

LENIN POINTS LABOR'S WAY TO POWER

(From Lenin's Book, "State and Revolution").

THE first fact that has been established with complete exactness by the whole theory of evolution, indeed by the whole of science, is that the utopians forgot, however, and which is now forgotten by the present opportunists, afraid of the proletarian revolution—is that, historically, there must undoubtedly be a special stage or epoch of transition from capitalism to Communism.

"BETWEEN capitalist society," says Karl Marx, "there lies a period of revolutionary transition. A stage of political transition corresponds to this period, and this is the REVOLUTIONARY DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT."

THIS conclusion Marx bases on an analysis of the role played by the proletariat in modern capitalist society, on the facts of the development of this society and on the irreconcilability of the antagonistic interests of the proletariat and the capitalist class.

EARLIER the question was put thus: To attain its emancipation the proletariat must overthrow the capitalist class, conquer political power and establish its own revolutionary dictatorship. Now the question is put somewhat differently: The transition from capitalist society developing towards Communism, to a Communist society, is impossible without a period of "political transition," and the state in this period can only be the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.

WHAT, then, is the relation of this dictatorship to democracy? We saw that the Communist Manifesto simply places side by side the two ideas: the "conversion of the proletariat into the ruling class" and the "conquest of democracy." On the basis of all that has been said above, one can define more exactly how democracy changes in the transition from capitalism to Communism.

IN capitalist society, under the conditions most favorable to its development, we have a more or less complete democracy in the form of a democratic republic. But this democracy is always bound by the narrow framework of capitalist exploitation, and, consequently, always remains, in reality, a democracy only for the minority, only for the possessing classes, only for the rich. Freedom in capitalist society always remains more or less the same as it was in the ancient Greek republics, that is, freedom for the slave owners. The modern wage-slaves, in virtue of the conditions of capitalist exploitation, remain to such an extent crushed by want and poverty that they "cannot be bothered with democracy," have "no time for politics"; that, in the ordinary peaceful course of events, the majority of the population is debarred from participating in public political life. . . .

DEMOCRACY for an insignificant minority, democracy for the rich—that is the democracy of capitalist society. If we look more closely into the mechanism of capitalist democracy, everywhere—in the so-called "petty" details of the suffrage (the residential qualification, the exclusion of women, etc.), in the technique of the representative institutions, in the actual obstacles to the right of meeting (public buildings are not for the "poor"), in the purely capitalist organization of the daily press, etc., etc.—on all sides we shall see restrictions upon restrictions of democracy. These restrictions, exceptions, exclusions, obstacles for the poor, seem light—especially in the eyes of one who has himself never known want, and has never lived in close contact with the oppressed class in their hard life, and nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine hundredths, of the bourgeois publicists and politicians are of this class! But in their sum these restrictions exclude and thrust out the poor from politics and from an active share in democracy. Marx splendidly grasped the essence of capitalist democracy, when, in his analysis of the experience of the Commune he said that the oppressed are allowed, once every few years, to decide which particular representatives of the oppressing class are to represent and oppress them in parliament!

BUT from this capitalist democracy—inevitably narrow, stealthily thrusting aside the poor, and therefore to its core, hypocritical and treacherous—progress does not march along a simple, smooth and direct path to "greater and greater democracy," as the liberal professors and the lower middle class opportunists would have us believe. No, progressive development—that is, towards Communism—marches thru the dictatorship of the proletariat; and cannot do otherwise, for there is no one else who can break the resistance of the exploiting capitalists, and no other way of doing it.

AND the dictatorship of the proletariat—that is, the organization of the advance-guard of the oppressed as the ruling class, for the purpose of crushing the oppressors—cannot produce merely an expansion of democracy. Together with an immense expansion of democracy—for the first time becoming democracy for the poor, democracy for the people, and not democracy for the rich folk—the dictatorship of the proletariat will produce a series of restrictions of liberty in the case of the oppressors, exploiters and capitalists. We must

crush them in order to free humanity from wage-slavery; their resistance must be broken by force. It is clear that where there is suppression there must also be violence, and there cannot be liberty or democracy.

DEMOCRACY for the vast majority of the nation, and the suppression by force—that is, the exclusion from democracy—of the exploiters and oppressors of the nation: this is the modification of democracy which we shall see during the transition from capitalism to Communism.

ONLY in Communist society, when the resistance of the capitalists has been finally broken, when the capitalists have disappeared, when there are no longer any classes (that is, when there is no difference between the members of society in respect of their social means of production), only then "does the state disappear and one can speak of freedom." Only then will be realized a really full democracy, a democracy without any exceptions. And only then will democracy itself begin to wither away in virtue of the simple fact that, freed from capitalist slavery, from the innumerable horrors, savagery, absurdities and infamies of capitalist exploitation, people will gradually become accustomed to the observation of the elementary rules of social life, known for centuries, repeated for thousands of years in all sermons. They will become accustomed to their observance without force, without constraint, without subjection, without the special apparatus for compulsion which is called the state.

THE expression "the state withers away," is very well chosen, for it indicates the gradual and elemental nature of the process. Only habit can, and undoubtedly will, have such an effect: for we see around us millions of times how readily people get accustomed to observe the necessary rules of life in common, if there is no exploitation, if there is nothing that causes indignation, that calls forth protest and revolt and has to be suppressed.

THUS, in capitalist society, we have a democracy that is curtailed, wretched, false; a democracy only for the rich, for the minority. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the period of transition of Communism, will, for the first time, produce a democracy for the people, for the majority, side by side with the necessary suppression of the minority constituted by the exploiters. Communism alone is capable of giving a really complete democracy, and the fuller it is the more quickly will it become unnecessary and wither away of itself. In other words, under capitalism we have a state in the proper sense of the word: that is, a special instrument for the suppression of one class by another, and of the majority by the minority at that. Naturally, for the successful discharge of such a task as the systematic suppression by the minority of exploiters of the majority of exploited, the greatest ferocity and savagery of suppression is required, and seas of blood are needed, thru which humanity has to direct its path, in a condition of slavery, serfdom and wage labor.

AGAIN, during the transition from capitalism to Communism, suppression is still necessary; but in this case it is the suppression of the minority of exploiters by the majority of exploited. A special instrument, a special machine for suppression—that is, the "state"—is necessary, but this is now a transitional state, no longer a state in the ordinary sense of the term. For the suppression of the minority of exploiters by the majority of those who were but yesterday wage slaves, is a matter comparatively so easy, simple and natural that it will cost far less bloodshed than the suppression of the risings of the slaves, serfs or wage laborers, and will cost the human race far less. And it is compatible with the diffusion of democracy over such an overwhelming majority of the nation that the need for any special machinery for suppression will gradually cease to exist. The exploiters are unable, of course, to suppress the people without a most complex machine for performing this duty; but the people can suppress the exploiters even with a very simple "machine"—almost without any "machine" at all. Without any special apparatus—by the simple organization of the armed masses (such as the

Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, we may remark, anticipating a little). FINALLY, only under Communism will the state become quite unnecessary, for there will be no one to suppress—"no one" in the sense of a class, in the sense of a systematic struggle with a definite section of the population. . . .

THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION ARE NOW NO LONGER THE PRIVATE PROPERTY OF INDIVIDUALS. THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION BELONG TO THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY.

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Forward to Victory in America Under Guidance of Leninism!

LENIN says:

It is a complete misapprehension to suppose that precisely the literates and almost exclusively the literates (in the professional sense of the word) are capable of successful work upon a newspaper. The reverse is the case; the newspaper does not awaken to real life or capacity for continued life until 500 or 5,000 non-literates add their contributions to the work of 5 leading and permanently active literates.

DAILY WORKER FORCES CLEAN-UP OF DIRTY SPOTS

Flush Germ-Laden Corners at Armour's

By A Worker Correspondent

No sooner did The DAILY WORKER start exposing the rotten conditions in the Armour & Company meat packing plant and the company-owned and controlled conference board, than the packers got busy to clean up some of the filthy, germ-breeding spots on the hog killing floor.

First they swept out the old rags and accumulated filth and then they turned on the hose and flushed these corners. The men on the killing floor could not help smiling when they saw these antics of the company to look "clean" and make it appear as tho the plant was always kept that way. According to one of the health inspectors on the floor these corners should be cleaned regularly and the filth not allowed to stand for six months or a year.

Clean-Up Locker Room!

After they had flushed out these germ-breeding corners, then they went into the locker rooms. Here they had some of the slime and filth swept out. This has not made the locker room any better for the workers as they must still stand in the filthy water that comes thru the ceiling. Only a part of the slime has been removed. The men will still have to watch their step or go home with filthy foul-smelling slime all over their shoes.

Want Individual Towels.

Now instead of two towels they have put four in the washroom. Four towels for over 150 men! What the men want is an individual towel and not just four towels.

Many of the workers in this department who have read the articles appearing in the DAILY WORKER know that the company is only cleaning up these dirty spots because they fear the expose which The DAILY WORKER is making of the rotten sanitary conditions in the "yards."

LENIN AND THE REVOLUTION FOR WHICH HE LIVED AND DIED LIVES AND BREATHES IN THE MASSES

By J. J. WHITE, Worker Correspondent.

GIRARD, O., Jan. 15.—One of the things that comes to my mind on the anniversary of Lenin's death is the undying hatred he manifested against the capitalist class.

His talks with workers in all the countries he visited in his stormy career shows a continual searching out of their mental reactions to the capitalist system, and he ever had as the first and last point in his life work the wiping out from the lives of the workers the burdens placed upon them by capitalism. He stored his splendid mind with these facts and he marshalled them in every assault on the master class.

Another thought that comes to my mind on this day is Lenin's devotion to and almost religious belief in the masses. This is one of the greatest and inspiring facts that stands out in all his life. Even when exile shut him out and away from the workers his only thought was for them. His greatest monument is the inspiration and love and devotion and faith he brot to life and built in the hearts of the masses.

Lenin and the revolution for which he lived and died lives and breathes in the masses the world over.

Leninism Lives!
By HENRY VICTOR,
(Worker Correspondent)

When the news of Lenin's death resounded thruout the world the sorrow of the working class for whom Lenin fought and died and the frank rejoicing of the capitalist world over the death of a great working class leader was heard. But they soon realize that the Lenin died Leninism lives.

LENIN! HIS ONE AMBITION TO CHAMPION THE CAUSE OF THE PEASANTRY AND PROLETARIAT

By ROMA, Worker Correspondent.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 15.—LENIN! Never has there been a name so beloved, and yet so hated! Beloved by the oppressed of the world; hated by the powerful exploiters of humanity who live on the blood of the wage slaves! LENIN! A name symbolic of all that is best in mankind, of one who devoted his life to the cause of right, of truth, of justice to the working class—the Communist principles!

