsed the Workers Party candidates and their fight for the united labor ticket and are sending delegates to the big conference of organized labor to be held Sunday, Oct. 11, at 2 p. m., in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York City.

Locals 1, 5, 10, and 15, of the Furriers' Union; Lasters' Local 53, and Potters' Local 54, of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union; the Furriers' Joint Trade; Shoe Workers' District Council No. 2, and the militant locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers are among the latest to endorse the Workers Party candidates and to elect two delegates each to the meeting of Oct. 11.

Great Enthusiasm.

Another interesting development, which shows the enthusiasm which is being awakened among the workers of the city of New York, for the Workers Party campaign, is the fact that in many shops the workers are spontaneously forming Workers Party campaign committees. During the last few days, news has come in from all of the important shoe factories of the Brownsville district that they have formed committees, are collecting funds and have already elected their delegates to the conference on Oct. 11. These shop organizations represent a new feature in Communist campaigning and show that even in the question of political campaigns for which the old social-democratic form of organization is supposed to be peculiarly adapted, the shop nucleus basis is more desirable for a truly proletarian party.

Campaign in Shops.

The unanimity with which the Brownsville shops have organized themselves to back the Workers Party municipal campaign is, without doubt due to the fact that live shop nuclei have been functioning for some time in the Brownsville factories. This demonstrates that the reorganization of the party will bring the campaign into the shops.

One of the tasks of the Oct. 11 meeting is precisely this task of bringing this campaign of the Workers Party into the shops, and after Oct. 11, the New York industrial district will witness a veritable fever of organization within the shops, the circulating of lists of shop collections, of formation of shop campaign committees, noon-hour meetings at the gates of the big factories and circulation of the Workers Party literature among the workers at the bench.

Giffow Speaks Sunday.

Benjamin Giffow, the Workers Party candidate for mayor, himself a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will make the principle address at the meeting in Manhattan Lyceum, this Sunday. Other candidates, who are also members of trade unions, will speak and there will be addresses by leading militant workers in the trade unions. The officials of several unions have consented to speak. The workers of the city of New York are welcome to attend this conference and listen to the proceedings which will be of absorbing interest to all those who work in the shops.

Re-emigrants from U. S. to Be Considered as Russ Soviet Citizens

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—By decision of the people's commissariat for home affairs, all Russian re-emigrants from America arriving in order to engage in agriculture or industry are to be considered as Soviet citizens.

This rule does not apply to natives of the border states such as Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and Finland which seceded from the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia by peace treaties.

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

NEGROES PETITION FEDERATION OF LABOR TO ABOLISH COLOR LINE AMONG FREIGHT HANDLERS

By ESTHER LOWELL, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Four Negro freight handlers, delegates to the 15th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, have a serious problem for the federation's attention. Their local unions, 4 out of 39 in a similar predicament, are chartered directly by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees' agreements with employers.

Union Maintains Color Ban.

The Brotherhood's constitution expressly states that all white persons employed in the lines of work under their jurisdiction are eligible to membership in the union. Negro workers are not admitted, altho they pay 50c to the Brotherhood in addition to the 25c per capita to the American Federation of Labor. Negroes are not permitted to participate in Brotherhood meetings or share in insurance and other Brotherhood benefits aside from equal conditions for white and colored freight handlers. Negroes are not allowed to become clerks.

Couldn't Get Audience.

Ben Oglesby, president Local No. 17769, and Albert C. Campbell, president Local No. 17775, both of Kansas City, Mo., two of the Negro delegates in Atlantic City, say they attempted to get an audience at the last convention of the Brotherhood but could not get beyond the door and found no delegate to present their resolution asking for removal of the color line in the Brotherhood's constitution.

William McGibney, president Local No. 15990, Greensboro, N. C., and Samuel Blockman of Cleveland, Ohio, are the two other delegates from colored freight handlers' local unions to the American Federation of Labor convention.

All four Negro delegates signed the resolution presented to the convention, calling for the American Federation of Labor to approve their proposal that President Green and whoever else he chooses from the American Federation of Labor officials negotiate with the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks "for the full admission to membership for all classes under their jurisdiction as granted by the American Federation of Labor."

In the event negotiations should fail, the Negro freight handlers call upon the American Federation of Labor to "take the necessary action to properly protect the welfare of that class of railway employees."

Only two Negro delegates attended the El Paso convention last year and none the American Federation of Labor Portland convention in 1923. No other Negro unionists are represented at the Atlantic City convention.

The four Negro freight handlers are staying in the pleasure city's north side, the district away from the ocean side, which has long been claimed by whites. Negro workers are plentiful in Atlantic City, along the boardwalk, in hotels and restaurants, and colored nursemaids ride in the ever-present boardwalk wheel chair with their white wards and sometimes with their white mistresses. But when a white girl stops the colored delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention on the piers or passing by, gaze at the sight.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Increasing Classes Speeds Up Teachers Like Ford Factory

By exacting an increase of output from its teachers the Chicago board of education expects to save \$300,000 this year in running its education plant. By increasing the average number of children in a class room from 48 to 50, the board gets more teaching per teacher for the same pay, just as Ford speeds up the production of automobiles by pushing more per hour thru his plant. Superintendent McAndrews also suggests "a neat trim uniform" for teachers.

Speeding-up is undermining the health of teachers to such an extent that group sickness and accident insurance is being advocated by the American Federation of Teachers as a protection to teacher welfare. "Despite the low pay," says F. G. Stecker, "the average city allows a maximum of only two weeks' pay on sick leave. The St. Paul Federation of Men Teachers has successfully worked its group insurance plan for four years. Teachers under 59 years are eligible without physical examination."

COOLIDGE IS CHALLENGED BY SHIPPING BOARD

Whole Struggle to Be Aired in Congress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9.—President Coolidge is floundering around in a maze of bewilderment regarding the crisis precipitated by the shipping board which openly defied him in the discharge of Admiral Leigh Palmer as president of the Emergency Fleet corporation. Totally incapable of formulating a personal opinion on anything involving brain power he awaits the "advice" of the watch-dogs of imperialism that act in Washington as his "close friends."

