

THE YOUNG WORKER

Official Organ of the Young Workers League of America

5 cents

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VOL. III.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1924

NO. 9.

CELEBRATE MAY DAY!

EXPOSE HOOVER'S PLOT TO SUPPLY YUDENITCH FORCES

(Special to "The Young Worker.")

WASHINGTON.—Stating that he had documents to prove every word of his testimony, Captain James V. Martin, former commander of the United States Shipping Board vessel, "Lake Fray," today made public a number of papers which prove conclusively that Herbert Hoover, now secretary of commerce in Coolidge's cabinet, used the supplies of the American Relief Administration to aid the counter-revolutionary forces of the reactionary Russian general, Yudenitch.

Gives Hoover the Lie.

Hoover has denied that the cargo, which included 60 two-ton motor trucks, 50,000 gallons of gasoline and the like, was given to the Yudenitch forces, but Martin has documents which show that he delivered the cargo and was decorated with the Order of St. Stanislaus by Yudenitch himself for the help he had given the counter-revolution.

Martin maintains that there was an international agreement to aid Yudenitch in a desperate drive to capture Lenin grad, in which Hoover was allied with Winston Churchill, British war minister, and troops of the reactionary Finnish government. Churchill was, unfortunately for Yudenitch, halted in his nefarious work by the activity of British labor, and Yudenitch failed.

Hoover Guilty of Murder.

The supplying of Yudenitch with the cargo was instrumental in promoting the civil war in Russia, and Hoover the tool of American capitalists, stands convicted of the needless murder of hundreds of workers and peasants who rallied to the defense of the workers' republic of Soviet Russia.

Captain Martin has offered to submit all the evidence in his possession at the proper time. At present he has the valuable documents stored away in the safety deposit vault of some city, which he refuses to name for obvious reasons.

Brazil-Argentine War May Come of U. S. Scheming

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Argentine Labor movement is rallying all its forces in an attempt to block the armament program that is preparing Argentina for war with Brazil and Brazil for war with Argentina. The war and armament propaganda is being fomented by American interests who sell munitions to both sides and who realize that the power of Argentina, Brazil and Chile now represents the only obstacle to Yankee imperialism in South America. A United States naval mission under Admiral Vogel-sang in Brazil is reconstructing the army and navy. A similar mission is in Peru.

The Argentinian Labor movement is conducting a propaganda not only against the armament competition, but also in favor of a unity of Argentina, Brazil and Chile against the real enemy, American imperialism.

BOYS WON'T BITE ON WAR TRAINING CAMP PROSPECTS

(By The Federated Press.)

NEW YORK.—"War Is Declared" is the message sent to New York by the chief of ordnance, United States army, April 6.

It's a game. The reserve officers and industries in the New York district are getting ready for the next capitalist war, and on April 6, the anniversary of Wilson's war, they practiced mobilization. There was a concentration point, and contractors and factories were notified to start making munitions at top speed.

Meanwhile the citizen's military training camps in this district cannot get recruits. So a group of local employers have been persuaded to bribe their workers into entering the camps by giving a four weeks' vacation on pay to the victims. An added bait is that the camper way got to be an officer in the next war to end war. The J. P. Morgan firm is one of the employers interested.

Follow the Workers' Flag!



REPARATIONS PLAN OF DAWES, J. P. MORGAN TOOL, LAYS BASIS FOR ENSLAVEMENT OF THE GERMAN WORKING CLASS AND LEADS TO FURTHER WARS

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

The German reparations plan of Charles G. (Hell-an'-Maria) Dawes, would-be American Fascisti leader and head of the Central Trust Company of Chicago, a link in the Morgan financial chain, is laying the groundwork for the complete enslavement of the German working class and for the continuation of the factors which are drawing the workers of the world into another great war.

The Dawes plan provides for the payment of reparations over a period of eight years, which is to bring in approximately four billion dollars. In order to start the carrying out of this plan, the all-powerful House of Morgan contemplates a loan of two hundred million dollars to Germany. Already the big magnates

of Germany representing the Thyssen, Wolff and Stinnes interests have made an agreement with the representatives of the French Comité des Forges, Loucheur and Schneider, for the joint exploitation of the German working class. The proposed Morgan loan and the Dawes reparations plan will complete the outright subjugation of the German working class to the whip of foreign and native capitalism!

Morgan Colonies Increase.

The republic of Austria has already come under the dead hand of the Morgan receivership. It has become a Morgan colony, by the loan which was made to stave off a working class revolution.

The republic of France has just obtained a \$100,000,000 loan from the House of Morgan, which will help it to maintain the falling franc and

(Continued on page 2)

WORKERS PARTY AND YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

All out on May Day!

This is the slogan that will be heard in all parts of the world on the first of May, as millions of workers will gather to demonstrate for their cause and against the master class at huge meetings everywhere. From Moscow to Johannesburg, from New York to Tokio, from Chicago to London the chain of the workers' solidarity will stretch in their annual mass demonstrations of strength.

May Day as the day of the workers was first proposed by the toiling masses of this country, represented by the American Federation of Labor, but under the leadership of the reactionaries, this day was abandoned in favor of the one handed down to them by the bosses of the land. The workers of the other countries, however, have adopted the day as a symbol of new strength, as a day for rejoicing over their victories and correction of their errors, as a day for the renewal of their pledge to carry on the fight for the freedom of the working class until victory is finally attained.

Need Farmer-Labor Party.

May Day, this year, finds the working class of America on the threshold of important historical developments. The oppression of capital and the growth of class-consciousness, the disillusionment of the workers' faith in the political parties of the bosses is leading them to the formation of an independent political party of their own, together with the exploited farmers. The immediate task of the producers of this country is the organization of a united farmer-labor party.

The workers are also learning their lessons on the industrial field and are demanding the strengthening of their trade unions into industrial unions, so that they may better be able to conduct the fight against the bosses and not among themselves.

In these campaigns, as well as in the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born workers from discrimination, for the recognition of the Russian Workers Soviet Republic, the communists organized in the Workers Party and the Young Workers League have been ever to the forefront, leading the rest of the workers and formulating their slogans of action.

Masses Will Demonstrate.

This year the workers are going to come in huge masses to the meetings arranged by the party and the league and consider their tasks of the future in the light of their past experiences. They will demonstrate their strength of purpose and accomplishment and join hands with the workers of the rest of the world

(Continued on page 2)

LYONS EXPELLED FOR PASSING OUT LEAGUE LEAFLET

(Special to "The Young Worker.")

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—On the trumped-up charge of bringing into the school papers not connected with the studies, Nat Lyons, active member of the Young Workers' League here, was expelled for distributing the league's leaflet on the Teapot Dome scandal.

Comrade Lyons was called to the superintendent's office, where he was cross-examined as to his purpose in spreading the leaflets and as to why he was opposed to the boy and girl scouts. Lyons said that he wanted to give the students a different viewpoint from the one being taught them in the schools and answered the narrow-minded superintendent with such spirit that the latter became exasperated and had him expelled.