LENIN! He planned undertakings and made them come true. He proved to the capitalist world that Communism is possible. He freed the proletariat of that most militaristic and monarchist country, Russia! He established them on a more solid economic and political basis and against great odds led the country thru a period of turmoil, strife, capitalist offenses, starvation and brot the oppressed workers to victory and prosperity.

He realized the necessity of uniting the peasantry and the proletariat of the cities, for only thru unity of all workers, whether industrial or agricultural, can the proletarian dream be realized.

Here was no egotistic Napoleon, boastful Caesar, or ambitious and selfish Alexander. Here was a man whose very simplicity made him great, and whose sole ambition embraced the cause of the oppressed and down-trodden.

Lenin—Successor to Marx

By FRED HARRIS, Worker Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—With the approach of January 20, the thoughts of every revolutionary worker turns to this day of two years ago, when the world stood still for a moment, to take note of a world event, Lenin's death. Reactionaries heaved a sigh of relief and a hope for the termination of the Russian revolution. Those not well posted on world affairs looked around inquiringly, asking as to the identity of this man Lenin. Those of us, who were more enlightened, stood aghast, hoping against hope that this terrible news might yet prove to be a lie. But, alas, affirmation soon came forth. Lenin was dead.

Today then, looking in retrospect, we might ask the question: What is the most outstanding achievement of Lenin's life-time activity? Labriola wrote that Marx did not write a prologue of a new society, but rather wrote the epilogue of dying capitalism. Taking this argument as our basis, we can say then that if Marx wrote the epilogue of capitalism, Lenin continued this work of world drama, and not only wrote but also staged the prologue of the world revolution, toward a new and better society. To do that, is an achievement unequalled thruout the annals of history.

ON THIS DAY . . .

By A. C. MILLER,
(Worker Correspondent)

WILLISTON, N. D., Jan. 15.— On the anniversary of the death of our beloved comrade, Vladimir I. Lenin, in justice to him, let us likewise give a thought to those comrades who so nobly assisted him in those trying days when just a mistated word would have turned the whole tide of revolution against the people of great Russia.

Then as we arrive at the time of the day, the second which we think nearest to the time life parted from his body and those who loved him, at this second let us raise our hats in reverence to that great leader who gave the extreme sacrifice and life blood, to free the oppressed peoples of the world.

After this, let we proceed to carry out our dead comrade's greatest wish. his last thought, that we work unceasingly to rid this earth from the scourge of capitalism.

Lenin and the Millinery Workers.

By K. WOLODARSKY,
(Worker Correspondent)

Many of the workers in the millinery industry, especially women, are still kept in such darkness that the word "Lenin" sounds to them: "Great trouble maker." Indeed, Lenin was a trouble maker for the class of parasites—the bosses.

For the exploited, Lenin opened a path from the darkness to the sunny day. That sun is also shining for us, exploited in the millinery factories. Let's go forward along the path Lenin opened for us.

Comrade Lenin—An Appreciation

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK,
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Altho Comrade Lenin has departed from us physically, he has left us a great legacy. Where else can one find in such a clear, logical manner, a presentation of Communist tactics as in the "Infantile Sickness of Left Communism," or for an insight into the present period of capitalism, a rival to his book, "Imperialism"? "The Proletarian Revolution," is a masterpiece of polemical writing in answer to the renegade, Kautsky, and last but not least, Lenin's great work on Communist theory, "The State and Revolution," must be mentioned.

Comrade Lenin is gone, but he has left us Leninism, the knowledge necessary for the struggle of the working class, along correct lines to establish the world Soviet republic.

Leninism is the beacon light of the new day that is to come!

Unemployment Grows in Perth Amboy as 2 More Factories Close

By JAMES SZEPESY,
(Worker Correspondent)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Perth Amboy is quite an industrial town with a population of 48,000. It has copper works, lead works, chemical, cable, pottery and other factories.

I was without a job and called on these factories and most places answered they don't need any help they don't know what to do with the help they have at present.

The local capitalist paper, the Perth Amboy Evening News, carries very few help wanted ads but nevertheless many workers can be found at the factory gates in the morning looking for work.

About a year ago the local steel works employing about 300 men closed down and is still closed. Not so long ago (about four months ago) a phonograph factory closed and now the local Embed Art corporation factory closed. The last two factories claimed bankruptcy.

Leninism on the Job.

By CHARLES ERICKSON,
(Worker Correspondent)

ON every job, where there may be found one or more aggressive workers, fighting for the interests of the workers on that job, that worker is usually found to be one who adheres to the teachings of Lenin.

302 Worker Correspondents Now Write for The Daily Worker 1,000 This Number Must Be Increased by January 13, 1927 to

Poor Families of N. Y. Tenements Victimized by Fire and Icy Wind

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Four hundred tenement dwellers were driven to the streets in scanty attire early today when a \$200,000 fire swept through a five-story Brooklyn furniture factory and menaced the block of tenement houses for more than two hours.

One hundred and fifty firemen battled the flames for two hours although they were encased in armors of ice. Twenty-five of them suffered minor injuries from falls on the icy covered streets and from exhaustion superinduced by the cold and smoke.

Police reserves were summoned to control the crowd of excited tenement dwellers. In many instances the residents refused to leave the threatened buildings and had to be forced to the street. Suffering from the cold and the bitter wind that whipped the flames, the refugees were huddled in a school building and nearby stores. The cause of the fire was not determined.

The Students and Lenin.

To the majority of mistaught students the greatest of the leaders of the working class movement, Lenin, stands for an uncivilized nation of savages. The pupils do not understand that the fight Lenin led was against the capitalist class which enslaves the workers. But they will learn.

UNION OFFICE HELD UP BY THREE ARMED MEN AND ROBBED OF FUNDS

By C. E., Worker Correspondent.

Three armed men invaded a meeting of the Polish speaking local, No. 3, of the International Hod Carriers, Siding Laborers' and Common Laborers' Union of America, at their headquarters, 1154 W. Division St., on Saturday, January 9. They stole \$200.00, the receipts for the day.

The secretary and business agent, Thomas Jakubowski, living at 2130 W. Augusta St. was lined up against the wall along with the members present and told to shell out, which they did in the face of the guns leveled at them.

Lenin Excelled in Initiative and Perseverance

By WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
(Worker Correspondent)

ALTHO Comrade Lenin was pre-eminent in practically every Communist quality, he excelled supremely in initiative, and his other excellencies rested on his tireless perseverance, his relentless thoroughness, and his prodigious energy. His talent never found a substitute for work, nor an easy by-path to revolution.

We speak of our party as the vanguard of the workers, as the leader in the class struggle. We use these terms because the party, having a clearer concept of the nature of the struggle and a keener consciousness of the time and methods of struggle, initiates action in which the more backward strata of workers join with some hesitation and varying degrees of understanding.

We recognize certain comrades and groups within the party as leading comrades and groups, because, with relation to the bulk of the party membership, they stand in the same relation as does the party to the masses of the workers.

If we stop to analyze the qualities which differentiate the party worker from the other workers in the union, we find that understanding and initiative are the two qualities in which the party member usually excels. As the sources of understanding are

usually accessible to all, and the party member has manifested greater initiative in acquiring it, we must assume that greater initiative in acquiring understanding of class problems and greater initiative in applying it to the everyday problems of the workers distinguishes the party members from the average trade unionists and marks them as leaders. Superior initiative determines leadership.

Similarly within the party we find certain comrades, sometimes a very small percentage of the party, doing most of its work, and in addition spending much effort striving to induce the more backward elements to take an active part. Communist theory and practice in its everyday application presents no problems beyond the capacity of the average worker. The quality which marks the member leader or follower, alert, or inert, asset or liability, is this fundamental quality, initiative.

Whether or not one has this vital element can be readily ascertained by an answer to these questions:

Do you subscribe to and read the party press?

Do you pay your dues and support party affairs without being coaxed or urged?

Do you know when various meetings are being held and attend them, or do you find out later and express regret?

Are you passive when discussion,

suggestions and actions are needed? In short, are you an urge or a drag in party life?

As the party strengthens and progresses, this quality of initiative will become at least one indispensable qualification for membership. At present, it represents our sorest need. Today, half the organizational effort of the party is expended in what should be the needless task of urging our members to action.

If every member of the party would energetically canvass his every worker acquaintance for DAILY WORKER subs, "Save The DAILY WORKER" would soon become a forgotten phrase and The DAILY WORKER would become the instrument for party building which it might now be with proper support. Developing Communist initiative might eloquently express itself in a sub for The DAILY WORKER from that shop mate with whom you have been talking matters over.

The party's contact with the masses is thru the whole membership functioning as individuals in factory, union and social life. Here individual initiative and self-discipline is most needed. A stiffening of party morale in increased support of press, defense and other mediums of contact with the masses, is the most urgent necessity of the party.

A Bolshevik prodded into action ceases to be a Bolshevik. Let's all be self-starters!

WHEN SHALL OUR CHILDREN SING: "ONCE WE WERE SLAVES, NOW WE ARE FREE"; AS THEY DO IN U. S. S. R.?

By TOM RAY, Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 15.—The Communists and the left wing elements of the trade unions in Pennsylvania extend their most sincere appreciation of Comrade Lenin and his work in the interest of our class, the workers of the world.

While Comrade Lenin is gone to his last resting place, of which we are very sorry, for he would have made a complete job of the robbers who have always robbed our class of the products of our labor and given us in return a mere pittance in the form of wages.

The workers of the world know now that Comrade Lenin was responsible for the success of the Russian revolution by his masterful maneuvers to wrench the government out of the control of the world fakery led by Kerensky, the mensheviks.

As a result we do not witness the workers and peasants of Russia suffering under the exploitation and oppression of a brute master class as that which exists in the capitalist nations where the revolution is only on its way.

We the Communists of the whole world shall continue the fight against the robber governments and all its rangers-including the labor fakery and the yellow socialists et al.

We shall make it our aim that our children shall study the same songs the children of the U. S. S. R. learn: "Once were slaves, but now we are free."

Wage Workers and Lenin.

By BETZ,
(Worker Correspondent)

Lenin led the workers and peasants of Russia to their emancipation, and as soon as the wage workers of the whole world learn what Leninism is and means, the sooner they will throw off the yoke of capitalism and emancipate themselves.

Next Week's Prizes

First Prize: "Capital," by Karl Marx, first volume.

Second Prize: "Ancient Society," by Morgan. This book explains the development of society from savagery thru barbarism to civilization. It was acclaimed as a masterpiece by both Marx and Engels at the time of its publication.

Third Prize: A DAILY WORKER cartoon, original drawing, framed.

WHAT WILL ARMOUR'S CONFERENCE BOARD DO FOR STOCKYARDS WORKERS? WORKER ON HOG KILL WANTS TO KNOW

In response to an appeal by The DAILY WORKER in one of its recent issues on conditions in the meat packing houses, the article printed below was sent in by one of the workers of Armour & Co. The columns of The DAILY WORKER are open at all times for the workers of Armour & Co. or any of the other "yards" in the city or the country to send in stories of conditions and what they think of the different company schemes. Send in your story the same as this worker has done!

