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—a fact which the utopians forgot, however, and which is now forgotten by the present opportunists, afraid of the socialist revolution—is that, historically, there must undoubtedly be a special stage or epoch of transition from capitalism to Communism.

BETWEEN capitalist and Communist society," says Karl Marx, "there lies a period of revolutionary transformation from the former to the latter. A stage of political transition corresponds to this period, and the state during this period can be no other than the REVOLUTIONARY DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLE-

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.

N 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 of less the same as it was in the ancient Greek republics, that is, freedom for the slave The modern wageslaves, 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 de-barred 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 publigists 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 repress them

BUT from this capitalist democracy—inevitably narrow, stealthily thrusting aside the poor, and therefore to its core, hypocritical and treacherour-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 or restrictions of liberty in the case of the oppressors, exploiters and capitalists. We must erush 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 possible and will be realized a really full democracy,

Second Anniversary Lenin Memorial Edition Section

This Issue Contains

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ies, 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 pro-

> 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.

test and revolt and has to be

a democracy without any ex-

ceptions. And only then will de-

mocracy itself begin to wither

away in virtue of the simple fact

that, freed from capitalist slavery, from the innumerable hor-

rors, savagery, absurdities and infamies of capitalist exploita-

tion, people will gradually become accustomed to the obser-

vation of the elementary rules

of social life, known for centur-

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 I PRIVATE PROPERTY OF INDIVIDUALS. THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION BELONG TO THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY.



Forward to Victory in America Under Guidance of Leninism!

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.

FORCES CLEAN-UP OF DIRTY SPOTS

Flush Germ-Laden Corners at Armours

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 foulsmelling 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 clean ing up these dirty spots because they fear the expose which The DAILY WORKER is making of the rotten sanitary conditions in the "yards."

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 as-

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

est monument is the inspiration and

love and devotion and faith he brot to

life and built in the hearts of the

he lived and died lives and breathes

Leninism Lives!

By HENRY VICTOR.

(Worker Correspondent)

sounded thruout the world the sorrow

of the working class for whom Lenin

fought and died and the frank re-

joicing of the capitalist world over

the death of a great working class

leader was heard. But they soon real-

ize that the Lenin died Leninism

When the news of Lenin's death re-

in the masses the world over.

Lenin and the revolution for which

his only thot was for them. His great

sault on the master class.

capitalist class.

LENIN AND THE REVOLUTION FOR

WHICH HE LIVED AND DIED LIVES

By J. J. WHITE, Worker Correspondent.

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

DAILY WORKER 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 agricul- |
m worktural, can the proletarian dream be realized.

Here was no egoistic 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 downtrodden.

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 agó, 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,

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

PROLET-TRIBUNE, LIVING

RUSS NEWSPAPER, TODAY

AT THE WORKERS' HOUSE

The fourth issue of Prolet-Tribune,

the Russian living newspaper issued

by the Chicago worker correspon-

dents of the Novy Mir, will be out

tonight, Sat., Jan. 16, at the Work-

ers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

nobly assisted him in those trying days when just a mistated word a five-story Brooklyn furniture factory would have turned the whole tide of and menaced the block of tenement revolution against the people of great Russia.

Then as we arrive at the time of 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 AND BREATHES IN THE MASSES 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 un GIRARD, O., Jan. 15.—One of the things that comes to my mind on the ceasingly to rid this earth from the anniversary of Lenin's death is the undying hatred he manifested against 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!

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 and his prodigious energy. His talent don't know what to do with the help never found a substitute for work, 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 fac tory gates in the morning looking for

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.

Unemployment Grows in Perth Amboy as 2 Lenin Excelled in Initiative

By WILLIAM REYNOLDS, (Worker Correspondent)

LTHO Comrade Lenin was preeminent in practically every Communist quality, he excelled supremely in initiative, and his other excellencies rested on his tireless perseverance, his relentless thoroness,

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 under

standing.

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 urged? from the other workers in the union we find that understanding and initiative are the two qualities in which the party member usually excells. As gret? the sources of understanding are

member has manifested greater initiative in acquiring it, we must assume that greater initiative in acquiring understanding of class probems 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 leader-

Similarly within the party we find certain comrades, sometimes a very small percentage of the party, doing nost of its work, and in addition spending much effort striving to inluce 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 qual-

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

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

Are you passive when discussion.

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!

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

Poor Families of N. Y. Tenements Victimized

(Special to The Dally Worker) NEW YORK, Jan. 15-Four hundred

by Fire and Icy Wind

tenement dwellers were driven to the streets in scanty attire early today when a \$200,000 fire swept through houses for more than two hours.