The school officials, not being satisfied with this dastardly stroke, are trying to persecute the comrade further. They have reported Lyons to the civil service bureaus as a dangerous character in an attempt to blacklist him from a job.

The league does not intend to stop its activities for one moment on this account, and the distribution of the leaflets and other propaganda work is continuing in the shops and schools of the city.

Where's the "War To End War"?

SAN FRANCISCO.—Pave the "war to end war." Lieut. Col. K. A. Joyce, chief of staff, ninth corps area, U. S. army, informed a conference of adjutants general at the Presidio here that in the next war the United States must draft workers into the industries. "We must remedy the impossible situation," said Joyce, "of one man's making himself a target for bullets at \$30 a month and another's working in a shipyard for \$20 a day."

Young Rebel Defies Bullying Prof In School Quiz on League Leaflet

By DOWELL BRANCH CORRESPONDENT.

(Special to "The Young Worker.")

DOWELL, Ill.—The distribution, by the newly-organized Dowell branch of the Young Workers League, of the anti-militarist leaflet of the organization, and its official paper, The Young Worker, in the schoolrooms, caused the school professor to display his bullying nature in an attempt to browbeat a young pupil whom he caught with the leaflet and The Young Worker in his possession.

Sherlock Holmes the Second.

The professor suddenly interrupted one of the classes from its study and called out, one by one, ten of the pupils, speaking privately to them on some mysterious matter. One of the pupils, who had not been called, soon found out that this Sherlock Holmes business was being directed against him, and when the boys were told to search thru their books, they brought forward the leaflets and a copy of The Young Worker. The boy was called in by the professor to the latter's office and asked whether he believed in what the leaflet and paper wrote and whether he was a Bolshevik.

The young fellow bravely answered that he did believe in it, but that he was only a scholar of Communism.

Lad Stands Bravely.

The bullying professor then put the lad thru an inquisition about his father being a citizen, where he got the leaflets and paper, and argued with him on the contents of the leaflet. The rebel stood firmly by his convictions and maintained that the

leaflet had correctly stated the condition of things. Whenever the boy tried to reply to the ignoramus of a teacher, the latter cut him off and refused to let him speak. This made him angry and he said, "You have had a great deal of schooling, but if you want to argue with me, I am not smart enough, but there are thousands and more men that are smarter than you."

The teacher, a Mr. C. H. Robertson, then boasted that there was none that could defeat him in debate. He then sent the boy to the room and called for an assembly of all the pupils.

After snouting his mouth off about the constitution and red propaganda and how Rockefeller and Ford were making it possible for their parents to get a living, he ordered the pupils to bring in definitions of the word "traitor" (a word which had been used in the leaflet in connection with the Teapot Dome grafters), and to bring in also stories of the lives of Rockefeller and Ford. He made a final attempt to browbeat the children by asking all those that believed in the constitution to stand up. Two refused, stating that they did not know what the constitution said and that those who voted for it did not know either. These two were told to remain in class after school, where they were threatened with "You will hear more about this later."

Big Yan May Be Debated.

The Dowell branch of the Young Workers' League is considering challenging the braggart Mr. Robertson to a debate, which will probably show up that gentleman as a loud-mouthed halfwit.

CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' MAY DAY

SPEAKERS:

WM. F. DUNNE, Editor, The Daily Worker.
ALEXANDER BITTLEMAN, Member C.E.C.,
Workers Party.
JOHN WILLIAMSON, Member N.E.C.,
Young Workers League.
Joseph Kowalsky, Secretary, Polish Section,
Workers Party.
Antonio Presi, Editor, Alba Nuova.

COME TO THE UNITED FRONT MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION!

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL
820 North Clark Street
THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1924, 8 P. M.

Unite for a Farmer-Labor Party!
Demonstrate Against Capitalism!

Auspices: United Front May Day Conference. Admission 25 Cents.

CONCERT PROGRAM

Freiheit Singing Society
Russian Grand Opera Singers:
Nita Obrastzov, Coloratura Soprano
Gabris Hezanowski, Baritone

Dawes German Loan Lays Basis For New International Wars

(Continued from page 1)
to keep up its huge army, to keep up its subsidies to the reactionary governments of Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.
Morgan's French loan is now being made the basis for forcing France to accept the Dawes plan, although she is opposed to it because it does not set a definite sum of reparations.

The American government, the Coolidge administration, which has just chosen Harlan Fiske Stone, law partner of J. P. Morgan's brother, Herbert Livingston Satterlee, as Attorney General, has given unofficial information that it will support the Dawes-Morgan plan.

American Labor to be "Deflated." Coolidge hopes that with the building up of Germany he will be able to find a market for surplus American wheat. He hopes to kill two birds with one stone: Save Germany from Bolshevism, the working class revolution, and save of the agricultural crisis! And not only is the disposition of the agricultural surplus a thorn in the economic side of American capitalism, but American business must also rid itself of the vast mass of commodities produced by its ever-expanding industry!

In competition with commodities produced at low cost in Germany, American business men are being forced to reduce the price they pay for commodities, foremost of which is labor power. This means the reduction of the wages of the American working class! This means the slavery of the working masses of Europe!

There is another, equally important phase of this affair. European capitalism is breaking down completely. Production is at a low ebb. The working class has been dragged down to the status of coolies. And yet the military preparations of the European nations are continually increased! France increases her army and aircraft, and even England under the so-called Labor government is building more battleships. The fear of the coming war is strong upon the doddering minds of the imperialist statesmen and capitalists.

Morgan Runs U. S. Policy. The debts which are owing to this country by England, Germany and France will in all likelihood never be paid. But it is a different case entirely with the loans made by the bankers of this country, by the House of J. Pierpont Morgan. Morgan demands the payment of money loaned from his private treasury. Do you remember the last war into which Morgan flung the United States because of his fear that with England defeated his loan would never be repaid? And because American capitalism wanted a share in the swag?

The United States capitalists have investments in all parts of the world. In South America, the ground has been broken for American capital by the direct aid of American battleships and marines. In China, the same condition obtains, as can be seen from an appeal issued by Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his nationalist party, which appeals to the American people to protest against the naval interference in his country. An American battleship was used to convey a Standard Oil representative to the oil fields of Persia in order to beat an Englishman to it. In the rest of Europe American loans and

Dillonvale for Ruthenberg Appeal. The Dillonvale branch of the Young Workers League has sold three sheets of the Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons of the Labor Defense Council, thru the work especially of Comrade James Velek, and sent the \$18 in to the L. D. C. 'Atta boy!

Children Starve in Richest City

By JOSEPH NARBRIK.

(Special to "The Young Worker.")
NEW YORK CITY.—One-third of the children of the poor families of New York are starving, according to a report made public by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this city.
In the Italian district 4,000 children were examined, and it was found that 77 per cent of the girls and 61 per cent of the boys were weakened to exhaustion because of undernourishment.
This occurs in the city which contains more wealth than any other in the entire world.