By A Worker Correspondent

As the workers in the hog killing department of Armour & Company entered Thursday morning, they were told to line-up, and then they were checked off and those that had been in the plant long enough were forced to vote for two "representatives" to the conference board. The four candidates on the ballot were chosen by a committee of two bosses and two

"workers." The ballots containing the names of four company henchmen were then handed to us as we entered the department and we had to vote for two of the candidates. That is the "choice" the workers have as far as their "representatives" are concerned.

Conference Board Bosses' Tool. As far as the workers are concerned ninety-five per cent do not know what the conference board is—they do not even know what it con-

sists of—do not know how many bosses nor how many "workers" and who the "workers" on the boards are. The workers do not know what business is discussed or how the board is conducted. All that is told them at Armour & Company is "vote for your representatives to the board." But in this plant there is a small minority—about five per cent—that know what this board is and are disgusted with it. They are fast awakening to the need of a real industrial union in the plant. These workers openly declare that this board in nothing more than a company tool—a tool used by the bosses to better exploit and drive workers.

Out of this small group is springing up a demand in the "yards" for a real organization, one that will not do the bidding of the bosses but will be based on the class struggle and be a real industrial union and will wage war on the packers and force better conditions into the "yards" and keep them there.

Has Board Helped Workers? Ever since the conference board

was established in the "yards" there has never been a meeting in which a single thing was brought up which would be of benefit to the workers. It has in every instance done the bidding of the bosses.

From the time that the strike was lost, the union allowed to be smashed, and the conference board created, from that time have conditions in the "yards" grown worse. At the rate that the speed-up pace is set a man is not able to stand it longer than two or three years. The men young in years, become old in mind and body after a few years of the speed-up. Nerves shattered, minds dulled, dulled to the point that a man cannot remember things that happened a few moments before. Their minds are dulled at a time when they should be in their prime—in the best condition. When the nerves of the workers in the packing-houses are so shattered that their hands tremble when their knife is in their hands—the bosses lay them off—throw them out on the street—and younger ones with firmer hands and nerves yet to

be shattered are hired to take their places.

The speed-up system has become so intensified that a worker has not the time to strike his knife to a steel to sharpen it. This makes it harder for the worker as he is forced to work with a dull knife. At times the chain is so speeded-up that the hogs swing back and forth like the pendulum of a clock making it hard for the worker to make his cut.

Has a worker ever heard of a meeting where these conditions were discussed and attempts made to better them? No, they have not. The conference board was not created to discuss or decide such matters. The men you packing-house workers helped to elect to the board instead have helped to put over this speed-up system and have helped the bosses find ways and means of better exploiting you. It was created to help the boss press the last drop of red blood out of your body.

Owned Body and Soul by Packers.

Have you ever seen the Armour Oval, which they say is your payer

ever tell of these conditions in the packing-plants or tell you of a single instance where the "representatives" of the workers ever voted against the bosses? No, you did not. The Oval is owned by the packers. The "representatives" of the workers on the conference board are owned body and soul by the packers and do not dare at any times to oppose their masters. If you workers did put on a representative that would really represent you, and brought up your demands for better conditions he would last as long on that board as a snowball in July, and would find himself out of a job walking the streets looking for new boss.

What has the conference board not done for the workers? The sanitary conditions in the "yards" are as rotten as they can be. In the pork department over 150 men are supposed to wipe themselves on two towels. The sight of these towels ten minutes after they are put up are enough to make one's stomach turn. Look at the dressing rooms. Slime all over the floor. One does not dare dress

on the floor for fear he will bring home half the filth of the stockyards. Has the conference board ever discussed these issues in its meetings? Have you ever seen the government inspectors, who are supposed to see that the hogs are free from disease, ever go into our filthy germ-laden locker-rooms or wash-rooms and inspect them? Have they ever looked upon them and put a condemned stamp on them? These things have never been done and they will not be done until the workers themselves force the company to put in better sanitary conditions.

What Will Board Do Now? The voting is over. The conference board is elected. The bosses are set for another six months of bull-dozing and bluffing us. Workers, there is but one way to fight them and that is thru organization. We will only gain better conditions and abolish the rotten conditions in the plant only when we organize into strong industrial unions and show the packers what we think of their conference board and their schemes.

WORKERS TO GATHER IN LENIN'S MEMORY

FORTY-HOUR GUARANTEE USED AS CLUB BY MEAT PACKERS TO ENFORCE SPEED-UP SYSTEM

By VICTOR ZOKAITIS.

The workers on the hog killing floor have received a good example recently how the 40-hour guarantee that is in operation in the Armour & Company meat packing plant in Chicago, operates against the worker in order to force him to speed up and to produce more.

The 40-hour guarantee that is maintained in the "yards" by the packers reminds one of the picture one sees where a mule is drawing a heavy load. Seated on the back of the mule is a fat man. He holds out a handful of hay before the mule. The mule pulls the load eagerly, but it never reaches the hay. Once in a while to keep the mule contented, the fat rider gives the mule a whip to chew. That is just the way the 40-hour guarantee works in the "yards."

Wages in the "yards" are low. They are lower than the wages in the other industries. Added to the low wages is the brutal speed-up where one man does the work of nearly two men. On top of all the grievances of the workers in the "yards" is the fact that the meat packing industry does not offer steady work to the workers. At many times of the year production drops off and workers make less than a starvation wage.

To Keep Force Intact.

In order to keep a skilled working force intact the packers use the 40-hour guarantee. Last year the workers in the hog kill had to work 12 and 13 hours a day, every day in the week. The workers were forced to come down and work one of the holidays during the busy season. As soon as the season was over the packers laid off all of those that were not needed in order to avoid paying the 40-hour guarantee. They trimmed down their killing gangs to such an extent as would be able to handle the hogs that were to be killed.

This year, the workers are not working full time. The their workday is supposed to be nine hours, they are working, as a rule, ten hours per day, but do not work the full 54 hours a week. This year the skilled workers have, during a number of weeks in this busy season, received the guarantee.

Law Off 25 Workers.

Last week when the company saw that they would not work forty hours, they laid off about twenty-five men on the killing floor. These men were mainly unskilled workers. They were the ones who had to do the heavy and the dirty work on the killing floor. Among these unskilled were also a number of the semi-skilled workers.

Everytime that the packers see that the workers will work less than forty hours and that the forty-hour guarantee will have to be paid, they lay off those workers, who can be easily replaced and also those that are not able to keep up with the speed-up system in force.

By paying this guarantee to the skilled workers, an efficient working force of workers, that are able to

(Continued on page 5)



THOUSANDS TO COMMEMORATE WORK OF LENIN

Scores of Meetings on Anniversary

Every year thousands and tens of thousands of workers more become acquainted with the name of Lenin and come to know of the lessons of his life and death. Every year thousands of workers more rally to the banner of Leninism in the struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

The Lenin memorial meetings held all over the world towards the end of January are a demonstration of the militant workers of what Lenin and Leninism means to them, of their determination to continue their struggle against the bourgeoisie under the guidance of Lenin. In America too all of the militant workers will demonstrate on Lenin memorial day against the attacks of the bosses that are growing more and more bitter every day, against wage-cuts, against lengthening of hours, against worsening of conditions, against the open shop drive, against the attacks on the foreign-born workers, against all the moves of the bosses against the workers. This year's Lenin memorial demonstrations will mean demonstrations for the protection of the foreign-born, for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union, for world trade union unity, and for the labor party.

Every honest worker, every worker that really wants to wage a straight fight against the bosses, must take part in these demonstrations held all over the country in the period between Jan. 22 to Feb. 1. The list of meetings and speakers given below shows what meetings have been arranged already in the various parts of the country. As soon as more meetings will be arranged they will be added. Watch this list!

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Quincy—Jan. 24, Malnetis Hall, 4 Liberty St., 7:30 p. m., Eva Hoffman.
- Maynard—Jan. 24, Walham St. Hall, 35 Walton St., 2:00 p. m., J. P. Reid.
- Lawrence—Jan. 24, Ideal Hall, 18 Essex St., 2:30 p. m., H. J. Canter.
- Fitchburg—Jan. 24, South Hall, 801 Main St., 7:30 p. m., local Finnish comrades.
- Boston—Ford Hall, Ashburton place, Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.
- Newton Upper Falls—Russian Club, 48 High St., R. Zelmis in Russian, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.
- Lansville—Finnish Workingmen's Association Hall, 1050 Washington, L. Marks, Jan. 23, 7:30 p. m.
- Gardner—Al Schaap, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
- Brockton—H. S. Bloomfield, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.
- Worcester—Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 24.

RHODE ISLAND.

- Providence—Russian Club Hall, 14 Randall St., Max Lerner, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
- NEW YORK
- New York—Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Miller's Grand Assembly, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.; Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. O'Leary, W. Weinstein, Chas. Krumbel, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

- Jamestown—Jan. 31, Local speaker.
- Buffalo—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
- Rochester—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
- Binghamton—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25.
- Endicott—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25.
- Syracuse—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25.
- Utica—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 27.
- Schenectady—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 29.

NEW JERSEY

- Trenton—Jan. 24, Palace Hall, S. Broad St., 2:00 p. m., Tallentire.
- Trenton—N. H. Tallentire, Jan. 24, 1 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA

- Chester—Jan. 22, Sons of Italy Hall, 3rd and Verlin Sts., 8 p. m.
- Erie—Local speaker.
- Philadelphia—Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden, Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. O'Leary, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
- Erie—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 23.
- Pittsburgh—Int'l Socialist Lyceum, 605 James St., A. Jakira and D. E. Earley, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.
- Glassport—Finnish Hall, James Otis, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
- Coverdale—A. Jakira, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
- Avella—Granja Hall, D. E. Earley, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
- Uniontown—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papoun, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
- Vereona—Ferry's Hall, James Otis, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
- Republic—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papoun, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
- Rural Ridge—James Otis, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
- Cannonsburg—D. E. Earley, Jan. 30, 8 p. m.
- Daytown—Home Theater, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.
- New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

WEST VIRGINIA

- Triadelphia—Tom Ray, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
- Purglove—Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.
- NEWPORT—KENTUCKY
- Newport—Robert Minor, Jan. 21.
- OHIO
- Cleveland—Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St., Robert Minor and I. Amter, Jan. 17, 2 p. m.
- Warren—Hippodrome Hall, Robert Minor, Jan. 17, 8 p. m.
- Youngstown—Ukrainian Hall, 525 1/2 W. Rayen St., I. Amter and Robert Minor, Jan. 17, 8 p. m.
- Lima—Robert Minor, Jan. 18.
- Cincinnati—Daly's Academy, Court and Central St., Robert Minor, Jan. 22, 7:30 p. m.
- Columbus—Robert Minor, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
- Akron—Zigler Hall, Veris and Miami (Continued on page 4.)

