

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 PROLETARIAT."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ONLY in Communist society, when the resistance of the capitalists has been finally broken, when the capitalists have disappeared, when there are no longer any classes (that is, when there is no difference between the members of society in respect of their social means of production), only then "does the state disappear and one can speak of freedom." Only then will be possible and will be

realized a really full democracy, a democracy without any exceptions. And only then will democracy itself begin to wither away in virtue of the simple fact that, freed from capitalist slavery, from the innumerable horrors, savagery, absurdities and infamies of capitalist exploitation, people will gradually become accustomed to the observation of the elementary rules of social life, known for centuries, repeated for thousands of years in all sermons. They will become accustomed to their observance without force, without constraint, without subjection, without the special apparatus for compulsion which is called the state.

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

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

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

Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, we may remark, anticipating a little).

FINALLY, only under Communism will the state become quite unnecessary, for there will be no one to suppress—"no one" in the sense of a class, in the sense of a systematic struggle with a definite section of the population. . . .

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

This Issue Contains Two Sections.

Second Anniversary Lenin Memorial Edition

Section One

THE DAILY WORKER

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LENIN MEMORIAL EDITION

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

To Keep Force Intact.

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

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

Lay Off 25 Workers.

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

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

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

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

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

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

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

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Liebkecht's Spirit Lives in Our Revolutionary Activities

By NAT KAPLAN.

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

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

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

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Next Legion Meet to Be Held in Philly

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

LEN SMALL'S CONFERENCE A ROTTEN FRAUD

Crooked Governor Tries New Swindle

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stole Election Want to Keep It.

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

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

Violate Convention Decisions.

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

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

39 MINERS KILLED IN SCAB MINE

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 already being recovered.

The only hope that exists is that 24 miners, working in an entry about two miles from the one where the bodies were found, will be rescued alive. The company head, George B. Taylor, general manager and E. Cowan, chief engineer have left Greensburg, Pa., for this coal camp. Meanwhile the company is concealing the cause of the explosion, which miners, however, attribute to ignoring of safety regulations by the company.

THOUSANDS TO COMMEMORATE WORK OF LENIN

Scores of Meetings on Anniversary

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

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS.
Quincy—Jan. 24, Malnetts Hall, 4 Liberty St., 7:30 p. m., Eva Hoffman.
Maynard—Jan. 24, Walham St. Hall, 35 Walton St., 2:00 p. m., J. P. Reid.
Lawrence—Jan. 24, Ideal Hall, 18 Essex St., 2:30 p. m., H. J. Canter.
Fitchburg—Jan. 24, Suomi Hall, 801 Main St., 7:30 p. m., local Finnish comrade.
Boston—Ford Hall, Ashburton place, Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.
Newton Upper Falls—Russian Club, 43 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 Schaefer, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Brockton—H. S. Bloomfield, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Worcester—Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 24.

