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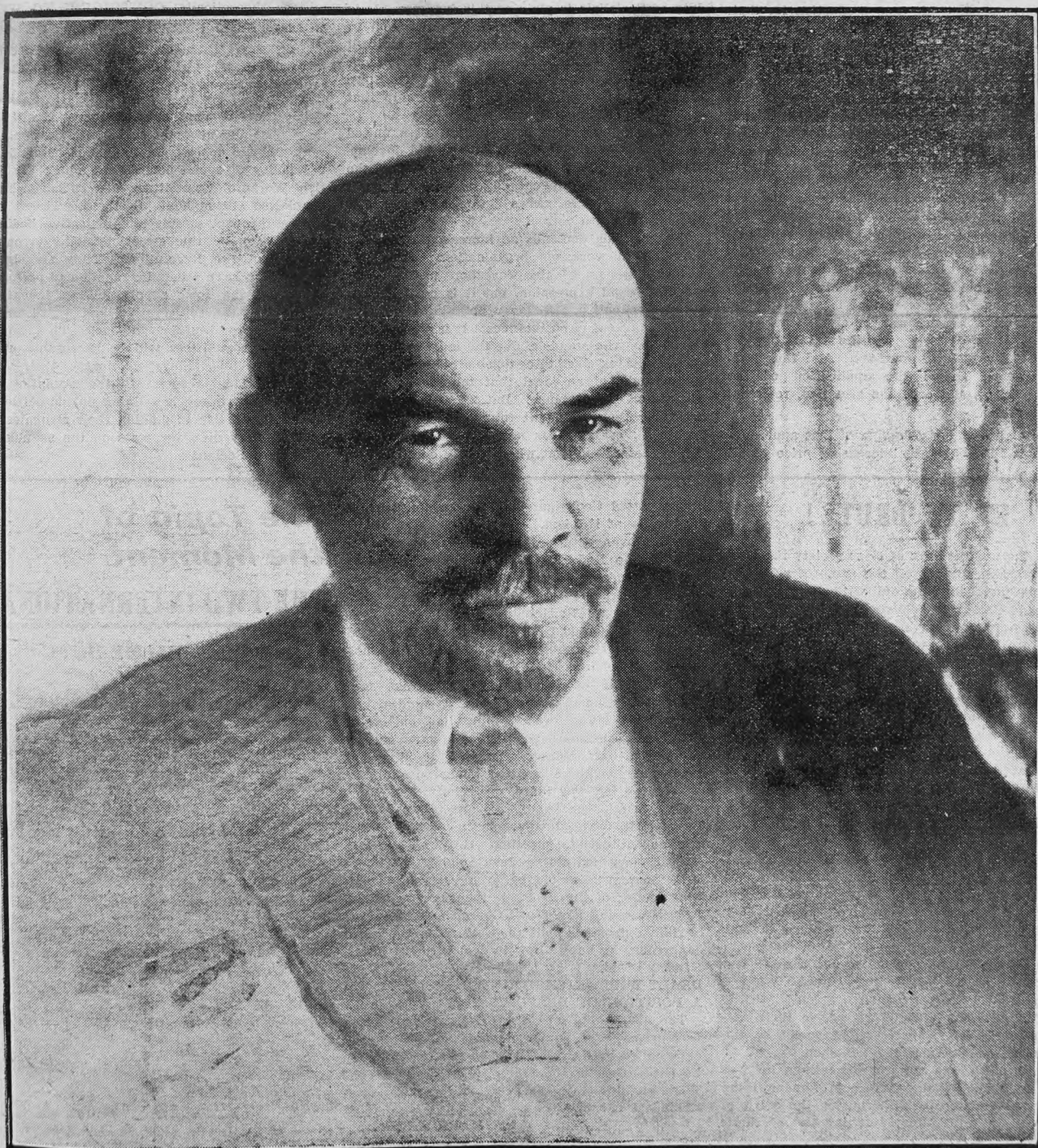
Edited by JOHN S. CLARKE

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HIS 50TH BIRTHDAY.



NICKOLAI LENIN.

Born April 10, 1870.

THE COMING CRISIS.

By J. R. CAMPBELL.

The prophesy that Capitalism was gradually drifting towards financial disaster has been made so often during the past few years that the average man is beginning to doubt the sanity of the prophets. To the worker who takes a superficial view of things, Capitalism appears to be as firmly rooted as ever before, and the prophets are dismissed as crazy individuals who are looking at the existing situation through the spectacles of their own desires.

Nevertheless every revolutionary has imposed upon him the bounden duty of investigating the present tendencies of Capitalism, and endeavouring as far as possible to estimate their force and direction. And a survey of the existing situation will speedily convince us that while the financial crash has not yet come it is drawing appreciably nearer. Every week that passes finds the state of national finances getting worse, and a fall in the value of money expressing itself in increased prices of all the necessities of life. The financial experts of Capitalism are grappling fiercely with the problem, without meeting with an appreciable measure of success. Two things are required to ease the situation if they could only be brought about. The first is that the workers shall be induced to increase production for their kind masters, so that there shall be on hand a greater amount of wealth, which can be taxed to ease the burden of the war debt. This is almost impossible of attainment. Even the most pressured of Dubbs has begun to see through that stunt. The other remedy for reducing the financial instability is the drastic cutting down of expenditure. This, too, is likewise impossible.

The brutalities of British Imperialism have aroused to national consciousness the subject peoples of the British Empire. More and more troops are required in Ireland, Egypt, and India to hold the Empire together by brute force. Every month that passes, the demands of the military machine for men and money becomes more onerous. Any money that is saved by the cutting down of expenditure for civilian purposes is immediately eaten up by the insatiable demands of the military machine. And the Capitalist system, denied the application of the remedies that could ease the situation, reels towards its end.

The outward and visible sign of that approaching end is the constantly increasing price of all

the necessities of life, a factor that will force even the constitutional British working class to adopt drastic action to maintain even their present wretched standard of existence, and in the fight that is looming up they will discover that there is no solution short of taking their industrial and social destiny into their own hands, and establishing a system of production for use and not for profit.

We are rapidly approaching the greatest period of social struggle in the history of Great Britain, and the less time we of the left wing waste in discussing our theoretical differences and the more hard work we throw into the immediate task of consolidating the workers industrially and socially the sooner we will attain victory.

The danger that confronts us is not that the workers will acquiesce in tamely bearing the growing burdens that are being imposed on them, but that when they do revolt they will revolt in sections and be easily crushed by the superior power of the Capitalist state. That this danger is real no one will gainsay at a time when all sections are putting forward demands for increases, and are preparing to fight an almost hopeless battle on the old sectional lines. The duty of Socialists is plain at this juncture. It is to work unceasingly in the trade union and in the workshop to get concerted action amongst all sections of workers. Our class are moving out to give battle to the Capitalist class. They are moving out in sections under a leadership that is anything but courageous.

The task falls to us of trying to get a united policy amongst the various sections, and developing a strong unofficial movement to spur on the timid leaders, and eventually to displace them when the struggle grows fierce and they are about to sound a retreat.

The situation demands an increased amount of attention to workshop organisation. Some desultory criticism of the workshop position has recently found expression, but it is devoid of an alternative policy, and gives no inkling of what to do in present circumstances. It is always easy for anyone who stands above the industrial battle of the working class to criticise a policy of action in the light of an ideal that takes no account of time or circumstance. But we are in need of action not in the distant future when an ideally educated working class has been developed, but at the present moment when we are entering into

a period of decisive struggle. The workshop movement has always thrived in such periods, but the need for it was never so great as it is at the present time. It is the only movement that can bring the different trades in an industry together for common action against the bosses, and bring the scattered industries together into a powerful mass movement. In every country in the world where the workers are beginning to struggle for power the Workers' Council, composed of delegates from the different workshops in the districts linked up nationally, is the organisation through which the workers can most easily make their power felt. It was the Workers' Councils hastily revived that saved Germany from the militarist reaction, and may carry it forward to a proletarian dictatorship. It is the Workers' Councils that are being developed in Italy as the proletarian weapon for the coming revolutionary struggle. It is the development of such councils that the Third International lays the greatest stress upon. Yet we find in Britain the curious spectacle of Socialists who admit the limitations of Parliamentaryism, or who even deny its utility altogether, and who as an alternative policy accept that of the Workers' Committees theoretically, CONTINUING TO WITHHOLD THEIR SUPPORT FROM THE COMMITTEES IN PRACTICE. They have accepted the new theory while still adhering to the old practice.