League and Party Celebrate May Day

(Continued from page 1)
and fight side by side the coming battles of the proletariat.
The young workers, too, must join in. They are being faced by important struggles and they must line up with the Young Workers League to fight them. The black clouds of capitalist wars of imperialism are hovering about this country again, and the young workers will again be chosen as the first victims of the bosses' greed for profits. In the shops, the young workers are meeting with even more oppression and misery than the older ones. Child labor is on the increase every day, and the boss-controlled lawmakers in Washington and in the separate States are sabotaging even the mildest attempts to improve the conditions of the enslaved children.

Unite for Action. May Day is the day of the workers exclusively. All the workers must celebrate it unitedly.
Unite with the workers of the world!
Organize for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party!
Down with child slavery!
Unite against the imperialist wars of the bosses!

Chicago May Day Celebration Will Unite Workers

The May Day demonstrations and celebrations will be held in Chicago on Thursday, May 1st, at 8 p. m., at North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark Street. Invitations to participate have been sent to unions, fraternal organizations and other bodies in Chicago to participate in the May Day celebration. The May Day affair being participated in by the Workers' Party, Local Chicago, is the only May Day affair to be held in Chicago by Party units.
Speakers already scheduled are: William F. Dunne, editor Daily Worker; Alexander Bittleman, member C. E. C. of Workers' Party and former secretary of the Jewish Federation; Joseph Kowalsky, secretary Polish Federation; John Williamson, member N. E. C., Young Workers' League of America; A. Presi, editor Alba Nuova, Italian weekly. Workers' Party. The speaking will be in various languages.

In addition an excellent program of concert numbers has been arranged. The Freiheit Singing Society will be on the program and two singers from the Russian Grand Opera have been engaged: Nita Obrastzova, soprano, and Gabris Hrzanowski, baritone.
Admission will be nominal; only 25 cents.
May Day demonstrations this year will be used to unite the workers and exploited farmers for the organization of a mass Farmer-Labor Party in the United States.
Unity of all the workers against capitalism!

Special Announcement

BEGINNING with the next issue, The Young Worker will be increased in size to SEVEN COLUMNS!

Besides the increase in size, plans have been made to add regular features in the paper, which will make it better in reading material, more interesting, and a paper which will sell easily to the young workers in the shops and factories.
The price per copy and the subscription price per year will remain the same!

The Young Worker is improving with every issue and we are planning to make it still better. We have made arrangements with comrades in the leading foreign countries of the world to send us regularly stories of the developments in the young workers' and young communist movement all over the world, stories which will not be found in any other paper in the United States. We are also organizing a network of our own correspondents all over the country who will report all the news that concerns the youth. Special stories will be added to the usual articles and they will be written by authorities in their respective fields.

The next issue (enlarged) will contain a complete special story by Walter Weber of Berlin on the situation in Germany, illustrated by photos of actual events.

.....An authoritative account of the Boy Scouts of America by Comrade Harry Gannes, who has made a study of this organization, "Who Controls the Boy Scouts and for What Purpose?"

An analysis of the position of American imperialism and its conflicts with other imperialist nations which are leading us into further wars, by Max Shachtman, editor of The Young Worker.

.....Astounding revelations of the conditions of tiny children who are the modern white slaves in the tenement houses of New York, by Joseph Narbrick.

"Why and What is June 17th?"—an article giving an outline of the purpose and reasons for the convention which will be held on June 17th to form a united farmer-labor party in this country, by James P. Cannon, assistant secretary of the Workers Party of America.

"The Workers Party Today and the Young Workers League," by John Williamson, assistant executive secretary, Y. W. L. F. A.

And many others. Charles Witter's regular correspondence from Washington, Walt Carmon's column of Impropaganda, On the Job letters and so on and so forth.

Celebrate the bigger Young Worker by sending in your yearly sub: It's only \$1.00 a year and you must not miss a single issue of the paper. Come on, now, shoot in that sub!

Pardon Us, But Are You Joining Us at R. U. R.?

What promises to be one of the most interesting, diverting and profitable entertainments of the year is the Studio Players' presentation of Karel Capek's four-act play of Robots and Men, "R. U. R.," which is being played under the auspices and for the benefit of the Labor Defense Council.
The first showing, after the out-of-town presentation, will take place at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., at 2:30 P. M., on Sunday, April 20th. The second performance will take place at the C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th St., Wednesday, April 23, at 8:15 P. M.
There is no decent excuse for not attending at least one of these performances. You will see there one of the finest social satires played by the only genuine Workers Party and Young Workers League robots, guaranteed to be good and very robotsky-like. We will all be there, and as intelligent readers of this paper we expect to see you in your seat at either of the appointed times.

U. S. Navy Makes Joke of Dominican Election

SANTO DOMINGO.—The first election since the United States marines occupied Santo Domingo took place under American supervision. The Party of Alliance under General Velasquez won an overwhelming victory. The party gained ninety per cent of the municipal representations and twenty-five of the thirty-one seats in the lower house of congress.
The election was conducted under supervision of the United States navy, and the real boss of the island continues to be the American commissioner, Wells. Those of the patriot party that were not in exile or in jail did not dare go near the polls.

Birthday in May of Political Prisoners

Birthdays in May of political prisoners confined in the American state prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis., as follows:
At North Side Station, Pittsburgh, Pa., Box "A," 12662:
May 18, Israel Blankenstein.
At Wynne State Farm, Huntsville, Texas, Route 1, Box 1:
May 15, Abraham Cisneros.
At San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, Calif.:
May 1, J. J. Johnson, No. 38118;
May 4, Walter Kohrs, No. 38120;
May 16, A. E. Anderson, No. 38376;
May 25, Wm. Jozzoff, No. 37649.

Corra Meyer, National Secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications, to be sent directly from the publishers. Articles receivable in the various prisons will be sent by the wardens upon request.

A political prisoner writes: "Allow me to say that greetings carry a large amount of cheer. When privileges have been denied you, and you receive thirty-one days' mail in one batch, it takes some time to answer all our correspondence, but we try to succeed in doing so."

Four More—And Maybe Another.

Four new branches of the Young Workers League have been organized in the last couple of weeks. Three of them were organized by our St. Louis district organizer, Comrade Barney Mass, in a short time; they were formed in Dowell, Buckner and Benton, all in Illinois. The other branch was organized by one of our comrades in Fort Bragg, Calif. A fifth branch is in the process of formation in Washington, D. C., the home of the Teapot. And going south a little bit more, a junior group is being organized in Richmond, Va.

MAY-DAY 1924

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

MAY DAY, Labor's international holiday, is a day of struggle. In contradistinction to the official Labor Day in September, recognized by the A. F. L., International Labor Day stands out as the day when the workers of all lands, regardless of race, creed or color, demonstrate their identity of interests and make common struggle against the international capitalist class.

Although the capitalist class and their lackeys in the American Federation of Labor try to make it appear in their annual outburst of venom, a few days previous to May Day, that this international holiday is of European origin, this is a lie. International Labor Day is purely of American origin, the A. F. of L. delegates to the International Labor Congress declaring for it as Labor's official day in 1899. It was only after the capitalist government of America had thrown a sop to the cringing Gompertes in the form of September that the official Labor movement in America tried to sabotage May Day.