One hundred and fifty firemen battled the flames for two hours althe day, the second which we think though they were encased in armors nearest to the time life parted from 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 reidents refused to leave the threatened buildings and had to be forced o the street. Suffering from the cold and the bitter wind that whipped the flames, the refugees were huddled in school building and nearby stores. The cause of the fire was not determ-

The Students and Lenin. To the majority of mistaught stu-

dents 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', Building 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 Jakubouski, 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.

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 prod-+ ucts of our labor and given us in re-turn a mere pittance in the form of Leninism Among Los

Next Week's Prizes

Second Prize: "Ancient Society," by Morgan. This book ex-

Third Prize: A DAILY WORKER cartoon, original drawing.

plains the development of society from savagery thru barbarism to

civilization. It was acclaimed as a masterpiece by both Marx and

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

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 yellow fakers 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 get a crowd and sell their "dope." which exists in the capitalist nations

We the Communists of the whole world shall continue the fight against even those who disagree with the the robber governments and all its famous Russian, the leader of world hangers-on including the labor fakers nd 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

> 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.

Angeles Unemployed

By L. P. RINDAL. (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 15 An ex-wobbly and ex-radical have a stand at the slave market, selling medicine. Those two fakers every day make "radical" speeches in order to men. Lenin, the doings of the Bolsheviks, where the revolution is only on its etc., were mentioned by them one day.

The crowd listened attentively for revolution, respect him as a great man.

A young lad with a bundle of The DAILY WORKER under his arm "always ready," was on hand. This comrade demanded to know what connec tion medicine-selling had with Lenin, Leninism and the world revolution.

A Communist mounted a soap box near by. The crowd went there. Subject: "Leninism in World Affairs." Results: No medicine sold. The "doctor" raved in anger. The jobseekers became fact-seekers. The DAILY WORKER was sold out-thus helping to spread more knowledge about Lenin and Leninism in this open shop city of permanent unemployment, vagrancy raids and jails.

Unemployment Rife in Toledo; Wages Driven Down to "Garlic Rate"

By W. J. HOWLY. (Worker Correspondent)

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 15 .- A perioù of depression has cast its mantle over our city. Unemployment is the order of the day. Jobs are hard to secure. wages are low, ranging from 38 to 50 cents per hour for common labor. eight and ten hours per day. Living costs are high, rents ranging from wenty to forty-five dollars per month. One wage slave at the Toledo Wire

and Iron Works went to the boss, when the working hours were cut to eight hours per day, and said: "How am I going to buy potatoes, which are eighty cents per peck?" And the boss said, "Eat garlic!" But the boss doesn't eat garlic, because he gets sixty dollars per week for driving his

Lenin and the Scissor Bill. R. FANTHORPE. (Worker Correspondent)

VICTORIA, B. C. -To us here in Canada who are now only beginning to learn the teachings of Com. Lenin. it would appear that the influence of his teaching is welding all the real proletarian elements together, for he did not dismiss backward workers with such expressions as Scissor Bill. etc., but addressed them as comrades. His attitude to the misleaders was quite different.

He gave his great gifts unselfishly to the working class in their fight with the oppressors.

Leninism in "The Yards" By RUFUS P. HEATH. (Worker Correspondent)

The workers of the Chicago stockyards and packing houses, feel the need of Leninism. They know that since the packing corporation, succeded in crushing the union, conditions are constantly growing worse, wages being cut, hours of labor being lengthened. They know that something is wrong and that something has to be done.

The workers' press is the work of Lenin. Therefore The DAILY WORK-ER fights the everyday battles of the workers, in the same manner that Lenin himself did.

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

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

Conference Board Bosses' Tool. As far as the workers are con-

workers.

Has Board Helped Workers?

es nor how many "workers" and who has never been a meeting in which places. the "workers" on the boards are. The a single thing was brought up which workers do not know what business would be of benefit to the workers. is discussed or how the board is con- It has in every instance done the

The speed-up system has become

Engels at the time of its publication.

so intensified that a worker has not the time to strike his knife to a steel to sharpen it. This makes it harder to make his cut.

you. It was created to help the boss ed to wipe themselves on two towels. of your body.