Unofficial sources are responsible for the statement that the whole question will be presented to congress when it convenes in December in the form of a recommendation embodied in the president's address.

Hesitates to Act.

The issue is whether a commission created by congress may flout the wishes of the president as to governmental activities that are held to be within the executive power. Members of the shipping board contend that operation of the merchant marine is their exclusive jurisdiction and not within the power of the executive. Coolidge hesitates to act on the case because the legal status is in dispute in a similar case now before the United States supreme court involving the authority of the executive to discharge a postmaster without the consent of the senate. Possibly Coolidge's advisers believe that no action toward removing members of the shipping board should be taken until after the decision of the supreme court is handed down.

That preparations to take the controversy before congress is under way is indicated by the announcement that H. G. Dalton, of Cleveland, selected by the president to investigate the matter will return to Washington next week. His recommendations will be the basis of the recommendations to congress.

Board Still Defiant.

In a notice sent to Elmer E. Crowley, the new president of the fleet corporation, the shipping board emphasized the fact that Crowley is solely responsible to the board and no other department of government. This defiant attitude presages a congressional fight that will reveal the whole history of the inner workings of this branch of the government, even to the extent of investigating the financial juggling that is an open secret in Washington.

Leningrad Soviet Opens New Library

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—A new library has been opened at Leningrad, containing 200,000 volumes, to be known as the Universal Library.

The library contains all the latest as well as the old fiction, and scientific books in all branches of knowledge.

The foreign literature section contains 50,000 volumes.

Lenin Institute Has Second Full Edition Lenin's Works Printed

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—The Lenin Institute is preparing a second complete edition of Lenin's works, as the first edition has been completely sold out.

In the Lenin archives were found numerous rare photographs, documents and other materials which will be utilized for the new edition.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HAS ELECTIONS IN YATCHEYKAS FOR COMING NOVEMBER CONVENTION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 9.—Elections are being held all over Russia with a view to the coming Russian Communist Party convention to be held in November. The Communist Party of Russia has upwards of three-quarters of a million members, including the "Lenin levy" of 200,000 members taken in since the death of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The Yatcheykas.

The Russian Communist Party is composed of units known as the yatcheyka (cell) or nuclei group as they would be called in America, consisting of all party members in one factory, village, regiment, state or business administration. Its numbers run from about seven or eight in a village up to 100 or more in the cities. In factories or elsewhere, where there are several hundred party members, there are several yatcheykas, according to departments or employments, to prevent unwieldy size. Twice yearly each yatcheyka elects a secretary and "buro" or committee.

Elect Delegates.

During the elections previous to the R. C. P. convention, they simultaneously elect delegates to a large group of conferences preliminary to the annual party convention. Thus in the cities there are first the yatcheyka units, then the sectional conference, then the city conference above that.

The Village Yatcheykas.

In the country there are village yatcheyka and county conference, a larger group county conference, then a provincial conference and a larger group provincial conference—Ural region—or Caucasian conference—corresponding to the conference in large cities like Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa.

Free Discussion.

The difference between the larger conferences and the unit or yatcheykas is twofold—first, the yatcheykas meet all the year around, and secretaries and committees are elected for six months only. The higher conferences meet once a year and elect secretaries and committees for the next twelve months. The election is by show of hands for a majority vote. The election is preceded by a wide discussion, during which complete freedom of speech and criticism is allowed, resolutions passed, etc.

But after the decisions of the convention, have been made all of the members must buckle down to work to do the tasks decided upon.

Bank Clerks Attempt to Organize Union

An attempt will soon be made by the Bank Clerks' Union to organize the bank clerks in Chicago.

At present the delegate of the Bank Clerks' Union is in Atlantic City in an attempt to have the American Federation of Labor go on record for organizing the bank clerks and place an organizer in the field. Another resolution to be introduced will call upon all union officials to demand that the clerks in the banks where union funds are deposited belong to the union.

At the State Federation of Labor meeting at Champaign, Illinois, a resolution was passed demanding that every union official bank only in those banks that employ union clerks.



BERTRAM WOLFE, Director, Workers' School.

WORKERS' SCHOOL OPENS ENGLISH CLASSES IN N. Y.

To Aid Foreign-Born in Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The English courses that the Workers' School offers this year assume special political importance because of the reorganization of the party. Party reorganization means that every party member must be able to speak, read and write English. The abolition of the foreign speaking comrades in shop nuclei and international branches where English will be the official language and where Russian, Lithuanian, Jewish, Scandinavian, Italian and other foreign speaking members will find themselves together with American workers who speak only English, means that the entire party must learn English or great numbers of its members will be lost to the party and to the class struggle in America.

To meet this need, the Workers' School has prepared to offer any number of English courses on any and all nights of the week in order to accommodate all those who should and must be studying English during the next three months.

To Aid Comrades.

There will be courses in elementary, intermediate and advanced English as well as courses in composition and workers correspondence. The elementary English will be two nights a week and other courses will be one night a week. But to specially accommodate the active, leading workers of the foreign federations who are so occupied with party work, that they cannot spare more than one night a week and yet need improvement in English, there will be one night a week of our elementary English course with a distinct political tone to its vocabulary, exercises, dictation, etc., that is to say, that the subject matter treated in this course will be the subject matter which is necessary for party life to be conducted in the English language. A group of courses will begin the week of Oct. 19, including elementary, intermediate and advanced English. A staff of twenty teachers has been prepared and as many courses will be started as the registration warrants. The fee for these courses, where they are given one night a week will be \$2.50 for a three months course and where two night a week \$3.50 for a three months course. Registration is now going on in Room 34 of the Workers' School at 108 East 14th St., N. Y. City. Further information can be secured by writing to Bert Wolfe, director of the Workers' School at the above address.