Before the advent of the modern Labor movement, May Day was celebrated by the simple peasants as a symbol of new life. To them it meant the sprouting of their crops after the hard winter and spring. And so to us the modern revolutionary Labor movement also symbolizes new life, a renewal of the struggle against capitalism with greater energy, vigor and force than ever before.

Year by year the significance of International Labor Day becomes more clear. Who is there in this year of 1924 who would dare to say that Labor's interests, the world over, are without identity? Who is there in the face of recent developments in the capitalist world arena that would claim that the interests of capital are without identity the world over in regard to their oppressed working classes? This year the United States Government is practically the watchdog of world capitalism on three-fifths of the earth's surface. The United States bankers, headed by Morgan, dictate the policies of Hungary, France, Mexico, Austria, Peru, Central America and are already making a bid for the mortgage on Germany. These countries in turn rule lesser lands under the direction of the Morgan oligarchy. The other leading imperialist power, Great Britain, has close connection in many deals with the American bankers and rules the balance of the capitalist world with no less ruthlessness than America.

So we see that wherever we go

in the capitalist world the hand of American imperialism shadows us. The working classes of capitalist Europe are suppressed and squelched in misery as never before, while the workers of Soviet Russia are bettering their condition yearly. The working masses of America, still in temporary prosperity, are soon to be rudely awakened by widespread unemployment and an economic crisis as never before was experienced in America. The government, including Presidents both past and present, has been uncovered and today drips of the slime, dirtiest, lowest cases of corruption and graft that have been unearthed in years. And yet it continues—and if allowed to proceed unhampered will drown every cabinet official and leading government agent in the whirlpool.

During all this time the campaign of preparation for new wars continues. Militarism is eulogized as never before, and campaigns for Citizen's Military Training Camps, Boy Scout recruits and the many other agencies of capturing the American youth continue. The youth of America, who are among the most exploited sections of the working masses, are again to be called to fertilize the fields of battle. The public schools, the press, the church, the movies and the many other capitalist agencies continue to work upon the unmoored minds of the young American workers with their subtle propaganda.

Child labor continues at a pace unheard of. The Supreme Court of the United States, that coterie of bootlicking, fossilized defenders of capitalism, still reigns supreme and declares unconstitutional every law that aims at the limitation of the vile condition that America's working-class children must labor under. May Day must be the signal for a renewed fight against the capitalist class of the world. It must be observed not merely as a holiday, but as a day of struggle. We must review our tasks in the light of present-day conditions and vow to carry them on with renewed vigor, knowing full well that victory will be ours in final combat.

As a section of the world proletarian vanguard, the Young Communist International, we take our place side by side with our comrades of all other lands and carry our everyday struggles, whether they be anti-militarist, economic-trade union activity, shop nuclei, educational or the many other tasks that we are charged with to accomplish final victory—COMMUNISM.

Let International May Day imbue us with the spirit of new life, of renewed struggle, of increased activity.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Of The Young Worker, published twice a month, at Chicago, Ill., for April 1, 1924.
State of Illinois, County of Cook (—):
Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Max Shachtman, who has been duly sworn according to law, and says that he is the business manager of The Young Worker, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Young Workers League of America, 1009 No. State St., Editor, Max Shachtman, 1009 No. State St., Managing Editor, none, Business Manager, Max Shachtman, 1009 No. State St.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)
The Young Workers League of America, Martin Abern, secretary; Nat Kaplan, treasurer, 1009 No. State St.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary

relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing a full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.
MAX SHACHTMAN,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1924.
(SEAL) S. THAMMERSMARK,
(My commission expires April 20, 1924.)


DIXIE SCAB JOINT TRAINS YOUTH IN PHOTO ENGRAVING

(Special to "The Young Worker.")
NEW ORLEANS.—The non-union Grelle-Egerton Engraving Company, established here for the last eighteen years, will open a night trade school wherein the intricacies of the photo-engraver will be taught boys, girls, men and women provided they put up a small sum to pay expenses. The Daily States, one of the leading non-union newspapers in the South, says, "The labor supply in the photo-engraving industry in the United States is limited."

THE LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL PRESENTS

Robots of the World Unite:

KAREL CAPEK'S FAMOUS 4 ACT PLAY OF ROBOTS AND MEN



North Side Turner Hall
820 N. Clark St.
Sunday, April 20th
2:30 P. M.

C. S. P. S. HALL
1126 W. 18th St.
Wednesday, April 23rd
8:15 P. M.

THE LABOR HERALD

A Constructive, Militant Monthly Labor Magazine

Edited by
EARL R. BROWDER

SUBSCRIPTION:
\$1.50 per Year, Single Copy 15c

Official Organ of the
Trade Union Educational League
Room 214, 1008 No. Rush St. Chicago, Ill.

In The Moscow Clothing Shops

By MAURICE G. HINDUS.

(Mr. Hindus has just returned from a trip to Russia and the following is an account of his experiences there, especially in the factories supported by the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, which is backed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and hundreds of workers in this country. Mr. Hindus is the author of "The Russian Peasant and the Revolution" and a prominent contributor to such magazines as The Century and Current History.—Ed.)

READER, if you are planning a trip to Russia, my advice is that you go by way of Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, etc. It is not the cheapest route. Possibly it is the most expensive. But it is the most enlightening and the most hair-raising. You'll learn more in one week about internal affairs in Russia than the George Creels, Edgar Sissons and Mitchel Palmers ever dreamed of telling you in ten years. Talk about atrocious stuff! There are mountains of it stalking the streets of the above easy-going capitals of Europe. Not a day there but I bumped into it to the point of being dazed, and I confess that, try as hard as I might, I could not entirely shake off the effects of it. As a result of this well-cultivated counter-revolutionary propaganda my mind was fully prepared to find nothing but ghastly desolation in the land of the Soviets.

I had my first surprise when I crossed the Estonian border and entered the buffet at Kingsep. I ordered breakfast and soon I found myself sitting at a table with hot tea, butter, eggs, rolls, sausage spread before me. I strolled about the depot and the straggling little village while waiting for the train to carry me to Petrograd. I saw men and women as ruddy, as well fed as any I had seen in Denmark, Sweden, Finland. Though not as well dressed as citizens in these now comparatively prosperous countries, they were more free-hearted, more spirited and, in a sense, more jovial. I don't say they were happier, but they seemed more alive.

My second surprise came when I was shown into a room at the Hotel Europe in Petrograd. It was as modern, as elegantly furnished, as commodious a room as any I ever struck in some of the best hotels even in America. I had my biggest surprise, however, when I made the rounds of the clothing factories in Moscow. I don't know that there are any factories in New York or Rochester or Chicago that are as spacious, as airy, as clean as these Moscow tailor shops. Such many-windowed, sun-flooded work rooms I never expected to see in revolutionary Russia.

