

5 DIE AS GREEKS INVADE BULGARIA

BANK CLERKS' UNION EXPELS JOSEPH SHAFIR

Members in Fear of Losing Jobs

At a meeting at which less than half of the membership of the Bank Clerks' Union was present, Joseph Shafir, president of the Bank Clerks' Union and a clerk at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, was expelled from the union thru the activities of the renegade Communist, Duane Swift, now publicity director and business getter of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank and Nat Tulshin.

Held in Amalgamated Bank.

This meeting which was called to expel Shafir for introducing a resolution for the recognition of Soviet Russia, world trade unity and against class collaboration at the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City was held in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, instead of the Federation Building where the meetings are regularly held, at 5 o'clock making it impossible for any of those who work in other institutions to attend. Members of the union that had never attended a meeting since they joined the union were on hand instructed to cast their vote against Shafir.

Many of the workers in the Amalgamated Bank who were with Shafir did not attend the meeting as rumors flew thick and fast that anyone voting with Shafir would find themselves out of a job.

The chief signers of the complaint against Shafir were Duane Swift, Nat Tulshin and Jacobson. Two others had signed the complaint one of them being the telephone operator, who upon being questioned why she signed the complaint answered: "Well, they gave it to me, told me to sign it and I did."

Didn't Know What He Signed.

The other signer did not know why Shafir was to be thrown out of the union and on the floor asked the chairman of the meeting, Duane Swift, what the resolutions were about.

The chairman of the meeting ran things to suit himself. When a question of violation of the American Federation of Labor constitution came up, an item that appeared in one of the local yellow sheets was read as conclusive evidence that Shafir had violated the constitution of the Bank Clerks' Union and the American Federation of Labor.

The charges calling for the expulsion of Shafir were not given Shafir before the meeting, at the meeting nor after the meeting. When the charges were read, the reader omitted the names of the complainants and upon Shafir's insistence the names were read very reluctantly.

Clerks Terrorized.

Duane Swift, who very willingly gave an interview to a so-called liberal working as a reporter for The Daily News, refused to say a word to the representative of THE DAILY WORKER. In attempting to interview the clerks in the bank, the stereotyped answer was: "See Duane Swift or Nat Tulshin and they'll tell you about it." When asked whether they had any opinions of their own or must have all their thinking done for them by bank officials they would glance hastily to the other side of the room where the heads of the different departments sat and would then admit that it were not for Shafir they would still be working 60 hours per week instead of the 39 hours they are working now and getting overtime pay for extra work. Most of them that the punishment too severe, but when asked why they did not vote against the expulsion would shrug their shoulders as much as to say "We've got to live, so what could we do?"

Russian Workers and Peasants Greet Czech Delegation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—The Czechoslovakian workers' delegation recently arrived to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by way of Kolosova, where hundreds of workers and peasants greeted their entry.

The Real Seat of Power



CHINESE WAR MAY INVOLVE WAR ON SOVIET

Japan Desperate, May Open Big Conflict

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Oct. 22.—The entrance of General Wu Pei-fu into the arena as a challenger of Peking and its chief supporter, Chang Tso-lin, has filled the delegates to the tariff conference due to start here next Monday, with grave doubts that their decisions will give any "possible good" to China.

For exactly opposite reasons, Wu Pei-fu agrees with them, he having declared from Hankow that the customs conference would "do China no good" until the country has been unified and Chang Tso-lin, the "war lord of Manchuria," driven back to Manchuria. As Wu has now claimed that he has eighteen provinces behind him and 200,000 or more soldiers in front of him hot on the trail of Chang's fleeing troops, his guess is as good as the guess of the diplomats.

Japan May Declare War

But grave complications loom on the horizon if Chang is driven back. If Feng Yu-hsiang joins the revolt and the nationalist revolutionary forces unite all these elements in a drive against Peking, Chang and their intrigues with imperialists, Japan will prepare for to intervene in Manchuria to hold on to its big interests there, particularly the South Manchurian railway and Port Arthur.

Japan is fully anticipating that if she does invade Manchuria to aid Chang, she will be charged with "meddling in China." Therefore, Japan is going to give the best reason for the invasion that passes current in the capitalist press—that is to declare that Bolshevism threatens to engulf China, and Japanese absolute monarchy must go to the rescue.

The Old Excuse

Nor is Japan going to stop, even, if to justify her invasion she has to declare war on Soviet Russia, using as a pretext the excuse that Soviet Russia and the Chinese revolutionary nationalists have an alliance.

This possibility was pointed out as long ago as last May by Count Michimasa Soyesshima, who spoke at the International Round Table conference in Chicago, predicting a war with Soviet Russia. It is significant, too, that this comes at a time when France, England, Germany and other European nations, have joined in a so-called "security pact" aimed to bring peace among themselves, and a war on Soviet Russia.

Hard Problem for Japan

Japan is hard hit, even as it is, by the civil war now going on. Unless it is short-lived, it is certain to cost Japan many millions of yen in lost trade. With business already depressed, it would be a hard blow, and Japan is anxious lest she have to risk a war on Soviet Russia, which her interests might require in spite of the fact that it would not be a popular war.

End Martial Law.

SOFA, Oct. 22.—The cabinet has decided to terminate the state of martial law which has been in force since the bomb explosion in the Sveti Kral Cathedral on April 16, in which more than 150 persons were killed.

Press Fanning the Flames of Hatred In Balkan Strife

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Austria, Oct. 22.—Official announcements from Sofia, Bulgar capital, state that the Greek forces crossed the Bulgarian frontier this morning, bombarded the city of Petritzi, killing five, and occupied frontier posts Nos. 9, 10 and 11.

The Bulgarian soldiers resisted with all the power at their command, but were outnumbered and after the five soldiers were killed, retired.

At first, reports were to the effect that the origin of the trouble was the unprovoked slaying of two Greek soldiers on the frontier. The Sofia dispatch now charges the Greeks with expelling Bulgarians from Greek Macedonia and Thrace.

The usual propaganda of half-starved orphans being deported is exploited in the press in order to fan the war hatred into flame.

GREEK AND BULGARIAN RULERS ARRANGE WAR FEARING RISE OF WORKING CLASS TO POWER

By C. CHRISTIE.

According to dispatches from Athens, a war is being cooked now and will soon be ready to be served to the peoples of the two antagonistic Balkan states, Greece and Bulgaria.

The politico-economic situation in those two countries has been such for the past three years, that only a war would prevent, or rather postpone for a time, the complete collapse of the various bourgeois-dictatorial regimes that follow one another with the rapidity of a moving picture film. Especially is this true of Greece, where since the world war has ended, we have had over a half a dozen changes of government, each of which tried to sink its claws more firmly into the necks of the working class.

Both governments feel their grasp upon the workers' weakening, notwithstanding the massacres in Bulgaria and the imprisoning and exiling of the Communists and militant workers

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Tennessee Convicts Escape

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22.—Earl Foster, a life term, A. J. Smith, and William A. Hopkins, convicts at the Tennessee state penitentiary, escaped today, by short circuiting electric wires strung along the top of the wall, and climbing over on a ladder.

KU KLUX HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED NEAR THE HOME OF KAL KOOLIDGE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Grand headquarters for the ku klux klan have been finally established in the capital, a few blocks from the white house, it was learned today. The klan has leased the upper floors of the reconverted mansion at Seventeenth and I streets, formerly occupied by the late Senator Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, who committed suicide there.

SOUTH-SLAVIC SECTION PLEDGES \$1000 FOR THE DAILY WORKER

Bureau Prepares Big Drive to Save the DAILY WORKER.

On Monday October 19th the South Slavic bureau held a special meeting to consider the condition of THE DAILY WORKER.

The appeal sent to the bureau by the organization department was acted on favorably and the plan proposed was fully endorsed.

The South Slavic comrades showed that they earnestly accepted the call for help issued by THE DAILY WORKER, by immediately getting down to work to save the leading party organ.

First of all, each member of the bureau pledged himself to pay \$5 to THE DAILY WORKER campaign fund.

Secondly, the bureau pledged itself to raise a minimum of one thousand dollars, inside of the coming month. The Radnik, as the official organ of the Workers Party, printed in Croatian, as well as all other agencies of the South Slavic section will be mobilized for the fullest use to help save THE DAILY WORKER.

The South Slavic comrades have been amongst the best elements in the party, responding most favorably to the appeal of THE DAILY WORKER for funds which will enable it to live.

DEBS PROTESTS AGAINST HORTHY REIGN OF TERROR

New York Police Arrest Five More Pickets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Eugene V. Debs publicly declared his protest against the threatened execution of Mathias Rakosi, and his comrades by the hangmen of Horthy, fascist dictator of Hungary. Five more workers were arrested while picketing the Hungarian consulate in this city. These are the latest outstanding developments in the campaign against the Hungarian white terror.

While picketing the Hungarian consulate five workers were arrested by the New York police who apparently are deeply concerned over the unenviable notoriety received by the murder government of Horthy, as a result of the agitation against his latest persecutions of the workers.

This is the second batch of arrests made by the police in this case, fifteen others having been taken to the police station last Saturday.

The five pickets were detained four hours and given a suspended sentence by the judge who read them a severe lecture on the impropriety of creating public turmoil over the trial of a few

REVOLUTIONARY LABOR MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY GOES FORWARD IN SPITE OF HORTHY PERSECUTION

By A HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST.

For weeks past the Hungarian social-democratic party has been using every endeavor to destroy any possibility of revolutionizing the working class. Right from the earliest days of the white terror it has employed for this purpose the method of shameful denunciation. But it must be said that in recent times it has surpassed itself in this respect. When the delegates of the independent socialist labor party appeared at the international socialist congress in Marseilles, they were openly denounced by Payer as "Bolsheviks." When the working masses attended a public meeting of the social-democrats and called their leaders to account for their treachery, these bureaucrats called in Horthy's police to deal with the revolutionary workers, described them as being hirelings of Moscow and called upon the police to

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FRANCE LOSES 2,176 MEN AND \$47,500,000 IN WAR ON RIFIANS

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The French losses in the war against the Rifians in Morocco have up to Oct. 1, amounted to 2,176 killed, including 37 officers and 8,297 wounded, according to the report made by Premier Painleve before the finance committee of the chamber of deputies in an appeal for more funds to carry on the war.

hundred workers in a "foreign country."

Rose Baron, secretary of the New York section of the I. L. D. commenting on the judge's statement declared,

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Russian Workers Call for World-Wide Protest Against Horthy Terror

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—Protest meetings are being held all over the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics protesting the attempted legalized murder of Mathias Rakosi and the frame-up trial of the 100 Hungarian Communists.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union call upon the proletarians of all lands to join in the world-wide protest against the revival of the Horthy terror in Hungary, and save the best representatives and fighters of the Hungarian working class from the gallows and long prison terms which the American-made Horthy regime has in store for those that dare to oppose its ruthless persecution of the workers.

WORKERS IN NEW YORK CITY DEMAND RELEASE OF RAKOSI



Demonstration arranged by New York Section of International Labor Defense where thousands of workers applauded the denunciation and exposure of Horthy and endorsed the demands for freedom of Rakosi and the other victims of the terror.

'MORE TROOPS' WAILS FRENCH HEAD IN SYRIA

Damascus Arabs Battle with French

DAMASCUS, Syria, Oct. 22.—Gen. Serrail, the French high commissioner in Syria under the league of nations mandate, has sent an urgent appeal to Paris for 15,000 troops following the uprising of the natives in Damascus against the ruthless reprisals which the French carried on against the participants in the uprising of Hama. In the reprisals at Hama, 700 Arabs were killed to satisfy the French lust for Syrian blood.

Organize Protest Demonstration. When the natives of Damascus heard of the reprisals they organized large protest demonstrations in the mosques and on the streets, which later resulted in armed fighting between the French soldiers and the natives in the Musselman quarter of the city.

For twenty-four hours the native held the French troops in a narrow strip separating the Musselman quarter from the "Christian" quarter despite the heavy bombardment from the surrounding hillsides by French artillery and the armored tanks, machine guns, and light cannon that were in action in the city reinforced by airplanes circling overhead dropping bombs on the rebellious Arabs.

The Musselman quarter of Damascus is a mass of ruins. Homes were destroyed by cannon and fire after the French had battered thru the Arab lines. When France talks of the atrocities committed in Belgium by Germany let her remember the atrocities she has committed in Syria and Morocco.

Gen. Serrail in his desperate appeal for more troops points out that the forces commanded by General Gamelin will have to remain in Djebel as the mountaineers are looking for a weakening in French forces to go on the warpath again.

French Casualties High. French casualties in Syria have totaled 6,626 killed, wounded and missing since France took over the mandate in 1920.