Every foreign-born worker who takes seriously the Bolshevization and reorganization of the party, must improve his knowledge of English. Now is the time to begin before reorganization has been completed.

HELP SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!



ATTENTION, CHICAGO NEEDLE WORKERS!

A special meeting of the Needle Trades Group of the T. U. E. L. will be held SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, at 10 a. m. sharp.

Comrade Ida Rothstein, national organizer of the Needle Trades T. U. E. L., is coming to this meeting to take up some very important matters with us and she will also report on the conditions of the needle trades in other cities.

Cancel every other appointment that you may have and come to this very important meeting.

THE MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE FREIHEIT OFFICE, 3118 West Roosevelt Road.

NEEDLE TRADES GROUP, TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

FURRIERS' UNION BOARD PROTESTS SAKLATVALA BAN

Demand Admission of Communist

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The New York joint board of the Furriers' Union at its last meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution against the exclusion and demanding the admission of Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons:

"Whereas, Secretary of State Kellogg has instructed the London consul general to revoke the visa granted to Shapurji Saklatvala, a member of the English parliament representing the organized labor movement of that country at the interparliamentary union at Washington, therefore be it

"Resolved by the New York joint board of the Furriers' Union representing Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, that we vigorously protest the action of the secretary of state in excluding Shapurji Saklatvala as an act hostile to the interests of the organized labor movement of the world, as an act of unauthorised and unjustifiable discrimination against the foreign-born workers and as a high-handed attempt to limit the freedom of speech in the United States; and be it further

"Resolved that we demand the immediate admission of Saklatvala into this country and the removal of all restrictions which may have been initiated by the secretary of state without the authority of congress against those seeking admission to this country; and be it further

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the secretary of state at Washington, D. C., and to the press.

Boston Checker Taxi Drivers Win Strike

(A Worker Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—Taxi drivers in the employ of the Checker Taxicab Co. of Boston, who have been out on strike since September 19, returned to work Oct. 2, when the company granted to the workers an increase in wages of one dollar a day and a nine-hour work day and fifty cents an hour for overtime.

The strike which was started on midnight Sept. 19, was originally meant as a protest against the company because of the order to the drivers to purchase uniforms and caps. Upon consultation they found they were the lowest paid drivers in the city of Boston and therefore, changed their plans and demanded an increase in wages and a nine-hour day.

This is the second strike of taxi drivers in Boston and each strike was won. The first strike was when the drivers of the Premier Taxi company walked out on strike also for an increase in wages and after a struggle that lasted about three weeks, the men won the strike.

Cotton Production Increases in America

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Based on reports up to October 1 a probable yield of 152 pounds of lint cotton per acre for the United States and a total production of 14,759,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, was forecasted by the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture.

The estimated yield per acre on Sept. 16, was 143.5 pounds, while the final estimated yield for 1924 was 157.4 pounds. The total cotton production last year was 13,627,936 bales.

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ATTENTION!

MASS MEETING

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are invited to attend this meeting, at which the latest developments and the settlement of the controversy in the I. L. G. W. U. in New York will be explained.

To Be Held
Monday, October 12th, at 8 P. M.

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM (Small Hall)
Corner Ashland and Van Buren.

Speaker: **IDA ROTHSTEIN**, a member of the I. L. G. W. U. and a representative of the National Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L.

All Needle Trades Workers are invited to come to this meeting.
Under the Auspices of the Needle Trades' National Committee, T. U. E. L.
ADMISSION FREE.

TWELVE-HOUR DAY AND SUNDAY WORK FOR FORD WORKERS NOW THAT THE GOV'T DOES NOT FOOT HENRY'S BILLS

(By WORKER CORRESPONDENT)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9.—At the Ford plant, the world's richest corporation, the workers are going thru a sweating period being expected to work 12 hours a day even including Sunday for straight time. Everybody has read the advertisements and publicity articles in the capitalist papers about the improved Ford car. That car is the cause of all that sweat.

For 8-Hour Day When Govt. Paid.
This same Henry Ford, in 1819, during the war, was appointed by Woodrow Wilson as arbitrator in a wage dispute at Bridgeport, Conn., where he recommended a basic 8-hour day and time and a half for overtime. Ford paid time and a half overtime in his plant during the war only when the government footed the bill.

We older men well remember the booklet issued by this company some years ago. It ran something like this: "The Ford Motor company does not consider the making of cars its chief object, only primarily being interested in the making of men." Looking at the tired faces at quitting time one is struck by the hypocrisy of it all. These faces more nearly suggest the "breaking of men."

A couple of years ago when business was slack the capitalist papers carried long articles to the effect that Ford would inaugurate a five-day week in his plant as one day of rest was insufficient for his workers (an admission that the men are overworked). But now when business is booming working his men overtime and Sunday does not seem to affect his conscience.

That Much Advertised Bonus.
When Ford wanted to squeeze out the minority stockholders he was very much interested in his employees and doled out the so-called bonus which act was heralded around the world a few years ago. Now, since he controls all the stock, it does not bother his conscience one iota when he receives \$100,000,000 profit in one year with a little extra change of \$400,000,000 in the banks.

Fellow workers! Let us ditch this cowardly Ford spirit of leaving our welfare to the tender mercies of Henry. Let us stand on our manly spirit and join the Auto Workers' or Machinists' Union.

Let us have something to say about our life and the products of our toil. Let us quit feeling like jelly fish, but let us feel the power that comes with organization.

Don't say, we can't buck the great Ford Motor Co. You read a few months ago what our foreign-born brothers in Copenhagen, Denmark, did. A worker accidentally upset some paint on a car body, he was laid off for the offense. Within an hour every worker at the plant quit work demanding his reinstatement. The Great Ford Motor Co. complied immediately with the demand, and all returned again to work.

That is the power of organization. United we stand, divided we fall. God knows we workers are falling fast in this great land of Rockefeller, Morgan and Ford.