And the equipment. It is, I think, as complete, as modern, from cutting and sewing machines to hangers in the spacious warehouses, as any in the most up-to-date clothing shops in New York or Rochester. Of course, this equipment came from America, sent to Russia through the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and later, after it was organized, through the Russian-American Industrial Corporation. But it is there, complete, elegant, in continual use. It was all the more surprising to me in view of the fact that mass production of clothes was practically unknown in Russia in former times. If a man wanted a suit of clothes, whether in the city or in the village,

he had to order it from a tailor. And I marveled even more at the achievement when I realized that it was carried through at a time when Russia was torn with internecine strife, when people in the big cities were lucky if they had even enough black bread to eat.

It was during those difficult days that the industry was founded, and is now being manned by experts, many of whom have trained in America and who are now giving themselves at no inconsiderable sacrifice and receiving salaries which an American needle expert would probably scorn. They are struggling to make the clothing industry so productive and so well organized that some day, in the near future, no peasant will find it to his advantage to wear home-sewn garments, because he can buy equally durable ones from the store of the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate. Indeed, the biggest problem that confronts all industries in Russia at present is to produce cheaply enough for the peasant consumer to buy. I believe that, were it not for high charges for cloth, clothes would be cheaper in Russia now than in any country in Europe. For the cost to manufacture an average suit is only five to seven American dollars. No other line of manufactured goods in Russia is made at such low cost as a suit of clothes.

I asked B. Bogratchev, the chairman of the Clothing Syndicate, if the economic crisis had interfered with the plans for expansion on which he and his associates have been at work. He admitted frankly that it had retarded but not halted the process of growth. More men are now employed in the clothing factories than at any previous time, and clothes sell cheaper, for operating expenses are continually reduced. Nor is there likely to be any slack in the trade. The Syndicate is now taking orders directly from the factory co-operative as well as selling clothes directly through its own stores, thus eliminating all middle-man's profit.

The time I talked to Bogratchev he told me they had received an enormous order from the coal mining union in the Donetz Basin. The union is responsible for the order, pays the Syndicate so much per month and collects from its individual members enough to meet its notes regularly. In this manner the miner is enabled to buy new clothes and the clothing factories obtain new orders not only to keep their present staff busy, but to open new shops and put more men to work. Other trade unions are effecting similar arrangements with the Syndicate.

It is my belief that there is no industry in Russia which has as bright a future as the clothing industry, for no industry is so well organized, so effectively operated, or possesses such a potentially large market. Of the nearly one hundred million peasants at least three-fourths wear home-spun, which they do not like and which they would gladly abandon could they afford to purchase good factory-made clothes. If present plans are carried through, this enormous peasant market will ultimately be open for business to the clothing Syndicate.

The Russian workers and factory managers look to their friends in America to continue to support their reconstructive activities. They praise the work of R. A. I. C., the investing corporation founded by the Amalgamated to assist this particular industry.

OUR OWN P. P. P.

For no reason at all we are pleased to submit McAndrew McNulty McAdenoids Dailies; He pays his dues promptly and he comes to the branch, But all that he does there is spread nasty tales. —Chilpke.

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Getting Started With the Nucleus

WHEN, however, there is only one or not even one member of the Young Workers League in the shop where we wish to form a nucleus, then our first job is to attempt, thru individual propaganda, to win two or three more young workers in this shop to our organization and then, together with them, to go forward with the organization of a full nucleus. In order to achieve this task, the leadership of the local group which is concerned, or the district committee, can put directly before one or more functionaries the work of agitating among the young workers of this factory. It is better to invite the young workers of the shop who are not members to the organization meeting of the nucleus, just as well as those that are members, after, of course, the necessary preparations, for in that way the organization of a nucleus of the Communist youth will immediately become known and at the opening meeting new members will be won to our ranks. When it is seen that it is dangerous or impractical to invite all the young workers to the opening meeting, then only those should be invited who have already some interest and sympathy with the movement. The first meeting must always have an occasion, such as discussion of a dismissal, of wage-cuts, bad treatment, etc., and the formation of the nucleus, which should take place at the end, should be in the nature of a militant measure against whatever danger it is that threatens the working class youth. Thus the nucleus must begin its work with a definite demand and with definite measures for the carrying through of its tasks.

A chairman should be elected with a substitute for the leadership of the nucleus if the nucleus has not more than ten members. If the nucleus consists of more than ten members, then a nucleus committee should be elected consisting of three or more members. The chairman or the nucleus committee form the connection with the main organization, i. e., the branch, and the chairman or a member of the nucleus committee will represent the nucleus in the Party nucleus (if no Party nucleus is in existence, then they will maintain the connection with the Party comrades in the shop), in the trade union nucleus, or in the revolutionary trade union bloc and the shop committee. They must, however, carry on their work in agreement with the whole nucleus, and must ask for the decision of a nucleus meeting on the most important measures to be taken.

The practical work of the nucleus should be distributed in such a manner that every member should receive some task, while for the larger tasks some comrades from the nucleus committee should be made responsible. For instance, the work may be distributed in the following manner: One comrade to maintain contact with the shop committee, another for contact with the trade union, a third for the League organization, and the rest for the distribution of the papers, for the issue of the posted bulletins, the collection of dues, the educational work, for the organization of the various meetings, etc.

The meetings of the nucleus should take place according to the local conditions, but not less frequently than once a week. Above all, they must take place regularly. The careful preparation of all agendas is of great importance. They must be rich, interesting, but at the same time not too complicated, so that the young workers will not fail to understand them, and will come to the meeting the next time.

The time of the meeting must depend upon the local and shop conditions. It must be either during the working hours or immediately after them. If, of course, no other possibility exists, then it must be either later in the evening or on Sunday. The shorter discussions can easily take place during the working hours or immediately after them, and the longer meetings on Sundays and in the evenings. The meetings during or immediately after the working hours are to be recommended for those shops particularly where the workers live far from their work. The evening meetings are better for those shops where the workers live in a neighborhood concentrated around the shop. In the case that the work is carried on in various shifts, then the meetings must be carried on in the forenoon. The meetings may take place in the shop itself (in the lunch room, the shop committee room, the work-shop). The nucleus should obtain the support of the workers in the shop and then try to obtain the permission of the boss to use some place in the shop for their meetings. However, in most shops at present it is quite impossible for the meeting to be held; our comrades should therefore look for some other place for the meetings. The nucleus may meet either in a Party or a trade union hall in the neighborhood of the shop, or in the branch headquarters of the League, in a school or any other public place. In the summer, the meetings may very easily be held in the open air. So long as the nucleus is small it may meet in the home of any Party or League comrade living in the neighborhood.

Very often the workers of a shop will work in two or three shifts. And then the problem stands: Shall we organize special nuclei for each shift, or one joint nucleus for the whole together? One joint nucleus only must be formed, for the interests of the workers and their tasks in the shop are similar quite irrespective of shifts; for instance, during a strike, etc. However, in this case the work of the nucleus must be so divided that all the members can participate in it, and for this purpose the meeting of the nucleus must take place on Sundays, when all the workers are free, or at least between two shifts when the workers of both are free. If this is not possible, then the nucleus must meet separately, but it must work under the same leadership.