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SELF-DETERMINATION, according to its foremost prophet Woodrow Wilson, meant substantially the right of all people to order their own governmental institutions in their own fashion and according to their conceptions of the kind best suited to their needs. Some people were foolish enough to think that this country went to war to establish that right among others. What a cry was raised when the gray hordes of the kaiser goose-stepped into Belgium! Here was the principle of national sovereignty trampled upon most brazenly. Of course the fact that all capitalist powers had treated weaker ones in similar fashion did not disturb the sleep of our patriots.

WE were always given to understand that the United States was the champion of freedom everywhere. But is it? As a matter of fact the United States has developed the most insatiable imperialist appetite of all the robber powers on earth. It has stretched out its greedy arms to every spot on the globe that is worth exploiting. It is steadily securing a stranglehold on South America. Now, after a few years of surface peace with Mexico, our southern neighbor, the state department sends a note that no self-respecting nation could accept without humiliating itself, protesting against the enactment by the Mexican legislature of a law which affects the interests of the foreign exploiters in Mexico.

THIS law is not satisfactory to the oil kings and other American burglars who are looting the soil of Mexico and exploiting Mexican workers. Because it is not the government in Washington threatens Mexico with punishment. What would the average American think if Mexico protested to Washington against the passage of any particular law by congress? Of course, Mexico is comparatively weak and this country is strong and

(Continued on page 5)

Next Legion Meet to Be Held in Philly

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—The national executive committee of the American legion, in session here today announced the 1926 national convention of the legion will be held from October 11 to 15 at Philadelphia.

LEN SMALL'S CONFERENCE A ROTTEN FRAUD

Crooked Governor Tries New Swindle

A gang of bankers, merchants and manufacturers assembled in Chicago yesterday in response to a call from Governor Len Small, the slimy politician convicted of stealing a million dollars from the state of Illinois while he held the office of state treasurer, represented this so-called farm conference. In addition to this crew were a few ex-farmers, now retired and living in luxury in the cities of the state, while the labor faking henchmen of Small made up the balance.

This inglorious crew discussed the various fraudulent panaceas proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and other republican and democrat politicians trying to make political capital out of the misery of the farmers.

After talking all day they decided that a delegation of fifty, to be chosen later would be sent to the agricultural conference to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, on January 28.

Thus endeth Small's great campaign to aid the farmers of the state whose treasury he pillaged.

"The party is strengthened by purifying itself of opportunist elements," —Lenin. Hear about Lenin's struggle against opportunist deviations, at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

(Continued on page 4)

LEFT WING METAL WORKERS HIT JOHNSTON MACHINE'S EFFORT TO USE REFERENDUM TO KEEP POWER

Concerning the attempt by the Johnston-Davison machine to set aside the decisions of the Detroit convention by a set of trick questions in the January referendum, the left wing has issued the following statement:

The Johnston-Davison machine in control of the International Association of Machinists thru the fraudulent election when Anderson was counted out in order to keep itself in power as long as possible, is now attempting to foist a new scheme upon the membership which will nullify the decisions of the Detroit convention in regards to referendum and election in the union.

Stole Election Want to Keep It.

The executive council, which came into power after stealing the last election from the opposition candidates, and then throwing out the opposition candidate for president, J. F. Anderson, is compelled, according to the laws adopted at the Detroit convention, to submit to a new election every two years, and a new election would thus take place in January, 1928. The convention also adopted a proposition for holding a convention every two years instead of a four year period.

The Johnston forces by sending out a score of so-called organizers were able to defeat this important clause. The members, however, found themselves confronted with a situation where they would have a chance to vote on the officials every two years and only have a convention every four years.

Violate Convention Decisions.

The convention also decided that the general secretary-treasurer should keep his crooked fingers off the ballots and that the two tellers for the candidates for president should supervise the ballots.

Every member of the I. A. of M. now knows how little this law was respected by the administration, Davison determining which ballots should be counted and which thrown out, and providing for all emergency

(Continued on page 4.)

Liebknecht's Spirit Lives in Our Revolutionary Activities

By NAT KAPLAN.

WE the younger members of the proletarian fighting ranks grew up and entered the arena of political life since the world war. To us the period of the "peaceful" development of capitalism is a matter of history. We live and function in the era of live social volcanoes—the epoch of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. It is only natural then, that generally, we have not acquired a hard and fast social democratic ideological strain. We are neither permeated with the pre-war dogmas of the second international, nor with the ideology of its later betrayals of the proletariat.

Especially is this true of the United States. Those of our present young Communists who entered the movement in the days of 1916, 17 and 18 did not remain in the socialist party long enough to catch the opportunist syphilis of Messrs. Hillquit, Berger and Co. In fact many of us entered the socialist party when there was already development leading to the split 1919. We lied about our ages in order to enter the party and fight side by side with the revolutionaries who remained true to the principles of Communism. After the split had occurred we helped in the formation of the Communist Party.

There are other factors involved. The process of the narrowing down of the ranks of the skilled workers which has generated in capitalism since the introduction of machinery forces the young workers of the present generation into the ranks of the unskilled laborers. The young workers do not

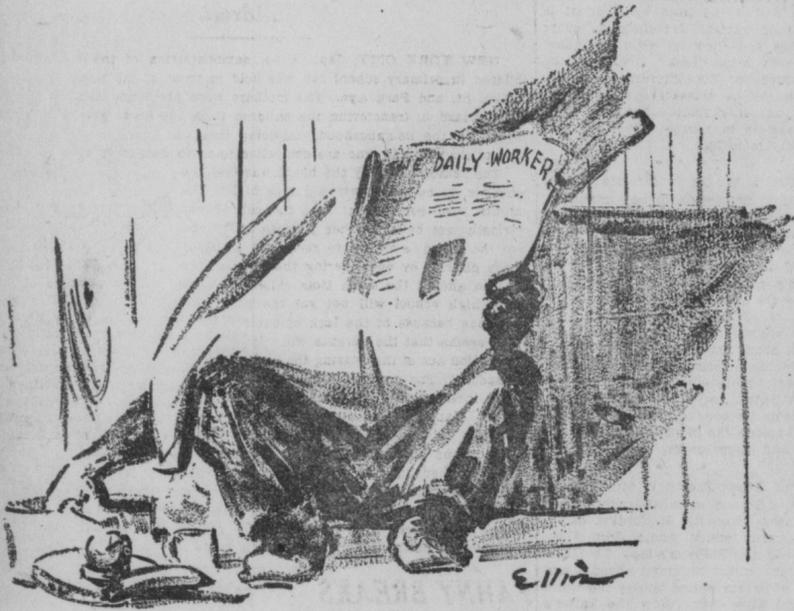
share the special privileges of the labor aristocracy. Hence they are not so easily aligned with the imperialist policies of the bourgeoisie. The young workers of the United States are a factor in the leveling process which is germinating in the depths of the American working class.

From such a premise we can begin to conceive of the significance of the role played by our martyred Comrade Karl Liebknecht. His deep interest in the youth movement and his piercing analysis of capitalist militarism and the struggle against it will always be connected with his name. In the broadest sense both of these problems are inseparably bound up. The youth stands the major burden of capitalist militarism and as a consequence must form the front line battalions in the struggle against it. In his book on militarism and anti-militarism, Liebknecht writes: "There is nothing specifically capitalistic about militarism. Moreover, it is proper and essential to all systems of class society of which the capitalist system is the last. Capitalism like all other systems of class society, develops its own special variety of militarism; for militarism, by its very essence, is a means to an end, or to several ends, which vary in accordance with this variance. This is brought to light not only by the

(Continued on page 4)

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Left Wing Metal Workers in Blow at Johnston's Machine

(Continued from page 3.)
ies to keep himself and the rest of the gang in power.
Now comes this same bunch of B. and O. babies and cry like alligators to the membership that a change is very necessary in the laws due to the irregularities in the last election and submitting two propositions for the January referendum.

Two Crooked Proposals.
Proposition No. 1 eliminates all election circulars and confines a candidate to his official announcement in the Machinist Journal, limited to 300 words, forbids reading and exhibiting election circulars in the local unions, provides for a one day election the first meeting in the month of April and no other day. The joker in this proposition, however, provides that the general secretary-treasurer shall not open the ballots which shall be turned over to the grand lodge tellers after they are installed.
It would be in place to ask Davison the question: "Why are you denying the Anderson charge that you tampered with the ballots in the last election? Why was the convention decision violated then?" This proposition is made to throw sand into the eyes of the membership, but a little too late, as they are acquainted with the history of the last election and have no confidence in the present administration.

Wants Referendum to Abolish Referendum.
Proposition No. 2 strikes out the law governing the referendum law for election of grand lodge officers by referendum and returns to the old methods of election in the convention, providing for a "representative convention by paying all the expenses of the delegates from each local."

This sounds nice on the surface, but examining it a little closer we find that by voting for this proposition it simply means that the present officialdom will hold power another two years as the convention takes place two years later than the original election would according to the present laws. Thus the present Johnston machine forces would be able to keep their stolen office two years longer and carry out their ruinous expulsion policy until the fighting elements could be eliminated and they be secure in office. Of course, by the second part of the proposition, the officialdom would be able to pack and control the convention by so-called blue sky locals, which are so familiar to all left wingers at the I. L. G. W. U. convention.

District No. 8, Chicago, as well as District 15 in New York, has sent out circulars to all locals in the country asking the membership to reject these proposals as they are only attempts to set aside the decisions of the last convention. Lodge 66 of Milwaukee has also sent out a circular letter recommending to vote against both propositions.

This is very significant as it comes from the lodge of executive council member Nicholson, who drew up the proposed changes. All members must vote down this new attempt of Johnston and company to keep themselves in power for another two years.

The Anderson appeal is also sent out for referendum. The members are asked to vote to uphold the grand lodge decision suspending Anderson. The ballot is covered by a four-page circular setting forth the position of the executive council. We call upon all members of the international to vote NO on this proposition which means to vote down the decision of the executive council and vote to reinstate J. F. Anderson to membership in the I. A. of M.

Down with the Johnston-Davison administration and forward to a stronger I. A. of M.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AMALGAMATION IN THE METAL INDUSTRY.

George E. Pashas
COZY LUNCH
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CHICAGO

GRAND CONCERT AND DANCE
given by the Russian Workers' Co-operative Society in honor of the Third Anniversary of its organization
Sunday, January 17, 1926
at SCHOENHOFEN HALL, cor. Milwaukee & Ashland Aves.
AN INTERESTING MUSICAL AND VOCAL PROGRAM.
Tickets in advance 60c, at the door 75c—After the concert admission 50c
Beginning of the Concert at 4 P. M.
Dancing Until Late in the Night.
Tickets may be obtained in the restaurants of the society at 1734 W. Division St. and 760 Milwaukee Ave., and at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Ice Is No Obstacle to the Existence and Growth of the Workers' Republics

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, workers and farmers in the United States should be very much amused over the latest brand of attempt to discredit the Union of Soviet Republics. Reports are pouring in to the American kept press, and they are being prominently displayed, to the effect that workers' and peasants' rule is responsible for numerous ships being ice-bound in the Gulf of Finland.