It has cost the French regime from 1920 to 1924 2,000,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000) and up to the present month of October it has cost her 197,000,000 francs (\$9,850,000) for 1925, reported Premier Painleve to the finance commission of the French chamber of deputies on the question of expenditure in the Syrian war.

French Gold Loan Fails to Reach Minimum Set After Intensive Drive

PARIS, France, Oct. 22.—The gold loan which France expected to raise has fallen far short of the quota. The French government launched the loan one month and a half ago with the intention of raising at least 22,000,000,000 francs (\$1,100,000,000) and as high as 30,000,000,000 francs (\$1,500,000,000).

The loan was floated on a four per cent gold basis, yet after its original period of one month to be raised passed, the time allotted to fill the quota was extended twice. In the entire period France was only able to raise 6,000,000,000 francs (\$300,000,000) or just a little over one-fourth of the minimum quota which she had set.

The franc has dropped to the new low of 28.51 to the dollar, which is the lowest level since Morgan stepped in and saved France from bankruptcy with his \$100,000,000.

The cabinet fearing a defeat in face of such a condition, has deferred the opening of parliament until October 29.

"Speed-up" Postal Work. BOSTON—The "speedup" system for handling mails was denounced by the Boston local of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks at its monthly meeting.

Build the DAILY WORKER

5,000 COAL MINERS STRIKE IN SPAIN WITH THE METAL WORKERS PLANNING WALKOUT IN SYMPATHY

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Despite a rising employment more than 5,000 coal miners have gone on strike for better living conditions.

Thousands of metal workers are preparing to walk out in sympathy with the coal diggers.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE U. S. MAY BREAK COAL STRIKE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—That Washington anonymity "federal officials" in statements to the press, say that probably the government will have to intervene in the anthracite coal strike, after all, the cold weather having settled down early while the miners are still showing no signs of giving up their demands.

It is suspected that this significant observation of federal officials has added meaning in view of the announcement in recent issue in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in the special "Bankers' Issue," insisting that an attempt be made to open the mines with scabs, depending on hunger driving some men back, and on the ready swarms of gunmen and professional strikebreakers.

WOOLEN MILL WAGE CUTTING STARTS STRIKE

Passaic Mill Workers Begin Walkout

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 22.—The first resistance to a program of cutting wages in all the local mills was shown when 380 workers walked out of the Passaic Worsted Spinning company in strike against a ten per cent wage cut, which the company refused to rescind after protest.

Attack On Wages. The attack on wages has been made on the workers of four plants previously, including the Botany Worsted Mills, the Garfield Worsted Mills, the Pitkin Worsted company and the Gera Mills. Up to now the workers have made no strike movement. But when the Passaic Worsted Spinning company workers struck, the resistance began. In an interview the strike committee says:

"Last Monday our committee appeared before Mr. Holdsworth and told him that we were the poorest paid mill in the city and therefore it would work a hardship on us to accept a ten per cent decrease. He told us he would take it up at a meeting of the directors. At the time we went out, all but the third floor spinning department went back to work until this morning, to wait for an answer.

"This morning the answer came at 11 o'clock. It was to the effect that the mill owners would have to decrease our wages ten per cent. So we simply put on our hats and coats and walked out. The mill is closed down this afternoon as the result.

Some Bobbin Throwing. "The third floor spinners refused to go out at first, but they finally agreed to after we had gone up there and there was some bobbin throwing. The foreman in that department was hit on the head after careful aim by one of the workers and he threatened to turn the fire extinguisher on us, but he finally agreed to go out with the rest of us. We are determined to stay out until we hear they will not cut us ten per cent."

Building Tradesmen Plan Work in Soviet Russia's Rebuilding

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—A meeting of the Cooperative Construction company of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, an organization of workers in the building trade, who intend to go to Soviet Russia to build houses for the workers instead for the speculators, will be held Saturday Oct. 24th at 8 p. m., at the House of the Masses, Room 6.

Information can be obtained from A. M. Katz, sec'y., 1610 Collinwood, Detroit, Mich.

German Nationalists Vote Against Locarno

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The first obstacle to the successful execution of the Locarno security pacts arose today when German nationalists deputies met and decided to vote against the Locarno pacts when they are brought before the reichstag for ratification.

Strike Against 28-Loom System. WARE, Mass.—Weavers of the Otis Co. textile mills are striking against the 28-loom-per-weaver system instituted by the management.

FIFTEEN WORKERS WHO WERE ARRESTED IN N. Y. PROTEST ARE RELEASED

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21.—The fifteen workers who were arrested in New York Saturday for picketing the Hungarian consulate in protest against the arrests and death sentences of workers in Hungary by the Horthy government, were arraigned Saturday afternoon and sent up for trial in the night court where they were released on parole for the night with order to appear for trial Sunday morning.

The fifteen prisoners, Samuel Levich, Max Rosenberg, Eugene Razler, Samuel Einwehner, Antonia Wechsler, Russel Blackwell, J. Miller, Lena Chernenko, Louis Schwartz, Joseph Nester, Lenora Diamond, Florence Rauh, Lena Starkman, and Julius Fischman took the opportunity of their temporary freedom to attend the ball of the International Labor Defense held Saturday evening at The Lyceum, 86th street and 3rd avenue.

The ball was attended by a large throng of workers and upon the arrival of the prisoners they were given a rousing ovation. Rose Baron, secretary of the International Labor Defense, explained the circumstances of the arrests and described the conditions of the white terror in Hungary and the threat of judicial murder hanging over the heads of Rakosi and other Hungarian workers. The pickets were greeted on their entrance by the enthusiastic singing of the International by all the workers present.

The prisoners were arraigned the following morning and received a suspended sentence with \$20 fine.

Open Shop Taxi Boss Tries Wage Cut But Meets a Strike Call

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT. NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 22.—A strike to take effect at once was called Monday by a committee of drivers of the Guardian taxi corporation. The strike is the result of a notice to all drivers by the company that the company will pay a commission of 40 per cent to the drivers only if they should book \$75 a week or better. Until last week the company has been paying 40 per cent to the drivers if they had worked six days per week. All those drivers that only worked five days received only 35 per cent.

The company is a new company in this city and has been advertising for drivers for the past three months. They never were able to hold the drivers because of the poor condition of the cars. The cars are supposed to be new, but many of the old timers in the hacking game know differently. The cabs are the rebuilt cabs that were seized from the independent owners who could not meet their notes.

The Guardian Taxi corporation is financed by some large corporation and one of its main bosses Jesse Donella. Donella has always been known as an open shop boss. He was president of the City Taxi Service in 1922, when that company refused the demands of the mogul checker drivers for an increase in commission of five per cent. The men went out on strike and in less than two weeks they won.

Donella also was one of the bosses of the Quaker Holding company. The men on that job early this year went out on strike for an increase in pay from 35 to 40 per cent. The strike lasted three hours and the men again won. Donella was at one time a garage superintendent of the open shop Yellow Taxi corporation.

If the company does not give the men the increase that the men demand a meeting will be called of all taxi chauffeurs in a day or two calling upon them to support the strikers. The Guardian company has three garages and employs about seven hundred drivers.

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

I. L. D. WIRES KELLOGG ON KAROLYI BAN

Fears Rakosi Charges, Is Accusation

The refusal of the state department to permit Countess Catherine Karolyi of Hungary to enter the United States is directly connected with the court-martial trials of Mathias Rakosi and more than a hundred members of the independent socialist party of Hungary, and the attempts of the Wall Street backers of the Horthy government to veil these procedures with secrecy, declares James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense.

Countess Karolyi has been refused a visa for her passport by the United States consul of Paris by order of the state department. Countess Karolyi is in no way connected with the revolutionary or labor movements of Hungary, but is a representative of liberal bourgeois elements who have been opposed to the Horthy martial law regime.

The International Labor Defense has wired to Frank Kellogg, secretary of state, pointing out that the refusal to admit even the bourgeois opponents of the Horthy murder regime to enter America, is proof of the fact that the American backers of the Horthy regime are afraid to let the American people know even a slight inkling of the actual state of affairs in Hungary. The telegram signed by James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, is as follows:

"Frank Kellogg, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. "Today's issue Chicago Tribune states Countess Karolyi, of Hungary has been refused permission to enter the United States by order state department. Why does the state department deny the American people the opportunity of hearing even the bourgeois political opponents of Horthy while the representatives of the blood-thirsty Horthy government which is financed and supported by Wall Street are received with open arms?"

"The Horthy government maintains itself against the will of the Hungarian people by wholesale imprisonment, torture, and murder of workers and peasants. At this moment, Mathias Rakosi and more than one hundred members of the independent socialist party of Hungary are confined in Horthy's torture chambers and facing court-martial and execution."

"The American people would join this protest if they knew the facts. Are the American supporters of Horthy afraid that Countess Karolyi, who is in no way identified with the revolutionary and labor movement of Hungary, might nevertheless give some slight inkling of the actual state of affairs there?"

(Signed) J. P. Cannon, Sec'y, "International Labor Defense."

Politicians Turn Cold Shoulder to Mellon Tax Proposal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Secy. Mellon's reception before the house ways and means committee, when he proposed that surtaxes on the biggest private incomes be cut in two—from 40% to 20%—and admitted that he would like to see them cut to a maximum of 15 per cent, was far from cordial. Even the republican majority of the big committee showed coolness toward some of his suggestions, as they contemplated the effect Mellon's proposals would have on the republican party vote. The democrats were evidently pleased that he had taken so reactionary a position.

Two days of hearings showed that the committee would accept only a modified form of the Mellon proposals and that the democrats would present a minority report which would force further concessions. Mellon's demand for repeal of the inheritance and gift taxes, and his further demand for the repeal of the publicity clause in the income tax law, were met with quiet smiles from the opposition to this mouthpiece of big business.

SOVIET LABOR UNION DELEGATES TO VISIT MEXICAN CONVENTION

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, Oct. 22.—Dispatches from Moscow announce that the Russian unions will be represented at the convention of trade unions in Mexico City. The executive bureau of the Soviet trade unions yesterday announced it had accepted an invitation to send a delegation.

British Employers Try to Win the Youth for Role of Strikebreakers

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, meager news arrives of the opening in Great Britain of a series of so-called training centers for unemployed juveniles in the great industrial city of Birmingham. The announcement is made by "Labor Minister" Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland. Since his lordship is the labor minister of the Baldwin tory government, that would place him about on a par with Coolidge's secretary of labor, James J. Davis, the Pittsburgh millionaire.

When the capitalist press in this country publishes this bit of news, it tries to leave the impression that this move of the Baldwin government is an altruistic effort to solve the unemployed problem. The boys are given thoro training as apprentices in the big Birmingham munition works, that has been transformed into a so-called training school. A start has been made with 400 jobless boys from 19 to 25 years of age. Another center will be organized at Newcastle, to train boys for work on the farms.

As a matter of fact, even at this distance, it can readily be seen that these schools are but training centers for strikebreakers. The British army of jobless is rapidly approaching the two million mark. It is increasing in numbers, instead of decreasing.

A large percentage of the jobless belong to labor unions. And it is a different sort of unemployed army than one usually finds in the United States. It is an army of jobless that does not scab. Arthur A. Purcell, fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress, to the recent American Federation of Labor, pointed out this fact with some pride. Few blacklegs come from the ranks of those who are out of work. Instead these jobless hold meetings declaring their solidarity with workers on strike, and join in the picket lines of the strikers.

Under these conditions it is difficult for the bosses to organize an army of strikebreakers to take the places of those workers using the strike weapon to maintain their standard of living.

It is in this dilemma that the employers have evidently fallen back on their "training centers" for boys, unemployed boys, whose minds can be poisoned with jingoism, making them pliable material to be moulded into strikebreakers, just as fascism wins carefree youth, ignorant of its catspaw role in the hands of labor's enemy.

It is inconceivable that the products of these "training centers" could be of much use in a national industrial upheaval, in the mines, on the railroads, or on the docks. But these strikebreakers could probably be useful in combatting the local struggles of workers where smaller numbers are engaged. They could thus be considered as auxiliaries for the infamous "O. M. S.", the organization for the maintenance of supplies, the fascist army with which British employers hope to resist successfully future onslaughts by Britain's organized workers.

Thus the British capitalists are not interested in solving the problem of unemployment. They can find no solution under capitalism, even if they had the slightest desire to look for it. Instead, they are trying to meet the conditions growing out of unemployment, an idle working class, hungry, discontented and, with winter coming on, desperate.

The organization of these "training centers" is only another confession by British employers of their fears for the future. These "centers" must fail of their purpose because youth in Great Britain is being won, in increasing numbers, to the standards of labor's struggle for power. British labor will successfully meet and overcome even this maneuver of its capitalist enemy.

300 Taxi Drivers of New York on Strike

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Over three hundred taxi drivers employed by the Guardian Taxi Corp. are out on strike. The vote to strike was taken Sunday night at a meeting of chauffeurs.