The development of the struggle will also emphasise the need for social organisation. The rank and file conference in London has endorsed the policy of social committees which the Scottish Workers' Committees are endeavouring to popularise throughout Scotland. These committees are not merely administrative bodies to be set up in the sweet by-and-bye on the morrow of the Revolution. They are fighting bodies who have a definite function to perform in arranging the food supply, taking inventories, permeating the co-operative, and organising the means of working class defence. They and the industrial committees will be successful only in proportion that Socialists forget their party differences and respond to the needs of their class. The workers are lining up for battle, and the responsibility of guiding their struggles in a revolutionary direction rests on the shoulders of all active Socialists.

ET TU BRUTE!

Since the earliest days of class society the boss gang have skillfully played the game of selecting dangerous members from out of the ranks of the oppressed class and effectively clipping their claws by—giving them a job.

The operation is euphemistically called "putting them into a position of responsibility."

Every page in the tragic history of the proletariat tells its stories of leaders gone over.

Vanity, nagging and ambitious wives, and lure of wealth have all been blamed for these backslidings.

"Just for a handful of silver he left us!

Just for a ribbon to tie in his coat!"

It's an old, old trick, but it aye works. If he's an extremist, give him a job; that'll settle him.

Our Comrade Neil McLean was once red—red as they make 'em. He was a Bolshevik and proud of it. As Parliamentary candidate for Govan even he talked red. When he reached the House of Commons the strains of the Red Flag were going to ring through the corridors of that ancient structure, presaging the fall of class rule even as the walls of Jericho sagged beneath the bugle blast of the angel of the Lord. What a bad breath that angel must have had! Ah! if the intelligent electorate of Govan, in their wisdom, elected Neil, unprecedented would be the happenings in the glorified gob-shop.

And, besides, the workgate meetings he was going to hold. What a furore in London there would be—a real live M.P. rousing the spirit of revolt at the workgates; startling the apathetic

Dubbs of old Cockaigne into a consciousness of the futility of M.P.ism.

Well, Govan returned him, and we waited in vain for the Red Flag and the workgate meetings. Instead we find our old comrade, the erstwhile extremist, informing honourable members that he was no Bolshevik. What! Not a Bolshevik. Up jumped Churchill. He was delighted to hear it. He quoted from outside speeches wherein the Member for Govan had claimed to be a Bolshevik, and then went on to congratulate him in his conversion to a saner frame of mind, pointing out that there was nothing like putting a man in a responsible position for tempering his views. In fact Winston laughed at him, and honourable members laughed along with him.

"What a fall was there, my countrymen!"

The scene is changed. We are in the Govan Town Hall. The honourable member presides over an enthusiastic meeting. He is no longer a revolutionary agitator. Just a plain, mediocre M.P. The speaker of the evening is the right-wing leader of the I.L.P., J. Ramsay Macdonald. J. R. M. doesn't like Lloyd George. Neither does he like extremists, but the former is the more dangerous; he knows how to deal with the latter. Ramsay speaks: "THE EXTREMIST IS EASILY DEALT WITH. GIVE HIM A JOB! PUT HIM IN A POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY!"

The honourable member for Govan once again became red—red as they make 'em—red indeed as a boiled lobster—but only in the face. Slowly he slithers under the table. Alas! poor Yorick! What an infinite jest! Truly this was the most unkindest cut of all!

MARK ANTONY.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS

By JOHN S. CLARKE

I am aware that many object to the severity of my language, the coarseness of my invective, and the precipitancy of my measures, but is there not cause for severity? I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice.—William Lloyd Garrison.

Right Wing Flappings.

Mr J. E. Macdonald wrote on the front page of last week's "Labour Leader":—

"Tsardom crushed and crushed until the machine of oppression was broken. Then by a great seizure of power, that group of men who are to be the most outstanding figures in the history of these years came into authority. Whatever may be their mistakes and whatever their fate, Democracy will never cease to do homage to them."

DOING I.L.P. HOMAGE.

"These institutions are anathema to the man who destroyed Parliament in Russia, and who has unsuccessfully tried to destroy the voluntary co-operative societies and incorporate them in the Soviet system. . . . It is the way to the damnation of Socialism, to the entrenchment of capitalism for generations, and to the degradation of the proletariat to that common lot of poverty, starvation, and cold which Mr Lansbury tells us is the condition of the Russian people under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."—Mr. Philip Snowden in same issue.

The Lydy.

If the newspaper reports of Mrs Ethel Snowden's speech on the Internationals at the Conference are at all accurate, her's was certainly the most assinine speech delivered there. We have searched in vain for an argument that could appeal to any person of reason. Sneers and ignorant sneers, on a par with the dialectics of Lady Astor, were her substitutes for logic.

"Our materially-minded Continental brothers." THIS from a comfortable, pampered, secure and much flattered British feminine towards men who are so "material" that they have died and are dying by the thousand in Germany, Russia, and elsewhere to defend the principles that people like Mrs Snowden are too cowardly to hold.

Suffering cold, hunger, disease, and braving death in a thousand horrible forms (whether the principles are right or wrong doesn't matter) for the sake of what they believe to be Right—this is "materialism."

Touring around the country, sleeping in cosy beds, tucking good things at appointed times into the guts, enjoying the delights of a real coal fire, with a total lack of immediate danger and worry—is what you call being "spiritual," if you mouth a lot of claptrap against the Revolution which demands courage and self-sacrifice. Mrs Snowden, to use her own phrase, is "welcome to her delusion."

Another brilliant pearl fell from her lips:—

"Hear," she said, "what a Belgian leader remarked to me, a woman who hated to hear it—'You could as soon make a Belgian moral as you could make an Englishman musical.'"

What "Belgians" have had to do with the Revolution God only knows, but, that apart, where is the point of the remark? A few back numbers of the "Labour Leader" will be sufficient to convince the lady that Englishmen's morals are even a trifle lower than their grasp of music. We don't know what the circulation of the "Labour Leader" is, but we bet it doesn't get within half a million of "John Bull" or the "Winning Post." And if Mrs Ethel is a sample of England's "best," then we'd much rather hob-nob with an Arthur de Greef, a Eugene Ysaye, or a Maurice Maeterlinck and risk being infected. Mrs S. "hated to hear it"—hated so much that she had to trot around and repeat it.

"The one reason why she would not defend Socialism by physical force was that in this country they could not have a Socialist State unless the people of the country wanted it, and then physical force would be no longer necessary."

If we are not to have Socialism until everyone wants it, then the correct organisation to be in is obviously the Salvation Army. When everybody gets to heaven—But there, the people of Ireland and India and Egypt—especially Ireland—have proved how gladly they "want" the British to stay with them—and that is why the British stay of course.

"She knew one of the Extreme Left, whom they knew. (Cries of 'Name.') Ah! she was too wise to be caught that way—(laughter)—but he was a man who, while supporting the bloody revolution, if necessary, came to her house almost in tears and trembling lest he should be arrested as a conscientious objector!" (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Terrific argument, isn't it? Note how the "tears and trembling" are worked in. We believe Mr C. Allen and Mr C. H. Norman were among the "left wing" section of the audience. Mrs Snowden's only experience of the strait-jacket, we presume, is of the variety she laces up herself, otherwise she might have spared the feelings of men like Mr Norman, whose prison experiences make one vomit on perusal. But again, where in hell is the point? Because a spineless creature (did he ever exist?) weeps for protection to Mrs Ethel and yet believes in Revolution—therefore the I.L.P. ought not to affiliate to the Third International. This is the logic of a ten years' old school kid.

"The Extreme Left in the Italian Chamber had signified its extreme leftness by moving a revolutionary and sanguinary proposal—an income of 15,000 lira for every representative in the National Assembly.