Martin Abern, Sec'y, Young Workers League, Gets Important Party Job

Comrade Martin Abern, executive secretary of the Young Workers League of America, has accepted the job of City Secretary of the Workers Party of America, Local Chicago, at the request of the City Central Committee. The position of city secretary is an important political post and constitutes one of the most responsible points of contact with the labor movement in this country, for the carrying out successfully of the campaigns of the Workers Party.

Comrade Abern was the first national secretary of the Young Workers League and was re-elected by the national executive committee of the league for a second term. His taking of the party position is in line with a precedent set in this and most of the European countries. The leading members of the young communist organization have always "graduated" into important work in the communist party. In the United States the league has supplied the party with many workers in official positions and will continue to do so.

Comrade Abern still remains executive secretary of the league with comrade John Williamson, national industrial organizer, as the assistant executive. The Young Worker wishes both these comrades the best of luck in their new jobs.

What Is A Shop Nucleus?

For the best answer read the best book From Isolation to the Masses By RICHARD GYPTNER explains in detail just what a shop nucleus is, why it should be, and how it can be. A simple exposition of the shop nucleus, which should be the guide of all who are in the work of building a network of nuclei throughout the industries of the country. Single copy.....15c Five or more.....10c each Send your orders to the Young Workers League of America 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Illinois

WE'RE ELECTING FOR PRESIDENT AGAIN.

- 1. Are you keeping cool with Calvin cool Climbing out the stink pool? Sure, Cal's safe and sane, all right. And don't he love to fight— Hellbess strikers out of luck, Carrying on with lots of pluck!
- 2. Oh, yes! McAdoo will do, Swimming in the oily stew— Lots of oil will squeeze him thru, Nothing else for him will do. For him Labor will surely vote If I may Sammy Gompers quote.
- 3. Progressives for LaFollette call, Long and vain list we all For assurance that run he would, And we never knew just where he stood: For Cleveland he is playing safe, But for the G. O. P. or the C. P. P. A?
- 4. Election time is here again, Our liberties we must defend: Come on, Bill Dunne, why don't you run? It sure is lots of fun, Haven't you heard the age-old tale: You may be President some day? —FRANCIS SWANTZ.

Philly Holds Ball.

The Young Workers' League of Philadelphia is giving a Mayflower ball on Saturday evening, May 10, 1924, at the Stanton Hall, 360-62 Snyder Avenue. The proceeds of this ball will go to the N. O. of the Y. W. L.

Schools: Private Property of U. S. Capitalists

"The Goslings," by Upton Sinclair, sold by the Young Workers League; cloth, \$2.00; paper, \$1.00.

SCHOOLS and education mean nothing unless we ask whose school and what education. There are schools of crime and there is education in debauchery. Capitalist schools do not exactly teach crime, except if it be crime against the working class; and education in debauchery is left to the damn few that get to and stay in the higher schools of mis-learning.

Who owns the material means of life, controls the political, social and juridical superstructure of society—is the Marxian principle of history. Applied to education in the United States, we find that the capitalist class owns, controls, monopolizes, adulterates, poisons, directs (and everything else) the education of the youth from the kindergarten to the post-graduate college.

It is only necessary to know the nature of capitalist society to realize these facts. In his pamphlet, "The Origin of the Family," as far back as 1892, Engels pointed out that the United States government was built on the graft-democracy principle. Recent events just emphasize this Marxian scholar's conclusions.

Upton Sinclair reveals the entire American school system in all its bawdy trimmings as the child prostitute of American capitalism. The "Goosestep," an expose of the American colleges, was Upton Sinclair's proof that he was qualified to investigate the educational system of this country and that he knew what he was talking about from first-hand information. "The Goslings," the story of the grammar or lower schools, is a monument of evidence showing that education in the United States is in the hands of a bunch of ignoramuses whose sole object in life is to make obedient 100 per cent wage-slaves out of the workers' children. Sinclair answers the question, "Who owns the schools and why?" in a manner that is bound to startle those who dream of changing "human nature" through education and who look upon education as some impartial mysterious substance.

Every section of the country receives its proper treatment; for, though there might be forty-eight States in this country, capitalism owns the schools and teachers in every one of them, and the system varies only with the needs of the local capitalists.

To say that Upton Sinclair wrote a book or pamphlet is to pronounce it interesting; and "The Goslings" is



UPTON SINCLAIR.

more than that, for though it is of general interest it has a specific appeal because of its wide latitude.

There are 444 pages to "The Goslings." The chapters are short and snappy, and it is impossible in so short a review to pass judgment on or pick out any part for special comment—except the conclusions.

Capitalist education cannot be budgeted within the present system, and an appeal to the educators themselves, to the middle class, and indiscriminately to the "American people" indicates a failure to understand historical materialism in its relation to education. Education in the United States is so closely linked with the needs of the capitalist class, and the workers' education of the A. F. of L. type so intimately tied up with the desires of the reactionary union officials, that to hope to get any substantial benefit by chasing phantoms of reform in the method or scope of teaching is to grasp at a delusion and a snare.

One thing is necessary NOW. To get the children themselves (overwhelmingly working class) to become rebellious on the intolerable conditions imposed upon them and to get them to understand the class nature of their present education. With the institution of a REAL workers' government will come a change in the educational system, where the children will not be looked upon as objects of exploitation, but as beings for education in the interest of society.

—H. G.

The Dicta' orship of Hunger In Germany

forces German Workers to labor long hours for small pay. A skillful machinist must work for the same amount of nourishment

2 hours in United States 7 1/4 hours in Germany. This enable German Big Business to produce cheaply.

To meet German low prices in the world market, Big Business in other countries must sacrifice profits or reduce the scale of wages to the German level.

forces German working mothers to give away their children. A want ad in a German paper reads:

"Will give away baby immediately after its birth. Necessary clothing available. Offers to be made by letter. Address L. Z. 2172, Agency of Sulz."

Another reads: "Will give away for ever little daughter, aged nine months. No compensation expectd. Offers to be sent to B. H. 1390, Agency of Lindenthal."



A Defeated Working Class of Germany Is A Menace to the Working Class of America

Three American Soup Kitchens supported by the Committee for International Workers' Aid. No. 1. Petersburger Platz No. 3, Berlin. No. 2. Aachnerstrasse, Wilmerdorf. No. 3. "New York," Emdenerstrasse 23, Berlin.

Committee for International Workers' Aid, 32 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Enclosed find \$..... toward the support of American Soup Kitchen No..... I pledge \$..... monthly toward the support of this Kitchen. Name..... Address..... City..... State..... Y. W.

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

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The Crisis On the Horizon

A grave danger to the American workers is appearing on the horizon of the economic situation in this country. From all appearances, and from a careful survey of the conditions today, we feel certain that a crisis is coming in this country in a comparatively short time. While it will not be felt in anything like its full force for some time to come, all signs indicate that when it does come it will come with a bang that will leave the workers stunned unless they prepare to meet the worst scourge of the toiling masses under capitalism.