The demands of the drivers are as follows: A flat rate commission of 40 per cent, regardless of the days on the job instead of the old system of working six days for 40 per cent. The drivers are against the new program of the bosses which would give the men 40 per cent only if they booked \$75 a week or over.

A Mr. Smith representing the company offered the men 40 per cent provided they worked six days per week this offer was flatly turned down by the drivers. All the night men at the E. 18 St. garage are out and it is expected that in the morning the day men will follow them.

DAUGHERTY INJUNCTION BACKERS LAUD GREEN'S ANTI-COMMUNIST STAND

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Praise for his anti-Communist stand at the recent convention in Atlantic City has been given in a letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, by Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

During the railroad shop strike of 1922 the General Federation of Women's Clubs' national officers joined in a round-robin statement approving the stand of Atty. Gen. Daugherty in enjoining the strikers.

Many College Workers. NEW YORK—The New York University employment bureau announces the placing of 1,539 students who are working their way thru school in whole or part. Unionists have long complained against the tendency of these college workers to work cheap and break down union standards in partially organized trades.

The attack on Gitlow is an attack on the workers of New York.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

DEBS JOINS IN PROTEST UPON RAKOSI TORTURE

Condemns "Atrocious Outrage" of Horthy

(Continued from page one) that the workers acting under the direction of the International Labor Defense were fulfilling their international duty to their class brothers in Hungary in protesting against the threatened executions of a former peoples' commissar and hundreds of others who are members of the independent socialist party. The picketing of the consulate is entirely legal and constitutional and will be continued despite the illegal conduct of the police and the courts until there is definite assurance that the proposed judicial murder of Rakosi and his comrades is cancelled, said Comrade Baron.

The inscriptions on the banners carried by the pickets attracted much attention. Some of them read: "Demand the liberation of Horthy's victims"; "Rakosi shall not be murdered"; "The workers of America demand Rakosi's freedom"; and "Wall Street finances Horthy"; on Wall Street lies the bloody guilt."

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21.—Altho unable to join actively in the protest against the atrocious white terror raging in Hungary, Eugene V. Debs, socialist party head, has expressed himself unequivocally in opposition to the Horthy regime of torture and death being visited upon the Hungarian revolutionary workers, as may be seen by the following telegrams between the New York International Labor Defense and Debs:

New York City, Oct. 15, 1925. Eugene V. Debs, Academy of Music, Brooklyn N. Y.

Life of Rakosi, Hungarian Communist, imperilled. One hundred Hungarian workers are facing execution. International Labor Defense arranged protest meeting this Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, Union Square. Invites you to participate speaking.

International Labor Defense, New York Section, Rose Baron, Secretary, Hotel Casey, Soranton, Pa., October 17, 1925.

Rose Baron, Secretary International Labor Defense, New York City. Dear Comrade.—It is with regret that I find myself unable to attend the protest meeting to be held today in behalf of the Hungarian comrades to which you have kindly invited me. I fully share with you the indignation and resentment you feel at the atrocious outrage with which these Hungarian comrades are threatened and were it possible I should certainly attend today's protest demonstration in this behalf.

Hoping your meeting may be largely attended and have all hoped for results, I am (Signed) Eugene V. Debs.

At the meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The United States government has seen fit to admit within its borders Gustav Gratz, George Lukacs and other representatives of the government of Hungary to the conferences of the interparliamentary union, and

"Whereas, These delegates represent the Horthy regime now in control of Hungary which has been responsible for the slaughter of thousands of innocent workers and peasants since 1919, and

"Whereas, The Hungarian white terror instituted by the Horthy government has committed most barbarous and cruel atrocities against the workers, and

"Whereas, The Horthy government of Hungary has arrested Mathias Rakosi and one hundred other workers whose sole crime was the protection of the interests of the workers and peasants of that country, and

"Whereas, This attack upon the workers and peasants of Hungary is but a part of a world-wide reign of terror which the capitalists of the world are seeking to put into effect.

"Therefore, Be It Resolved by this mass meeting of workers of the city of New York that we demand that the imprisoned workers and peasants of Hungary be immediately liberated, and that the present inhuman reign of terror be ended.

"And, be it further resolved that we demand the immediate liberation of Rakosi and the Hungarian workers. This meeting further demands that the imprisoned workers of all white terror countries—Poland, Bulgaria, Esthonia, Germany, Italy, be liberated. "This resolution to be sent to the state department, the Hungarian consulate, the interparliamentary union and the press."

Mass Meeting

You will hear the truth about the fascist sanguinary repression in Italy, and all over the capitalist dominions.

Workers! We Must Crush Fascism!

The bloody "black shirts" are a menace to the working class of the whole world; the workers must unite internationally to crush such mercenaries. Come to the

West Side Auditorium Racine Ave. and Taylor St.

Tonight 7:30

SPEAKERS:
Robert Minor — Ralph Chaplin
Antonio Presi, Dr. Valentino Camera, Attorney Cairlo Gigliotti, Carlo Della Calce.

MITCHELL WILL GET NO CHANCE TO SPILL BEANS

Precautions Taken Against Expose

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Secretary of War Davis has notified Col. Mitchell, critic of the war and navy departments' management of the air service, to appear on Oct. 23 before a military court martial for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

Col. Mitchell had charged the war department with criminal inefficiency in the management of the air service and had hoped that he would be cited for insubordination.

Fears Exposure. The war department, fearing that Mitchell might prove something that would make some of the affairs in the war department take on the odor of Teapot Dome, has cited him with violation of the 96th article of war which is a blanket charge made to cover any incident such as the "disorderly conduct charge" used by the police to arrest any whom the policeman desires to without any real evidence against the arrested party.

Testimony "Irrelevant." Any effort on the part of Mitchell to prove his charges will result in the testimony being called "irrelevant" and thus stricken from the record.

Court to Make Example. The court is composed of 12 general officers and 1 colonel, whose duty is to make an example of Mitchell. The trial will occupy but little time, as the charges are drawn, the personnel of the court picked and the attitude of the officers and the war department set.

Scientist Claims Civilization Dates Back 25,000 Years

Man had a civilization some 25,000 years ago, according to Dr. George L. Collie, curator of the Logan Museum of Beloit College and professor of anthropology, who has returned from his study of the early Magdalenian peoples in southern France.

Early Civilization. "Not only did the Magdalenians have a civilization, but there is every reason to believe that it came to them from the west—probably from the now submerged Atlantis," said Dr. Collie.

The Magdalenians were highest of the Cro-Magnons, and they are one of the few peoples of whom we find traces in France," said Dr. Collie. "Their caves run back into the cliffs for more than a mile, and the walls are adorned with numerous paintings in colors, most of them depicting the wounding of a huge animal—cave bear, cave hyena, the mammoth, and the reindeer."

Page Judge Raulston. "We anthropologists now believe that man originated in Africa, the only continent on which are found the chimpanzee and the gorilla. We are intent on following down whatever clues are to be found there, and even now, the Logan expedition is on the way to Mount Tamarassent, loftiest mountain of the Sahara, where dwell the Toureg tribe. They have never been studied, and we hope for success this time because we have a friendly member of the tribe with the expedition."

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

NEW YORK'S FIRST DAILY WORKER RESCUE PARTY SATURDAY NITE

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The first of a series of rescue parties to be held in various sections of New York City under the auspices of units of the Workers Party will take place this Saturday evening, Oct. 24, at Sokol Hall, 525 East 72nd street, New York.

The German section of the Workers Party has charge of the arrangements, with the co-operation of Yorkville branches, English, Estonian, Hungarian, Czecho-Slovak and the Young Workers' League. A splendid program is promised, preceding the dance. Admission is fifty cents. Call for tickets at THE DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th street, and sell them to all your friends.

Banker-General Sets Heart on Air Fleet for Illinois Bosses

Major General Milton J. Foreman, commander of the Illinois national guard and commander as well of the Foreman National Bank, has "set his heart"—if such an organ can be ascribed to either a banker and a major general, on an aerial squadron for the 33rd division, of which he is commander.

At the summer camp of the guard, held at Camp Grant, Foreman provided one of the finest demonstrations of airplane training in connection with infantry and artillery action ever given, so say the banker's admirers. Among these admirers was one William Randolph Hearst, who, though a democrat (sometimes) and politically at sword's points with the banker-general who is, of course, a republican, became so enthused that he gave \$1,000 in prizes to the fliers.

This all comes out in connection with the convention of the national guard association, which meets today in the armory of the 122nd artillery at the foot of Chicago avenue, with almost every guard officer in the state attending. It is not stated in the announcement what an aerial squadron for the Illinois guard is going to do, or whether its planes are to protect the population of Illinois from some unknown invader who has not heard of the great Locarno "peace pact" or if they are to drop bombs on that section of the lower classes who dare disturb the order of capitalist society by striking against wage cuts and so on.

Mid-City I. L. D. Branch in First Meeting Gets Future Work Laid Out

The International Labor Defense is going to grow swiftly in Chicago, if indications of branch meetings already here are anything from which to judge. The Mid-City Branch held its first meeting Wednesday night at 741 Blue Island avenue. While for some reason many of the 40 members on the roll did not show up, the branch has ten new members or so and all present were active and interested in planning future work.

The branch elected two new members on its executive committee to fill vacancies. The executive committee now consists of Fellow Workers, Edénstrom and Henry, and Comrades Castell and Greenwood, with Comrade Marguerite Browder as corresponding secretary and fellow worker, Gordon as chairman. Each member of the branch was instructed to do his or her best to bring in one new member for the November-December period, each to receive a contribution blank and application card.

Until the branch is more thoroughly organized to put on its own entertainments, the members are to assist actively in city affairs. The next meeting will be the third Wednesday in November at 741 Blue Island Ave.

GREEK-BULGAR OUTBREAK IS A WAR THREAT

Balkans Again Flame with War Talk

(Special to The Daily Worker) SOFIA, Bulgaria, October 22.—The bestial Zankov government, lacking of French imperialism, now has something else to do besides murdering in its foul dungeons the flower of the working class of this nation, with one of its border towns, Petrich, in the hands of one detachment of Greek troops and another line advancing on Poroy, for the purpose of occupying it.

This move on the part of Greece is in reprisal for the killing of two Greek soldiers, an officer and a sentinel, in an attack Monday night on a Greek frontier post near Demirhisar. An ultimatum from Greece to Bulgaria demanded the payment within 48 hours of 2,000,000 French gold francs (\$400,000). The demand also included the punishment of those responsible for affair and an official apology.

Peace Hope a Mirage. The hope of world peace voiced after the Locarno conference thus goes aglimmering. Scarcely had the echoes of the cheering over the "dawn of peace" died down, that the roar of the guns already sounding in the distance from the colonial wars of the French and Spanish, were drowned with the new outbreak in this part of world.

The sincerity of the French and British at Locarno is evidenced by the fact that two nations, one backed by Britain the other by France, are, less than a week after the conclusion of the Locarno conference, engaged in border warfare.

League Called Upon. Zankov has already called upon the league of nations council to act in the matter, protesting that the Greeks fired upon his troops first and that they returned the fire in self-defense.

Italy may become involved in the situation as there is widespread unrest in Albania, where the masses are seething with revolt against the bloody fist of Mussolini. Scutari is a hot bed of anti-fascism and Italian troops may insist upon passage thru both belligerent nations. This may cause serious complications in case Italian troops engage in conflicts within the borders of either nation. Britain is apprehensive and can be relied upon to come to the aid of Greece if necessary.

Such action would involve her with both Italy and France. Out of this struggle may start the next European war, just as an upheaval in the Balkans heralded the last great war.

Woodlawn Property Owners' Head Quizzed on Church Bombing

Fred Helman, 6332 Green street, an organizer for the Woodlawn Property Owners' association, was quizzed for several hours last night by Assistant State's Attorney Joseph Savage in an effort to fix the blame for the bombing of the Bethesda (Colored) baptist church by some of the "protective" associations formed to terrify the Negroes attempting to reside in this section of the south side.

Helman was allowed to go, but he may be questioned again as his testimony was by no means satisfactory as to his organization.

Russ Trade Mission Visits Agricultural College at Urbana

The Russian delegation which is in the United States buying livestock to be used for breeding purposes in Soviet Russia was at the Agricultural College at Urbana where they saw how the American colleges train students in agricultural science.

S. Perferkovitch stated to a representative of THE DAILY WORKER that the first load of sheep and hogs has just left New York City for Soviet Russia. The second ship leaves next week carrying the remainder of the 5,000 sheep purchased to Soviet Russia.

Discover New Bootleg Ring. A huge bootleg ring, the activities of which have blanketed the middle west, and involving five railroads, breweries in Pennsylvania and other eastern states and fifty individuals, including officials and members of the Chicago police department, has been uncovered by federal officials here.