Extreme Left! She was a more Extreme Left than the most of them."

M'yes! dear little narrow bourgeois soul. Voted themselves 15,000 lira, did they? Therefore on tactics like these "she was more extreme left than most of them." Just no, nasty little "materially-minded sister."

Remember old C.B.—"We are all Socialists now." Remember Lady Astor—"I am a bit of a Socialist myself."

Compare it with Ethel's denunciation of the Left—"I am more extreme Left than most of you." That was the most powerful argument she hurled against the Left.

According to the Enemy.

THE PERSONAL CHARACTER OF LENIN.

"Englishmen may have all sorts of opinions about Lenin; few have heard much beyond rumour of him, but even those who are most avowedly ignorant of him or most leniently inclined to him would scarcely like to find him in their midst. Yet there is that flavour of vitality, of greatness about him that is lacking in many who have caused misery to none and even in some of the most potent benefactors of mankind."—The "Spectator," November, 1919.

"Yet as individual he is not without certain virtues. In the many attacks, both justified and unjustified, which have been made against him, no breath of scandal has touched his private life. He is married—according to all account singularly happily married—and, in a country where corruption has now reached its apogee he stands out head and shoulders above all his colleagues as the one man who is above suspicion. To Lenin the stories of Bolshevik orgies and carousals have no relation. His own worldly needs are more than frugal, and his personal budget is probably the most modest of all the Bolshevik Commissaries.

A fanatic if you like, but a fanatic who has already made history and who has more genius than most fanatics. Cold, pitiless, devoid of all sentiment, utterly ruthless in his effort to force the narrow tenets of his Marxian dogma upon the whole world, Lenin is not a lovable character. He is, however, the one Bolshevik of whom non-Bolshevist Russians can ever be brought, albeit grudgingly, to speak with respect.

In the numerous political crises through which the Bolsheviks have passed during their 18 months' tenure of the Russian political stage, Lenin's has been the master mind which time and again has averted the almost inevitable disaster and restored the fallen fortunes of a party that temporarily lost both its head and its heart. In debate he is an unrivalled dialectician, facing his opponents with an unruffled temper which is provokingly irritating in its serenity."—"The Times" (Northcliffe), 25th March, 1919.

Nicolai Vladimir Ulianov-Lenin is not a Jew at all, nor a German in disguise, as many have asserted. He is a pure Russ, of excellent family, born at Sembrisk, on the Volga, in 1870. A man of stately presence and blinking gravity, Lenin has a truly Socratic power over impressionable youth. His magnetic force on the platform, his sardonic laughter and mordant wit; his wild gesticulations, blazing eyes, and lava-torrent of denunciatory speech—here is the power which has drawn after this very extraordinary man those who came before him avowed enemies.

... the very soul and prime mover of Bolshevism is a man of letters, and a lover of animals—a fierce opponent of vivisection in the laboratory, and himself a dabbler in Mendelian experiments with peas and beans in the garden! Such is the mystery-man, who now plans an army of five million soldiers to throw our peace-time world into the throes of class warfare, with the Marxian slogan: "Toilers of the world—Unite! There is all to gain, and only your chains to lose!"

At Zakopane, in Galicia, Lenin taught German and walked abroad as "Herr Professor" in a black coat, followed by his favourite dog. In Lemberg he gave fiery lectures on the tenets of Karl Marx.

Lenin wrote masterly pamphlets in the fine prose of three tongues, and then found a hundred ways of smuggling them into Russia, Germany, and France.

"Look in the mirror behind you," he once thundered at a hostile delegation of soldiers and workmen. "The faces you shall see are faces of the Young. . . . Now let the rulers who oppose us look in the glass! And grey in their hair, grey their outworn ideals. Will ye, then, have an old man's war—or a young man's peace?" Who shall deny the searching potency of this appeal in our unsettled day?—"The Graphic," 1st March, 1919.

Having fought you and your Red Armies a clear twelve-months and spent lashings of money on the "adventure," the wisest of the British are now come to the conclusion that "Bolshevism is not a principle which can be combated by force of arms"—any more, of course than Prussianism was. That leaves you an easy and graceful winner. Two hundred years or two thousand years hence, the poets of a new civilisation may be celebrating you as the angel OR DEVIL WHO PUT THE FIRST EFFECTIVE FOOT AGAINST THE HIND-QUARTERS OF THE GRAND OLD BRITISH LION.—"Pan," 29th November, 1919.

THE MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT ON THE FRONT PAGE CAN BE OBTAINED ON ART PAPER SUITABLE FOR FRAMING from "The Worker" Office, 31 North Frederick Street, Glasgow, Price 4d., post free. 5d.

Pen Pictures and Reminiscences of

TO-DAY, APRIL 10th IS THE "JUBILEE" OF THE GREATEST FIGURE IN CONTEMPORARY HISTORY. AS A "WORKER." WE TRUST THAT OUR READERS WILL MAKE AN EXTRAORDINARY EFFORT TO PUT THIS NUM.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov (Lenin) was born in 1870 in the administrative district of Simbirsk, on the middle reaches of the Volga. His family belonged to the old nobility. His father was a medical man. Lenin had two brothers and two sisters. In 1887 one of his brothers, having taken part in the struggle against Tzarism and on behalf of freedom, was sentenced to death and executed. Lenin was arrested and was sent down from the university. He was subsequently called to the bar at Simbirsk, but on one occasion only did he plead in court.

Whilst still quite young he became an active member of the Social Democratic Party, and he published in Petrograd some noteworthy Marxist studies which at once secured for him a position of importance in revolutionary circles. Having helped to organise some of the great strikes of the year 1894, he was arrested and sent to Siberia. Taking advantage of this enforced withdrawal from active life, he devoted himself to the study of economic problems, publishing under the pen name of Vladimir Ilyich a number of works dealing with these topics, and notably with the agrarian question. Escaping from Siberia in 1899, he made his way to Europe.

In conjunction with Plehanov, Martov, Axelrod, and Vera Zasulich, he founded the periodical "Iskra" (the spark), which speedily became a centre of activity for all the Russian Socialist exiles. In this ardent revolutionary environment Lenin's faculties as organiser secured fuller development, and he was one of the main instruments for the propaganda which was to transform Russia. It was to the circle of Lenin and his associates that there now came for instruction all the young men and women who desired to join in the work of liberation.

Hunted from one place to another by the Russian police agents in the various countries of Europe, Lenin moved on successively from Munich to Brussels, to Paris, to London, and finally to Geneva. His wife, whose maiden name was Krupinski, became secretary of the party. Her health was gravely impaired by overwork in this capacity, a large part of her labours consisting in the writing of cipher letters in invisible ink. To-day she is secretary of the International Union of School Teachers in Russia.

At the second congress of the Social Democratic Party, held in London in 1902, occurred the celebrated split between the bolsheviks and the

mensheviks. The names signify that the former group preponderated, for the primary meaning of the word "bolsheviks" is "members of the majority section," whilst "mensheviks" means "minoritarians." It is well to recall that to-day the official designation of the bolsheviks is Communist Party.

At the congress of 1902 Lenin made his mark as leader of the bolsheviks (sometimes known as maximalists). At this congress the other noted personalities in the party, including Plehanov, were bolsheviks. Shortly afterwards, however, most of these leaders joined the menshevik faction. Isolated in a foreign land, with no newspaper at his disposal, and without any other means of effective action, Lenin did not lose heart, but published a volume of "Economic Studies" which was widely circulated in Russia. With the funds secured by the sale of this book and aided by Lunacharsky, Bogdanov, and Vorovskii, he founded a new bolshevik periodical, "Vpered" (pronounce sper-yot-forward).

At the congress of 1904, when the Russian revolutionary movement began to revive, Lenin formulated all the problems which he was destined to solve in later years as leader of the soviet government, namely, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the confiscation of capitalist property, the pushing of revolutionary action to its extreme limit, and the inauguration of the Russian revolution as a prelude to the international social revolution.