It is the ambition of Soviet rule to maintain Leningrad as an open port thru the winter. For this purpose the greatest icebreakers in the world have been built—the Lenin and the Sviatogor.

This desire is viewed with alarm by the Letts, Esthonians and Finns, who have reaped rich profits thru the transition of goods to the Soviet Union thru the winter harbors of Libau, Riga, Abo, Hango and Reval. It is significant that the first mail came from the Chicago Tribune's emigre correspondent at Reval, Esthonia.

When it published its hair raising yarn the Chicago Tribune did not add a note about the numerous ships rushed down to Chicago from the head of the lakes, in the early winter, with their cargoes of wheat and iron ore, that are often caught in the hazardous ice of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, frequently going to the bottom in terrific storms. But that would spoil the story about Soviet Russia.

It is no more unusual for ships to be caught in the ice in the Gulf of Finland on the way to Leningrad, than it is for them to be caught in the snow and ice of the upper American great lakes. The business men of Latvia, Finland and Esthonia must pay the American press correspondents well for their fairy tales cabled to this country, for America is the origin of many shipments going into the Soviet Union. It is worth while in dollars and cents, to frighten American shippers and insurance companies into demanding that all these shipments go thru some Baltic port that still flies the pirate flag of some capitalist government. Nothing can show clearer the whole profit motive of the attack against the workers' republic.

One of the editorial oversights of the Chicago Daily News, however, directly contradicting the claims of its morning competitor, appeared as follows:

"The criticisms against the Russians seem unfair, as the extraordinary weather conditions are sufficient to explain the difficulty. Everyone is agreed that the crews of the Russian icebreakers are doing everything possible."

Those who have studied the truth in the news that is trickling thru cite the fact that the Finns have three strong icebreakers stationed at Hango, Abo and near Helsingfors, but not a single one of these is assisting the Russians in their attempts to clear the Finnish Gulf for traffic.

This new effort to build a new form of blockade against the Union of Soviet Republics will not get far.

It is a pitiful echo of the once desperate effort of world capitalism to strangle the Soviet Union on a dozen battle-fronts. It will meet with nothing but derision from intelligent workers and farmers everywhere.

While the sailors on the icebound ships, waiting for the ice to break or be broken, "amuse themselves with the radio, receiving Stockholm and Copenhagen programs," the shippers in every land will prepare to send new cargoes to the Soviet Union with the coming of the spring and summer. The Soviet Union buys the things it needs in the world's markets. Icebergs rising even 15 feet above the water line are the least of its difficulties. It has gone forward against greater obstacles in the past. It will do so again in the future.

LEFT WING IN NEEDLE TRADES HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—On Monday, January 18, a very important membership meeting will be held of the left wing in the needle trades including the furriers, ladies' garment workers, men's clothing workers and cap and millinery workers. This meeting will be held at Webster Hall, 109 East 11th street. Speakers will be Ben Gitlow, Joseph Zack, Ben Gold, S. Zimmerman, H. Zukofsky. Important problems confronting the needle industry today will be taken up. This meeting is called by the national committee of the needle trades.

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ARTISTS COME TO DETROIT ON SUNDAY, JAN. 25

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—The Workers (Communist) Party is bringing the great Russian symphonic choir back to Detroit. Two years ago under other auspices, the choir sang to a capacity audience in the Arena Gardens here. This year the incomparable music will be heard in Orchestra Hall, Monday evening, January 25.

Kibalchich, who was a student of composition and violoncello, in the class, with Rimsky-Korsakov at the beginning of this century, is the organizer and conductor of the choir. In succession, beginning in 1906, Kibalchich was head of the Archangel Choir of Petrograd, now Leningrad; conductor of the choir of the Petrograd Conservatory of Music; choir conductor of the Russian Cathedral at Geneva, and conductor of the Russian Cathedral in Paris. Shortly afterward he began touring Europe with his own choirs and was at once acclaimed.

The sponsor of this concert, the party in Detroit, expects to net a substantial sum which will permit the party to purchase the equipment necessary for the factory nuclei to issue their own shop bulletins at a fraction of the expense now required. At this end the entire party in Detroit is being mobilized to assure success for the concert. Tickets are on sale at Grinnell Bros. Music House, 1515 Woodward avenue, and at the box office at Orchestra Hall. Admission is 50 cents to three dollars, plus war tax.

Thousands of Workers to Gather in Memory of Their Teacher—Lenin

(Continued from page 8.)
Ave., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Canton—Canton Music Hall, 850 E. Tuscon St., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Yorkville—Miners' Hall, J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 7 p. m.
Neffs—J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Toledo—Robert Minor, Jan. 16, 8 p. m.
Lorain—Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
E. Liverpool—Brahlin, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Steubenville—Brahlin, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Beaure—S. Amter, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

INDIANA
Gary—Turner Hall, 14 and Washington, Tom O'Flaherty, Jan. 24—7:30 p. m.
South Bend—Workers' Home, 1216 Holfax Ave., Tom Bell, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
E. Chicago—Columbia Hall, McCook and Vernon St., Max Salzman, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

MICHIGAN
Detroit—House of the Masses, 2948 St. Aubin, J. J. Ballam, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.
Grand Rapids—Workmen's Circle Temple, 345 Mt. Vernon Ave., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Muskegon—Modern Woodmen's Hall, 10 N. Terrace St., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.

ILLINOIS
Chicago—Coliseum, Wabash and 16th St., C. E. Ruthenberg and William F. Dunne, Jan. 24
Christopher—French Club near East Mine, Jack Johnston, Jan. 18, 7 p. m.
Springfield—Carpenters' Hall, 7th and Adams, Jack Johnstone, Jan. 17, 2 p. m.
Waukegan—Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholtz Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 2:30 p. m.
Zeigler—Jack Johnstone, Jan. 19.
West Frankfort, Lithuanian Hall, 84 4th St., Jack Johnstone, Jan. 20, 7 p. m.

MISSOURI
St. Louis—Newmeyers' Hall, 8th and Lafayette, Jack Johnstone, Jan. 17, 7:30 p. m.
Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31.
WISCONSIN
Milwaukee—Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut St., Earl Browder, Jan. 24.
CALIFORNIA
San Francisco—Jan. 24, Workers Party Hall, 225 Valencia St., 2:00 p. m., Tom Fleming and W. Schneiderman.
Oakland and Berkeley—Jan 31, Workers' Hall 1819 10th St., W. Schneiderman.



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"The Russian Symphonic Choir is really a body of solo singers joined together under the able leadership of a master musician."—The Boston Globe.
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Lenin Is Dead But His Work Lives. Rally to Carry It On!

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

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Jay Lovestone Ben Gitlow M. J. Olgin
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CHICAGO, ILL.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Sunday, January 24, 8 P. M.

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First American Publication

"Lenin on Organization"

Volume 1 In the

LENIN LIBRARY

FIRST announcements of an American edition of the complete works of the great revolutionary leader, V. I. Ullanov (Lenin) were made a year ago. At that time the great task was begun. Up to the present, voluminous research work, careful translation and thorough study and planning prevented the appearance of the work of the great revolutionary teacher and leader. The first volume of this work is now on the press and will be ready about February 15. It will be the first of probably six volumes all in a uniform, attractively bound edition, containing all the speeches and writings of the great figure of modern times, whose remarkable vision and

leadership have not only led to the development of the theories of Karl Marx under the present new conditions of capitalism, but also who led one-sixth of the globe in the first steps to a new social order—a workers' Soviet Republic.

The first volume soon to be issued, contains some of Lenin's most important contributions to Communist theory: all the spoken and written words of Lenin on Organization. Here is the essence of the great theory of Lenin: application of Marxism to the present period of capitalist imperialism expressed in terms of ACTION.

In this volume is material issued for the first time in America and of interest to every worker who gives serious thought to his problems. "Lenin on Organization"—volume one of the LENIN LIBRARY—is a work that will stand as one of the truly great contributions in all the literature of revolutionary Labor history.

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Publication Date About February 15.

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IMPERIALIST CUSTOMS ROW DELAYS MEET

Japan Seeks Preferred Import Taxes

PEKING, China, Jan. 15.—The conflict between rival imperialisms is showing thru the veneer of diplomatic politeness at the customs conference here. Japan's delegation is seeking to win a compromise with American and British delegates whereby the chief articles sent into China from Japan will be included in the list of those charged the lowest surtaxes.

The Japanese want their imports into China charged at no higher than a 2 1/2 per cent, while America is trying to "aid China" by getting Japanese imports on the high schedule list charging 15 per cent. The quarrel is delaying the conference.

Chinese say that Japan and France have joined together in putting pressure on the Chinese government to force the tottering provisional president, old Tuan Chi-ji, to remain. Tuan is more or less in control of the reactionary Anfu clique which is opposing the nationalist liberation movement. The pressure consists of Tokio and Paris having notified Peking that if Tuan resigns, France and Japan will cease to recognize the Chinese government as headed by Premier Hsu-ying.

Cal Picks Graveyard Candidate for Trade Commission Nominee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Richard V. Taylor of Alabama, nominated by President Coolidge at the instance of Sen. Underwood as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is 70 years old, very deaf, and has but one eye. Sen. Reed of Pittsburgh is opposed to his confirmation because, altho they are equally hard-boiled, Taylor would seek lower freight rates on southern bituminous coal, in discrimination against the rate on Pennsylvania bituminous coal. Taylor would be deaf to Pittsburgh.

The senate committee on interstate commerce has summoned Taylor and Woodlock, the two pending nominees, to appear before it for examination on their qualifications.

"Without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary party," —Lenin. Leninism is our revolutionary theory. Hear it summarized at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

Pope Soon to Get Out of Jail by Mussolini Grant of Sovereignty

(Special to The Daily Worker)
VIENNA, Jan. 15.—The pope is to be re-established as a temporal territorial sovereign and the vatican is to be given a corridor to the sea, by an agreement with Premier Mussolini, according to the Reichspost.

The Reichspost declares that negotiations between the vatican and Premier Mussolini are nearing success and the voluntary imprisonment of the pope will shortly end.

Forty-Hour Guarantee Is Used As Club By the Big Meat Packers

(Continued from page 3.)
speed-up and will "break their necks" to get the bonus are kept.

The 25 workers were laid off on a Thursday night at Armour's and the hog killing department did not work on Friday, Saturday morning they hired a number of new workers and in this way the packers dodged paying the 40-hour guarantee to these workers.