FRENCH BUDGET REACHES ASTRONOMICAL FIGURES IN BILLIONS OF FRANCS

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, Oct. 29.—The French budget for 1926 will be 36,172,000,000 francs, an increase of 2,902,000,000 francs over the 1925 budget, according to Lucien Lamoureux, reported of the chamber of commerce committee. M. Lamoureux said that the new budget will provide for receipts of 3,830,000,000 francs raised by new taxes.

UNION OFFICIAL SLASHED BY BOSS NOW IN HOSPITAL

Harry Winnick, business agent of Retail Clerks' Union Local No. 195, is in the Cook county hospital following an attack with a razor upon him by Meyer Ossey, one of the owners of the Ossey Brothers' department store, while he was on the picket line in the struck Ossey Bros.' store, Maxwell and Halsted Sts. The union had Meyer arrested who was later released on \$3,000 bail.

The employees of the Ossey Bros. store walked out after the union representatives failed to get the heads of the company to sign an agreement with the union. The Ossey Bros. store was the only one of the Maxwell St. businessmen's association that refused to sign the old agreement with the union. All of the others signed the agreement granting a minimum wage scale of \$40 per week, and \$25 minimum to the women for a 54-hour week.

Pickets have been placed at the store carrying banners telling prospective purchasers that the store is unfair to union labor and that a strike exists.

Meyer Ossey, one of the owners of the store, in his desperation seeing that no purchasers were entering his store attacked the business agent with a razor attempting to kill the business agent that notified the clerks of the failure to make an agreement with the store and called the strike.

Rulers Plan War Fearing Rise of the Working Class

(Continued from page one)

of Greece. These two peoples were considered the biggest patriotic dupes in the past, and it was easy to arouse their sentiments against each other, whenever it was felt necessary. Since then times have changed. Twice already war has been averted within the year thanks to the stand of the Communist Party of Greece. One of these was a war against Turkey and the other a war with Bulgaria; one being urged under the pretext of the exile of the former Greek patriarch from Turkey, the other for the killing of a Greek merchant in Bulgaria.

For the determined stand of the Communist Party of Greece in these threatened wars, its members are being persecuted. Many of the comrades face execution, more will be jailed besides those that are in jail today and others exiled to small and deserted islands.

But a war there must be, and, no matter who will win it, both governments know that a war is to their best interests. It is the only means that will divert the attention of the workers from their grievances to the "interests of the fatherland" and thus avert the catastrophe which is hanging over the heads of both governments.

One cannot say to what extent the Greek Communist Party will resist the efforts of the Greek rulers to throw the workers into a war with Bulgaria. The Communist Party of Greece has been outlawed. After the trial of the entire central executive committee that has just been postponed, and the suppression of all its newspapers, the Greek party is in the same position as its Bulgarian sister party.

But the workers and peasants of both countries have been well educated during the past years of activity of the Communists, and it is certain that the military laws and court-martials will not prevent them taking a definite stand against this new plotting of the bourgeoisie.

The war is being cooked, but it is not certain that it will be served, eaten and digested by the Greek and Bulgarian workers. On the contrary, it may be rehearsed and forced into the stomachs of the capitalist and adorning classes of those countries and thus give them the fatal indigestion which will mean their downfall.

ITALIAN DEBT MISSION SAILS FOR AMERICA

Fascist Braggart Gives Orders to Volpi

ROME, Oct. 22.—Italy intends to face her obligations according to the strictest justice," declared Count Volpi, finance minister, as he left Rome today with the Italian debt mission to the United States.

Count Volpi and the Italian mission sail from Naples at two o'clock this afternoon, and all were in an optimistic mood as they departed from Rome.

"For reasons of propriety and convenience I cannot forecast the discussions at Washington," Count Volpi said. "Italy adopts an unequivocal attitude—that of a debtor, who, though having become indebted for a great common cause, not only does not intend to refuse to own her obligations but on the contrary intends to face them according to the strictest justice."

Count Volpi's reference to negotiations "upon principles already accepted by the United States" was understood to refer to President Coolidge's promise that debts should be settled upon a basis of the capacity of the debtor to pay.

Capacity to pay and the right of each debtor nation to settle its debt to the United States upon an independent basis—these are the underlying principles of the Italian debt policy, Count Volpi, finance minister, said.

Count Volpi will sail tomorrow with the Italian debt mission for the United States to negotiate a settlement of Italy's debt.

"Italy, like the United States, entered the world war when the fight was at its climax and when the outcome of the war was most uncertain," said Count Volpi. "This established a sentimental bond between the two nations."

"In the settlement of debts the fundamental rule is absolute autonomy for each debtor nation and independent negotiations with each other."

"We have studied the general scheme of the previous settlements between the United States and England and France and Belgium. I can say that the Italian government won't deviate much from these lines, while keeping in mind the different position of each debtor and its capacity for payment."

Count Volpi has made his final appearance yesterday before the cabinet and the Italian debt policy was fully discussed.

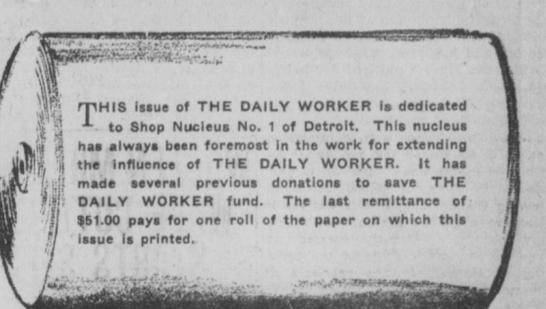
Mussolini Gives Orders. The Italian mission will take with it statistics showing Italy's capacity for payment. It is also understood that Premier Mussolini also insists that Italy shall not pay more annually to the United States than she receives in reparations from Germany. While it is realized that this demand may cause a hitch, inasmuch as the United States debt funding mission has heretofore insisted upon keeping the question of debts and reparations separate, the Italian mission is under orders to stress its point.

Ida Rothstein Speaks in Cleveland for the Needle Trades T.U.E.L. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 22.—A well attended meeting of needle workers, arranged by the Trade Union Educational League, was held here last night, where Ida Rothstein spoke on the present situation in the needle trades industry and particularly in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The machine was well represented and many questions were asked, which developed a lively discussion and the meeting turned out with big enthusiasm for the left wing.

Hartung Is Suspended. Samuel F. Hartung, instructor of English at the McKinley high school who eloped with his sixteen year old pupil was suspended from the teaching staff of Chicago schools after failure to appear for a hearing called by the superintendent of schools, William McAndrew.

Shop Nuclei Give Big Help in Campaign to Save THE DAILY WORKER



MEMBERS of the Workers Party who have had the good fortune to be part of shop nuclei which have already been formed have no doubt noticed the effective work which can be done for THE DAILY WORKER under this form of organization. In many instances where shop nuclei have been formed the effectiveness of THE DAILY WORKER has been increased immediately.

Wednesday Was A Big Help

Table listing names and amounts contributed to THE DAILY WORKER on Wednesday, including Fred Steinal, W. P. St. Paul, Minn., \$2.00; Boston, Mass., Lethish Br. W. P., 6.00; I. McCormick, Denver, Colo., 5.00; J. I. Whidden, Denver, Colo., 1.00; West Chelmsford, Mass., Scandinavian Br., W. P., 9.10; Polish Br., Cleveland, O., W. P., 11.00; Jesse Glick, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1.00; Fred Vigman, thru English Y. W. L., Philadelphia, Pa., 2.00; J. Sturdevant, San Francisco, Cal., 5.00; Ukrainian Br., W. P., Rochester, N. Y., 5.00; Steve Gorgeff, Detroit, Mich., 6.00; Alex Kozma, New York, 5.00; L. Lowy, Union City, N. J., 2.00; Semon Ovan, John Malovian and Armenak Markirai, of Granite City, Ill., 9.00; M. H. Ess, Cleveland, O., 2.00; M. Jacker, Oakland, Cal., 2.00; Movi Peterson, South St. Paul, Minn., 1.00; P. Babich, West Allis, Wis., 10.00; A. Domenich, West Allis, Wis., 15.00; Sympathizer, thru English Br. W. P., Detroit, Mich., 50.00; Hungarian Br., W. P., Akron, O., 25.00; Italian Br., W. P., Akron, Ohio, 9.00; South Slavic Br., Barberton, O., Membership meeting Barberton, Ohio, 18.75; John and Mary Chukan, Kenosha, Wis., 4.00; Milton Harlan, San Francisco, 2.00; L. Levi, St. Paul, Minn., 2.00; DONATIONS FROM NEW YORK: English No. 1, Bronx, 6.50; J. Lapides, 50; B. Roenfeld, 2.25; Y. W. L., No. 22, 10.00; Aranka Waldner, 50; Harry Fox, 2.00; Jewish No. 2, Downtown, 6.00; Bertha Jagendorf, 21; German Yorkville, 25.00; Jewish Williamsburg, 10.00; German Night Workers, 11.75; English West Side, 3.00; A. Koniak, English L. B., 5.00; David Dubinsky, 1.00; Theodore Plecan, 7.00; Shop Nucleus No. 9, 12.00; Lena Starkman, 1.00; English Downtown, Katz, 3.25; Lotario Bardone, 6.00; Samuel Siegal, 10.00; Finnish South Brooklyn-Wm. Peterson, \$10.50; Nestor Mattiaia, \$7.25; N. Valentine, \$7; Gus Lindberg, \$5.25; total, 30.00; A. Suskind, 1.00; Louis Braverman, 3.25; Manhattan Lyceum, 10.00; Jose F. Sobers, 2.05; English Williamsburg, 7.00; Scandinavian So. Brooklyn, 14.50; S. Taimour, 2.25; Matilda Schneider, 9.00; Premier Shoe Co., Woodheelers, 2.80; Premier Shoe Co., Lasterers, 3.80; John Kasper, Armenian, 5.00; Gorman, English Downtown, 1.00; May Gostin, 5.00; Louis Hirschman, 5.50; Finnish Staten Island, 15.47; Today's total, \$ 646.71; Previously acknowledged, 13,434.41; Total to date, \$14,081.22.

Workers' Festival Given by German Section in New York

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 22.—For the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER and the International Labor Defense the German section of this city is arranging a proletarian festival on Saturday evening, October 24, in Sokol Hall, 525 E. 72nd street.

The members are doing their utmost to make this affair a success realizing only too well the urgent necessity of the maintenance of our daily and the International Labor Defense.

An interesting program, comprising mass recitations and proletarian plays by the members and the Junior section of Y. W. L., Hungarian dances, musical selections and vocal renditions by the Utman Singing Society, has been arranged. Dancing will conclude the program and everyone is assured an enjoyable evening. Admission is only 50 cents. Everyone who has the welfare of THE DAILY WORKER and the International Labor Defense is expected.

Comrades, do your part. Come to THE DAILY WORKER New York office, 108 East 14th street and get some tickets to sell.

Illustration of a person riding a bicycle with the word 'help!' written above. Below it, text: 'To Save THE DAILY WORKER'.

Advertisement for a concert and package party at Carpenters Hall, 935 Alger Ave., near Oakland, on Sunday, October 25, 1925. Benefit of Freiheit, given by Women's Educational Alliance.

Advertisement for Vladimir Mayakovsky at Yorkville Casino, 210 E. 86th St., on Sunday, October 25, 1925, at 2 P. M. The last appearance of the Russian poet.

Advertisement for CHICAGO Y.W.L. MEMBERS, ATTENTION. All members who are functionaries of the Chicago Young Workers League are urged to attend the special functionaries' meeting to be held tonight, Friday, Oct. 23, 1925.

Advertisement for CHICAGO Y.W.L. MEMBERS, ATTENTION. All members who are functionaries of the Chicago Young Workers League are urged to attend the special functionaries' meeting to be held tonight, Friday, Oct. 23, 1925.

Form for subscribers to THE DAILY WORKER. Text: 'In this space each day will be recorded the names of those who have provided print paper to save THE DAILY WORKER. Fill out this form and rush it in to 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Here are Funds to Buy Paper for Our Daily'.

The Party's Finnish Section Reorganization Commission Is Planning Big Drive

Jewish Bakers Strike in Springfield, Mass.; Union Scabs on Jobs

New Activity Under New Form

THE executive sub-committee of the Finnish reorganization commission held its first session on October 19. Detailed plans for fully acquainting the entire membership of the Finnish section with the problem of reorganization and hastening the reorganization of the Finnish units of our party, was agreed upon. Comrades Puro, Burman, Sulkanen and Lovestone were present at this meeting.

DA In essence, the plan is as follows: Serris 1. Nearly one hundred of the most important Finnish branches in the party have been selected for being addressed by a representative of the Finnish reorganization commission. These branches are to call special meetings at fixed dates. At these meetings, the only order of business will be reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei.