In 1905, when the first Russian revolution occurred, Lenin was included in the amnesty, and returned to Russia. When reaction once more became dominant he took refuge first in Finland (1906), then in Switzerland (1907), and finally in Paris (1908). He published two newspapers, "The Social Democrat," for active propaganda, and "The Proletarian," which dealt rather with the field of theory. In 1912 he and his associates removed to Cracow, close to the frontier of Russian Poland, in order to get into closer contact with the Russian revolutionaries.

At the outbreak of the war he was imprisoned by the Austro-Hungarian government, but was subsequently released owing to the intervention of the Austrian Socialists. Making his way to Switzerland, he continued there to carry on the struggle on behalf of peace and the International. He was instrumental in organising the Zimmerwald conference. In the spring of 1917, after the overthrow of Tzarism, he wished to return to Russia, but the Allied governments refused to grant him a passport across their territories. Thereupon he agreed to the proposals made by the Swiss socialists, Platen, federal councillor, and Grim having made the necessary arrangements with the German government, Lenin and hundreds of revolutionaries belonging to the various socialist factions were conveyed across Germany in a sealed train. It is noteworthy that Axelrod and Martov were among Lenin's companions on this journey. Upon arrival in Petrograd, Lenin was given a triumphal reception by the people, the army, and the fleet.

Since then the history of Lenin has been most intimately associated with the history of the revolution. A few months ago, when this man who is at one and the same time thinker and man of action, was wounded by a pistol shot fired by a woman, we were full of fear, not only that we might lose the revolutionary leader, but that the life of the revolution itself, the revolution which Lenin has incarnated, was imperilled. Could any one receive a finer eulogy than this?

But the supreme effort of the reaction has failed. Lenin and the revolution are still very much alive!

—Translated from "Le Populaire" by Eden and Cedar Paul and first published in "The Socialist."

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF LENIN.

By SIEGFRIED BLOCH (of Zurich).

When the Central Office for Socialist Literature in Switzerland still had a modest home in Zurich, on Seilergraben, No. 13 (the library since 1st April of this year has been located at Pöggendorferplatz, No. 35, Zurich 1), it was often visited during the years 1916-17 by men who played an important role in the Socialist International. One of these was Lenin. The leader of the Left Wing of the Russian Social Democracy, Comrade Lenin, who is now the talk of the world, spent a considerable time in Switzerland. He was one of the most distinguished and educated of the emigrants. His personal manner was modest; he was in no way fortunate with no one. His life belonged to the Party and to it he sacrificed all his power. When he approached any Socialistic question, he attempted always to examine it from all sides before expressing himself on it. He does not like compromises. He demands the whole loaf for the working class. He maintained always that the greatest suspicion was in place with regard to the paid agents of financial and industrial capital. Lenin hates the bourgeoisie as much as he loves his Socialistic ideal. He hated particularly the so-called social-patriots who proclaimed a *Burgfrieden* when the war broke out. According to Lenin the working class must not only organise well and march to the left, but the armed power of the proletariat must always be ready to oppose the police and the military forces of the bourgeoisie. The growing power of the proletariat must be resolutely and ruthlessly directed against the bourgeois policy of violence and exploitation which, according to Lenin, does not hesitate to shed proletarian blood for its own private interests, as well as for the interests of foreign bourgeoisies. It will not be possible to have actions on a large scale if the proletariat is finally to free itself from its torturers and is to postpone forever the realisation of their aims. Purposeful, clear-judged mass actions will strengthen the power of the proletariat will action and weaken the Capitalist order of society.

As a companion Lenin is extremely amiable. He writes smoothly; he speaks several languages. His favourite is the literature of the "Internationale," in which he is versed as very few others are. The Swiss Party Congress, held about that time, was more or less of a nuisance to Lenin who followed it closely, because the Congress did not consciously move to the Left. Opportunist resolutions are an abomination to Lenin. They prevent, retard, and obscure the planful rise of the proletariat on a basis of conscious principle. Lenin wanted Left radical wings to be formed within the unions and parties, in order to resist the bureaucratic character of these organisations. Read, for example, Lenin's essay, which appeared about that time, entitled "Opportunism and the Collapse of the Second International" (printed in "Der Vorbote," No. 1, Unionsdruckerei, Bern, 1916), if you would understand how seriously Lenin took the necessity of proceeding along straight lines.

Lenin spent four hours daily in the reading room of the Central Office for Socialist Literature, two in the morning and two in the afternoon. He studied the international literature with interest and took great pains to become initiated in the mental products of the Swiss Socialist movement also. But the only object of these studies was to arrive at a definite attitude with regard to economic or political questions.

At Zurich Lenin lived under the name of Vladimir Ulytnof in Spiegelgasse, No. 14, on the flight up, a house with extremely primitive furnishings. Once, when he was about to deliver a

Vladimir Ilitch Ulianov (LENIN).

MARK OF APPRECIATION ON THIS HIS 50th BIRTHDAY WE DEDICATE TO HIM THIS SPECIAL NUMBER OF THE BER INTO THE HANDS OF NON-SYMPATHISERS.

lecture, he gave me the manuscript to look through. It was weakly constructed and written in good German. The subject was the historical development of the Russian revolution of 1905 and its teachings. Lenin was on intimate terms with only a few of the members of the Party, but I obtained the impression that his views, which were entirely directed toward the Left, were shared by no one else, at least as far as the Zurich emigres were concerned. Ryazanov and Bronski, for instance, seemed conservative Marxists as compared with Lenin, who laughed at all illusionists. He considered it ridiculous to suppose that the liberation of the working class could be put through without revolution, since the bourgeoisie would not capitulate voluntarily. He considered it contrary to all historical experience to believe that an ancient class would be inclined to yield its privileges without compulsion, and it was one of the chief tasks of the workers' party to communicate this knowledge to the proletariat, which would have to assume leadership in the social revolution.

With few exceptions, the Swiss Socialist leaders paid little attention to Lenin, since he was not close to them, and little known to them. Most of the leaders of the Swiss workers' movement did not recognise the importance of this man when he lived at Zurich, and, being entirely pre-occupied with the cares of their own little country, paid very little attention to him. The greater number of trade organisations ignored Lenin's very existence. They might have learned much from him without necessarily sharing his views in all respects.

MORE RECOLLECTIONS.

By CHARLES RAPPAPORT.

The celebrated Russian Socialist, who is the author of this article, has been living in Paris for many years. We take the following personal reminiscences of Lenin from a book entitled "Hommage à la République Socialiste," which has recently been printed in Paris.

It was in the year 1902. His book "What is to be Done?" had just fallen into my hands. Or rather, I should not call "What is to be Done?" a book; it is an execution—an execution of the "Socialistic" reformism represented by Bernstein and the Syndicalistic reformism which is preached in Russia by Boris Krichévsky.

This brilliant pamphlet contains in embryo all of Lenin's tactics. It is a life and death struggle upon two fronts: against the Capitalistic bourgeoisie and against opportunism, both in a Socialistic and in a Syndicalistic cloak.

His organising genius is also apparent in this book. Lenin is not content with general tendencies; he also proposes a goodly number of practical measures in order to awaken the party from the lethargy into which it had been plunged by the failure of the terroristic tactics. He demands the formulation of "professional revolutionaries," that is, people who live only for and by the revolution. He is ready to avail himself of all the questions of the day in order to set them down as a foundation for the revolutionary struggle.

The agrarian question already plays a prominent part in this question. Czarism is represented as a remnant of feudalism. In order that Capitalism may attain its full development and offer a foundation for the modern class struggle, it must first overthrow Czarism by means of the revolution. Lenin opposes the "economicism" of the group surrounding Krichévsky, and advocates the revolutionary political and social struggle. He

wishes to win over the peasants for the revolution by increasing their land holdings.

"What is to be Done?" created quite a stir in revolutionary circles. Old revolutionaries such as Paul Axelrod made reservations, but they allied themselves with Lenin, who was then the editor of "L'Étincelle," appearing in Geneva, which led the struggle against the opportunist danger. In order to fight opportunism it was necessary not to become involved in quarrels with Lenin.