Price for Guarantee.
In order to get the 40-hour guarantee, the workers in the hog kill must come into the plant in the morning between 5:45 and 6:15, punch the time clock, go to the locker room, dress for the killing floor, go up onto the killing floor, sharpen their tools and prepare for work. If there is no work that day the boss then tells them to go home. Then they must go back, undress, dress into their street clothes and go home.

If a worker fails to punch the time clock for one day, he loses the forty-hour guarantee, regardless of whether they kill one hog that day or not.

If a worker has worked as many hours in the week as the rest of the "gang" and fails to show up one morning because of illness and punch the clock, he loses the 40-hour guarantee.

In a week when a holiday occurs the worker gets but a 33-hour guarantee. Many of the workers must get up at 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning in order to be down to the "yards" in time to start work.

On some days the workers on the hog kill are speeded-up more than usual and they get thru their work in less than seven or eight hours. The they may have done a ten-hour job in the eight hours, yet the company pays them just for the eight hours.

Workers Pay the Price.
Some of the workers in the "yards" think that this act of the company in paying some of the semi-skilled and skilled workers a 40-hour guarantee is a sign of the "righteousness" and the "goodwill" of the corporation. The worker forgets that it is by means of the speed-up system which makes him turn out in ten hours what he turned out at one time in fifteen and the low wages that are paid, that packers are able to hand out a sop to the skilled and semi-skilled workers in the form of the 40-hour guarantee to keep them "pepped" up.

What the workers in the packing industry want is an eight-hour day, a forty-hour week, and elimination of the bonus, the speed-up and other systems in the "yards" and then it will not be necessary to talk about the 40-hour guarantee.

Race Antagonism.
The question of race antagonisms and how they are fostered by the packers, the national hatreds that are played up and the 100 per cent American attitude and why it is done will be dealt with in the next issue of THE DAILY WORKER.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

WHO LOST THEM?

A pair of galoshes was found at the Imperial Hall, 3409 N. Halsted St., at the DAILY WORKER Birthday Party, Wed., Jan. 13.

Owner please call for them at the DAILY WORKER office.

The Story of the Earth and "History of Civilization" by Sam Ball, every Sunday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m., at Brotherhood College, Desplains and Washington Sts.—Admission free.

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Current Events

(Continued from page 3.)
the latter can afford to play the bully. There is a quite a difference between the trucking tone used in the state department's correspondence with Mexico over oil and the communications sent to Downing Street, London, over the rubber scrap.

THE latest anti-Bolshevik yarn to make the front page is that Maxim Gorki quit the Bolsheviks and that he had his newly born baby baptized by an orthodox priest. It is news to Communists to learn that Gorki was ever a Bolshevik. Whether he recently became the parent of another child and had it baptized by a priest is another matter. Novelists do queer things and Gorki is about as queer as they make them. Gorki will be honored for his literary brilliancy, even tho he massacred a harem or left an illegitimate child in every monastery in Europe, provided there is any room left.

PEACE in the anthracite region does not seem to be imminent. The only peace that should satisfy the miners is peace with victory. The strike leadership of Lewis has been tried and found wanting. That gentleman's polite method of waging war does not bring home the bacon to the miners. It seems the rank and file are beginning to assert themselves. It is about time they did. Coal operators like all capitalists are the same greedy robbers all over the world. The British coal magnates have sent in their demands to the miners' union, and among the demands are, a wage cut and longer hours.

THE kaiser family is still causing the German socialist leaders great concern. Recently Heiferding had a bill ready which would drop \$125,000,000 into Wilhelm's lap. The Communists raised the devil about it and the socialists waited hoping the storm might blow over. Now the kaiser's cousin is making things hum for the Prussian government. Prince Frederick Leopold,—it seems titles still go to a republican Germany—took to his heels to Italy when the 1918 revolution broke out. He only returned home when he was broke. Since then he has brot several suits against the Prussian government and acquired our large estates estimated at 200,000,000 gold marks. This is a tidy sum for a dethroned prince.

WHILE the workers of the United States and other countries were contributing to the relief of the famished victims of the German famine, Leopold was living in unparalleled luxury. He kept a pack of eighty hounds, which were fed on the choicest meats, turkey, porthouse steak, pheasant, duck. His favorite lapdog ate only sweetbreads cooked in cream. The dispatch does not say whether this lap-dog was a social democratic leader or not. The prince consumes several bottles of champagne every night and sometimes forces his servants to guzzle liquor for the royal profligate's amusement.

THE princess also gets a kick out of her husband's pleasantries. In order to entertain his lady, Leopold on one occasion compelled one of his flunkies to drink a cocktail composed of the following ingredients: Worcestershire sauce, pepper, sherry, port and brandy. When the lackey had this combination in his stomach, he was forced to walk on his hands and knees, bark like a dog, drink from a saucer on the floor, while the royal pair kicked him and in general gave him the kind of treatment given to unlucky members of the canine species.

PERHAPS many of our readers may believe this story is exaggerated. It is neither exaggerated nor novel. This is the traditional way in which the aristocracy were accustomed to amuse themselves before their claws were clipped. While millions of German workers, their wives and children are in want, the Hohenzollerns are living in luxury. And this in a country where the social-democrats held power for several years. The socialist party is the dominant political party in Prussia, yet it is here that the Hohenzollerns find the choicest pickings. The nephews and cousins of the last of the Romanoffs are not feeding their dogs on roast duck. They are lucky if they have dog meat on their own plates.

"Our theory must give an answer to the problems that practice puts to us,"—Lenin. The relation of theory to practice will be discussed by the speakers at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

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WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

MOTHERS DEMONSTRATE BEFORE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Over 5,000 Signatures Against Transfer of Children.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 15.—A demonstration of the mothers of the children in primary school 148 was held in front of the board of education at 59th St. and Park Ave. The mothers were protesting against the action of the board in transferring the children from the lower grades to different schools in the neighborhood. In doing that the board is endangering the lives of the children who are compelled to cross dangerous traffic streets.

The reason given by the board was that the school is to be made into a junior high. The parents then pointed out that the school was originally not built for that purpose and therefore the board is trying to remedy a situation in the district by endangering the lives of the children and at the same time children in the junior high school will not get the proper instructions because of the lack of equipment.

It seems that the parents will not get more satisfaction out of the hearing than was originally expected. The committee headed by Clarence Miller included the following: Mrs. B. Zlott, Mrs. G. Kaplan, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Brody, and Mrs. Volk. They presented a petition with some five thousand signatures to the board in which it was pointed out that the signers are in full accord with the efforts of the parents to have their children remain in primary school 148. Another demonstration in front of the city hall will be held next week. If this will bring no results then we will have a strike in the school until a different remedy is made. —C. Miller.



FAHNY BREAKS WITH PAST TRADITIONS.

(A Story From Real Life.)

Every day, as the clock struck half past five the doors of the large factory where Fahny is working were thrown open and she, attempting to press her way thru a crowd of workers, turned her steps towards the subway station.

Tonight her brow is shadowed, she seems to be very nervous and stops at intervals as if trying to find where she is, altho the street is familiar to her. The surging crowd laterally conveyed her down to the station. She later mechanically down the stairs and to the rain. In spite of the fact that she hated to travel like "a canned herring," Fahny wished tonight that her journey might last longer. The train seemed to be moving faster than ever. Station after station whizzed by quickly. Hundred and twenty-fifth street station where Fahny had to get off was next, and she had to make up her mind and decide what to do. She got off the train and started for the house.

Fahny was born in a small town in Poland, a former Russian state. Her father, not having been able to earn enough for his family, consisting of a wife and two children, went to America when Fahny was but five years old.

The world war broke out. The German army was approaching and Fahny's mother and her two children left for central Russia. Then came the year 1917, and, as children of a worker, Fahny and her brother were placed in the "Komsomol." Time went on, and the war was over. Fahny's mother began to correspond with her husband and received steamship tickets for the whole family. Fahny refused to go to America. "If my father wants to see us, let him come to the Union of the S. S. R.," she said. "Besides we have much work now in the organizations. . . ." But her mother's tears made Fahny change her mind. "I'll go for a trip only," she decided.

Soon afterwards Fahny came and settled in New York. She joined the Y. W. L. of A., as she had promised her comrades abroad. She quickly adapted herself to the new conditions and became an active member of the league. But her father, a blind patriot of "his country" and a fanatic, did not like the idea of his child, especially a girl, to be a Communist. Fahny suffered for her mother's sake, who was blamed for not bringing up her children in the proper way.

This was Friday night. "I want to have a quick bite, because I must hurry and prepare myself for the discussion that is taking place tonight," she said to her mother. "Staying out on Friday night? And what will your father say?" A gush of tears followed these words. "Mother, I have decided to leave home and stop being the cause of misunderstandings between you and father."

Fahny put her hat and coat on, but as she reached the door, her mother stopped her. "Fahny, I am tired of this life also. Perhaps we shall try to convince father to go back to Russia?" "Not now, mother. There is so much work to do in the league here. Our jubilee is approaching and we must publish a journal, etc."

"But you didn't want to come here," he mother cried, and another flow of tears followed these words. "Yes, I must stay here now," answered Fahny and went away proud that she made her first decisive step not to stay home on Fridays.

Sent with the recommendation of Comrade Jacobson, teacher of advanced English in Workers' School, at 168 E. 14th St., New York.

WITH THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS

Question of Finances.

There is the question of dues payments. The intention of the N. E. C. in raising the dues from 25 cents to 40 cents was to make the dues payments the center of the income of the league. This would mean less of special assessments and other financial raising schemes of the same variety. The comrades must learn how to find the correct solution to this important problem of finances and not merely rasp for breath when the raise in dues is announced.

First of all there is the method of collecting dues on a weekly payment basis. The members pay 10 cents a week dues. Can anyone object to this procedure? Not a chance. Furthermore the nuclei must get to the point where every payday in the shop is dues-paying day in the nucleus. That

would also make the payments easier. Then there is another important matter. How many of our comrades have not at some time or other pointed out that our method of raising finances is a sectarian one, which is separated from the masses of non-party workers. When the Chicago or the New York league is assessed a certain sum in our financial drives it should not mean that the active comrades immediately become busy soaking each other. It means that we should systematically arrange to reach the non-party workers in the shops, unions, fraternal organizations, etc. to support us with finances in our work. No comrade can say that we have tasked our full resources in this field in the past. It must be started now.

—Nat Kaplan.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

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The Lenin Memorial

It seems paradoxical that the foremost Marxist of the twentieth century, who explained the role of great men as creatures of their environment, and who all his life combatted the myth that men play the dominant role in determining history, should become the foremost figure in the history of his time. Yet such is the place of Lenin in history.

Not only in the proletarian centers of the world where capitalism has concentrated and developed great masses of workers who are deprived of everything except their labor power is the name of Lenin revered, but the suppressed masses in the remotest corners of the earth where capitalism has penetrated see in the memory of Lenin the symbol of all their hopes and aspirations.