Owned Body and Soul by Packers. out on the street—and younger ones | Have you ever seen the Armour

sists of-do not know how many boss- | was established in the "yards" there | be shattered are hired to take their | ever tell of these conditions in the | on the floor for fear he will bring 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 "refor the worker as he is forced to work presentatives" of the workers on the with a dull knife. At times the chain conference board are owned body and is so speeded-up that the hogs swing | soul by the packers and do not dare about five per cent—that know what from that time have conditions in the back and forth like the pendulum of at any times to oppose their masters. a clock making it hard for the worker If you workers did put on a representative that would really represent Has a worker ever heard of a meet-you, and brought up your demands ing where these conditions were dis- for better conditions he would last cussed and attempts made to better as long on that board as a snowball them? No, they have not. The con- in July, and would find himself out sanitary conditions. the bosses to better exploit and drive Nerves shattered, minds dulled, dulled ference board was not created to dis- of a job walking the streets looking

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 supposthe dressing rooms. Slime all over

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 havenever been done and they will not be done until the workers themselves force the company to put in better

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 after they are put up are enough to when we organize into strong indusmake one's stomach turn. Look at trial unions and show the packers what we think of their conference

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

As the workers in the hog killing names of four company henchmen department of Armour & Company were then handed to us as we entered entered Thursday morning, they were for two of the candidates. That is told to line-up, and then they were the "choice" the workers have as far checked off and those that had been their "representatives" are concerned. in the plant long enough were forced to vote for two "representatives" to the conference board. The four candi- cerned ninety-five per cent do not them there.

"workers." The ballots containing the

dates on the ballot were chosen by a know what the conference board iscommittee of two bosses and two they do not even know what it con- Ever since the conference board with firmer hands and nerves yet to Oval, which they say is your paper the floor. One does not dare dress board and their schemes.

ducted. All that is told them at Ar- bidding of the bosses. mour & Company is "vote for your representatives to the board." But in lost, the union allowed to be smashed,

From the time that the strike was

this plant there is a small minority— and the conference board created, this board is and are disgusted with "yards" grown worse. At the rate it. They are fast awakening to the that the speed-up pace is set a man need of a real industrial union in is not able to stand it longer than the plant. These workers openly de- two or three years. The men young clare that this board in nothing more in years, become old in mind and body than a company tool—a tool used by after a few years of the speed-up. to the point that a man cannot re- cuss or decide such matters. The for new boss, Out of this small group is springing member things that happened a few men you packing-house workers helpup a demand in the "yards" for a real moments before. Their minds are ed to elect to the board instead have the department and we had to vote organization, one that will not do the dulled at a time when they should helped to put over this speed-up sysbidding of the bosses but will be be in their prime—in the best condi- tem and have helped the bosses find based on the class struggle and be a tion. When the nerves of the work- ways and means of better exploiting real industrial union and will wage ers in the packing-houses are so war on the packers and force better shattered that their hands tremble press the last drop of red blood out The sight of these towels ten minutes conditions into the "yards" and keep when their knife is in their handsthe bosses lay them off-throw them

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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 whisp 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 Eurrent Events other industries. Added to the low wages is the brutal speed-up where By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ernmental institutions in their own

fashion and according to their con-

ceptions of the kind best suited to

in similar fashion did not disturb the

WE were always given to under-stand that the United States was

the champion of freedom everywhere.

United States has developed the most

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, pro-

testing against the enactment by the

Mexican legislature of a law which af-

fects the interests of the foreign ex-

loil kings and other American burg-

lars who are looting the soil of Mexi-

co and exploiting Mexican workers.

Because it is not the government in

Washington threatens Mexico with

punishment. What would the aver-

age American think if Mexico protest-

ed 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)

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.

ploiters in Mexico.

sleep of our patriots.

one man does the work of nearly two men. On top of all the grievances of the workers in the "vards" is the fact that the meat packing industry SELF-DETERMINATION, according does not offer steady work to the workers. At many times of the year Wilson, meant substantially the right production drops off and workers of all people to order their own gov- make less than a starvation wage.

To Keep Force Intact.

In order to keep a skilled working their needs. Some people were fool- force intact the packers use the 40ish enough to think that this country hour guarantee. Last year the workwent to war to establish that right ers in the hog kill had to work 12 among others. What a cry was rais- and 13 hours a day, every day in the ed when the gray hordes of the kaiser week. The workers were forced to goose-stepped into Belgium! Here come down and work one of the holiwas the principle of national sov-days during the busy season. As soon ereignty trampled upon most brazen- as the season was over the packers ly. Of course the fact that all capi- laid off all of those that were not talist powers had treated weaker ones 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 work-But is it? As a matter of fact the day is supposed to be nine hours, they are working, as a rule, ten hours per insatiable imperialist appetite of all day, but do not work the full 54 hours the robber powers on earth. It has a week. This year the skilled workstretched out its greedy arms to every ers have, during a number of weeks spot on the globe that is worth ex- in this busy season, received the guarploiting. It is steadily securing a lantee.

Lay Off 25 Workers.

Last week when the company saw that they would not work forty hours, hev 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 work-THIS law is not satisfactory to the ers.

Everytime that the packers see that the workers will work less than forty Next Legion Meet to 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

Liebknecht's Spirit Lives in Our

Revolutionary Activities

(Continued on page 5)



Be Held in Philly

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.-The national executive committee of the American legion, in session here toskilled workers, an efficient working day announced the 1926 national conforce of workers, that are able to vention of the legion will be held from October 11 to 15 at Philadelphia.