2. Special articles on specific phases of the reorganization problems will be written in the Finnish press, by selected comrades.

3. A section of all our Finnish localities will be set aside for discussion, and answers about organization problems. Comrade Puro, who is directing the agitation and propaganda network of reorganization, in the Finnish section, will take charge of this column.

Wherever possible, immediately, stripshop nuclei organization steps are to be taken in order to show organizational examples to the Finnish comrades. There are several industrial centers where many Finnish workers, members of the party, are found, and this can be applied.

5. The Finnish reorganization commission, in co-operation with the Finnish district executive committees, and the district executive committees of the party, as well as the C. E. C.

organization department, will keep the entire press fully informed of the progress of the work.

6. Speakers have been selected to address the branches of the federation on the question of shop nuclei.

7. Each of these speakers is being given special material in the Finnish language dealing with the problems of reorganization.

8. Representatives of the D. E. C.'s of the party and the reorganization commission of the Finnish section will be present at all district conferences of the Finnish section which are to be held soon in preparation for the national conference of the Finnish section.

Amongst the comrades who will write special articles on the reorganization of the Finnish federation, will be the following:

C. E. Ruthenberg, Jay Lovestone, J. P. Cannon, H. Puro, E. Sulkanen, Earl Heino, R. Pesola, Taavi Heino, Aaro Hyrskke, Axel Ohn, E. Parris, K. A. Savanto, S. Kankaanpaa, K. E. Heikkinen, F. Burman.

Among the branches that will be visited by speakers of the Finnish reorganization commission are the following:

Massachusetts: Abington, Ashburnham, Ashby, Boston, Chester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Gardner, Hingham, Lakesville, Maynard, Norwood, Peabody, Quincy, Townsend, Worcester, Keene, Lebanon, Milford, Newport, W. Concord, Wilton.

Speakers: Kalle Heino, on regular tour; D. Heino, R. Pesola, Olga Oikemus, Aaro Hyrskke, Wm. Marttila.

New York: Jersey City, Newark, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Inwood, New Rochelle, New York, Port Chester, Staten Island, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Newfield, Rochester, Scotia, Spencer, Erie, Collinsville, New Ha-

By B. LEVINE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., October 22—Eleven bakers in the employ of the Jacobs Baking Co. at Springfield, Mass., are out on strike!

The firm has broken its agreement with Local 404 I. B. & C. Workers' Union by hiring non-union labor and by forcing the union men to sign individual agreements with a security of five hundred dollars each.

Jobs Costs \$500.00

The play of the firm was to fire a baker—let him go idle a few weeks and then forcing him to sign the agreement and put up the security in order to get back the job. It took the employes some time to get wise to the tricks of the firm, and now they are conducting a vigorous campaign to unionize the shop.

Co-operative Gets Trade

Springfield, Mass. has only two Jewish bakeries, the other one is the Jewish Women's Cooperative Bakery doing the largest amount of business of any cooperative bakery in the country, according to statistics furnished by the bureau of labor statistics. The cooperative is lending all possible financial and moral aid to the strike.

A conference of eleven Jewish labor organizations endorsed the strike and pledged the support of all its 800 members to the strike.

The owner of the Jacobs Baking Co. is Mr. Magazine who is vice-president of the Specialty Retail Bakery Owners' Association, an association of Jewish bakers to help break strikes and fight the union. This association has supplied the firm with scabs from an independent union in New York.

Open air meetings are held daily and the Communists are taking active part in bringing the strike to a victorious end.

By WM. F. KRUSE.

MUCH has been written about the new forms under which our party will function after the reorganization, and the general acquiescence and agreement upon these new forms has made the task of reorganization much easier than was expected. Comrades from whom ideological if not organizational opposition might have been looked for have taken in the main a thoroughly Bolshevik attitude, few and far between, and isolated almost entirely in the German and Finnish federations, are the voices that raise themselves against this far-reaching change in our basic organizational form.

But there is more than a change of form involved in our party reorganization. Form is of basic importance, but only as a means toward an end. This is no derogation, that the means be correct and adequate is the first requirement toward ever reaching the goal. But in providing the means we must not lose sight for a moment of the immediate end, in this case an energetic unending campaign of Bolshevik mass activity in which our party shall use the full ability and energy of every member in the penetration of the masses, and their mobilization for struggle under our leadership.

It is clear that the old territorial form of organization is the heritage of the social-democracy, that its political basis is one of exclusive reliance upon the bourgeois democratic processes as the limit of working class activity. But we must also consider the direct result of this form of organization in the stultifying of the everyday activity of any working masses so organized—the tendency toward ingrown sectarianism, to concentration upon the most petty details of club activity as a substitute for revolutionary action among the masses.

The general agreement upon the need to change to the new forms should be utilized to lay out immediately some of the new tasks, new functions and new methods of the new basic organizational units. Unless this is done there is grave danger, especially among the more institutionalized elements of our party, that an attempt will be made to continue the sterile clubroom gymnastics that now take up so much of our time. Under menshevik control the Soviets and the duma remained dull debating societies while the tsarist state administrators, reinforced by their democratic prototypes, continued "business as usual." Such is not to be the role of the nucleus; we are changing our basic unit in order to effect a change in our work, our methods and our achievements. There will be, there must be, new activity under the new form, and we cannot allow it to develop entirely instinctively and unaided. Our organization corps must be ever alert to guide our firing line in the shop, mine, and mill in its everyday work in the everyday struggle. Particularly at the beginning must every experience be analyzed and its fruits made available to all, especially must the first faltering steps be set in the right direction so that our members will develop that confidence and enthusiasm for the new forms that are essential to our party's growth in numbers and influence.

Time and space prevent any detailed consideration of new methods of work at this time, no doubt many articles will follow on this subject. Almost the only concrete instruction on work heretofore issued to our nuclei has been that regarding factory or shop newspapers—"wall papers" or bulletins. An excellent measure, but much less an activity in itself than an evidence of other activity on the part of the nucleus and its members. The participation in every current of labor unrest, the discovery of grievances and exploitation of them to sharpen the mettle of the workers and increase Communist prestige, the in-

filtration of every social grouping of the workers of the shop, not only the union but the social and benevolent clubs and in their absence even the ephemeral social, athletic and other "ganging" that expresses the workers' gregarious instinct despite the capitalists' disorganizing efforts. Methods of getting out and distributing legal and illegal shop bulletins must be taught. There is great pessimism in many comrades' minds now on "getting caught." To brand this as cowardice is absolutely wrong, we don't want our members to get caught, we don't want them fired, because outside the shop they are as helpless as outside the union, therefore we must tell them in detail not only what to do but how to do it, and we must learn from their actual experiences the best ways and means for carrying on this work.

THIS pessimism expresses itself also in the form of the assumption that we must lose the major part of our membership in the process of reorganization. That we will lose some is undeniable, and also unavoidable. Elements, weak, unassimilated and unassimilable, will drop out. But by far the largest part of our proletarian elements will not only remain but will be heartened by the change to increase their strength. It would be a mistake to judge the problem of reorganization solely from the view point of Manhattan or Chicago. The metropolis is important, in times of stress, its control is vital, but American industry is not confined there, nor is the American proletariat. And precisely in the "sticks" where some profess the greatest pessimism on reorganization, the change will come far less as a matter of form, and far more as the matter of activity.

Let us consider district nine, the stronghold of the very Finnish comrades among whom the most skepticism is expressed regarding reorganization. In that district of the sixty-odd towns in which we have any organization, in over fifty there are only a single branch (Finnish or South Slavic) — hence the immediate problem of reorganizing into an international branch does not exist. Furthermore, the overwhelming mass of these towns contain each but a single industry, chiefly mining or farming, and often but a single establishment, so that the problem of the shop nucleus reorganization is less one of new forms than of new activity. A capable reorganizer in this

district should lose but few and materially increase the activity and improve the political consciousness of this membership.

At the last convention this discussion of "backward elements" was made a rather bitter jest, but that such elements do exist, and often through little fault of their own, is undeniable. It was brought out in the district nine convention that most of the small branches of the Iron Range had not seen an English speaking organizer, teacher or lecturer for a year, two years, or even three years. And the plea of the Finnish comrades that the district office, or at least an effective sub-district office be moved to the center of 90% of the district membership, rather than to that of 10% in the metropolis two hundred miles away, fell on deaf ears. If the reorganization brings into this district able, tactful, conscientious organizers it will do more to build our party in this vital section than years of vegetation under the old system. The reorganization will broaden these local units beyond language lines, the old form and its resultant activity would never have done. In a town with even a good Finnish local a fine lone rebel Slav or German or American remains unorganized—the new form will end this. Furthermore attention will finally be given to these units in farming sections and thus begin for the first time Communist agricultural activity by American Communist farmers.

A few months more will see our party re-formed. For these new forms, the fruit of world-wide revolutionary experience, we must immediately map out the new activities that will definitely line up our party with the other powerful Communist sections to whom this work is bread and blood of very existence. No pessimism on loss of old members should be tolerated. Whom will we lose? Those elements that would be Communists anywhere save at the place of industry? They are no material for our revolution which must come from the workshop. Those who "belong" for reasons of social or lingual gregariousness? Our "worker clubs" will give this, perhaps better than now, under Communist leadership, and no longer possible for non-Communists' decision of our party affairs. Party membership is no cheap thing, it is the accolade of the revolutionist. Ours shall be reorganized in new form, it shall fight with new weapons and go forward to new achievements.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A SHOP NUCLEUS

By T. G., Member Shop Nucleus No. 3, Detroit, Mich.

THIS is the problem which is now before every member of our party at the present time. Most every one of our comrades knows that this is the most important issue before our party. Therefore, I will try to give you a little information how we organized a shop nucleus.

The first thing we did was that we called a meeting of some comrades who were working in one shop. We came together and the first order of business was how to come in contact with the workers working in the factory where we were employed. We did this because we very well knew that the shop nuclei are organized for the purpose of getting in close contact with the workers employed in the factories.

What did we discuss? We were discussing the working conditions in the factory, how the workers are working, what they are talking about, and what would interest them mostly. Finally we came to the conclusion that we will issue a shop newspaper in which we will line out the things the workers are confronted with.

Some of the comrades may say that it was easy for us to issue a newspaper, because we know the language very well, but I wish to state that our nucleus is today still composed of comrades who have all been born in Europe and not one of them knows the language well. We simply elected a committee to make a draft of something like a leaflet and then gave it to a comrade "who knows how to do it" for correction. The party organization department helped us along in this, and today we have got out the first issue of our Workingmen's Shop News. (This is the name of our paper). The chief slogans in our paper are "Join the union," "United front for labor party," "Let's better our working conditions." These are the things every worker will understand and we are of the opinion that it will have a

New York League Meet on Trade Union Activity

NEW YORK CITY—Comrade Sam Don, District Organizer of the Young Workers League in District 2 announces the calling of a Trade Union Conference of all members of the League for the purpose of discussing the tasks of the Communists in the unions. The conference will be held Monday evening, October 26th, at 5 p. m., at 105 Eldridge Street.

Comrade Benjamin Gitlow, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party, will lead the discussion. All League members and particularly those who are members of the trade unions have been urged to come.

This conference will strike a blow at the journalistic conception of becoming a mass organization. It will point out that the Young Workers League must assume the leadership of the struggles of the young workers by actually participating in their daily struggles. In order to frustrate any tendency which may manifest itself to leave or refuse to join the reformist trade unions, it will point out that the trade unions are the mass organizations of the working class and it is essential to work within them and to revolutionize them.

The question of the greater exploitation of the young workers, the lack of attention on this score by the trade unions, the organization of the unorganized young workers into the trade unions with lower initiation fees and dues will be discussed and acted upon. The League will proceed with the further organization of Communist youth fractions, so that the struggle on behalf of the young workers in the unions and the Trade Union Educational League will be organized and effective.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Williamsburg Branch Changes Its Former Hall for Big Affair

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 22—The address of the "Rescue Party" which is being arranged by the Jewish Williamsburg Branch of New York for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit was erroneously given as Barbers' Union Hall, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. This has been changed to a larger hall.

This "Rescue Party" will be held Monday evening, October 26th, at the Educational Alliance, 76 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, October 31.

There will be splendid entertainment and dance. Admission is 50 cents. Tickets may be had at DAILY WORKER New York Office, 108 East 14th Street, New York.

Polish Police Rap 17-Year-Old Communist Suspect in Lemberg

LEMBERG, Poland, Oct. 22—(Ira)—According to news received by the executive committee of the International Red Aid the Lemberg "Defensive" (political police) arrested a 17-year-old girl R. K.