His influence upon the working class is feared by the capitalist plunderers of the world because in all his strategy and tactics he kept in mind the fact that every move, even for the smallest advancement, must be consciously directed toward the revolution. He despised the fake revolutionists who tried to furnish scientific explanations for the continued rule of capitalism. In his denunciation of the scoundrels of apostasy he said:

"He who comforts a slave, instead of inciting him to rebel against slavery, lends a helping hand to the slave owners."

Two years have passed since the leader of the proletarian revolution laid down his tasks forever, but the record of his practical application of Marxism to the stage of imperialism is the guide for those who remain to carry on the conflict and his memory will grow ever brighter as the struggle against imperialism embraces ever greater masses of mankind. When history is finally written the names of the capitalist agents of imperialism in the first quarter of this century will be remembered only negatively to the extent that they are referred to as enemies of Lenin.

Liebknecht and the American Youth

The nation-wide celebrations of the Young Workers (Communist) League commemorating the heroic death of Liebknecht proved that thousands upon thousands of the youth of America are anxious to learn the significance of the life of this leader of the German youth. At this time, when the imperialists are waging intensified campaigns to instill the poison virus of capitalist militarism into the minds of the youth of the nation, in order to prepare them for the next imperialist blood bath, the lessons to be derived from the life and activities of Karl Liebknecht have far-reaching effect.

That the American youth, the most exploited section of the working class, are capable of something besides attending ball games and jazz parties (as the capitalist press, the pulpit and uplifters generally would have us believe) is evidenced by the strike of 200 young workers in Bellaire, Ohio, who went on strike to resist a wage cut of 10 per cent. These two hundred workers faced unflinchingly the assaults of the steel and coal trust owned city administration of that city, noted for its brazen suppression of every vestige of free speech.

It is to such as these that the lessons of Liebknecht come as a revelation, pointing the way to the militant struggle against capitalism, which alike in industry and war, takes its heaviest toll from the ranks of the youth.

Workmen's Circle Left Wing

Following the expulsion and intimidation policy of the reaction in some of the international labor unions, the officialdom of the Workmen's Circle, tried to eliminate all forms of radicalism. Like the officials of the unions it now finds itself confronted with a formidable and definitely organized left wing.

The left wing national conference of the Workmen's Circle, held recently in New York, tried to force the right wing machine to abandon its policy of wrecking branches, and making members-at-large of former active branch members in order to render the militants ineffective.

Failing to budge the petrified mass of reaction that is the national board of directors, the conference organized a "Verband of Progressive Branches" in order more effectively to challenge the reaction.

This is significant for the labor movement. If the national board of directors possess the slightest intelligence they will heed the writing on the wall. The fate of the reactionary officialdom of the funsters, and the struggle for existence of Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will inevitably be their fate.

Russian Labor Increases Holidays

Workers in the Union of Soviet Republics will average one day of rest in every four according to a recent decision of Russian trade unions. The revolutionary and other holidays and the month's vacation with pay allotted to every worker brings the number of holiday days except Sundays up to ninety-two. When a holiday falls on Sunday the following day will be celebrated.

This is particularly impressive at a time when the industrial despots of the United States are devising every means of lengthening hours, reducing wages and beating down the standard of living of the working class.

Also noteworthy is the fact that it is part of the labor code which is incorporated at the request of the trade unions, which gives the lie to William H. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other red baiters and anti-Soviet propagandists in the United States to the effect that trade unions do not flourish in Russia. The heads of the trade unions in Russia maintain their positions because they are capable of solving the problems of labor, while the American labor officialdom prospers to the degree that they can sell out and betray labor into the hands of the capitalists.

Congressman Crisp, democrat, of Georgia, presented the following bill when his role in helping cancel 75% of Mussolini's debt as member of the ways and means committee was under fire: "We on the American commission were not imbeciles."

Why Liebknecht Turned to the Youth

By Max Shachtman

KARL LIEBKNECHT is often referred to as the leader and founder of the revolutionary youth movement. In him is symbolized the activities of the new generation of proletarian rebels who fight in the forefront of every struggle, who rally to the red banner the most oppressed and exploited section of the working class: the toiling youth which has gained its political consciousness in the period of wars and revolutions. The immortal struggle of Liebknecht against capitalist militarism, the placing of his hopes in the youth movement as the standard bearers of the battle, his incessant efforts to form and build a mass movement of the working class youth, form one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the revolutionary movement of the world.

"The Future Belongs to the Youth." To Liebknecht, the slogan of the "Future Belongs to the Youth" meant more than a casual reference to some inheritance that would go to the young generation when they came of age.

The slogan had a deep political significance which even now forms one of the basic factors in the Bolshevik connection of the labor movement.

Liebknecht was born in the period of the end of the long struggle for national unity in Germany and its entry into the imperialist epoch. The furious objections raised the Iron Chancellor, Bismarck, against the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine and the nascent tendencies towards colonial development were already voices of a dying period. In the short span of two or three decades Germany was taking its place among the foremost imperialist nations. When Liebknecht was being tried in Leipzig for his anti-militarist book, the Austrian consul in Berlin wrote that:

"Never before was economic Germany so entirely under the absolute rule of a group of men, barely fifty

in number; and in no former period of industrial expansion was the old formula of the 'free play of forces' abandoned to such a degree, when the momentous decisions as to the extent of production, sales, prices, the granting of credit, the raising of new capital and the fixing of wages lay in the hands of a few persons found at the head of the large banks, mammoth industrial undertakings and great cartels."

This was in 1906. Four years later, Germany was already producing twice as much steel as Great Britain and ranking second only to the United States in its metallurgical power. In less than forty years after the Franco-Prussian war the capital of two of its chief banks had grown some 900 per cent. By 1907, the policy of the imperialist Kolonialverein was crowned by the establishment of a special colonial office with the Jewish financier, Dernberg, at the head. The wild scramble for colonies in Africa, the threat to British imperialism of the Drang nach Osten, the demand for a "place in the sun," were signs of the growth of a mighty imperialist nation, a well-rounded imperialist policy—and an imperialist corruption of profound consequences within the ranks of the working class movement.

The Decay of the Social-Democracy. It is axiomatic that the bitter exploitation of the colonial peoples and the intensification of exploitation of the unskilled, unorganized masses of workers at home have as their complement a corruption of the upper layer of the working class, the labor aristocracy and the bureaucracy. The insidious poison of revisionism, against which the struggles of the patrons of the German social-democracy became weaker and weaker with the passing of time, was becoming the unofficial, and even the official policy of the huge social-democratic party of Germany. Their platform, their pronouncements, their activities

no longer reflected the traditions of the elder Liebknecht and Bebel. The unity of Gotha with the von Schweitzer was coming to its full blossom, carefully fertilized by a steady stream of imperialist profits which dribbled into the pockets of the labor aristocracy. The party of Kautsky and Scheidemann was becoming a labor adjunct to German imperialism, an alliance to which they sang shameless hymns of joy in the great betrayal of August 4th, 1914.

Why wonder, therefore, that Scheidemann loftily waved aside the anti-imperialist proposals and agitation of Liebknecht with slander and cheap wit? It was therefore a piece of knavish consistency that led the guardians of the social-democracy to fight against Liebknecht's efforts to form a youth movement, which, while politically led by the party, would be organizationally independent from it. The youth was not corrupted by imperialism: it suffered from it. The youth did not acquiesce in the militarist development of the empire: they revolted against the bitter months of compulsory service under Prussian lieutenants and the prospects of working class corpses strewn over foreign plains for the greater glory of Deutsche Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft. The youth needed no theoretical disproof of Bernstein's declaration that the conditions of the workers were improving under capitalism; the burden which grew heavier on their shoulders every day, in the shop and outside of it, was sufficient.

The youth, forming one of the most compact sections of the working class which was ready and eager to enter into the struggle against militarism and imperialism, became, with Liebknecht, a natural basis for his work. The healthy instincts of Liebknecht, revolting against the opportunism and servility of the party officialdom, turned him to years of great work for the youth. And while he did not forget, as none of us can, that among the

dult workers also there were great sections which would fight against imperialism, he gave his attention to the youth as a section of the working class which was most energetic, least weighed down by hoary tradition, and fit to carry on a militant battle against the enemy.

The struggle led by Liebknecht did not die on January 15th, 1919. Liebknecht was essentially a man of the movement. With the knowledge that the organized working class alone could carry out its emancipation he worked to transform the social-democracy into a revolutionary party and to build up a revolutionary youth movement. His work and the work of countless, nameless revolutionary heroes the world over, have born their fruit. The inheritors of the best traditions of Liebknecht are the Communist International and the Young Communist International, the latter of which inherits not only the organization which Liebknecht helped to found in 1907, but its militant spirit, intensified and clarified by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The anniversary of the murder of Liebknecht and Luxemburg is a call to the working class youth of the world. New world wars hang like menacing clouds on the horizon of the people. The constant, anxious, and futile conferences, called every month by the desperate rulers of the capitalist nations of the world find themselves confronted by their own helplessness in the face of growing revolutionary movements and sharpening crises in their imperialist policies. As in 1914, the innate sores of imperialism are coming to a head. The workers are threatened by a new inundation of imperialist war, with its slaughter of the working class youth and the destruction and misery of millions of the people.

On the shoulders of the youth falls the task of carrying on the struggle against militarism and imperialism. In America, the most powerful im-

perialist nation in the world, the Young Workers (Communist) League, the American section of the Young Communist International, must be in the forefront of the struggle, and not only in words. The danger is an immediate one and calls for swift, energetic action. To unite the entire working youth, and the farming youth, and the students of America behind a unified struggle against imperialism is now a main task of our league. The call for a concerted battle must go to every factory, every shop and mine, to the fields; to every working class youth organization and every working class organization in general; to every progressive student body. And while we work for the unification of all forces in a united front against militarism, let us not forget our other tasks in this field. Let us not forget that we have not begun to carry onward, no, not even with the most meager attempt, the isolated work which was started by our comrades Crouch and Trumbull: the building of Communist nuclei in the army and navy, the great Leninist task of shattering the most deadly and hated weapon of the bourgeoisie. Even in the darkest days Liebknecht did not omit the conducting of this work, and we, who pride ourselves on following in the spirit of Karl Liebknecht, should materialize our pride in carrying on this work which is already to the glorious credit of our brother leagues in Germany, France, Italy, Bulgaria, the Baltic, yes, and even in Anglo-Saxon England.

The burden of militarism rests on the youth: the youth must lead in the struggle against it. Liebknecht turned his face to the youth because it was uncorrupted and a potential militant fighter against imperialism. The youth must fulfill the spirit and work of Liebknecht and its greatest master, Lenin. Our work will be of one piece with the great revolutionary traditions which have been given to us.

Liebknecht's Struggle Against Militarism

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

THE outstanding contributions of Liebknecht to the working class was his analysis of capitalist militarism and his energetic struggle against it, despite opposition from both the capitalist class and his own party, the social democracy. Secondly, his energetic struggle to organize the youth, first nationally and finally internationally.