Moscow Workers Get Higher than Prewar Standards of Wages

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—Taking the average wage of a worker in the last quarter of 1924 as 100, the average wage of metal workers in January, 1925, was 103.3 per cent, of chemical workers 107.5, of workers in the food industry, 110.3, in the tobacco industry 107.4, in the leather industry 110.5, in the printing trade 102.5, in the textile industry 100, the general average being 103.5 per cent.

As compared with pre-war wages, the situation is as follows: (in pre-war rubles):
1913, 27.1; October, 1924, 32.71; November, 1924, 31.14 and January, 1925, 32.77.

Thus we find that on the Moscow average the pre-war wage has already been exceeded.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

ATTENTION!

"Passing the Buck" Favorite Pastime in Washington Meet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Suggestions made by delegates to the interparliamentary union's conference that the Washington government again take leadership in promoting a reduction of world armaments were answered by Representative Theodore Burton of Ohio.

Referring to the desire for a new limitation of armaments conference, Mr. Burton said "various propositions looking toward the same ideal are being considered in various European conferences and it would be an intrusion for our president to ask for a conference in Washington now."

DEPT. OF NAVY GUILTY IN CRASH OF SHENANDOAH

Commander's Widow Exposes Political Trick

(Continued from page 1)

This revelation is in flat contradiction to the statements alleged to have been made by Mrs. Lansdowne repudiating similar expressions made the morning after the disaster.

It developed today that agents of the navy department tried to take advantage of the widow in the first hours of her grief in order to terrorize her into refraining from exposing the political trickery of the Coolidge administration that cynically sacrificed the lives of members of the navy in order to increase its political prestige among the voters of the Middle West.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur maintains silence regarding this latest assault upon his department, while democratic congressmen in Washington are gathering every scrap of material available on the disaster in order to launch an investigation of the recent series of naval disasters, the latest of which was the sinking of the submarine S-51, in which all but three of the crew perished like rats in a trap.

Brands Wilbur Liar.
The name of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur was brought into the investigation by Mrs. Lansdowne who testified as follows:

"Secretary Wilbur was quoted in the press as saying that my husband had made no protest against going at this time, and one of my principal reasons for appearing before this court is to emphasize the fact that my statement has been substantiated by official correspondence read into the court record.

"The main points in this correspondence as I see them are all embodied in a letter to my husband from the chief of naval operations, dated Aug. 12, 1925, in which the recommendations of my husband are disapproved as follows:

Had to Fly Over Fairs.
"I recommended that the flight be made at the end of the second week in September. Disapproved, because state fairs occur during first week of month and must be flown over as scheduled.

"2. Recommendation that a trial flight be made first to Detroit to test out the new mooring mast there before making the long swing around over the state fairs. Disapproved, because its necessity was not apparent to the department in spite of the definite reasons for the recommendation given as follows in a letter from my husband to the chief of naval operations, Aug. 4, 1925:

Fared Possible Defects.
"In view of the fact that the success of carrying out this proposed itinerary and schedule necessitates landing at the Detroit mooring mast it is recommended that the Shenandoah make a trip to Detroit during the last week in August to test out the functioning of this mast. It is pointed out that this mast is of a new type. Thus in case of failure to function properly of either the mast or gear the Shenandoah could carry sufficient fuel to safely return to Lakehurst, and any defects or deficiencies be remedied prior to the middle western flight."

Branches Are Active.
Reports made at the last meeting of delegates from branches were very encouraging. Most branches had substantially increased their membership since organizing a month or two ago and were arranging special meetings. The Bulgarian branch has done very well. It started with 19 members and has already held two mass meetings, one of which was attended by over 100 Bulgarian workers, one-third of the entire Bulgarian population of Chicago. It now has 20 members.

Slovak Workers Society No. 16 (250 members) and Machinists' Union No. 337 (400 members) have recently affiliated to the Chicago I. L. D.

The work here is getting up steam.

Production Increases in Russ Factories

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—For the period June-October 1924, the daily production of a worker amounted on an average to 7.07 rubles, in October 1924, it went up to 7.20 rubles, in November to 7.60 rubles, in December to 7.66 rubles, whilst in January 1925 it amounted already to 7.87 rubles.

Rival Imperialisms Leave One Little Question to Hague

THE HAGUE, Oct. 9.—The rival interests of two imperialisms over a little island in the eastern Pacific is the subject of the Hague tribunal's mediation to settle the dispute between the United States and Holland as to which owns the island of Las Palmas, half way between the Philippines and the Dutch Archipelago.

Both governments have agreed to leave decision in the matter to Max Huber, a citizen of Switzerland who is acting as president of the rather ignored "international court of justice" at the Hague.

Help!

To Save THE DAILY WORKER



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

JAPANESE WORKERS' UNION SENDS PROTEST AGAINST SAKLATVALA EXCLUSION TO JAP DELEGATES

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Japanese Workers' Union of New York City composed of over 200 Japanese workers employed in various trades, at their last meeting passed a resolution to be sent to the Japanese delegation attending the interparliamentary union congress.

In the following resolution, sent by telegram to the delegation, the Japanese workers score the attempt of Secretary of State Kellogg to exclude the Communist member of the British house of commons, Shapurji Saklatvala, for a speech in which Saklatvala defended the workers of all lands against the exploitation of the imperialist powers:

Resolution.

"Japanese Delegates, Interparliamentary Union Congress, Washington, D. C.

"Exclusion of Saklatvala, Communist member of parliament of England from your congress, because of revolutionary statements in behalf of enslaved Hindus, is nothing but a display of dirty capitalistic policy.

"Time after time the people of England endorsed the Communist views of Saklatvala thereby he enjoys the privileges in the glorious English parliament.

"However, there is a tendency among some English representatives to willingly and shamelessly dishonor the English empire by accepting the exclusion handed down. Incidentally they brand themselves as the staunch supporters of capitalist class whether consciously or unconsciously.