The girl had been arrested because she was suspected of being a member of the Young Communist League. Her lawyer Doctor Stustinski made explanatory statements about this fact to the authorities. A medical examination verified the rape, yet the perpetrators are not punished.

Six Mills of Lumber Trust Closed by Big Strike for a Raise

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 22—Six Grays Harbor plants are now closed by the saw mill strike, which has been in progress three weeks for a 50-cent raise to \$3.75 a day.

Desire to Learn Is Only Requirement for Courses in English

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Inquiries have reached the office of the New York Workers' School requesting information with regard to the English courses to be given at the school beginning this week. It has been asked:

- (1) What are the qualifications demanded from anyone wishing to take the courses?
- (2) How many evenings a week will English be given?
- (3) On what feature will the chief emphasis be laid?

These and other similar questions have been communicated by mail and telephone to the office of the Workers' School.

The Workers' School takes this opportunity to answer these and other questions that may arise later.

(1) In the first place, any comrade desiring English instruction is requested merely to register his name and pay the tuition fee \$3.50 (or \$2.50) for three months and he will be assigned to a suitable class in accordance with his relative command of English. The only qualification required is that he be serious in his efforts and willing to take the courses offered and that he should realize that the Workers Party will be a really powerful factor only when its membership will speak the language of this country.

(2) Elementary instruction will be given twice a week (four hours). Intermediate and advanced instruction will be given once a week (two hours).

(3) The chief stress will be laid on oral expression. At present the international branches and shop nuclei will be unable to function well, unless the comrades are able to express themselves in English. Consequently oral English will be given primary importance.

It should be understood that comrades who will register late or join the classes late will not be in the same favorable situation as those comrades who will start work at once. It is therefore urged that all registration be completed at the earliest possible time. Further details can be obtained at 108 E. 14th St., Room 34.

Russ Handicraft Wins Popularity in Paris

MOSCOW, Oct. 22—(Tass.)—Mr. I. Potapov, the agent of the celebrated handicraft organizations of Sergiev in the province of Moscow, has returned from Paris, where he was in charge of the Russian handicraft section at the Paris exhibition of decoration arts. Mr. Potapov reported with satisfaction on the success of the Russian exhibits. Millions of visitors showed interest in the new products of Russian peasant handicraft displaying the new Soviet life. There were large sales, and big orders were booked on these products.

Vote for the Workers (Communist) Party!

BENJAMIN GITLOW FOR MAYOR		WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE FOR COMPTROLLER		CHARLES KRUMBEIN FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN	
FOR MANHATTAN:		FOR THE BRONX:		FOR BROOKLYN:	
EDWARD M. MARTIN.....	Sheriff	LEO HOFBAUER.....	Sheriff	MORRIS ROSEN.....	Sheriff
ARTHUR S. LEEDS.....	District Attorney	BELLE ROBBINS.....	District Attorney	MARGARET UNDJUS.....	Register
FRANK J. VAN PRAET.....	County Clerk	ABE EPSTEIN.....	County Clerk	EDWARD LINDGREN.....	Borough President
ROSE PASTOR STOKES.....	Register	NOAH LONDON.....	Register	SAMUEL NESIN.....	14th Assembly District
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.....	Borough President	JOSEPH MANLEY.....	Borough President	BERTRAM D. WOLFE.....	23rd Assembly District
REBECCA GRECHT.....	8th Assembly District	ELIAS MARKS.....	4th Assembly District	JOHN D. MASSO.....	35th Aldermanic District
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN.....	17th Assembly District	CHARLES ZIMMERMAN.....	5th Assembly District	BORIS LIPSHITZ.....	50th Aldermanic District
CARL BRODSKY.....	8th Aldermanic District	SAM DARCY.....	7th Assembly District		
JULIUS CODKIND.....	17th Aldermanic District	JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ.....	25th Aldermanic District		
		AARON GROSS.....	29th Aldermanic District		

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd—BROWNSVILLE, Stone Ave., cor. Pitkin Avenue.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th—UPPER BRONX, Longwood Ave., corner Prospect Avenue.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th—WILLIAMSBURG, Grand Street Extension.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st—DOWN TOWN, Tenth Street, corner Second Avenue.

On each of these nights we will hold from twelve to fifteen meetings in the respective sections, all adjourning at 10:30 p. m., to the Grand Wind-Up Meetings noted above.

- For a Labor Party Against Injunctions for Lower Rents and Living Costs
- For Municipal Ownership and Workers' Control of All Public Utilities Recognition of Soviet Russia
- For a United Labor Ticket Against Child Labor For Fit Schools for Workers' Children
- For World Trade Union Unity For a Workers' and Farmers' Government For Communism

CHICAGO POSTAL CLERKS DRIVEN LIKE PRISONERS

Government Gives No Cause for Patriotism

By CARL HAESSLER, (Federated Press Service.)

Conditions in the prison shirt and pants shops exposed by Kate Richards O'Hare can be little worse in some respects than those prevailing in the mailing division of the Chicago post-office. Other large cities are probably equal offenders, under the pressure of President Coolidge's economy administration.

Postal clerks speeded up beyond endurance in vile rooms under intolerable discipline may sometimes envy prisoners who at least cannot be dismissed when they fail to satisfy their exacting task masters.

Keep Tab on Toilet. The Chicago mailing division, where all of Chicago's outgoing mail and some inbound mail is handled, approaches the old Prussian military severity in its discipline over the clerks working there. No clerk may leave his post even for a minute or two for any reason without special permission. An accurate detailed record is kept of the number of times he asks leave to go to the toilet or elsewhere.

After two months in the service clerks are regularly told, regardless of their output that they are not working efficiently enough. They are threatened with removal if they do not speed up in 60 days.

A host of efficiency experts, tabulators, inspectors, statisticians and foremen are dogging their heels, giving drastic demerits for any errors and sometimes depriving them in this way of their statutory \$100 a year raise.

Snoopers Invade Homes. The overcrowding of the large corps of workers into a badly ventilated room with insufficient air space forces the sickness rate high above normal. Heavy dirty mailbags are hurled into the room, raising a thick choking dust. Because of the many men and women suffering in consequence from colds and throat troubles the postoffice maintains another small army of inspectors to visit homes and make sure that the sick leaves are not fraudulent.

As usual, the postoffice instead of removing the cause of the trouble, piles on more inspectors to cope with the results. Negroes and Filipinos, discriminated against in other employments, will soon begin to outnumber the whites who cannot stand the strain in the mailing division and are dissatisfied with the low pay.

Chicago postal clerks are organized in Local 1, National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.

A good book on Communism will make you a better Communist.

Make Progress in Face of Persecution

(Continued from page 1) take a note of the names of the interrupters.

Every trade union drew up a "red list" containing the names of Communist disturbers of peace, and took care that these lists came into the hands of the Horthy police.

What was it caused the Hungarian social democratic party to expose itself to an extent unexampled even in Hungary? Why did the Horthy social democrats, even at the risk of exposing themselves in the eyes of the very small upper section of the labor aristocracy, carry out shameful and criminal denunciations?

The situation in Hungary has brought about a crisis such as has never been experienced before in the economic life of the country. Unemployment, the misery of the masses, discontent and desperation are growing from day to day. Neither the social democratic party leaders nor the trade union bureaucracy consider it necessary even to pretend to do anything in the interest of the working class. They declared quite openly that the present time is not suitable for even the smallest struggles.

The trade union bureaucracy supported strike breakers against the fighting workers, and, in spite of the enormous profits of the employers, have acquiesced in wages being reduced month by month. The discontent of the working class against the lackeys of the bourgeoisie increased. Hundreds and hundreds tore up their party membership cards and thousands withdrew from the trade unions, in spite of the efforts of the revolutionary trade union opposition to prevent this.

There was a movement going on in Hungary which was bound to cause the creatures of Horthy to fear that the ground would give way under their feet. They also realized that this movement would obtain a lead from the growing Communist Party of Hungary, which is providing the movement with proper aims and giving it a definite direction.

About three months ago the congress of the Tailors' Union adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution welcoming the alliance between the English and Russian trade unions, and calling upon the workers to fight for revolutionary trade union unity. After the Versailles congress of the II International the Budapest Shoemakers' organization held a meeting which was attended by 2,000 members, and which in a most impressive manner demonstrated in favor of revolutionary trade union unity. The meeting expressed its disapproval of the counter-revolutionary attitude of the trade union council, and instructed the delegates of the Leather Workers' Union to vote at the international congress of the leather workers in Paris for the admission of the Russian trade unions.

The Hungarian social democracy, which not only has a decisive influence in the trade unions, but is organizationally connected with them, felt that all this meant the beginning of the end. They decided, as the trade union papers announced, to take "determined action." This "determined action" has now been carried out. Within the last few days the executive committee of the Shoemakers' Union has been dissolved and all prominent revolutionary members expelled, while the trade union council has arbitrarily set up a commission to take the place of the dissolved executive.

But this was not all. All the spies and detectives were set to work. The trade union bureaucracy and the social democracy worked quite openly hand in hand with the Horthy police. It has now come to light from official reports that the trade unions and social democrats employed dozens of people, who not only worked in the Hungarian socialist labor party, but who also managed to smuggle into the ranks of the Communists as spies.

In this manner they succeeded in getting on the track of our Comrade Rakosi, who led the Communist movement in Hungary, and in having him, as well as over a hundred other comrades, arrested. By means of fearful tortures the police succeeded in extorting "confessions" from some comrades. And by means of lying fabrications bourgeois society in Hungary was "rescued."

The "Nepszava, the organ of the Hungarian social democratic party, was overjoyed. It declared that the social democracy could itself have settled with the Communists, but every line betrayed its satisfaction. Its joy, however, was somewhat premature. Comrade Rakosi behaved heroically before the police. The police did not succeed, even by means of the most fearful tortures, in extracting a "confession" from him. He admitted that he had come to Hungary in order to carry on Communist propaganda and to organize a strong Communist Party. To this work he had devoted his life, and because he knew that he had contributed something to this work he considered that he had not lived in vain. In the face of his torturers he delivered an impassioned speech against capitalism and against the Horthy regime in a tone which even won the respect of the jailers.

The replies given by Rakosi to his questioners had such an effect that even the newspapers of the "race protectors" (fascists) reported his statements, which at once brought about a complete change in the program mood. Only the Nepszava kept silence regarding them. But this will not help the heroes of the pact with Horthy, the allies of the hangmen. The attitude of Comrade Rakosi has called forth a fighting mood among the working masses in Hungary, so that the social democracy and the Hungarian bourgeoisie will soon realize to their cost what a real Communist means even in prison. By his heroic bearing Comrade Rakosi had not only made a deep impression upon the working masses, but has rendered an indisputable service to Communism.

The working masses perceive not only the act of devotion, but also the direction in which they have to fight. As a result the Hungarian revolutionary labor movement is entering on a new phase. The glorious memory of the Hungarian proletarian dictatorship is again revived, not only among the masses of the industrial proletariat, but also among the poor peasants, and this means an indestructible gain for the Communist Party. The road and the direction have now been indicated, not only by words but also by self-sacrificing acts, and this means a serious step forward for the victorious revolution.

Strike Against Jersey Woolen Cuts. PASSAIC, N. J.—Three hundred and eighty employees of the Passaic Woollen Co. are striking against the 10% wage cuts applied this fall to 10,000 workers in New Jersey woolen factories.

Finns Head Refuses Visas to Workers' Mission to Russia. HELSINGFORS, Oct. 22.—The governor of the Finnish province of Hjalaland has refused visas to the Finnish trade union delegation to the Soviet Union. The delegation has been ready to go to Russia for a month now, but it is hindered and sabotaged in every possible way by the Finnish authorities.

The delegation will protest to the ministry of the interior against the action of the governor. The newspaper, Social Democrat, is carrying on a campaign against the journey of the trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, but fears that the prohibition of the governor will be used for agitation purposes.

Horthy Police Fail to Get "Confession". (Continued from page 1) our cause and I have devoted my whole life to the service of this cause. Nothing interests me which is not connected with this cause." This answer of Rakosi surprised even the deputy police president. It had to be admitted that he had not spoken out of a lack of human feeling, but out of a fanatical love for his life's aim, which completely dominated his mind and thoughts.

"After all that has passed were you not afraid of returning to Hungary?" asked Hetenyi. "To mention nothing else you must have realized that there would be a warrant for your arrest on the charge of various serious crimes, ranging from high treason and murder to interference with personal freedom?" Rakosi replied calmly and resignedly: "I was quite clear about everything when I declared my readiness to fulfill my mission. I realized at the outset that, in the event of a failure, I had to reckon with consequences which would threaten my life. I also knew that I should not be sent back to the Soviet Union as an exchanged prisoner but I did not let this interfere with my decision. I much rather relied upon the Budapest police not being able to find me. As a matter of fact, this is not the first time I have been in Hungary since the overthrow of the Soviet republic. I have already been here five times; twice I was in Budapest, it is true only for a short time, and on the other occasions I was in the provinces. On the occasion of my first visit I felt sure that I should be able to return to Russia as an exchange prisoner. But I now believe that there will not be anybody for whom I could be exchanged. Without wishing to flatter you—I do not desire to create the impression that I wished thereby to improve my position—I must declare that I did not think that the Budapest police had progressed so much in the last few years. At the most I feel certain stings of conscience that I have not worked better and more cautiously; and now I can say that I regret that I did not commence my work earlier as I have been arrested so soon."