At the time of Liebknecht's entry into the socialist movement, capitalist Europe was undergoing a period of expansion and colonization. Such events as the Spanish-American war; the Russ-Jap war, the Boer war, the extreme tension in relations between Germany and England, were all surface indications of the development of that period.

This expansion and colonization policy brought with it increased budgets for the armed forces of capitalism. Practically every country in Europe had compulsory military training for every able bodied youth between the ages of 21 and 23. This fact made the issue of militarism of particular interest to the youth.

Liebknecht pointed out the dual character of militarism, i.e., of its use on behalf of imperialism on the outside and secondly, its use against the working class "at home." He further emphasized that militarism was a necessary part of the whole capitalist system, and while capitalism must be eliminated before capitalist militarism can go, nevertheless the form of this capitalist militarism necessitated a definite struggle against it thru specific forms. Also not as clear as it might have been, this attitude was far in advance of the accepted social democratic policy.

Linking up his struggle against militarism with the organization of the youth, we find Liebknecht becoming one of the outstanding figures, standing for the definite establishment of a young socialist international, parallel and as a section of the socialist (2nd) international. It had taken years of struggle to make the social democratic parties recognize the necessity of organizing the youth into a separate organization and the struggle was nearly as difficult to overcome the opposition to an international.

However, in 1906, the Young Socialist League of Germany commissioned Henry DeMan together with Liebknecht and other sympathetic comrades, to undertake the task of calling an international congress immediately after the international congress, in Stuttgart, 1907. The congress was held with representatives from 13 countries present. The chief points on the agenda were:

Anti-militarism, reported on by Karl Liebknecht.

Our minimum economic program, reported on by A. Alpiri.

Working class education for the youth, reported upon by Roland-Holst. The international in itself only loosely connected up the various young socialist leagues. The executive elected comprised DeMan, Liebknecht, Warshevsky, Roland-Holst and Muller.

Here was laid the basis of the youth movement on an international scale. But Liebknecht's interest in the youth did not stop here. Also no longer a youth in the sense of age, he realized that they had within them that force which would be the driving wedge within the old 2nd international, be-

coming more reformistic as the years went by.

With the declaring of the war, the true character of the socialist international was exposed. The overwhelming majority of the parties and the leadership became the right hand supporters of the government. The common cause of opposition to the established government, which had held the various extreme elements together within the international, was now broken. The leaders of the socialist international became the "statesmen" of capitalism.

The Young Socialist International received a terrible shock, as did the entire working class by this base act of betrayal. But they soon rallied and deposed their traitorous secretary, Dannenberg and in his place put Comrade Will Munzenberg, today one of the leaders of the German Communist Party. As the years rolled swiftly by, the Young Socialist International, carried on its opposition to the war incessantly. However, even then, the line was not clear. Pacifism still colored the propaganda. Only with the keen intellect of Lenin, where he stated in his reply to this propaganda, "socialists cannot be against every war without ceasing to be socialists," pointing out the colonial wars against the imperialists, the civil wars between the oppressed and oppressors, etc. and ending with this quotation

which became a basis for the youth from that time on—"An oppressed class which does not strive for the knowledge of arms, for the practice of arms, for the possession of arms, such an oppressed class is only worthy to be oppressed, maltreated and regarded as a slave class." He continued pointing out "we must transform the imperialist war into the revolutionary civil war."

During these stormy years of war and revolutions, Karl Liebknecht, together with Luxemburg and the other leaders of that little group which founded the Spartacusbund, (today blossomed into the powerful Communist Party) closed their term of activity in the socialist movement. They were murdered by the social democracy in cold blood. But those principles for which they stood are still alive and live today, enriched with the theory of Leninism, in the working class youth—in the Young Communist International.

The bourgeoisie, thru their spokesman, the social democracy, proclaimed, "order is established in Berlin." The subsequent events bring to mind the triumphant declaration of Rosa Luxemburg on the day of her death, "Order is established in Berlin!—You fools! Your order is built on sand! Tomorrow the revolution will arise again majestic and to your terror announce with a voice of thunder: 'I was, I am, I am to be!'"

Karl Liebknecht - By Leslie Morris

"THE golgotha of the working class has not yet ended, but the day of salvation approaches. The day of trial for Scheidemann, Noske, and for the capitalist rulers who hide behind them comes. Events rise high to the sky; we are used to being thrown from the heights to the depths, but our ship continues its straight course firmly towards its goal!"

On the day before his foul murder at the hands of the social-democrats, on Jan. 15th 1919, Karl Liebknecht wrote these stirring words. The revolution of the German workers had been choked in blood, the ranks of the revolutionary leaders had been smashed during those "days of blood," and still the indomitable spirit of Liebknecht expressed itself in this heroic passage.

We are somewhat familiar with the life of Liebknecht. We have all heard of the tremendous fight that he waged against the Junker lords and the pitiless warfare he carried on with Red Rosa against the reformists. The story cannot, however, be repeated too often. Not in a sentimental and romantic way do we idealize and glorify his name; rather to the contrary. Certainly he was of a heroic temper, but above all that, we must analyze his actions for the purpose of learning thereby the true role we must play in this gigantic struggle.

Red Versus White.

In the words above expressed by Liebknecht is foretold the doom of the betrayers of the German revolution. Together with their doom is foretold the consequent victory of the working class. That is the kernel of the lesson we must learn from the life and work of Karl. Thruout his life he, together with other militant workers, carried on the struggle against reformism, against the reactionary policy of the social-democratic party of Germany. The inevitable occurrence of the world war and the revolutions that followed were the rocks upon which the old parties split; when they

were confronted with the relentless crises that must come about within capitalism, they likewise inevitably crashed upon the rock of the class struggle. Having renounced the necessity of revolutionary struggle and organization they could do no other than fall foul of working class needs and interests. Thruout the period before and during the war, the left wing of the social-democratic party led by Karl carried on the theoretical and practical struggle of the true Marxist against the revisionists. And it is for this that we, especially the youth, revere his name.

"Who Has the Youth, Has the Army?" Particularly do we pay attention to his work among the young workers. "Who has the youth has the army," wrote Liebknecht. He recognized the need of rescuing the youth from the tools of the imperialists and making them a fighting unit for the struggle of the working class. The actions of Liebknecht brot upon his head the hate and venom both of his fellow party members and the Junkers. But his work went on. No attention was paid by the old parties of the Second International to the militant organization of the proletarian youth. Not recognizing the need for a revolutionary mass organization as we do, they had no conception of the youth as an active anti-imperialist factor in the working class movement. Liebknecht was the pioneer of this work. Around him rallied the youth of Germany; he was the storm center that carried on, during the war, effective work and propaganda among the soldiers. The task of the young Communists in relation to anti-imperialist activity is a very important one. Naturally they are bound closely together. And the pioneer of this program that we at present have was Liebknecht.

"Prepare for the Future." New wars are coming. Slowly but surely the imperialist nations of the world are arming and preparing for a new slaughter. Gradually the stage is being set for a new contest. In

spite of all their efforts to the contrary the capitalist nations will soon fly once more at each others throat. And what part will the young workers of this "glorious" country play in that time? "What will we be able to do when that day comes, as it surely will? It is not sufficient to say that we will 'follow in the footsteps of Lenin and Liebknecht.'" We may reiterate that "the future belongs to the youth," but that is not sufficient. The German revolution of 1919 can teach us many lessons, one of the most important of which is the necessity of an organization that has its basis deep in the masses of the workers. To the extent that our work in times of peace goes on will depend our influence among the masses in times of war. The day-by-day work that we carry on now must be intensified. The work of basing our organization upon the basis of places of work must be doubled. Our propaganda must reach larger and larger sections of the young workers. Our theoretical training within the organization must go on apace. In this way we can effectively carry out the work that Liebknecht so heroically and successfully began.

We Must Build Well.

It is seven years since Liebknecht and Luxemburg were foully done to death. It is seven years since the workers and the young workers of Berlin were martyred. The German workers have learned their lessons at terrible cost. But the sun of the Communist International is rising and dry-rot, stagnation and decay is eating out the heart of the Second International and its parties. Truly Liebknecht worked well; it is now our task to study his work, to act upon his conception of the bitter nature of the class struggle; above all, however, we can best remain true to his work and memory by devoting ourselves to building up that nature of a mass organization that will effectively lead the workers to victory over the dead body of capit...

Liebknecht and Our Revolutionary Activities

(Continued from page 3)

military organizations, but also by the other attributes of militarism which manifests themselves when militarism carries out its tasks.

"Militarism is not only a means of defense against the external enemy; it has a second task, which comes more and more to the fore as class contradictions become more marked and as proletarian class consciousness keeps growing. Thus the outer form of militarism and its inner character take a more definite shape; its task is to uphold the prevailing order to society, to prop up capitalism and all reaction against the struggle of the working class for freedom. Militarism manifests itself here as a mere tool in the class struggle, as a tool in the hands of the ruling class."

Thus we see militarism as an inevitable phenomenon of capitalism which constitutes one of its strongest weapons for domination. Liebknecht could see militarism poisoning the minds of the young workers, winning them ideologically and organizationally over to its fold, hence his strong efforts for the founding of the revolutionary youth movement. Militarism in this the imperialist era of capitalism is being used more and more to curb the revolutionary actions of the proletariat and to safeguard the prevailing wage slave system.

The struggle against capitalist militarism is of paramount importance for us in the United States. America left the last world war the creditor nation of the world. To a greater extent than ever before the tentacles of American imperialism are spreading themselves thruout the colonial and semi-colonial countries and are gripping by the throat the nations which left the world war its debtors.

It is the dominant force in the redivision of the world.

Coupled with the struggle against capitalist militarism, we must struggle against the pacifist illusions which are being generated in the minds of the American youth by a whole host of pacifist organizations. We must point out that pacifism is a hopeless utopia. The cry generally of disarmament, means the disarmament of the struggling proletariat in the face of the armed forces of imperialism. We must point out by the examples of all former revolutions, that the struggles for the conquest of power were essentially armed struggles.

Our work against the citizen's military training camps, etc., both from within and without, must not be let up but be intensified. Our struggle against the compulsory capitalist military training in the schools must be turned from the channels of mere pacifist sentimentalities, to one of alliances with the working and peasant youth for an effective struggle against capitalist militarism. We must start the task of building a net work of nuclei in the armed forces of American imperialism and link up the struggles for the immediate demands of the soldiers and sailors with the economic and political movements of the working class. We must gain connections with the masses of young workers and peasant youth in the colonies of American imperialism and arrange joint actions. Our internal educational work on the Leninist conception of our anti-militarist struggle must become a systematic and regular part of our work. In all these tasks all the parts of our organizational machine, the press, etc., must play their part. In this way the spirit of Liebknecht lives and strives in our revolutionary activity.