"As one of the Asiatic nations, Japan, especially the Japanese working class, has nothing in common with the English ruling class policy of enslaving India. On the contrary, she is predestined to stand by the Hindus' cry for justice and self-determination.

"The Saklatvala case is the acid test of your political views—whether you are with the ever aggrandizing international capitalistic plunderers or have you the heart to side with the down-trodden people of Asia.

"Your honor as the representatives of the Japanese people demands you pay profound attention to the Shapurji Saklatvala case. Please, remember you are sitting in the very place christened after the avowed revolutionist against English imperialism.

"Y. NISHIMURA,
"Secretary Japanese Workers' Union of New York."

Labor Defense Grand Ball Coming Soon in Chicago; Jot Date Down

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Chicago local committee of I. L. D. is busy with plans for increasing the membership, getting more collective affiliations of workers' organizations, raising special pledged sums for the Zeigler defense and preparing extra-attractions for the grand ball and dance to be held October 24 at the new Temple Hall on Van Buren and Marshfield for the benefit of the defense.

Tickets, pluggers, etc., are being widely distributed. The admission price—in advance—is only 50c and includes wardrobe.

Philadelphia, Notice!

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Sunday, October 18, 1925, at 4 o'clock sharp
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FIND COLOR LINE AIDS BOLSHEVISM SAY IMPERIALISTS

British Missionaries Make Discovery

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Some imperialists are discovering that the oppressed races and their colonial countries are inspired by the fairness and equality with which they are treated by Soviet Russia. This is admitted by no one less than Viscount Willingdon, expert on Indian affairs and ex-governor of Bombay and Madras.

The honorable viscount observed in a speech given to a church congress that the world war between christian nations in which some 10,000,000 were slain on the battle field, had not convinced the colored races that the white man's system of social government was flawless and his moral life higher. Quite on the contrary, and the viscount went on:

"I am convinced that the white races must realize the necessity of treating all colored men in a spirit of absolute equality giving up their attitude of color superiority."

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J. LOUIS ENGDALH
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB

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Fascisti on Rampage

Incensed at the growing opposition to the fascist regime in Italy, Mussolini's blackshirt hordes that waded to power thru rivers of blood are demonstrating their determination to retain that power by a veritable saturnalia of murder, rapine, incendiarism and looting.

Dispatches from London reveal the fact that the outbreak against the free masons in Florence over the week-end, meager reports of which were received by telegraph at the time, was a piece of vandalism seldom surpassed even by that government of assassination.

Free masonry in Italy has taken up the struggle of the petty bourgeoisie against the increased burden of taxation imposed upon that class to maintain the fascist power. In the punitive expedition against this class in Florence their houses were entered and leaders of the society murdered in cold blood, stores large and small were pillaged and burned to the ground, while fascist bands held off the firemen that tried to stop the conflagrations.

Simultaneously with this outbreak, the grand council of the fascist, meeting in secret session in Rome, framed "constitutional changes" giving the government complete control over every phase of economic and political life. If carried into effect this change means the death knell of the labor movement in Italy. Under its terms only fascist unions are recognized and the shop committees that have arisen in heavy industry—to a considerable extent under Communist influence—are to be disbanded and replaced by fascist hooligans.

In an effort forcibly to conscript the working class of the nation under the banner of fascism a provision of the new code creates a compulsory arbitration board for industry and labor, to be selected by the fascist government, and makes striking a crime punishable by death.

This attack upon both the proletariat and certain elements of the petty bourgeoisie will react favorably for the revolutionary movement. The pillaging of the homes and stores of the small shopkeepers will result in aligning many of that class on the side of the proletarian struggle and will neutralize other sections, as that class can never, in any country at this stage of development, lead an independent political existence.

Thus arises a situation in Italy that conjures up the words of Karl Marx:

"On the eve of each general reconstruction of society, the last word of social science will every be:
"Combat or death. Bloody struggle or extinction. It is thus that the question is irresitibly put."

There is but one reply possible to a threat to punish striking by death and that is insurrection. At one blow the fascist government has placed that question on the order of the day.

Thruout the years of black reaction the vanguard of the working class—the Communist Party of Italy—has slowly and painfully struggled to maintain its existence. The long struggle has steeled it so that it will know how to meet this new menace by rallying the bleeding and battered masses of Italy to the revolutionary standard and sweeping from power in a mighty upheaval the Mussolini government.

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

Five Months of China's Struggle

The manner in which the Chinese people have united to discredit completely the fake international conference to consider the shooting of Shanghai students and strikers is further proof of the ability of the Chinese for concerted action.

The press is practically a unit against the conference, the unions, the students and the smaller Chinese commercial elements, General Feng and the well-known legislator Tang Shoyai, all have issued statements denouncing it. A huge demonstration in front of the hall where the conference is in session has taken place and the correspondents of the American capitalist press take a very gloomy view of the situation.

The strategy of Great Britain was to give the conference an international character and thus conceal the leading part played by British interests in the Shanghai outrages. Her pressure for joint action was so strong that the American government yielded and, much to the joy of the advanced section of the Chinese liberation movement, has practically destroyed the myth that it was a friend of the people. The correspondent of the *New York Times* cables as follows:

My opinion is that the inquiry was a mistake, especially from the viewpoint of American policy and may possibly cause embarrassment later. It is believed here that Washington was drawn in by Downing Street, which, it is said, is trying to improve the British position in China by relieving pressure against them exclusively by giving all moves the color of international action.

This statement is all the more significant as the *Times* is the bearer of the "mother country" tradition in the United States.

The Shanghai strike and the rise of the national liberation movement that followed it has thus accomplished two highly important things:

1. It has made a definite cleavage between Britain and the United States in China.
2. It has resulted in American imperialism being exposed as another one of the robber groups.