EN 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 candidate for president, J. F. Anderhe held the office of state treasures. ference. 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 proposition for holding a convention henchmen of Small made up the bal-

This inglorious crew discussed the various fraudulent panaceas proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and other republican and democrat are inseperably bound up. The youth politicians trying to make political stands the major burden of capitalist capital out of the misery of the farm-

> 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.

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 referedum, the left wing has issued the following statement:

The Johnston-Devison 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 nto power after stealing the last election from the opposition candidates, into power after stealing the last election from the opposition candidates, and then throwing out the opposition son, is compelled, according to the laws adopted at the Detroit conven tion, to submit to a new election every two years, and a new election would thus take place in January 1928. The convention also adpoted a 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 can bodies were found, will be rescued didates for president should super alive. The company head, George B. vise the ballots.

(Continued on page 4.)

FARMINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 15-Before the dead could be removed from one great nonunion mine wrecked by the fault of the greedy mine operators in Oklahoma, a second nonunion mine blast here last night at the Jamison Coal and Coke company's mine No. 8, located in the heart of the nonunion fields, has entombed 39 miners most or all of whom are believed dead, many bodies aiready being recovered.

The only hope that exists is that 24 miners, worwknig in an entry about two miles from the one where the Taylor, general manager and E. Every member of the I. A. of M. Cowan, chief engineer have left now knows how little this law was Greensburg, Pa., for this coal camp. respected by the administration, Meanwhile the company is concealing Davison determining which ballots the cause of the explosion, which should be counted and which thrown miners, however, attribute to ignorout, and providing for all emergencing of safety regulations by the com-

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 gre ving 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.

MASSACHUSE ITS.

Quincy—Jan. 24, Mainatis Hall, 4 Liberty St., 7:30 p. m., Eva Hoffman.
Maynard—Jan. 24, Waiham St. Hall, 55 Waiton 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. Suomi Hall, 801 Man St., 7:30 p. m., local Finnish compade. Boston-Ford Hall, Ashburton place, Boston—Ford Hall, Ashburton place, Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.
Newton Upper Falls—Russian Club, 48 High St., R. Zelms in Russian, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Lanesville—Finnish Workingmen's Association Hall, 1060 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.

7:30 p. m. Worcester-Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 24. RHODE ISLAND.

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. Olgin, W.
W. Weinstone, Chas. Krumbein, Jan. 24,
2 p. m.

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 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. 26.
Utica—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, 18, 26. Schenectady—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 29.

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

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA
Chester—Jan. 22. Sons of Italy Hall,
3rd and Verlin Sts.. 8 p. m.
Erie—Local speakers.
Philadelphia—Lulu Temple, Broad and
Spring Garden, Jay Lovestone, Ben Gltlow, M. J. Olgin, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Erie—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 23.
Pittsburgh—Int'l Socialist Lyceum, 805
James St., A. Jakira and D. E. Earley,
Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.
Glassport—Finnish Hall, James Otis,
Jan. 23, 8 p. m.

an. 23, 8 p. m.
Coverdale—A. Jakira, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Avella—Granjis Hall, D. E. Earley, Jan. Avena—Granjis Hall, D. E. Earley, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Uniontown—Croatian Hall, Geo, Papcun, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Verona—Ferry's Hall, James Otis, Jan.
24, 8 p. m.
Republic—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papcun,
C. W. Fulp. Jan. 24, 8 p. m. C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 8 p. m. Rural Ridge—James Otis, Jan. 24, 8 . m. Cannonsburg—D. E. Earley, Jan. 30, 8 . m. Daisytown—Home Theater, Tom Ray,

an. 31, 2 p. m. New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 31, 2 WEST VIRGINIA Triadelphia—Tom Ray, Jan. 24, 2 p. m. Pursglove—Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m. KENTUCKY

Newport-Robert Minor, Jan. 21. OHIO

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, 5251/2 W.
Rayen St., I. Amter and Robert Minor,
Jan. 17, 8 p. m.
Lima—Robert Minor, Jan. 18.
Cincinnati—Doyle's Academy, Court
and Central Sts., Robert Minor, Jan. 22,
7:30 p. m.
Columbus—Robert Minor, Jan. 23, 8
p. m.

o. m. Akron—Zigler Hall, Voris and Miami (Continued on page 4.)