The United States was the only country of any size that came out of the world war without damaging its industrial and financial strength. In fact, the United States—that is, its owners, the bankers and business men—came out as the lords of the world's money, as the dictating power in the international deals that have been carried on since the world war was officially brought to a close. And as the misery and bankruptcy of the European capitalist nations increased, the strength and wealth of the United States seemed to become ever greater.

But those who have studied the inner workings of the social system under which we are today living knew that this alleged prosperity could not last forever, that the time would have to come when the United States too would take its natural course of development: from a low point of production, to a higher point, to the peak of production, and then the sudden, calamitous fall into a panic, a crisis, an industrial depression and all that goes with it.

The big capitalists and bankers would not feel these effects upon their wealth. They would intrench themselves firmly in their positions and live on the fat of the land while the small shopkeeper, the farmer and the cockroach capitalist, would go bankrupt and their capital absorbed by the huge combinations of industry; while the worker would go around hunting wildly for a job, finding the factories and mills and mines closed down, whatever savings he may have had being eaten up swiftly and the breadline or a pistol to his head as the only alternatives.

Well, this period is again approaching in this country. It is already on the horizon. While profits and dividend declarations have never been so high in the history of American industry and finance, while things look "prosperous" on the surface, there are plenty of indications that the industrial depression is coming in its full force within a year—and this estimate is only at best approximate, since new developments in this country or internationally may either hasten or temporarily delay the crisis.

And the crisis is coming inevitably, whether it takes six months or sixteen!

As a memorandum adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party states:

"The present depression is undoubtedly leading to a crisis, in which capitalism will repeat the historic cycle described by Marx. This developing crisis is bringing with it the inevitable pressure upon the working class, in the shape of wage reduction, wars against the unions, lengthening of hours, and loss of previous gains in working conditions. At the same time it makes more difficult any effective economic struggle.

"The weakness of the labor unions is accentuated by the complete bankruptcy of the official leadership, which is going over bodily to an open policy of collaboration of classes, abandoning all pretense of class struggle. The approaching crisis is at the same time pressing upon the middle bourgeoisie, especially the smaller industrialists, independent producers, small retailers, professionals and intellectuals, and furnishes the economic basis for the growing political revolt of the city workers and the middle class."

The coming crisis is one of the important factors in the formation of a mass farmer-labor party and the convention on June 17th will undoubtedly have masses of farmers and workers adhering to it.

What is important to remember right now is this: That while there is not as yet any huge mass unemployment as existed in 1921 when five million marched the streets, the workers must be made to understand that the crisis and the resultant unemployment is COMING! And when it does come it will probably be even more serious than was the last depression.

This opportunity will be taken to beat down the wages and conditions of those workers who are fortunate enough to have a job, and it will be the young workers who will find themselves being one of the most important tools being made use of to break the labor conditions of the workers in general. This must be strongly fought.

When the depression does come, the young workers and the old workers, those that have jobs and those that have not, must stand shoulder to shoulder in a firm, solid front against any attempt to nullify the few victories which the American working class has gained by its dozens of years of terrible struggle against the eternal enemy of the workers—the capitalist class!

Protect the Foreign Born!

Due to the pressure brought to bear upon members of Congress and the sentiment aroused among the workers of this country by the Workers Party, the Congressional Committee on Immigration has reported out the Johnson Immigration Bill without some of the vicious features which it at first proposed to enact as law.

But the provisions which remain, present a great danger to the American working class, and must be fought tooth and nail. It provides for the limitation of immigration to 2 per cent of the foreign-born in this country on the basis of the census of nearly 35 years ago. Each immigrant must have a certificate and a photograph attached to it. The Secretary of Labor is given the autocratic right to get information from the newcomer to this glorious land as is "necessary for the proper enforcement of the immigration laws and naturalization laws," thus giving him the arbitrary right to register his political beliefs or union affiliation. No immigration certificate shall be issued, according to another section, "if it appears to the consular officers, from statements in the application, or in the papers submitted therewith . . . that the immigrant is inadmissible to the United States under the immigration laws." Under this clause, any "alien" whose opinions do not jibe with those of the American ruling class can be refused admission. Besides this, the immigrant's record and photograph is kept on file in Washington, leaving open a chance to register the foreign born workers in this country.

Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born have been formed in many of the cities of this country to fight against any such laws, and the reactionaries are fighting just as energetically to have the laws passed and all criticism of them suppressed. A meeting, arranged by the Young Workers League of West Frankfort, Ill., to protest against the proposed law, gave the local rag, which is said to be strongly Ku Kluxish, a chance to spew forth a half column editorial of venom and choking rags. Their 500 per cent American hearts boiled, not only against the audacity of the league in daring to arrange a protest meeting, but in distributing our antimilitary Teapot Dome leaflet. "They are rotten to the core," the sheet yelps, frothing at the gums, "and have in mind only the destruction of the government of the United States. Rotten eggs and brick bats are the best medicine for these culprits, and no pains should be spared in dishing them out to every devil of them that undertakes to spread such poison in our country."

What lovely, law-abiding citizens! How tolerant! How gentle! Their soft tones are enough to make Harry Daugherty weep for joy and Glenn Young become a monk!

The work of organizing such councils is not enough. The best way for them to give expression to their campaign is to affiliate themselves politically. And this can best be done by helping in the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor party which will be able to voice their protest. The united front convention, to be held on June 17th in St. Paul, is the logical body to which these workers, as well as all others, can join. Every effort must be made to unite all working class forces in a working class political party, and the Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born must do their share.

The Progress of the Apprentice

The Bulletin on Apprentice Education just issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, gives some interesting figures and facts about the apprentice in American industry.

Since the passage of the Federal Vocational Education Act in 1917, the training of apprentices has increased considerably. At the end of the fiscal year 1921-22, a total of 265,494 pupils had enrolled in vocational training schools organized as a side line to the regular doping institutions, the public schools.

This is a figure which certainly deserves attention, not only by the young workers of this country, but also by the adults. This number shows only the amount of young workers who are being trained for industry only in the public school vocational supplements, and does not take into account the growing number of youths who are being trained in schools run by open-shop manufacturers' associations. The youth is a factor of vital importance to organized labor.

Trade unionists have in many instances been fooled by the story that the pupils enrolled in the public vocational schools are given a neutral training, without bias either to capital or to labor. This is just so much undiluted bunk. The fundamental purpose of the modern, capitalistic school system is the training of the children of the working class into channels which are as far away from any sympathy for the aims of the exploited of the world, as it is possible for the teachers to go. And the training schools, with its closer touch to the kind of life which brings the workers into conflict with his boss, is more than any other mental hothouse, the place where the young worker is drugged with anti-working class ideals and ideas.

The Young Workers League of America has seen the danger of this phenomenon and has taken a stand which can counteract the menace of unorganized young workers to the organized adults. A young worker is a future-old worker. Unless he is caught at a young age and shown the righteousness of labor's cause, he falls prey to the siren-voice of the boss and his dunkeys.