There are remarkable advances in the period from May to October. In addition, the Chinese labor movement has established itself firmly, the national liberation movement is more than ever based on the workers and peasants and the membership of the Chinese Communist Party has tripled.

The wave of revolution in the Far East has not subsided but has changed into a powerful ground swell which will sweep imperialism on to the rocks with a force that will shatter it.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The German-Spanish Trade Agreement

By ARTHUR ROSENBERG (Berlin).
SHORTLY before Whitsuntide, the German reichstag agreed to accept the Spanish trade agreement after a tumultuous evening session at which the fate of the Luther government was at stake.

The German-Spanish trade relations were limited even before the war to Spain supplying Germany with colonial fruits and wine, and receiving German industrial goods in return. The world war and the economic confusion which followed, had led to the German-Spanish trade relations being almost completely broken off. Not until the summer of 1924 did the German and Spanish governments conclude a provisional trade agreement which was still awaiting confirmation by the German reichstag. The confirmation of this trade agreement, which was already in force was the subject round which the parliamentary conflict was waged.

The trade agreement was concluded in such a form, that Spain carried all its points, while the German bourgeoisie had to yield all along the line. Spain forced the concession that Spanish wines and colonial fruits were to be imported into Germany at a ridiculously low customs duty. This was of course, a death blow to the German wine-growers. There are in Germany some hundreds of thousands of small vine-growers, especially in Wurttemberg and on the Rhine, who gain their precarious living under very difficult circumstances. For these vine-growers the wholesale import of cheap southern wines is nothing less than a catastrophe. Politically these vine-growers have up to now belonged to the right parties almost without exception: to the German national party and the right wing of the center. By the Spanish trade agreement, the German bourgeoisie has now sacrificed these vine-growers in order to drive a good industrial bargain.

Besides this, German industrial goods are dealt with very unfavorably in the Spanish trade agreement. The German industrialists did not succeed in obtaining the most favored nation terms; on the contrary, with regard to the most important German ex-

port goods such as coal, iron and steel good, machinery, locomotives, dyes and chemicals, English and French goods have in Spain a preferential tariff as compared with Germany. The Spanish duties are also in themselves very high.

GERMAN industry however had its good reasons for concluding the trade agreement with Spain and for promoting this treaty with such lively interest. German big industry is trying to regain the world markets thru wif protectionism. The object is to seclude the home market by high tariff walls and to exploit the native German consumers by exorbitant prices, and in this way to gain the strength to enter the world market with quite cheap, ruinously low competitive prices.

Thus the Spanish trade agreement represents on the part of Germany a dumping speculation of the worst sort.

In this situation, the Communist Party of Germany had no alternative as to the attitude it should take. The C. P. of Germany violently opposes every customs duty which increases the price of goods for the consumption of the masses. Wine however is in Germany no staple article of food of the people, but a luxury. The working class which, with the exception of only a few districts in Germany drinks no wine at all, has no direct interest as to how the price of wine are determined. For this reason it was a self-understood duty of the C. P. of Germany to stand up for the poor wine-growers who are about to be ruined by the Spanish trade agreement. Another reason why the C. P. of Germany felt compelled to reject the Spanish trade agreement, was that it is, without exception, opposed to the whole economic system which is based on high protective tariffs, undercutting and increasing the price of goods for the German consumers.

The Spanish trade agreement was a cause of great embarrassment to the ruling parties of the right in Germany. The acceptance of the commercial treaty would of necessity call forth great embitterment among the vine-growers and the small peasantry as a whole. The German nationalists were in danger of losing their repu-

tion as the party of agriculture. There were thus violent conflicts within the bourgeois parties between the industrial and the peasant interests. The trade agreement was rejected with a large majority even when put to the vote of the reichstag committee for trade agreements. Meanwhile however an intense counter-pressure set in on the part of the large bourgeoisie, and the Luther government threatened to resign if the German nationalists refused to accept the treaty.

WHAT then was the attitude of the S. P. of Germany? This so-called labor party behaved in its usual pitiable manner. As the faithful agent of the German large bourgeoisie, it declared that in this case it was in favor of the Spanish commercial treaty, but would only vote for it if the government parties did so. The German nationalists were not however allowed to get unpopular laws passed by the aid of the S. P. of Germany and to delight simultaneously in the joys of power and the joys of the opposition.

The situation was in every deed an embarrassing one for the Luther government. For, had the reichstag repudiated the Spanish trade agreement the Luther government would no longer have been in a position to conclude any treaties whatever with foreign states, since no one would have regarded the signatures of Herr Luther and Herr Stresemann as quite valid.

The day awaited with such anxious suspense arrived, the day when the question was to be decided by the reichstag in full session. The government parties made a declaration in common which, in tortuous language, expressed their agreement with the trade agreement. At the same time however, it was announced that a certain minority from the government parties would reject the agreement.

The democrats, as a pro-capitalist party, declared themselves in favor of the agreement. Hilferding made an unprecedented speech on behalf of the S. P. of Germany. He gave a very detailed theoretical exposition of the present economic situation in Germany, he raved against the anticipated corn tariff, he emphasized that the German big bourgeoisie had the

intention of procuring for itself a special cartel profit thru its tariff and trade policy—and then he spoke in favor of the Spanish trade agreement under discussion, declaring however, that the S. P. of Germany would only accept the treaty if the government parties agreed to it.

THE Communist speakers pointed out the unprecedented contradiction which this attitude of the S. P. of Germany involved. The S. P. of Germany had dared to inveigh in theory against the cartel profit, and in practice it stood up for a trade agreement which simply embodied the efforts to obtain a cartel profit. The S. P. of Germany showed itself once more in this question to be the enemy of the workers and small peasants and the helpmate of German heavy industry.

The first voting took place. Almost 100 deputies voted against it, the Communists, the nationalists and those of the government majority who represented the rural districts. Another hundred abstained from voting; these were the courageous social democrats. The government majority for the treaty was not quite two hundred. Thus the Luther government was, in this decisive question, in the minority.