By NAT KAPLAN. WE the younger members of the the ranks of the skilled workers which so easily aligned with the imperialist proletarian fighting ranks grew up and entered the arena of political Hife since the world war. To us the tion into the ranks of the unskilled period of the "peaceful" development laborers. The young workers do not American working class. of capitalism is a matter of history. We live and function in the era of live social volcanoes—the epoch of im-

377 perialism and the proletarian revolution. It is only natural then, that generally, we have not acquired a hard and fast social democratic ideological new subscriptions in strain. We are neither permeated the first 4 days of the with the pre-war dogmas of the second international, nor with the ideology of LENIN DRIVE its later betrayals of the proletariat. Especially is this true of the United States. Those of our present

young Communists who entered the for movement in the days of 1916, 17 and 18 did not remain in the socialist par-5000 ty long enough to catch the opportunist syphillis of Messrs. Hillquit, New Subs to the Berger and Co. In fact many of us entered the socialist party when there DAILY WORKER! was already development leading to the split 1919. We lied about our ages

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There are other factors involved. I share the special privileges of the The process of the narrowing down of labor aristocracy. Hence they are not introduction of machinery forces the workers of the United States are a young workers of the present genera- factor in the leveling process which represented this so-called farm conis germinating in the depths of the

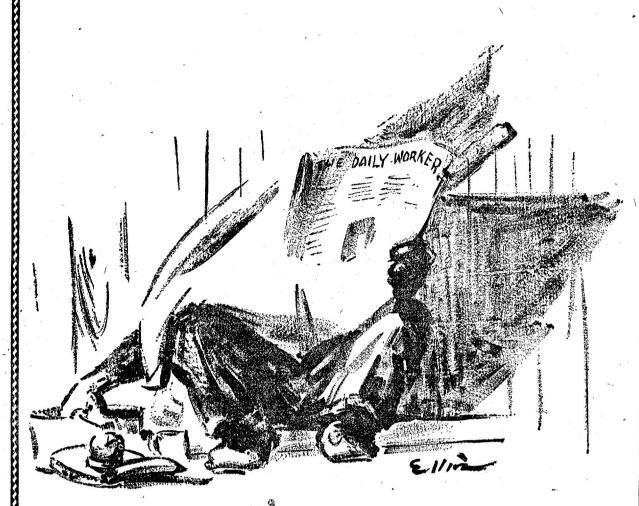
From such a premise we can begin to conceive of the significance of the role played by our martyred Comrade Karl Liebknecht. His deep interest in the wouth movement and his piercing analysis of capitalist militarism and the struggle against it will always be connected with his name. In the broadest sense both of these problems 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, developes 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 6)

The Man Behind This Paper--

Page Four



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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

Now comes this same bunch of B. and O. babies and cry like alligaors 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 lection 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 on late, as they are acquained with he 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 referndum law for election of grand lodge officers by referendum and returns to the old methods of election in the convention. providing for a "representative con vention 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 y 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

This is very significant as it comes from the lodge of executive council member Nicherson, 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 sen out for referendum. The members re asked to vote to uphold the grand odge decision suspending Anderson. The ballot is covered by a four-page circular setting forth the position of he 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 ad ninistration and forward to a stronger

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AMALGAMATION IN THE METAL INDUSTRY.

George E. Pashas

2426 Lincoln Avenue One-half block from Imperial Hall

PHONE DIVERSEY 0791

CHICAGO

Ice Is No Obstacle to the ARTISTS COME 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 icebound 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

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 wail 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 battlefronts. 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.

To those who work hard for their

money, I will save 50 per cent on

all the!; dental work.

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DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street,

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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

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GRAND CONCERT AND DANCE

given by the Russian Workers' Co-operative Society in Monor 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.

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, Janu-

Kibalchich, who was a student of composition and violincello, 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 Archangelsky 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 Eusope 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. 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

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

(Continued from page 3.) Ave., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Canton—Canton Music Hall, 810 E.
Tuscon St., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 8

. m. Yorkville—Miners' Hall, J. Williamson Yorkville—Miners Han, J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Neffs—J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Toledo—Robert Minor, Jan. 16, 8 p. m.
Lorain—Jan. 17, 2 p. m.
E. Liverpool—Brahtin, Jan. 24, 3 p. m.
Steubenville—Brahtin, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Bellaire—S. Amter, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

INDIANA INDIANA

Gary—Turner Hall, 14 and Washington,
Tom O'Flaherty, Jan. 24—7:30 p. m.
South Bend—Workers' Home, 1216 Hole
fax 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, 2646 St.
Aubin, J. J. Ballam, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.
Grand Rapids—Workmen's Circle Teme
ple, 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.

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 Heimholtz Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 2:30 p. m.

m. Zeigler—Jack Johnstone, Jan. 19. West Frankfort, Lithuanian Hall, Eb. 4th St., Jack Johnstone, Jan. 20, 7. p. m.

St. Louis—Newmeyers' Hall, 8th and afayette, 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.

IN DETROIT!



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MPERIALIST 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 2½ 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-jui, 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.