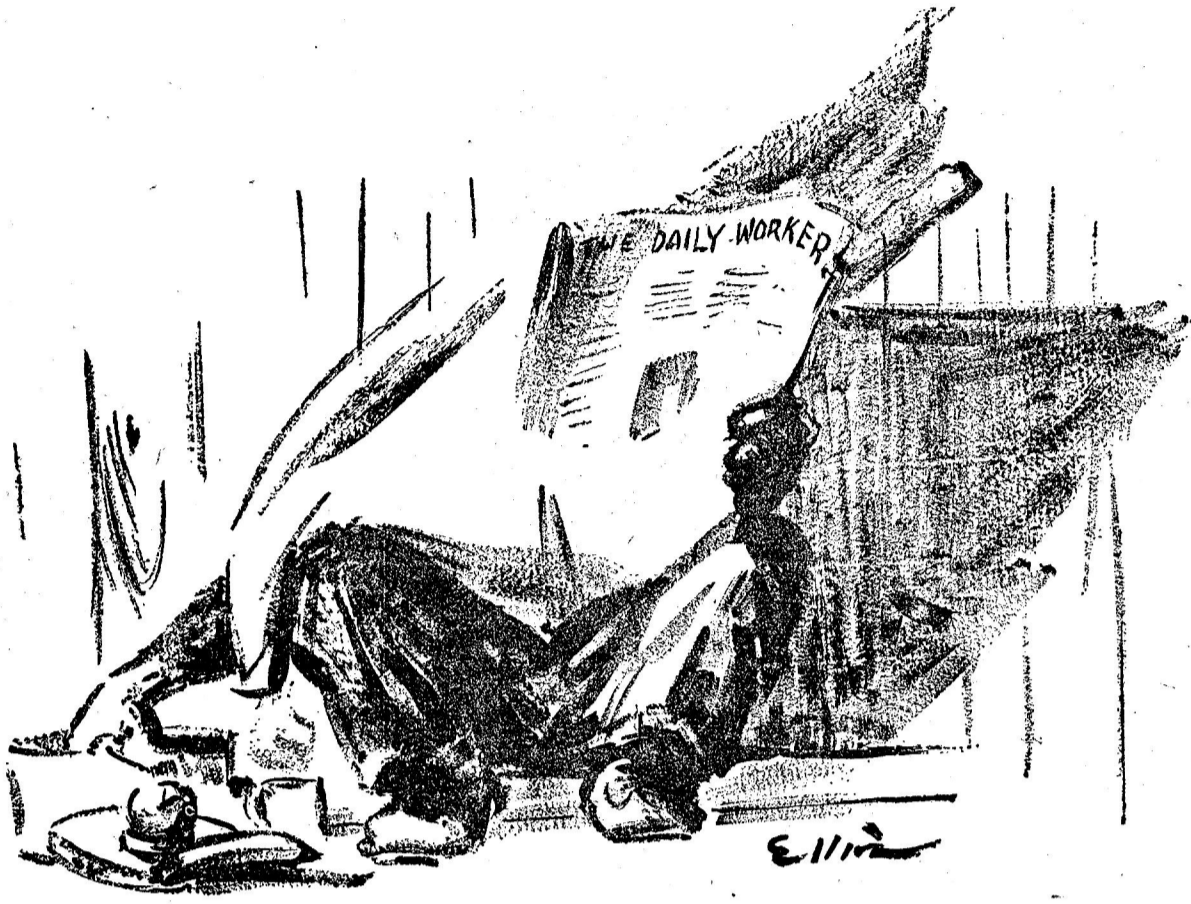
RHODE ISLAND.
Providence—Russian Club Hall, 44 Randall St., Max Lerner, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
NEW YORK.
New York—New Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Miller's Grand Assembly, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, Manhattan Lyceum, 65 East 4th St.; Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin, W. W. Weinstein, Chas. Krumbin, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Jamestown—Jan. 31, Local speaker.
Buffalo—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Rochester—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Elmhurst—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, Jan. 27.
Schenectady—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 29.

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

PENNSYLVANIA
Chester—Jan. 22, Sons of Italy Hall, 3rd and Varin Sts., 8 p. m.
Erie—Local speakers.
Philadelphia—Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden, Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, 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.
Coverdale—A. Jakira, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Avella—Granjals Hall, D. E. Earley, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
Uniontown—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papunc, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
Verona—Ferry's Hall, James Otis, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Republic—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papunc, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Rural Ridge—James Otis, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
Cannonsburg—D. E. Earley, Jan. 30, 8 p. m.
Daisytown—Home Theater, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.
New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

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

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Left Wing Metal Workers in Blow at Johnston's Machine

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AMALGAMATION IN THE METAL INDUSTRY.

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

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

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

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

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

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 Estonia must pay the American press correspondents well for their fairy tales cabled to this country, for America is the origin of many shipments going into the Soviet Union. It is worth while in dollars and cents, to frighten American shippers and insurance companies into demanding that all these shipments go thru some Baltic port that still flies the pirate flag of some capitalist government. Nothing can show clearer the whole profit motive of the attack against the workers' republic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEFT WING IN NEEDLE TRADES HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

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

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ARTISTS COME TO DETROIT ON SUNDAY, JAN. 25

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

Kibalchich, who was a student of composition and violoncello, in the class with Rimsky-Korsakov at the beginning of this century, is the organizer and conductor of the choir.

In succession, beginning in 1906, Kibalchich was head of the 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 Europe with his own choir and was at once acclaimed.

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

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

(Continued from page 3.)
 Ave., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
 Canton—Canton Music Hall, 810 E. Tuscon St., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
 Yorkville—Miners' Hall, J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 7 p. m.
 Neffs—J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.
 Toledo—Robert Minor, Jan. 16, 8 p. m.
 Lorain—Jan. 17, 2 p. m.
 E. Liverpool—Brahm, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
 Steubenville—Brahm, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.
 Bellaire—S. Amter, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

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

MICHIGAN
 Detroit—House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, J. J. Ballam, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.
 Grand Rapids—Workmen's Circle Temple, 345 Mt. Vernon Ave., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.
 Muskegon—Modern Woodmen's Hall, 10 N. Terrace St., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.

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

MISSOURI
 St. Louis—Newmeyers' Hall, 8th and Lafayette, Jack Johnstone, Jan. 17, 7:30 p. m.
 Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31.

WISCONSIN
 Milwaukee—Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut St., Earl Browder, Jan. 24.
CALIFORNIA
 San Francisco—Jan. 24, Workers Party Hall, 225 Valencia St. 2:00 p. m., Tom Fleming and W. Schneiderman.
 Oakland and Berkeley—Jan. 31, Workers' Hall 1819 10th St., W. Schneiderman.



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