THIS made it evident that even in this reichstag, a majority of workers and peasants would be possible if those deputies who were elected as representatives of the proletariat and the small peasantry, would seriously act in the spirit of their constituents. But the social democrats are in reality no representatives of the workers, but agents of large capital, and the German nationalist agrarians are only friends of the small peasants in demagogic agitation, never however are they prepared to fight for the small peasantry their party friends, the great industrialists.

This mental attitude of the opponents of the government made it possible for Luther and Stresemann to achieve their object in spite of all difficulties. When the decisive final voting took place, the S. P. of Germany left the hall, and the government parties, holding in check those of their members who were in opposition, passed the bill.

The international proletariat ought

however to be informed that the black white red Luther government which is supposed to be so hated by the S. P. of Germany, was, in a serious crisis, saved by the social democrats; for, had the S. P. of Germany openly voted against the agreement and insisted upon a division, many a bourgeois deputy, representing a rural district would have thought twice as to how he should cast his vote. No one can say whether in these circumstances Luther and Stresemann would have managed to hold their majority. The Spanish trade agreement thus showed the actual grouping of classes in Germany: the S. P. of Germany with the bourgeois parties on the side of capital, and the C. P. of Germany representing the interests of the workers and peasants.

THE battle waged round the Spanish trade agreement was, for the German government majority, the prelude to more serious things which are in course of preparation. The ruling black white red bourgeoisie of Germany will be compelled to drop one by one its national slogans of friendship for the middle classes and friendship for the peasantry. The disillusioned middle classes and the workers with confused nationalist ideas will oppose the system of Luther and Hindenburg with correspondingly increasing vigor. Social democracy on the other hand will be forced in every crisis of the kind to abandon its pretended fight against reaction and to take its stands openly for the so-called reaction, for the black white red capitalist government. This also will contribute to a clearing up of the situation.

The German-Spanish trade agreement has once more given the Communist Party the opportunity of fighting on the side of the poor peasantry against the coalition of the capitalists and the leaders of the Socialist Party of Germany, in a question of great significance for the small peasantry of Germany. In spite of all difficulties, the currency, present-day Germany is pregnant with so many difficulties for the ruling class, with so many possibilities of a crisis, that a clever, clear-sighted and energetic Communist policy might be successful.

LEFT WING RESOLUTIONS NOW BEFORE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

The left wing in the convention has introduced several resolutions, which are still in the hands of the committee on resolutions, but whose fate may be understood in advance by looking over the committee, which is composed of James Duncan, Matthew Woll, C. W. Perkins, B. A. Larger, A. A. Myrup, J. A. Franklin, John L. Lewis, Thomas L. Hughes, Dave Evans, P. J. Morrin, C. J. Lambert, John Coefeld, James M. Lynch, Joe Weber and Wm. B. Fitzgerald.

Because of the visit and speech of A. A. Purcell, of Great Britain, the resolution on world trade union unity is in the foreground. After recounting the reasons for unity, it states:

World Trade Union Unity.
"Resolved that the American Federation of Labor pledges its support to the Anglo-Russian unity committee in its efforts to convoke a world conference of trade unions of every country for the purpose of establishing unity of the international trade union movement."

Another important resolution cites the overwhelming reasons for amalgamation of the craft unions and declares:

Amalgamation.
"Resolved that the officials of the American Federation of Labor are herewith instructed to call a series of conferences of representatives of the various unions in the respective industries for the purpose of launching movements to amalgamate these unions in the respective industries into single organizations, each of which shall cover an industry."

The resolution which clashes with the fake "non-partisan" political policy of the A. F. of L. officialdom is that favoring a labor party, which concludes with the following:

For a Labor Party.
"Resolved that the American Federation of Labor herewith favors the formation of a labor party based upon the trade unions and including as affiliated sections all other political organizations of a working class nature upon a local, state and national basis; and be it further resolved, that an executive council of the A. F. of L. stands instructed to work out plans for the formation of such a party."

That the A. F. of L. bureaucrats cannot dodge the issue raised by Soviet Russia's existence for eight years, is seen in a resolution on the subject of recognition, which provides:

Russian Recognition.
"Resolved that the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled declares itself in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia, and for the establishment of full diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and that country."

Nor is the fight being waged by the Trade Union Educational League thruout the country, to defeat the be-guilements of those trade union officials that have widely propagandized the union membership for class

collaboration schemes, not without an echo here in the form of a resolution which concludes:

Opposing Class Co-Operation.
"Resolved that the A. F. of L. convention repudiates the whole program of class collaboration, as exemplified by the "B. L. O. Plan," labor banking, etc., and declares in favor of a militant policy of struggle against the employers."

To carry out this policy the resolution urges amalgamation and organization of the unorganized. The latter, however, is presented in a separate resolution which calls upon all affiliated organizations to launch an immediate campaign, to be initiated and supervised by a conference among the convention heads of the various international unions, and that central bodies and locals be instructed "to immediately establish active organization committees and start at once a vigorous campaign of organizing the unorganized."

The matter of the discrimination against the Negro workers, both in the unions and socially, is presented to the highest body of the A. F. of L. in a lengthy resolution which, after reciting the reasons why the interests of the white workers and the Negro workers are identical, states:

For Unionization of Negro Labor.
"Be it resolved: That the American Federation of Labor in its 45th annual convention assembled does hereby declare that any constitutional provision, rule or practice, whether of official policy or by tacit custom, by which workers are excluded from trade unions because of race or color, is contrary and antagonistic to the principles of and constitution of the American Federation of Labor and to the interests of the masses of workers."