I became personally acquainted with Lenin on the occasion of a conference in Paris at about this time. The thing that most impressed me in the personality of the present leader of the Soviet Government was the clarity and energy of his ideas. For the first time in my life I heard from the mouth of an orthodox Marxist the words "armed insurrection"; the Marxists of the old school had come to the point where they considered every call to revolution to be an anti-quoted "Blanquism."

About 1903 there ensued the split between Martov and Axelrod on the one hand, and Lenin and his friends on the other. Lenin had forced this split by utilising a slight majority (of one or two votes if I am not mistaken). This is the origin of the so-called "Bolshevism," which, entymologically speaking, means nothing more than majority. Since I was in favour of unity, I did not attach myself either to the Bolsheviks or the Mensheviks. As Russian Socialism did not possess a single means of operating legally and it was persecuted by the Czarist banditti, I could not see how it could afford to indulge in the luxury of a split, which must necessarily condemn it to inactivity. And I later gladly seized the opportunity of declaring my solidarity with Plekhanoff, who was also working for unity. But it was a unity on the basis of the Left.

In spite of a sort of external unity, the struggle of the various tendencies went on all the more sharply. Every editorial meeting of the party paper developed into a real battle between Lenin and Zinovieff on the one hand, and Martoff and Dan on the other. I then became more intimate with Lenin. His power to work was marvellous. He was simultaneously the first theoretician of his group, its editor, its organiser, its tireless orator. Here is a fact which may serve as a proof of this statement: One group of adherents of his, among whom were Lunacharsky and Bogdanov, were trying to fuse the Marxian doctrine with the teachings of Ernst Mach. Lenin smelled a danger for the purity of the doctrine, and more particularly for its tactics. And, already forty years old, he plunged into the study of philosophy. He worked his way through a whole library of philosophical writings and produced a philosophical treatise in which he mercilessly exposes the philosophical errors of his friends. Those who know the difficulties of philosophic study will be able to appreciate this work of Lenin's, who made himself a philosopher in order to save the theoretical integrity of his party. But a passionate friend of clear and transparent relations, Lenin considered the union of opposing elements—Bolsheviks and Mensheviks—as an intolerable yoke. For the second time he broke up the unity of the party. I was unable to agree with him. For, together with Plekhanoff, Lenin was indisputably the leader of the party and of its organs. He was therefore giving up a position which seemed to me to be very favourable, and his friends of the present day then thought as I did; among others Lunacharsky and Trotsky. But the latter course of events showed how absolutely irreconcilable were the two tendencies, one of which advocates a rigid carrying out of the class-struggle doctrine without any compromise, while the other—in spite of all its fine words—actually amounted to an advocacy of class harmony and a surrender



A CLEVER ENEMY CARICATURE OF LENIN.

of Socialism. The history of the Revolution of 1917-18 has clearly shown this. The majority of the Mensheviks joined with the Democratic bloc, and, under the knout of Kerensky, was completely controlled by it. Lenin's tactics do not consist in concealing opposition and fractures, but in forcing them into their most emphatic expression. When he finds himself in the presence of one who is vacillating, he does not take him by the hand and lead him over to the Left, but permits him to move to the Right and even pushes him on in his course. There are situations in which it must require a superhuman will and an unparalleled clarity of mind to resist a tendency toward reconciliation. Lenin's closest friends, Zinoviev, Lunacharsky, Rykov, were in favour of an alliance with the Left of the other Socialistic parties; they resigned from the Central Committee of the party in the most ostentatious possible manner. Lenin stood figuratively alone, but he stood firm. The situation was completely opaque. No one could know how things would turn out. Kerensky and the Cossacks still had the upper hand. The German armies were invading Russia. The Entente was threatening. Lenin turned to be right; success was his; his friends returned to him, his enemies were defeated. I seek in vain for a parallel in history. I cannot find such a parallel. You may make such objection you please to Lenin's tactics. You may propose to him other and more practical tactics. But, regardless of what may be our tactical reflections, we can obtain no other impression of Lenin than this: "Ecce homo!" This is a man!

And we may add: A man that represents a class that has only its chains to lose and a world to gain. You may crush an individual man, but you cannot crush the proletarian class, for the future belongs to it.

LENIN AS HE IS TO-DAY.

By J. M'BRIDE.

(In the "Christian Science Monitor.")

I approached the Kremlin inclosure, which was guarded by two Russian soldiers who inspected my pass, and proceeded to a small frame office beyond the bridge, where a civilian grants passes to enter the Kremlin buildings and return to the outside. It has been said many times that Mr. Lenin is guarded by Chinese soldiers. It is true that he is well guarded, for while I looked very carefully for Chinese soldiers, I found none inside the Kremlin walls. In fact, I could find none in all Moscow and Petrograd.

LENIN DESCRIBED.

Mr. Lenin is a man of middle height, close to fifty years of age. He is well proportioned and

very active, physically, in spite of the fact that he carries in his body two bullets fired at him one year ago last August. His head is rather large, massive in outline, and is set close to his shoulders. The forehead is broad and high, the mouth large, the eyes wide apart, and there appears in them at times a very infectious twinkle. His hair, pointed beard, and moustache, have a brown tinge.

In conversation his eyes never leave those of the person to whom he is speaking. In replying to questions he does not hesitate but goes straight to the point. He pushed a chair over near his desk for me, and turned his own chair in my direction. After we had been talking for some time about conditions throughout the world, he said that he would be glad to answer any questions.

NOT A MINORITY DICTATORSHIP.

On being informed that newspapers, periodicals, and magazines in the various countries had been stating for the past twenty-one months that Soviet Russia was a dictatorship of small minority, led by himself and Mr. Trotsky, Mr. Lenin replied: "That, of course, is not true. Let those who believe that silly tale come here and mingle with the rank and file and learn the truth. The vast majority of industrial workers, and at least one-half of the articulate peasantry are for Soviet rule and are defending it." He continued, "You say you have been along the Western front. You admit that you have been allowed to mingle with the soldiers of Soviet Russia; that you have been unhampered, as a journalist, in making your investigation. You have also visited factories and workshops. You have had a very good opportunity to understand the temper of the rank and file. You have seen thousands of men living from day to day on black bread and tea. You have probably seen more suffering in Soviet Russia than you had ever deemed possible, and all this because of the unjust war being made upon us, including the economic blockade, in all of which your own country is playing a large part. Now I ask what is your opinion about this being a dictatorship of the minority?"

In answer to the question: "What have you to say at this time about peace and foreign concessions?" Mr. Lenin said, "I am often asked whether those American opponents of the war against Russia—as, in the first place, bourgeois—are right, who expect from us, after peace is concluded, not only resumption of trade relations but also the possibility of securing concessions in Russia. I repeat once more that they are right. A durable peace would be such a relief to the toiling masses of Russia that these masses would undoubtedly agree to certain concessions being granted. The granting of concessions under reasonable terms is also desirable for us, as one of the means of attracting into Russia the technical help of the countries which are more advanced in this respect, during the co-existence side by side of Socialist and capitalist states."

PREDICTS THAT SOVIETS WILL WIN

Continuing, he said: "As for the Soviet power, it has become familiar to the minds and hearts of the labouring masses of the whole world which clearly grasped its meaning. Everywhere the labouring masses—in spite of the influence of the old leaders with their chauvinism and opportunism which permeates them through and through—became aware of the rottenness of the bourgeois parliaments and of the necessity of the Soviet power, the power of the toiling masses, the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the sake of the emancipation of humanity from the yoke of Capital. And the Soviet power will in the whole world, however furiously, however frantically, the bourgeoisie of all countries may rage and storm."

"The bourgeoisie inundates Russia with war, and by inciting against us the counter-revolutionaries, those who wish the yoke of Capital to be restored. The bourgeoisie inflicts upon the working masses of Russia unprecedented sufferings, through the blockade and through their help given to the counter-revolutionaries, but we have already defeated Koltchak, and we are carrying on the war against Denikin with the firm assurance of our coming victory."