After these declarations of Rakosi the court proceeded to deal with the actual matters in question. Rakosi declared that he was not prepared to submit any confession. He also refused all information. At the most he was only prepared to make some remarks regarding the evidence collected up to now by the police, if it was submitted to him.

When it came to questions as to the principles of Communism, Rakosi was quite willing to answer, in fact it even came to a social-political debate between him and the police officer. As he said, he was prepared to place his ideas in the necessary light. He declared as follows: "The object of my journey was to set going Bolshevik propaganda and organization." To the question what share he, that is to say the Communist Party, had in founding the Vagi Party, he made the following answer: "The part played by the Communist Party in the formation of the Vagi Party was, that a section of the Com-

Journalist Impressed by U.S.S.R. Efficiency

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—(By Tass.)—Mr. Victor Morleau, the very well-known French journalist who visited Nijny Novgorod, fair lately, said to a Tass correspondent: "I have found that all rumors spread abroad about Nijny Novgorod fair not being properly organized were void of any foundation. The fair was in a brilliant condition. I was delegated here by the National French Export Union in order to establish trade relations between French industry and U. S. S. R. I came to the conclusion that French industry could make very successful business in the Nijny Novgorod fair."

NEW YORK—Paul Robeson, Negro star actor, touring England in the Emperor Jones of Eugene O'Neill, gets a hand from the London Daily Herald, organized labor's paper, saying: "And that Mr. Paul Robeson is an exceptionally powerful actor there is not the slightest doubt. His performance was tremendous."

NEW YORK—A special \$2-a-week assessment has been voted by the Cutters' Union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union for the International Tailoring Co. and J. L. Tailor & Co. strikers who number about 1,800.

Cleveland members of the Amalgamated are assessing themselves one dollar each for the same cause and an advance \$500 check has been forwarded by the Cleveland joint board.

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Your Union Meeting

Fourth Friday, Oct. 23, 1925.

237 Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.

122 Blacksmiths, 54th and S. Ashland Ave.

429 Boiler Makers, 105th and Ave. M.

434 Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.

653 Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.

2200 Carpenters, 428 S. Halsted St.

14236 Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.

9 Electricians, 19 W. Monroe St.

182 Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.

683 Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.

845 Engineers, 19 W. Washington St.

474 Firemen and Engineemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.

17117 Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.

7 Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.

84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshall St.

118 Hod Carriers, 1856 Sherman St., Evanston.

Only a Nucleus Can Beat Flivver King

(Worker Correspondent.)

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 22.—I have read an account in The DAILY WORKER of a shop nucleus in action in the Ford Detroit plant. As I am working in the Kearney plant, I can appreciate the difficulties experienced by a small number of comrades attempting to function.

What surprises me is that they have not been ferreted out on account of the large distribution of DAILY WORKERS. Every Ford plant has a private police system of guards, which report all occurrences out of the ordinary, uses provocative methods and certain susceptible individuals as stool pigeons.

They are very careful in getting a worker just right as an account is sent to Detroit regarding every discharge. Petty officials are kept just as shaky regarding their jobs as the ordinary worker. This is a deliberate policy on the part of the company to keep every one on tip toe doing their "best" and more than their best with the threatening whip of discharge snapping all the time.

I have noticed during the war and after the armistice there was a certain independent spirit amongst the men in the department of the final assembly, who would not stand for abuse or too much overtime.

This, remarkable to say, was tolerated by the company and the best results were obtained by men who performed important operations which were key positions on the conveyor along which the cars were assembled.

These men would act together and in this way controlled production. The foreman and the superintendent were afraid to discharge them for fear of falling down on the production demanded by home office at Detroit.

Ford "Efficiency." But when the labor market was being oversupplied by returned soldiers, they sent an "efficiency man" from Detroit, who went thru every department and discharged twenty and thirty men at a clip.

Taking this as a cue, I suggest that members and sympathizers should work themselves into key positions which can be done as those jobs are generally hard and taxing and are not desirable, but this can be overcome by acquiring skill. As the foreman will, when he finds a worker not pliable or undesirable, attempt to replace him with another. Don't teach anyone but comrades tricks of the trade.

The nucleus is the only way to secure some power and control in the Ford organization.

When it came to questions as to the principles of Communism, Rakosi was quite willing to answer, in fact it even came to a social-political debate between him and the police officer. As he said, he was prepared to place his ideas in the necessary light. He declared as follows: "The object of my journey was to set going Bolshevik propaganda and organization."

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Aid Clothing Strike. NEW YORK—A special \$2-a-week assessment has been voted by the Cutters' Union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union for the International Tailoring Co. and J. L. Tailor & Co. strikers who number about 1,800.

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Grand Opening of the American Negro Labor Congress

Sunday Evening, 7 O'clock, October 25, Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th Street.

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Now Comes the Italian Mission

Count Volpi, the Italian finance minister, and his entourage are on the high seas bound for America with the hope of settling their national debt to the United States. The use of the term "settlement of the debt" in this case, as in the case of the other nations sending missions to these shores, is ambiguous. What they really seek is some means of assuring the United States that they can adjust their internal economic condition so that loans may be granted them.

Italy, like France and the other debtor nations, needs loans. It dare not embark upon the perilous road of over-inflation of currency. In that direction lies disaster. Only thru securing loans can she hope to maintain a stable currency.

The United States is the sole source of loans in the world today. And while controlling the major portion of the world's gold supply, this country cannot transcend economic law. This enormous supply of gold cannot remain fallow. It must be used or the economy of the nation will stifle under its weight.

It was not because of any disinterested concern for the welfare of Europe that the government at Washington last May sent a note to all nations whose debts are not settled, demanding that they send delegations here for the purpose of making satisfactory arrangements to handle the debt. This note, containing belligerent implications, had the effect of shaking the already tottering currency of both Italy and France. It was precisely the result desired by Wall Street.

France came, the debt question was discussed. The French finance minister, Caillaux, with all his much vaunted wizardry had to face the alternative of accepting humiliating terms that would place his government under the complete financial hegemony of the United States, and face personal political eclipse at home, or procrastinate with the hope of getting better terms. His failure caused the decline in the franc on the exchanges of the world. Now, in spite of his efforts, he faces a critical political situation. He is confronted with the imperative necessity of raising internal revenue sufficient to uphold the franc until he can again come to the United States with new proposals. His efforts in this direction may drive him from office. The right parties in France assail him for his proposal to raise taxes, while the left radical socialists denounce him for refusing to advocate a capital levy. When the next French mission arrives, Caillaux will probably have been retired to private life. Meanwhile the currency crises will become acute and an American fact finding commission will leave for France to take an invoice of the country preparatory to a Dawes plan for that nation.

Italy is in the same fix. Count Volpi will discover that Mussolini's plan to evade falling under the domination of America imperialism by insisting that Italy pay no more annually to the United States than she receives in reparation from Germany will not work. If American imperialism could be satisfied with such an arrangement it would be much simpler for all the allied nations to turn over their reparations claims to the United States and make her a collection agency for the world.

It is not merely collecting debts that concerns the United States, but means of disposing of the enormous gold influx. Just as the debtor nations must have money, so this country must dispose of money—not charitably, but profitably. She will be able to do that after she has bankrupted the debtor nations, just as one powerful group of private capitalists bankrupt others preparatory to gobbling them up. As we have said before, the native bourgeoisie of the debtor countries will resist this development for a time. Then, after the heads of a few political puppets have fallen, the native capitalists submit, and become faithful vassals of American imperialism, exploiting the working class for the glory of Morgan, and in return receiving a portion of the loot for acting as slave drivers and policemen.

It will be the working class that will bear the burden. The one alternative to a Dawes plan for France and Italy is the revolution. By rising and overthrowing their own capitalist class they will at the same time strike a blow at the imperialists of the United States.

American Destroyers in Egyptian Waters

Americans who believe in the legend that the government is a peace-loving, high-minded institution, the carrier of democracy and light to the world, have of late received some rude jolts.

Following the naval invasion of China, the shooting of workers in the trade halls of Panama City, we now have the spectacle of American destroyers "of the Asiatic Squadron" traversing the Mediterranean Sea from Gibraltar to Damascus to aid the French in their colonial war against the Arabs in Syria.

This aid to the monsters of French imperialism who, within the week, have executed 700 Arabs, is concealed under the contemptible excuse that Americans and their property must be protected. Protected from what? The Arabs? Heaps of corpses, victims of French galleys and firing squads, brand the excuse of the American state department an infamous lie.

American destroyers are aiding the imperialist nations of Europe because this government is financially interested in those nations. Their power rests, in an enormous degree, upon their colonies. The destroyers are in the port of Alexandria to aid the French suppress their colonials, because a successful revolt in the colonies will cripple France and endanger the investments of the House of Morgan.

The American workers should as one man demand that the United States government keep its hands off Syria and every other nation where suppressed people are striving to overthrow a hideous and debasing thralldom.

The fiery cross of that moron aggregation, the ku klux klan is to flame forth from the highest tower in Chicago. That particular branch of protestantism founded by the maniac, John Wesley, known as the methodist episcopal church, has erected an office building 565 feet high on which it will place an illuminated cross which can be seen a distance of 15 miles. The reports do not state whether lighting rods are to be placed upon it to guard against an accidental thunderbolt that Jehovah might swing in that direction.

A number of socialists have received endorsements by the capitalist non-partisan political organization in New York known as the Citizen's Union. Is that not equivalent to being endorsed by capitalism?

The Industrialization of America

By Earl R. Browder

While it is well-known that the United States has been undergoing a profound transformation for the past several generations, from an agricultural country to the position of foremost industrial and financial power in the world, yet the tremendously high speed with which this transformation has been proceeding is hardly realized. Study of statistics up to 1920, with allowance made for the geometrical increase in the years since that time, will bring a realization that the period 1920-1930 in the U. S. will mark a profound revolution, the world- results of which are hard to imagine.

Growth of Industrial Proletariat.
Following is a table of the number of wage-workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries from 1849 to 1919:

Year	Number of Wage Workers
1849	957,059
1859	1,311,246
1869	2,053,996
1879	2,732,595
1889	4,251,535
1899	5,306,143
1904	5,468,383
1909	6,615,046
1914	7,036,247
1919	9,096,372
1921	6,946,570
1923	8,763,233

In the course of 70 years, the number of wage workers in industry was multiplied almost ten times. In the last five year period alone, the number increased by more than the total of the post-civil-war years. The increases in total population for the same period was from 23,191,876 to 105,710,620, a multiplication of less than five times.

Growth of Capital.
Capital of manufacturing establishments grew, during this period, at an astounding rate. A comparison of the census of capital for each census period is very instructive:

Year	Capital (In millions of dollars)
1849	\$ 533
1859	1,009
1869	1,694
1879	2,790
1889	6,525
1899	9,813
1904	12,675
1909	18,428
1914	22,790
1919	44,466

Comment seems hardly necessary to

emphasize this terrific growth. The capital of industry in the middle of the 19th century is multiplied by more than 80 times in the course of 70 years.

Production of Surplus Value.
Surplus values produced in the same period show the same phenomenal increases and reveal the dynamic center of the whole process which has produced the giant system of American industry.

Year	Wages (In thousands of dollars—000 omitted)	Surplus Value (In thousands of dollars—000 omitted)
1849	236,755	227,227
1859	378,878	475,378
1869	620,467	1,024,802
1879	947,553	1,872,755
1889	1,891,219	4,219,384
1899	2,320,938	5,656,521
1904	2,610,444	6,293,694
1909	3,427,037	8,529,290
1914	4,078,332	9,878,346
1919	10,535,400	25,041,698
1921	8,200,324	18,156,666
1923	10,985,895	25,853,151

It would take almost 70 years like that of 1849 to produce as much surplus value as that of the single year of 1919 or 1923. Of course some allowance must be made for the higher prices of the later years, but this is a very small factor indeed compared with the rate of increase of surplus values.