After providing the various organizational steps to make the spirit of the resolution effective, it closes:

Fight for Social Equality.
"Resolved that the most effective and sincere manner by which the A. F. of L. can ensure a response to its efforts to organize Negro workers, is to take up in an aggressive and wholehearted manner the cause and defense of the Negro against legal and social discrimination and abuses, such as lynching, segregation, disfranchisement, etc."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 9.—The American Federation of Labor in convention here today went on record as favoring greater ease in amending the United States constitution, and urged an amendment empowering congress and the various states to levy and collect taxes on securities that are now tax-exempt. The recommendation, which was adopted, read "instead of making it more difficult to amend the constitution, it should be made easier, and this federation will oppose all legislation making such amendment more difficult."

Another recommendation adopted

was that a model bill affecting the question of convict labor be prepared and submitted to the legislatures of all states "so that injurious competition between free labor and convict labor will be prevented and yet permit convicts to be employed with compensation."

The convention also went on record in opposing Sunday "blue laws," which were declared to "interfere with personal liberty, depriving the people of their right to spend Sunday as they please."

Two Clothing Workers Slugged and Arrested by Joint Board Heads

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 9.—Sam Robschinsky and Louis Nelson, members of Local 5 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, who were arrested Sept. 7, were today fined \$20 or five days in jail.

The arrest of Robschinsky and Nelson took place at a meeting called by Hillman's appointed executive board, which was held at the Amalgamated Temple, Brooklyn. These two workers together with others were set upon and badly beaten up by the hired thugs of Hillman. They were badly beaten that they had to be attended to for their bruises by the ambulance surgeons that were called.

They were then taken to the police station where charges of "disorderly conduct" were preferred against them. In court they were held in \$1,500 bail each. The presiding judge would accept nothing but cash, although property was offered. The case was postponed four times.

This morning when the case was called again, Abraham Miller, secretary of the New York joint board and also general executive board member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Secretary Sam Levy testified against the defendants.

The meeting which the two workers attended, was a general local membership meeting held for the nomination of officials of the New York joint board. All members of Local No. 5 were excluded from the meeting. Only gangsters claiming to belong to that union and that were known to the joint board were admitted.

Union Membership Increases in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—On January 1, 1925, there were 931,105 members in the trade unions of Moscow and the Moscow gubernia, as compared with 910,098 members in the previous year. This means an increase of 2.3%. The trade unions have established 436 clubs in the Moscow gubernia. 2,580 lectures and 440 excursions have been organized. There are 451 sports circles, with a membership of 35,258.

WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES TO APPEAR ON NEW YORK MUNICIPAL BALLOT IN NOVEMBER ELECTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Workers Party candidates are on the ballot. By the securing of 8,500 signatures in working class sections of the city, a full city ticket as well as many local candidates were put on the ballot. Great interest was aroused in the working class quarters of New York not only for the Workers Party ticket as such, but for the emphasis placed by the party for a united labor ticket as well.

Benjamin Gitlow goes on the election ballot to be voted on Tuesday, Nov. 3, as candidate for mayor of the city of New York; William W. Weinstein as candidate for comptroller and Charles Krumbain as candidate for the presidency of the board of alderman. Other candidates whose names will be before the voters, thanks to the enthusiastic petition drive of the party members are: For Manhattan: Edward M. Martin, sheriff; Arthur S. Leeds, district attorney; Frank J. Van Praet, county clerk; Rose Pastor Stokes, registrar; Alexander Trachtenberg, borough president; Rebecca Grecht, 8th aldermanic district; Moissaye J. Olgin, 17th aldermanic district; Carl Brodsky, 8th aldermanic district; Julius Codkind, 17th aldermanic district.

For the Bronx: Leo Hofbauer, sheriff; Bette Robbins, district attorney; Abe Epstein, county clerk; Noah London, registrar; Joseph Manley, borough president; Elias Marks, 4th aldermanic district; Charles Zimmerman, 5th aldermanic district; Sam Darcy, 7th aldermanic district; Joseph Borchowitz, 25th aldermanic district; Aaron Gross, 29th aldermanic district.

For Brooklyn: Morris Rosen, sheriff; Margaret Undjus, registrar; Edward Lindgren, borough president; Samuel Nesin, 14th aldermanic district; Bertram D. Wolfe, 23rd aldermanic district; John D. Masso, 35th aldermanic district; Boris Lipshitz, 50th aldermanic district.

The Workers Party, it is hoped, will not have to spend so much energy to the collection of signatures for putting its candidates on the ballots in New York many more times.

Next year, in the gubernatorial election, the party needs to secure only 25,000 votes in the entire state in order to be permanently recognized as a "Regular Party" and to go on the ballot automatically. Until such time, however, it will be considered as an independent nominating group and will have to make one more petition drive next year for governor.

Housewives Learning Means to Aid Family in Class Struggle

(By Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 9.—The women of New York are helping their husbands picket when they are on strike and intercepting scabs at their homes and raising hell with them. But what's the use of getting their husbands a raise in wages when the cost of living skyrocketed immediately afterwards?

So they hit upon a good scheme to keep prices down. Up to last week the price of eggs was so high that a workingman's family could not look upon a fresh egg, let alone eat one. So the wives of the workers up in the Bronx and in Lower Manhattan got together thru their organizations and decided to boycott all eggs until the prices came down within reach of their pocketbooks so that the workers' families would not have to eat continually morgue eggs.

According to an official statement from the United States bureau of agriculture, there were in cold storage on September 25, 1925, \$3,947,000 cases of eggs. Yet these eggs are selling in this city at prices that range from 80c per dozen to \$1.10 per dozen. Many dealers are selling cold storage eggs at \$1.25 per dozen.

Agricultural Student Roster Reveals More City Than Farm Boys

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 9.—Enrollment of new men in the college of agriculture at the University of Illinois shows an increase of more than 25% compared with a year ago, and the total registration a slight increase over a year ago. This is the first time an increase has been shown in six years.

Supporting the theory that the farmer raises his son to become a lawyer, and the lawyer raises his son to become a farmer, Dean Mumford says not many students from the farm take up agriculture.

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.



To Save THE DAILY WORKER