How simple and plain he was. He wore workman's shoes, a frayed pair of trousers, a soft shirt with a black four-in-hand tie, and a cheap office coat. The man works from fifteen to eighteen hours a day, receiving reports and keeping in touch with the situation over the whole country of Russia; attending committee meetings, delivering lectures, ready to give anyone the benefit of his knowledge, no matter who it may be. He lives with his wife in the same building where he has his office, in two modestly furnished rooms.

District Notes

DALMUIR STILL LEADS.

The fight to get workshop organisation has been an extremely difficult one. When trouble comes along in any industry or in the district the organisation gets into full swing, but when the trouble passes the workers are prone to drop into their careless apathy, and the Committees too often are allowed to die from want of attention.

That is something, however, that cannot be said of Dalmuir. The Committee there is at it all the time. So effective has it been that the clerks in that establishment have been inspired to give a lead that all other clerks should follow.

They have sent delegates to attend the Plant Committee. Ycs, and they have been out on strike, with the active assistance and support of the manual workers.

The first time such a thing has happened on the Clyde. But if the Dalmuir clerks are to get their demands, the other clerks in the big plants throughout the district must line up along with them.

Before that can happen, we must get Plant Committees into which the clerks can organise.

We are looking to Parkhead in the hope that something will be done there. In the meantime Dalmuir is making venture. A Sub-Committee of the Plant Committee has been appointed to engage Clydebank Town Hall for a demonstration for the purpose of getting Clydebank linked up with its active neighbour. The date is not yet fixed, but will be advertised in due course. Look out for it, and when you see it make a note of it and see that you are there.

ALBION.

We are often told that we can't do without the bosses—the captains of industry, as they are called. Can't we? If we can get the technicians and clerks organised with the manual workers (and we'll manage it some day) the industries are ours.

It's our foolish sectionalism that puts us at the mercy of the boss. Down in the Albion the workers have control if they only had sense to know it. The manager and managing director are away in America, have been there for quite a time, and it wouldn't matter a damn if they remained there for good. The business goes on quite well without them. It would go on a whole lot better if the men would organise and pack off one or two of the "gaffers" to join them.

There's two of them at anyrate who for sheer thick-headed stupidity could take prizes anywhere. No names need be mentioned; every Albion worker knows them. One of them nature meant to be a policeman; the other—What! Did anyone mention an ice-cream barrow?

BABCOCK AND WILCOX.

We have just had a communication relating to the above firm. It appears that during the war there was all kinds of trouble in one of the departments, caused by a Canadian who was used by the manager to break prices. After various efforts to end the trouble peaceably the men threatened to strike. The manager appealed to them to remain loyal to the firm and the country (the firm first, of course), and made all sorts of promises about the reward they would receive when the war was over. This pleading was successful. The "patriots" stood by the firm, the head of which is a gentleman whose name, before the war, was Rosenthal, but who, like George Guelph-Wettin, thought it desirable to try a change while the war was on.

Now the war is over the manager is going back on his promises, and the patriots feel they are being let down. Well, take the line you should have taken originally. "Down Tools" and fight him for it. It's about time that little gentleman was getting a shaking up.

Is it true that the new assistant manager is worrying the life out of the poor frightened "gaffers." God, but they're a sad lot. If the men had any sense of humour they would laugh them out of the factory.

PAISLEY.

There is a proposal afoot to raise a fund for the erection of a "John Paton Memorial" Club. Already it has been discussed at some of the A.S.E. branches, and in all probability it will be taken up by the local Trades and Labour Council. Such a club, where the workers of all trades and no trades could meet to discuss all questions of importance to their class, where they could spend a quiet hour reading good literature or indulge in healthy recreation, would be a God-send to the "toon o' threed."

Paton laboured long and patiently to get such a club started, and now that death has cut short his useful life those who knew and honoured him must see to it that the labour he gave shall bear its due harvest.

Further particulars will be given later. In the meantime anyone who is willing to assist financially might leave his or her name at the Progressive Bookstall, New Street, Paisley.

PAISLEY No. 1 BRANCH, N.U.G.W.

(To the Editor of "Worker.")

Dear Sir,—Our branch desire that you insert the following resolution of payment by results, which the delegates at the conference agreed on on the 19th March.—Yours fraternally,

WM. McMILLAN, Secy.

Resolution.

"That the Paisley No. 1 Branch of the above National Union of Workers repudiates the finding of the National Federation of General Workers' Conference on payment by results, and pledging ourselves to oppose this, we call on other branches to do likewise in the interest of the rank and file of those workers who are affiliated to the National Federation."

DIRECT ACTION WINS AT DUMFRIES.

Unemployment has been very acute in this district, and the Reds, with Will Gray as a skillful leader, have taken up the matter. On Friday, 26th March, at a large meeting of unemployed in Town Hall, a committee was appointed, and an ultimatum delivered to Town Council that unless work was found for all and anyone in need provided for the committee would take steps to deal with situation. The time limit was 72 hours.

A meeting of committee and magistrates took place on Monday, when magistrates undertook to provide for necessitous cases, and to lay scheme for absorbing all unemployed before all unemployed at meeting, to be held in Town Hall on the following night. This time limit was again extended by mutual consent, although committee made it clear that there would be no further delay. If Town Council wouldn't act, committee would. The meeting took place on Wednesday night, 31st March.

Council met our demands, all unemployed to be started by Tuesday, a committee of unemployed and Council to overlook provision of necessities to those in need—5 unemployed and 5 from Town Council. The result has been gained by the magnificent solidarity shown by unemployed, and the strong lead given by their committee, of whom our comrade, Will Gray, is chairman.

Town Council gave 'sympathy' only until the Reds showed that they meant to act. There is no doubt that any other body of unemployed can achieve the same end if they show a determined front. Work can be found everywhere, and the authorities made to pay the bill according to their own property laws.

What Dumfries workers have gained is only the right to stand erect. The committee mean to go forward with the fight—to the cities of the Commune and the glorious time to be shouting out the battlercy of 'Freedom.'"

To a Bridgeton Rebel.

Since first began that war implacable
Twixt class and class, there have been mighty
men—

The Lenin breed. Men of titanic soul
Who saw, felt, strove, and suffered in the van,
And gained by splendid deed perpetual name.
But some there were whose names, unknown to
man,

Would shine with equal lustre and true worth,
Had circumstance but let the lamp of fame
Upon their works howe'er so briefly gleam!

In tombs unvisited they sleep; by man
Remembered not. No failures these in life,
But builders like the first and heroes all,
The like of which this day within our midst
Twere no hard task to find did one but seek;
Battling as e'er with Greed's infernal hordes
To purge a world grown putrified 'neath Wrong:
Unseen, unknown, unsung, except by those
Who mark the gold forgetful of the dross,
And with that larger vision comprehend
And homage give (when caprice would deny)
To these the blazers of the trail of Hope.

In feeble minstrelsy of one I'd sing,
A fighter, worker, pioneer, and sage:
Who strove indeed when few there were to strive:
Who gripped the flag in tumult's hottest hour,
Nor paused though hesitancy then might well
Have been forgiven. Whose loyalty withstood
The lure of minted coin and power and place,
And flattery of a sycophantic foe!
Who labouring under disadvantage cruel,
Ne'er suffered handicap to curb emprise
In service of his class, but thrilled to find
A task that taxed his courage to perform.
Who pulled the weeds to give the flow'rs a
chance;

Made pathways gentle to the tread of men;
Blazed true direction with unerring wit;
And crushed the noxious vermin writhing low
In slime reptilian on the rocks of hate.

Such was and is the man of whom I sing,
And I who know him and can fathom well
The depths of his true merit; can recall
The pangs endured but ne'er displayed by him;
Can read devotion where indifference lies—
Discerning 'neath that careless masquerade
The wild pulsating life stream of a MAN—
Lay on his living brow this humble wreath.

JOHN S. CLARKE.

PAISLEY S.L.P.

RUSSIA: THE TRUTH IN PICTURES.

The Martyrdom and Triumph of Russian Labour.

WM. PAUL will give

Lantern Lecture in Central Halls, Paisley, on
Friday, 16th April, at 7.45 p.m.

Tickets can be had at S.L.P. Rooms, 6 Causey-
side Street.

Order now for May-Day.