First American Publication

"Lenin on Organization"

Volume 1 In the



LIBRARY

FIRST announcements of an American edition of the complete works of the great revolutionary leader, V. I. Ulianov (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 polyton is material invalid to the control of the control

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.

Price \$1.50

Publication Date About February 15

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY

HIS W. WASHINGTON BLYD. Chicago - ILL.

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 territorrial sovereign and the vatican is

torrial 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.

Tho the 25 workers were laid off on a Thursday night at Armours 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 some into the plant in the morning between 5:45 and 6:15, punch the time clock, go to the locker room iress 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 fortynour 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 norning because of illness and punch he 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 isual and they get thru their work in less than seven or eight hours. Tho they may have done a ten-hour ob 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 inustry 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, 2409 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, Desplaines 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 truckling 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 I make the front page is that Maxim Gorki quit the Bolsheviki and that he and 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 ioes not bring home the bacon to the niners. 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 n their demands to the miners' union, ind among the demands are, a wage cut and longer hours.

THE kaiser family is still causing the German socialist leaders great concern. Recently Helferding had a oill ready which would drop \$125,-00,000 into Wilhelm's lap. The Comnunists raised the devil about it and he socialists waited hoping the storm night blow over. Now the kaiser's cousin is making things hum for the Prussian government. Prince Frederick Leopold,-it seems titles still go n republican Germany-took to his neels 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. 100,000 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 choisest meats, turkey, porterhouse steak, pheasant, duck. His favorite lapdog ate only sweetbreads cooked in cream. The dispatch does not say whether this lap-dog was a social de mocratic leader or not. The prince consumes several bottles of cham pagne 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, Leopoid on one occasion compelled one of his flunkeys 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.

DERHAPS many cour 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 Ger man workers, their wives and chil dren 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

"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.

To wake Henry Dubb— Send in that sub!

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CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

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 transfering 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, although the street is familiar to her. The surging crowd terally conveyed her down to the station. She alked mechanically down the stairs and to the rain. In spite of the fact that she hated to travel ke "a canned herring," Fahny wished tonight that he 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."

"That you didn't want to come here" he mother gried, and another flow

"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.

—L. Myshkin.

Sent with the recommendation of Comrade Jacobson, teacher of advanced English in Workers' School, at 108 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 gasp 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 poin where every payday in the shop is ues-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 nonparty 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 comades immediately become busy soakng each other. It means that we hould systematically arrange to reach he non-party workers in the shops, mions, fraternal organizations, etc. to support us with finances in our work. No comrade can say that we ave tasked our full resources in this eld in the past. It must be started -Nat Kaplan,

nore the nuclei must get to the point where every payday in the shop is tues-paying day in the nucleus. That 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

Not only in the proletarian centers of the world where capitalism has concentrated and developed great masses of workers who young generation when they came of 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 apostacy 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 ism and his energetic struggle against youth. At this time, when the imperialists are waging intensified it, despite opposition from both the campaigns to instil 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 first nationally and finally internaand 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 that period. speech.

It is to such as these that the lessons of Liebknecht come as a revelation, pointing the way to the militant struggle against cap- Practically every country in Europe social democratic parties recognize But Liebknecht's interest in the youth italism, which alike in industry and war, takes its heaviest toll from had compulsory military training for the necessity of organizing the youth did not stop here. Altho no longer a carried on its opposition to the war 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 form idible 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 of salvation approaches. The day of abandon its policy of wrecking branches, and making members-atlarge of former active branch members in order to render the them comes. Events rise high to the militants ineffective.

Failing to budge the petrified mass of reaction that is the na-from the heights to the depths, but tional board of directors, the conference organized a "Verband of our ship continues its straight course Progressive Branches" in order more effectively to challenge the

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

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 vaca- Rosa against the reformists. The tion with pay allotted to every worker brings the number of idle 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 but above all that, we must analyze hours, reducing wages and beating down the standard of living of the his actions for the purpose of learning 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 Liebknecht is foretold the doom of the storm center that carried on, durof 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, the lesson we must learn from the life while the American labor officialdom prospers to the degree that and work of Karl. Thruout his life they can self-out and betray labor into the hands of the capitalists.

Congressinan Crisp, democrat, of Georgia, presented the follow- icy of the social-democratic party of ing alibi when his role in helping cancel 75% of Mussolini's debt as me in or of the ways and means committee was under fire: "We on that followed were the rocks upon a new slaughter. Gradually the stage lead the workers to victory over the gripping by the throat the nations knecht lives and strives in our revoluthe American commission were not imbeciles."