Production and Rate of Exploitation.
Extremely interesting also is the course of wages and production per worker, and the rate of exploitation which is shown in the ratio between these items. It is as follows:

Year	Average Annual Wage per Worker	Average Annual Product per Worker	Rate of Surplus Value
1849	\$ 247.00	\$ 455.00	96 Pct.
1859	288.00	651.00	126 "
1869	302.00	830.00	126 "
1879	348.00	722.00	107 "
1889	445.00	990.00	100 "
1899	437.00	1068.00	144 "
1904	477.00	1151.00	136 "
1909	518.00	1289.00	148 "
1914	579.00	1404.00	142 "
1919	1182.00	2742.00	136 "
1921	1180.00	2637.00	123 "
1923	1253.00	2950.00	136 "

It is unfortunate that the crucial years of the world war are not included in the census. The biennial census of manufactures was established only after the war. There can hardly fail to be a profound connection between the Spanish-American war of 1898, and the jump of the rate of surplus value from an even 100% in 1889 to 144% in 1899. This connection is in the nature of both cause and effect. The pressure of accumulating surplus values was the force that carried the U. S. into its first venture in world-imperialism, and the resulting war stimulated industry and

the process of exploitation.

Growth in Size of Factories.
Comprehensive statistics on size groups of manufacturing establishments is very meagre. What there is available is only for the years 1909, 1914, and 1919. This is sufficient, however, to show the trend of development.

Classification by number of wage-workers per establishment is available only for the year 1919. This shows the following:

Number of Workers	Number of Establishments	Percent of Total
None	37,934	12.4
1 to 5 workers	141,742	48.8
6 to 20 workers	56,208	19.4
21 to 50 workers	25,379	8.7
51 to 100 workers	12,405	4.2
101 to 250 workers	10,068	3.4
251 to 500 workers	3,599	1.2
501 to 1000 workers	1,749	.6
Over 1000 workers	1,021	.3

More than one-fourth of all the workers are employed in factories of more than 1000 workers. Over 70% of all workers are in factories which employ more than 100 workers. Some 16,000 establishments concentrate within themselves the overwhelming bulk of manufacture.

Still more illuminating are the comparative figures of three periods, of establishments grouped according to value of product per year:

Producing	1919	1914	1909	1919	1914	1909
Less than \$5,000	65,485	97,060	93,349	45,813	129,623	142,430
\$5,000 to \$20,000	37,440	57,321	36,988	249,722	429,037	470,006
\$20,000 to \$100,000	77,911	56,314	37,370	736,528	899,510	1,090,449
\$100,000 to \$500,000	39,647	25,847	27,324	1,719,982	3,002,071	2,896,532
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	9,203	4,320	3,819	1,114,615	2,476,206	2,816,529
\$1,000,000 and over	10,414	3,819	3,060	5,172,712	2,476,206	2,816,529
Total	200,105	275,791	268,491	9,096,372	7,036,247	6,615,046

The full significance of the above figures may not be apparent at first glance. A little analysis will make it clearer. The largest plants, in 1909, employed 305 out of every 1000 workers; in 1914, this had risen to 352 out of every 1000; in 1919, it had increased to 569 out of every 1000. On the other hand the smaller establishments all sharply decreased in relative importance; all plants producing

less than \$100,000 per year employed, in 1909, 258 out of every 1000; in 1914 only 221; in 1919 only 119. A study of this table reveals many more such interesting and instructive sidelights on the growth of large-scale production.

Within the same 10 year period we find that the group of large plants (million dollars and over per year) increased its proportion of all values produced from 43.8% to 67.8%; of the total values added in manufacture, it

Establishments Employing	Number of Establishments	Percent of Total	Number of Workers	Percent of Total
None	37,934	12.4	12,4	0.4
1 to 5 workers	141,742	48.8	311,576	3.4
6 to 20 workers	56,208	19.4	831,290	8.9
21 to 50 workers	25,379	8.7	829,301	9.1
51 to 100 workers	12,405	4.2	888,344	9.7
101 to 250 workers	10,068	3.4	1,581,763	17.4
251 to 500 workers	3,599	1.2	1,260,875	13.7
501 to 1000 workers	1,749	.6	1,205,627	13.2
Over 1000 workers	1,021	.3	2,397,596	26.3

increased its proportion from 35.7% to 62.3%.

All of this great swing of the control of production to the great monopoly and semi-monopoly organizations, the trusts, syndicates, combines etc., was not brought about by the world war. The same process was clearly and rapidly going on in the entire 60 years since the Civil War. But the

World War did tremendously accelerate the process, and caused a leap forward in a few years that would otherwise have required two decades or more.

Changing Composition of Population.
A comparison of the ratio of various occupations to the total population, in 1870 and 1920, has been made by the National Industrial Conference

Board. Some of the facts brought out by this study are:

Occupation	Number per Million Population	Rate of Increase or Decrease
Workers in manufacturing	121,265	65,148 -55 Pct.
Farmers and planters	57,550	77,320 -25 "
Farm laborers*	37,544	74,848 -50 "
Railroad workers	12,818	3,995 -120 "
Sailors and deckhands	519	1,470 -65 "
Domestic servants	16,285	25,337 -36 "
Barbers and manicurists	2,045	61 -129 "
Office employes	26,691	1,926 -1286 "

* This figure exaggerates the actual decline of farm laborers because the 1920 census was taken in mid-winter, whereas previous enumerations were in the summer.

It is particularly in the spectacular increase of 1.286% in the clerical occupations that there is reflected the rise of great industry. A basic technical requirement for large-scale production is the establishment of complete and scientific methods of accounting and statistics. This feature is fundamental to ALL control of large-scale industry, not only to capitalist control, as Lenin well knew when he insisted so strongly in the earliest days of the Russian revolution upon the necessity of accounting and control, and as the experience of Russian industry has amply proved since that time.

The decrease in proportion of seafarers is a reflection of a non-passing phase of American development—the period of the conquest of the continent, when American energies were turned inward. The new position of the U. S. as dominant power in world imperialism is already beginning to change this, with the U. S. emerging as a challenger of British supremacy of the seas. But the modern ocean giants of steel and steam require relatively such smaller numbers of workers, that the seafarers will probably never be proportionally so many as they were in the early days of America.

Railroad workers, in the increased proportion amounting to 220%, reflect the growing importance of transportation as production becomes more integrated, more national (and even international) in its scope.

Summary.
From all of the foregoing, one point of supreme importance emerges: The forces of capitalism are hammering out, in the United States, the largest, the most strategically placed, and potentially most powerful proletariat in the world. The task of the revolutionary movement is to make this class conscious of itself, of its power, and of its historic mission to take over the control and direction of society.

Independent Workmen's Circle of Buffalo, N.Y. for Rakosi Freedom
BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—At a mass meeting arranged by the Independent Workmen's Circle branches of Buffalo, Friday, Oct. 16, in the Labor Lyceum, a resolution demanding the release of the more than one hundred Hungarian working class fighters was adopted.

Comrade Nathan Bass spoke in the name of the International Labor Defense, telling about the Horthy terror government and its policy of extermination of all working class opposition.

At the conclusion of his speech the following resolution was unanimously adopted and telegraphed to Hungarian minister at Washington:

"Laszlo Szechenyi,
"Hungarian Embassy,
"Washington, D. C.,
"In mass meeting assembled under the auspices of the Independent Workmen's Circle of Buffalo, we protest the imprisonment, torture and threatened execution of over 100 political prisoners including Mathias Rakosi, people's commissar in former Soviet government of Hungary.
"We demand no court martial, no executions, and immediate release of workers held by the Horthy regime.
"Signed: Dardick, Shalowitz, and Urman."

Bulgarian Toilers Get Stiff Sentences From Court-Martial
SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 22.—The court-martial in Acushouk recently concluded the case of an illegal Communist district organization. Four of the accused are sentenced to death and the rest to imprisonment from 8 to 15 years.

The Sofia court-martial judged the case of a group of students; one of the accused has been sentenced to death and 8 others to penal servitude for 10 years and more.

Workers' House to Present a Tolstoy Play Saturday Night
"Ot Ney Vse Kachestva" by L. N. Tolstoy, and "Vyigrally" by E. Veruysty, will be presented next Saturday night, Oct. 24, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Some of the best local Russian players are participating.

At the same affair a raffle will take place. A violin, a ladies' purse and a ladies' watch will be raffled off.

Workers! Your Interests Demand Unity!

By CHAS. KRUMBEIN,
Workers (Communist) Party Candidate for President of Board of Aldermen.

WORKERS of New York City you are again confronted with a municipal election. Those asking for your support represent either the bosses or the workers. The parties of big business, democratic or republican, representing the class interests of the bosses present you with a lot of phoney issues for the purpose of beclouding the real issues. The socialist party, claiming to represent you, refuses to fight for your most elementary needs. They would not even agree to a united labor ticket in this election which would unite labor's forces to offset the united power of the capitalists. The most outstanding need in the struggles of the workers at the present time is unity of action.

The best argument for the need of unity on the part of the workers is to point out how the bosses maintain power through their consolidations and how on the other hand the defeats of labor are due to its lack of unity. Big business is united in its manufacturers', employers', etc. organizations. Whenever they have a struggle on their hands with the workers they show this unity because they recognize their class interests. Let us use an illustration: the big railroad strike of 1922. Two large trunk lines, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania running from New York City to Chicago had a large number of their workers on strike. Both are continuously competing for business. One would think that one of them would come to an agreement with the striking workers, and the through-revenue maximum operations take most of the business away from its competitor. But this was not done because they know that their interests differ from those of the workers and that they must act unitedly to defeat the workers, which they did. The unity of the railroad owners with the assistance of the government was responsible for the defeat of the workers. The government, be it national, state or city, being part of the capitalist system, comes to the aid of the bosses as was so clearly shown during the above mentioned railroad strike. Injunctions were issued and the armed forces of the government were used against the strikers. On the other hand the workers were split. Only part of the railroad workers, that is certain crafts, went out on strike while the rest remained at work.

THE above lesson should be enough to teach the workers that they must amalgamate their craft unions into powerful industrial unions and build a labor party so that they can fight more effectively on all fronts.

A labor party for New York City would have been considerably furthered through a united labor ticket for this election. The socialist party and its henchmen in the unions are responsible for the disunity of the workers in this campaign. They refused to consider the proposal of the Workers (Communist) Party for a united labor ticket for this election.

If the organized workers and their sympathizers of New York City had a labor party to wage their fight on the political field they would be able to make themselves felt. Even if at present they were not successful in carrying the elections by a large vote for their class demands it would be considered as a protest that would get them more material gains than the class collaboration policy of the labor fakers of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies" would ever get them. Furthermore, labor, united politically could carry on a fight at all times for their interests. As for instance, if an injunction is issued, or the police are being used against strikers a real fight could be made by it election time or not.

Nothing is gained without a struggle. This was recently shown in New York City where tens of thousands of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union carried on a splendid fight which finally culminated in a victory for them and for trade union unity.

Supporting the Workers (Communist) Party ticket in the coming elec-

tions means to take the first step in uniting the workers thru amalgamation on the economic field and a labor party on the political field. The Communist and their sympathizers are the only ones, as has been shown in the past, that will make a militant fight for these elementary needs of the workers.

AS these arguments apply locally so do they apply nationally and internationally. Everything possible should be done by the American workers to bring to this country the spirit and the determination for world trade union unity which has received such a good start by the 11,000,000 workers of England and Russia thru their world trade union unity conference.

The workers in uniting and fighting for their most pressing needs will learn to fight for their complete emancipation from capitalism which is the cause of all their troubles. This must and will be done when the workers, united for action, will replace the capitalist system with a workers' and farmers' government.

Support the Workers (Communist) Party as the leader in your struggles for your immediate demands and as the leader for the final struggle for the solution of all your troubles thru supplanting the capitalist regime with a workers' and poor farmers' government.

Remember it is better to vote for what you want and not get it, rather than to vote for what you do not want and get it.

Agricultural News from Soviet Russia

Agricultural Machines and implements for 1925-26.

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—According to the department of internal commerce the U. S. S. R. will require in 1925-26 agricultural machines and implements valued at 120,000,000 rubles.

The English-Russian concern "Arcoos" is commencing to erect dairy factories in Siberia. By the spring of 1926, 22 factories will have been built. All of them will be equipped with up-to-date machinery.

New Agricultural Experiment Fields and Stations.

The following number of stations will be established in the coming agricultural year of 1925-26:

Four hundred and fifty experimental and 1,200 exhibition stations for flax and hemp; 250 fields and 675 stations for potatoes; 80 fields and 205 stations for sugar beets; 150 fields and 390 stations for oil-making plants; 135 fields and 390 stations for medical herbs; and six plantations for tobacco.

25,000,000 Rubles for Agricultural Machinery for the Central Region of the R. S. F. S. R.

The All-Russian executive committee of the people's commissariat of the R. S. F. S. R. has allotted 25,000,000 rubles to improve agricultural methods applied in the central region of the R. S. F. S. R. This money will be spent exclusively for agricultural machinery and development in this region of husbandry.