LENIN v. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Revolutionary Twopennyworth.

11/- per 100.

From R. LEE, 4 Morgan Street, Dundee.

SOCIALIST LABOUR PARTY.

(Glasgow Central Branch), 50 Renfrew Street.

An Interesting and Educational Address by

COMRADE DICK SCOTT,

entitled

"SOCIALISM, SCIENTIFIC TO PRACTICE."

Sunday 11th April, at 7 p.m. Doors Open at 6.30.
Questions and Discussion.

SHOTTS PUBLIC HALL.

SPECIAL LIMELIGHT LECTURE

on Robert Burns

By JOHN S. CLARKE

On Wednesday, April 14. Chair at 7 p.m. prompt.

Over 100 Slides.

Tickets from P. Clifford, 8 Jordan Terrace, Shotts.

"Pep."

About the cheapest commodity in the market
is pep.

A farmer sells grain, a butcher meat, a tailor
clothes; but a worker sells pep.

Pep is the stuff the boss buys off the worker
for wages, and pep is a funny commodity.

Pep is concealed in the worker. It is developed
in his body, and when applied to the instruments
of production will transform itself into other com-
modities.

These commodities belong to the man who buys
the pep of the worker. In return for parting with
his pep, the worker receives wages, much as a
mule receives oats.

Pep develops like wool on a sheep.

The boss loves the pep, but he cares nothing for
the worker.

Every worker can produce a certain amount of
pep. Most workers produce the limit.

The foolish worker sells all his pep without re-
serve, and as a result he becomes barren at an
early age. He is then consigned to the scrap
heap.

To fool the worker into extravagant pep-pro-
ducing the boss' servants have coined many

Under the auspices of the "Daily Herald"
Development Fund Committee a

A WELCOME HOME TO GEORGE LANSBURY

St. Andrew's Halls, on Sunday, April 11th,
1920. Doors open at 6.30.

Commence at 7 p.m.

Mr. T. Johnstone, Editor of "Forward" in the
Chair.

The Wm. Morris Male Voice Choir will give items
from their repertoire.

Organ Recital by Chas. H. BRADSHAW.

Hear our Comrade's Message from Russia to
the world.

Special Collection on entering in aid of the
"Daily Herald" Development Fund.

Silver Collection.

cunning words and phrases. A good one reads
thus—"Hard work (pep) never killed anyone."

Which may be true. But many an extravagant
pep-producer has landed on the scrap heap, and
the hard work performed for the boss never fed
him either.

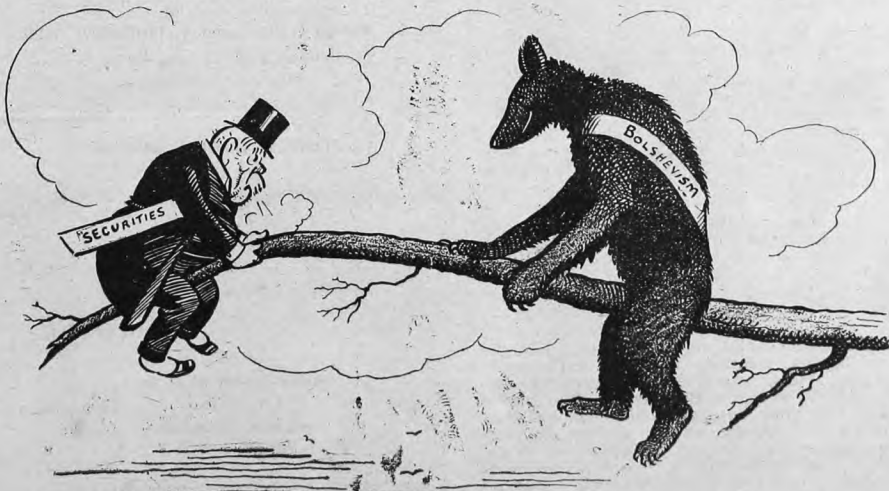
A wise worker conserves his pep, knowing that
it is impossible to get a job without there being
prospects of pep-exploitation for a boss.

If a worker expects to live till old age, he must
also conserve his pep for that age, for old age
with no pep and no job is no fun.

The bosses are in constant search for pep. They
pit the native against the foreigner and the Jew
against the Christian in a desire to get all the pep
possible out of the workers.

Pep is the secret of the bosses' profits.

The pep of the workers makes it possible for the
rich to reap where they have never sown.



"Oh Lord! if you can't help me, for goodness sake don't help that bear."

CORRESPONDENCE

THE MINERS' BALLOT.

Again the miners will be asked to ballot for
Action to enforce their claim, a claim that in
the opinion of those working underground is cer-
tainly very modest, namely, 3s. per day. If the
Leaders had asked that the districts send in to
their Central executives a claim for increase,
then there is not a shadow of a doubt that the
South Wales claim of £2 per week would be
nearer than the sum we are likely to ballot on.
There is one point I wish to draw attention to,
one that is getting scant attention from any
responsible Leader, that is the Flat Rate. Never
mind who introduced it. If the miners are wise,
the flat rate has come to stay. When we voted
thirteen months ago for 30 per cent. increase and
a six-hours day, etc., and were side-tracked by
the Sankey Commission, the one good thing that
emerged from the discussion was the acceptance
of a flat rate rise for all. The flat rate principle
is Communism applied to the industrial struggle.
Every worker gets the same rise no matter what
sum is settled.

The feeling of Solidarity made manifest by all
the miners moving forward for one common ob-
jective is something that all true revolutionaries
should be prepared to sacrifice something for. A
move is being made to split our forces. The old
Roman motto—"Divide and conquer"—is to be
tried again. We are to be offered 2s. per day for
shift workers and 20 per cent. in rates for piece
workers. The object is to get the thin end of
the wedge driven in between shift workers and
piece workers. No doubt there are some piece
workers who will be able with a 20 per cent. in-
crease in rates to make 2/6 per day, but surely
they are not going to sacrifice the principle of
the flat rate for the extra lousy tanner (betray
their mates for a fish-supper). Every miner who
is passed his prime, and you are past that at
thirty years in the pit, will be with us in demand-
ing a flat rate. Leaders with courage would
advise the men to strike for the 3s. flat rate. Is
there not one solitary Miners' Leader in Scotland
prepared to carry round the Fiery Cross? He who
takes it up will have the support of all the Miners
in Scotland; and should Smillie have to resign
through bad health he will prove that he is cap-
able of standing in Smillie's shoes. It is said
that the wise men came from the East, but we
have no record of them returning. So we are
looking westward for a lead that will set the
heather afire. If our Leaders will not call mass
meetings of Miners and try to infuse some spirit
into the men, then it is the duty of all militants
in the ranks to get busy at once.

On with the mass meetings, rouse the men
from their apathy, unite on the flat rate, prove
that we still have some claim to be fighters.

The other class despise us, and rightly so. On
most occasions we have quitted the fight before
the first round, and many times taken the count
before an effective blow was delivered.

On with the fight, and fighting, they will respect
us, and we shall then learn to respect ourselves.

JOHN SCOUGALL.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF EX-SERVICE MEN

BRANCH REPORTS.

Anderston and Central.—Usual weekly meeting held in I.L.P. Rooms. Attendance good; routine business speedily gone through. The following resolution was submitted to the members and carried. The Secy. was instructed to forward same on to the N.E.C. Resolved.—That we the members of Central and Anderston Branch of the International Union protest against the Allied intervention in Germany, as we fought for the destruction of Prussian Militarism, and we therefore demand that the working class of Germany should be left to work out their own salvation, through the formation of Soviet Councils and in due course the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth. As the ringleaders in the Central Branches Dance, we wish to point out that April 16 in the Fellowship Hall, 34 Portland, is the rallying point on that date.

South Side.—This branch is going great guns. Outdoor propaganda starts Sunday first, Gorbals Cross, 5 p.m. South side ex-service men, come in your thousands and hear the glorious gospel of discontent. Extract from an applicant desiring to join: "I am at present a member of the Kame-rads, but very dissatisfied at their absence from the joint conference. Since settling down to civil life I have realised that the non-political idea is useless, and if we wish to obtain liberty and justice we will have to fight for it," and that is what the International Union stands for, Liberty and Justice for all, and if we don't get it we mean to take it. Branch meets every Friday in Tailor's Hall, 12 South Portland Street. Roll up, Boys, and get inside the Union that does things.