THE DAILY WORKER Why Liebknecht Turned to the Youth By Max Shachtman

ARL LIEBKNECHT is often we A ferred to as the leader and foun der of the revolutionary youth movement. In him is symbolized the actvities of the new generation of proetarian rebels who fight in the forefont 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 place ing of his hopes in the youth move ment 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

"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

The slogan had a deep political significance which even now forms one of the basic factors in the Bolshevik onnection 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 Chancellor, Bismarck, against the acnascent tendencies towards colonial development were already voices of a dying period. In the short span of taking its place among the foremost was being tried in Leipzig for his antimilitarist book, the Austrian consul in Berlin wrote that:

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

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 move-

The Decay of the Social-Democracy. It is axiomatic that the bitter exploitation of the colonial peoples and furious objections raised the Iron the intensification of exploitation of the unskilled, unorganized masses of quisition of Alsace-Lorraine and the workers at home have as their complement a corruption of the upper laver of the working class, the labor aristocracy and the bureaucracy. The wo or three decades Germany was insidious poison of revisionism. against which the struggles of the imperialist nations. When Liebknecht patrons of the German social-democracy became weaker and weaker

the elder Liebknecht and Bebel. Th. unity of Gotha with the von Schweit zers was coming to its full blossom carefully fertilized by a steady stream of imperialist profits which dribbled into the pockets of the labor aristo cracy. 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 antimilitarist proposals and agitation of Liebknecht with slander and cheap knavish consistence 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 capiton 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, with the passing of time, was becom- revolting against the opportunism and ing the unofficial, and even the official servility of the party officialdom, turnpolicy of the huge social-democratic ed him to years of great work for the party of Germany. Their platform, youth. And while he did not forget, against militarism and imperialism, ary traditions which have been given their pronunciamentos, their activities as none of us can, that among the In America, the most powerful im- to us.

dult workers also there were great | perialist nation in the world, the ections which would fight against imerialism, he gave his attention to the outh as a section of the working lass which was most energetic, least weighed down by hoary tradition, and it to carry on a militant battle against

The struggle led by Liebnecht 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 did he work 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 Communst International and the Young Communist International, the latter of which inherits not only the organization which Liebknecht helped to found n 1907, but its militant spirit, intensified and clarified by Vladimir Ilyitch

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 alism; the burden which grew heavier | themselves confronted by their own helplessness in the face of growing revolutionary movements and sharpen ing 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 inunmillions of the people.

On the shoulders of the youth falls

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 dation of imperialist war, with its it was uncorrupted and a potential slaughter of the working class youth militant fighter against imperialism and the destruction and misery of The youth must fulfill the spirit and work of Liebknecht and its greatest master, Lenin. Our work will be of the task of carrying on the struggle one piece with the great revolution-

Liebknecht's Struggle Against Militarism

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

THE outstanding contributions of Liebknecht to the working class was his analysis of capitalist militarcapitalist class and his own party, the social democracy. Secondly, his energetic struggle to organize the youth,

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

licy brought with it increased budgets cialist (2nd) international. It had for the armed forces of capitalism. taken years of struggle to make the est to the youth.

character of militarism, i. e., of its use ist League of Germany commissioned on behalf of imperialism on the out- Henry DeMan together with Liebside and secondly, its use against the knecht and other sympathetic comworking class "at home." He further rades, to undertake the task of calling emphasized that militarism was a an international congress immediatenecessary part of the whole capitalist ly after the international congress, in ism can go, nevertheless the form of tries present. The chief points on the his capitalist militarism necessitated agenda were: definite struggle against it thru specific forms. Altho 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, of a young socialist international, This expansion and colonization po- parallel and as a section of the so- Muller.

system, and while capitalism must be Stuttgart, 1907. The congress was held eliminated before capitalist militar- with representatives from 13 coun- porters of the government. The com-

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 the various loosely connected up young socialist leagues. The execuface indications of the development of standing for the definite establishment tive elected comprised DeMan, Liebknecht, Warshevsky, Roland-Holst and

Here was laid the basis of the youth movement on an international scale. every able bodied youth between the into a separate organization and the youth in the sense of age, he realized ages of 21 and 23. This fact made the struggle was nearly as difficult to that they had within them that force issue of militarism of particular inter- overcome the opposition to an inter- which would be the driving wedge ored the propaganda. Only with the

However, in 1906, the Young Social- | coming more reformistic as the years

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 supmon 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 Willi Munzenberg, today one of the leaders of the German Communist Party. As the years rolled swiftly by, the Young Socialist International, incessantly. However, line was not clear. Pacifism still colkeen intellect of Lenin, where he stat- the triumphant declaration of Rosa ed in his reply to this propaganda, "so- Luxemburg on the day of her death: cialists cannot be against every war "Order is established in Berlin!-You without ceasing to be socialists," pointing out the colonial wars against Tomorrow the revolution will arise the imperialists, the civil wars be again majestic and to your terror antween the oppressed and oppressors, nounce with a voice of thunder: "I etc. and ending with this quotation was, I am, I am to be!"

which became a basis for the yout 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 l'ttle group which founded the Spartacusbund, (today lossomed 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 spokeed, "order is established in Berlin." The subsequent events bring to mind fools! Your order is built on sand!