Maryhill.—Meeting held in new Rooms, 205 New City Road. Attendance good, particularly women and dependents; 12 ladies and 3 men joined up, and there is the promise of many more. Many members of the old Federation have signified their intention of joining the only genuine organisation. Our friends, the Kamerads, made an attack on our stronghold last Tuesday night. Every facility was given for questions and discussion, but there was nothing doing, and true to their name they vanished. Branch meets every Tuesday at 205 New City Road. Dance every Monday in May's Hall. Secy., J. Hughes, 472 Gairbraid Street, Maryhill.

Partick.—Branch officially opened on Thursday, 1st April. Open-air meeting was held at corner of Peel Street. Comrades Hannah and Cheyne addressed the meeting, and met with success. Several members being roped in. An adjournment was made to the Young Scots' Hall, 22 Maxwell Street, where officials were elected to carry on the work of the branch. Pres., Wm. Lindsay. Secy., Mrs. Mary McIntyre, 5 Scotstoun Street, Scotstoun. Meetings will be held every Thursday in the Young Scots' Hall at 7.30, when the Secy. will be in attendance to enrol intending members.

Croabridge.—A branch of the International Union was formed in Coatbridge on Sunday last. It was agreed to hold a large meeting on Sunday, 18th April. When Comrades Hannah and Cox will address the members. Secy., pro. tem., Comrade J. Taylor Malcolm, 15c Douglas St., Coatbridge.

Paisley.—This branch is endeavouring to form a local united council of ex-service men; they are also dealing with the various criticisms appearing in the local press.

Milngavie.—Business meeting held on Monday night. There was a splendid turnout of members. Officials were elected for the ensuing year. It was agreed to hold the meetings during the summer on the first of each month. Propaganda meetings to be held every Thursday. Arrangements have been made to take part in the mid-week football league. Rambles will take place every Sunday.

Vale of Leven.—Large demonstration was held on Sunday last. Vale of Leven are one of the youngest branches, but they are one of the most energetic, and success is attending their efforts. Recruits can join up through the Secy., Comrade J. Graham, 61 Milton Terrace, Junecroft.

Darvel.—Our special reporter states that the Sunday branch meetings are very enthusiastic gatherings. It is rumoured in Darvel that the International Union are Bolsheviks. The Darvel members say they are not Bolsheviks, but they are doing their damndest to qualify as such. It was agreed to send on affiliation fee to the Socialist Information Bureau. Sunday first starts the outdoor propaganda, and Comrade A. Cheyne, late Vice-Pres. of the Union and now Assistant Organiser, sets the ball rolling.

The Union is making progress with a capital P. The Head Office is snowed under with applications for speakers to explain the aims and policy of the Union. The N.E.C. are doing their best to cope with the rush, but it must be understood that our speakers have to serve a boss every day, and require a little rest now and then. I would respectfully ask the various districts to have a little patience, and recognise that we are doing our best to supply every one. All applications will be dealt with in due course. During the past few weeks branches have been opened in Cowcaddens, Partick, Vale of Leven, and Coatbridge. Other branches are in course of formation. Members will be kept posted up.

As a result of the unemployed demonstration held in Glasgow Green, Comrade J. Morton has arranged to hold a large meeting in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, of unemployed sailors, soldiers, and civilians; also of the ex-service men of all sections. Subject—"The solidarity of Ex-service Men and Workers generally to fight for the right to live." We confidently expect the result of that meeting will be to establish the International Union in Edinburgh. Report of meeting and progress made will be given in the next issue of "The Worker."

Branch Secys. are requested to note that the N.E.C. meetings will no longer be held on Wednesdays nights. In future the N.E.C. will meet every alternate Saturday, commencing on Saturday, 10th April. This arrangement has been come to with a view of giving county branches an opportunity to be represented. I hope the country branches will make a note of this, and leave it by for future reference, as every branch is responsible for the working of the Union; it is but

right that they should have some say as to how the work is to be carried on.

Our Ayrshire Organiser reports the completion of arrangements for a big propaganda stunt throughout Ayrshire, and is only awaiting a supply of pence cards and constitutions to get a move on. Same will be forwarded as soon as they arrive from the printers. Comrade M'Clymont states that this is not a back jay stunt, but serious and earnest propaganda to educate the workers whether they have served or not. The International Union's programme is to endeavour to secure unity between all workers, and teach them who is their real enemy. Ex-service men and others willing to speak or assist in organising meetings might please get in touch with Comrade M'Clymont, 60 East Main Street, Darvel, and assist him to carry on the good work.

Comrade Mackie, 31 Chochno St., Whitecrock, Clydebank has now completed the spade work, and a good harvest is expected in Dumbarton.

I hope the ex-service men are paying attention to the happenings of the past week or so. If so they will realise what other people think of them and what category they are placed in. Dalrymple and his kind look upon you as a class that is bursting to scab on your fellow workmen. Immediately there were signs of trouble on the tramways and advertisement was inserted in the Press for conductors and motormen, ex-service men specially invited. Where is the manhood of the ex-service men? It is unfortunate that there is some ex-service men prepared to do the dirty work. No wonder the workers look upon the discharged men with suspicion.

J. COX, Nat. Secy.

Head Office: 98 Bishop Street, Anderston.

"HAS THE I.L.P. THE BEST POLICY?"

PUBLIC DEBATE will take place

In Metropole Theatre, Stockwell Street, on
Sunday, 18th April, at 6 p.m. prompt.
Doors Open 5.30 p.m.
Affirmative—John M'Lure, I.L.P.
Negative—Arthur M'Manus, S.L.P.
Chairman—Andrew Fleming, Shettleston.
Silver Collection.

"Did the doctor diagnose your case?"
"Yes."
"How long did it take?"
"Not long. I wore my shabbiest suit."

BRITISH SOCIALIST PARTY.

—GRAND LANTERN LECTURE— entitled

"THE WORKER AND THE MACHINE"
will be given by

W. M'LAINE, A.S.E.,
Tutor, Scottish Labour College,
In St. Mungo Halls, Sunday, 18th April, 1920.
Commence 6.30. Doors Open 6.
Silver Collection.

LECTURES EVERY SUNDAY in the

Panopticon, 115 Trongate, Sunday, 11th April,
at 7 o'clock.

LANTERN LECTURE by TOM ANDERSON.
entitled "After Christianity."

Soloist ANGUS M'LEAN.
Reader JIM CONNALL.

Doors Open at 6 p.m.

Songs. Questions. Discussions.
Silver Collection.
Next Sunday—WM. PAUL.

READ THE "TWO INTERNATIONALS" AND
BE UP-TO-DATE.

IMPORTANT DEBATE

will be held in the

St. Mungo Halls on Tuesday, 13th April,
at 7.45 p.m. prompt. Doors open 7.15 p.m.

Subject:

"SHOULD THE WORKERS DEVELOP A
PHYSICAL FORCE ORGANISATION IN
ADDITION TO AN INDUSTRIAL ORGANI-
SATION."

Aff.—J. V. Leckie,
Scottish Workers' Committee.

Neg.—T. L. Smith,
Workers' International Industrial Union.

Chairman—A. Robertson, M.A.
Questions. Silver Collection.

A young barrister afflicted with "stage-fright" in commencing his address to the jury, said: "Gentlemen, my unfortunate client—my unfortunate client," and again in a nervous tone repeated, "my unfortunate client," when the Judge said: "Proceed, so far the court is with you."

Industrial and Social Committee Meetings every Friday Evening at West Campbell Street and Sauchiehall Street at 8 o'clock prompt. Sunday Afternoons, Jail Square, 2.30. Workers' Committee Speakers will preside at above.

NOTE.

"The Worker" and other Scottish Workers' Committee publications can be obtained in the South Wales area from A. BANKS, 1 Carmarthen Street, Canton, Cardiff.

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