Karl Liebknecht By Leslie Morris

has not yet ended, but the day trial for Scheidemann, Noske, and for the capitalist rulers who hide behind sky; we are used to being thrown On the day before his foul murder

at the hands of the social-democrats, on Jan. 15th 1919, Karl Liebknecht lution of the German workers had been choked in blood, the ranks of the revolutionary leaders had been mashed during those "days of blood," and still the indomitable spirit of Liebknecht expressed itself in this

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 story cannot, however, be repeated romantic way do we idealize and glorify his name; rather to the contrary. Certainly he was of a heroic temper, thereby the true role we must play in this gigantic struggle

Red Versus White.

In the words above expressed by the betrayers of the German revolu-Together with their doom is working class. That is the kernel of he, together with other militant workers, carried on the struggle against re- ent have was Liebknecht. formism, against the reactionary pol-Germany. The inevitable occurrence

practical struggle of the true Marxist 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 toils 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 too often. Not in a sentimental and 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 ing the war, effective work and propaganda among the soldiers. The task foretold the consequent victory of the 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 pres-

"Prepare for the Future." of the world war and the revolutions world are arming and preparing for mass organization that will effectively and semi-colonial countries and are part. In this way the spirit of Liebwhich the old parties split; when they is being set for a new contest. Indead body of capital and the contest is being set for a new contest.

were confronted with the relentless spite of all their efforts to the con-THE golgotha of the working class crises that must come about within trary the capitalist nations will soon capitalism, they likewise inevitably fly once more at each others throat. crashed upon the rock of the class And what part will the young workers struggle. Having renounced the neces- of this "glorious" country play in that sity of revolutionary struggle and or- time? What will we be able to do ganization they could do no other than when that day comes, as it surely fall foul of working class needs and will? It is not sufficient to say that interests. Thruout the period before we will "follow in the footsteps of military organizations, but also by the and during the war, the left wing of Lenin and Liebknecht." We may rethe social-democratic party led by iterate that "the future belongs to the manifests themselves when militarism Karl carried on the theoretical and youth," but that is not sufficient. The German revolution of 1919 can teach against the revisionists. And it is for us many lessons, one of the most important of which is the necessity of it has a second task, which comes an organization that has its basis deep more and more to the fore as class in the masses of the workers. To the extent that our work in times of peace and as proletarian class consciousness 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 effect ively carry out the work that Lieb knecht so heroically and successfully

We Must Build Well. It is seven years since Liebknecht and Luxemburg were foully done to Communist International is rising and ing out the heart of the Second Inter- wage slave system. national and its parties. Truly Liebknecht worked well; it is now our tarism is of paramount importance arrange joint actions. Our internal his conception of the bitter nature of left the last world war the creditor ception of our anti-militarist struggle New wars are coming. Slowly but work and memory by devoting oursel- of American imperialism are spread- all the parts of our organizational masurely the imperialist nations of the ves to building up that nature of a ing themselves thruout the colonial chine, the press, etc., must play their

Liebknecht and Our Revolutionary Activities (Continued from page 3)

other attributes of militarism which carries out its tasks.

"Militarism is not only a means of defense against the external enemy; contradictions become more marked 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 in evitable phenomen of capitalism which constitutes one of its strongest weapons for domination. Liebknecht could alliances with the working and peassee militarism poisoning the minds of the young workers, winning them ideologically and organizationally over leath. It is seven years since the to its fold, hence his strong efforts of nuclei in the armed forces of Amworkers and the young workers of for the founding of the revolutionary erican imperialism and link up the Berlin were martyred. The German youth movement. Militarism in this struggles for the immediate demands workers have learned their lessons the imperialist era of capitalism is at terrible cost. But the sun of the being used more and more to curb the revolutionary actions of the proledry-rot, stagnation and decay is eat- tariat and to safeguard the prevailing connections with the masses of young

The struggle against capitalist militask to study his work, to act upon for us in the United States. America which left the world war its debtors. | tionary activity.

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 essen-

tially 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 ant youth for an effective struggle against capitalist militarism. We must start the task of building a net work of the soldiers and sailors with the economic and political movements of the working class. We must gain workers and peasant youth in the colonies of American imperialism and educational work on the Leninist conthe class struggle; above all, how nation of the world. To a greater ex | must become a systematic and regular ever, we can best remain true to his tent than ever before the tentacles part of our work. In all these tasks