The apprentice problem is especially clear to us, since it shows an open attempt on the part of the bosses to build up an army of potential labor strength for the purpose of breaking down the union standards of life and work.

There is one way out of this under the present system of society which it is our misfortune to live under and tolerate. And the way out has been pointed to in the program of the Young Workers League of America: the strict supervision of all apprenticeship and training of youth for industry by organs of the working class, either the unions or the factory councils.

Taking the ground from under the feet of an enemy is one of the surest ways of unbalancing him, as we see it. And removing the control of the training of the youth from the hands of the crafty boss into those of organized labor will be a big jump forward for American labor and will easily prove its worth to both the youth and their older comrades.

IMPROPAGANDA

SPRING FEVER.

Oh, I am sick and tired of spring,
Of rain and slush and everything!

With holes in my one pair of shoes,
How can I tunelessly enthuse?
With cold sores budding out on me,
I can't enjoy a budding tree.

To poets, spring's a maiden fair,
With form divine and golden hair;
But I think she's an ancient hag,
Who comes each year to nag and nag.

Oh, I am sick and tired of spring,
Of rain and slush and everything!

—I. D.

HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED!

They used to say that Washington never told a lie and now they can't get the truth out of Washington.

"Watcha reading?"

"Scrap book."

"Wazzat?"

"Discussions in the Russian Party . . ."

—Danton.

And How About the Overtime?

HEADLINE.—"Scientist Says Ninety per Cent of Girls Who Marry Are Working Girls."

That is true enough as far as it goes. But he neglected to say that one hundred per cent of the girls who marry are working men.

—Lemon Punch.

A Bare Fact.

"An American ambassador, who is a widower, has broadcasted this S. O. S. classic to the diplomatic service: 'I need a first secretary with a clever, good-looking, well-dressed wife to act as embassy hostess. If the secretary cannot afford to dress her, I will dress her myself.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Now, that's awfully nice. But will he buy her chemise, make the bed—and—and—well, in every way will he justify the expenditure of our money and prove the usefulness of our country's diplomats?

CURRENT FICTION

(The Week's Best Smeller)

"If every American youth, rich or poor, could serve an enlistment in the navy, the fibre of our nation, its capacity for good government, its social health, and its rate of progress would be materially bettered. . . . And if there were never another war, it would be well worth what is spent upon it."—Chicago Tribune.

If you subscribe to the ideas in The Young Worker,
Why not subscribe to The Young Worker?

Along With

WALT CARMON, Impropropagandist.

The World: An Armed Camp

All over the world there is feverish military activity. In Holland, the alleged home of the dove of peace, appropriations for education have been cut down and the money is used to increase the Dutch navy.

Czecho-Slovakia spends 13 per cent of its appropriations on war preparation and 3½ per cent on education.

Besides the recent navy increase, Great Britain is laying the foundation for air warfare.

All this busy preparation is not in jest. When the capitalists spend the billions of the profit they have wrung from the blood and sweat of the working class they do it with a definite purpose in view—the protection of their gains from international competition.

The world is an armed camp; the struggle between international capitalists has reached a critical stage.

The United States, having assumed the first position among imperialist nations, naturally endeavors to build its military strength to a size large enough to compete in war with the other capitalist nations. The working class is the dupe of the whole thing. The communist parties as well as the young communist league of the world continually carry on a fight to thwart the designs of the world imperialists, and tries to draw into the fight the workers who suffer most in wars.

The struggle against this rapid arming of the capitalist nations is not restricted to one country. The battle of the revolutionary movements, together with the working class, against military preparations and war also is not confined to one country. Our campaigns must be carried on in harmony with the working class of all the countries of the world, and particularly those on whom the United States imperialists might make war.

Start Reading Leon Trotsky's Absorbing Story of Revolution and Adventure in This Issue!

My Flight From Siberia--By Leon Trotsky

What Has Gone Before.

The previous installment described the beginning of the Russian Revolution of 1905, which followed the disastrous defeat of Russia in the war with Japan. The presentation of a petition for greater freedom and less oppression and persecution of the workers and students was made the occasion for the infamous Bloody Sunday, when hundreds of petitioners were killed. The news of the massacre spread to every village in the country and roused the masses to an unprecedented pitch. Fearing the people, the czar grants the constitution, but it becomes apparent that oppression still reigns. A spontaneous mass movement is begun; the Soviets of workers' delegates spring up and begin to defy all the decrees of the czar and his ministry. Now go on with the story:

INTRODUCTION.

IN a manifesto issued December 15th the Soviet stated that the people would refuse to accept the responsibility for the debts contracted by the government during the war. It demanded that all workers should be paid in gold. It declared that the government had not the confidence of the people and that there was but one recourse—the overthrow of the government. This manifesto was signed by the Soviet of Workers' Delegates; the Chief Committee of the All Russian Peasants' Union; the Central Committee and the Organization Committee of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Russia; the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party; and by the Central Committee of the Polish Socialist Party.

The immediate effect of this manifesto was that, whereas in December of each of the years preceding, the deposits in Russian savings banks had exceeded the withdrawals by four million rubles, in December, 1905, the withdrawals exceeded the deposits by ninety million rubles. Ninety-four million gold rubles were lost to the Czar's government.

Eight papers which printed this manifesto were confiscated and sup-

pressed. On the same day a decree was issued against the strike, and a decree that membership in the union of railway, post and telegraph workers was punishable by four years' imprisonment. For the first time the government appealed openly to the public, with the plea that these extreme parties were menacing the government and that they were anarchists.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers' Delegates held that same evening, the Railway Union called a conference for December 19th, to discuss and declare a strike. They were supported by the representatives of the postal and telegraph unions. But these proceedings were interrupted by the news that the delegates would be arrested that same day. In fact, the building in which they were holding their session was already surrounded by guardsmen, mounted Cossacks, police and *gendarmes*. The Soviet of Workers' Delegates—Trotsky among them—were taken into custody by the half-drunk guards who represented the imperial government of Russia. Over three hundred members were arrested and placed in three different jails in Petersburg. But a second Soviet was immediately formed, consisting of newly elected delegates and of a few who had not been captured in this raid.

The public trial was set for July 3rd, but postponed until October 2nd. The yard of the court building and the streets surrounding it were turned into a military camp. The liberal press that had previously extolled its "entire sympathy" now altered its tone. Even the radical press spoke with sarcastic pity of the "illusions" of the Workers' Soviet. But the workers themselves remained true and loyal. Petitions from various shops poured in, brought by witnesses. One petition, soiled and ragged from passing thru many hands, bore the signatures of two thousand workers.

The delegates were charged with having formed armed legions; with having revolvers in their possession; and still further, with having money

in their possession with which revolvers might be purchased.

Long days in solitary confinement had not broken the spirit of the delegates to the Workers' Soviet. Trotsky himself ended his speech to the judges with the following statement:

"I ask you: What are we, who are accused, to understand by the term 'government'? Does any such thing exist in our country? The government has long since broken with the nation and sustains and supports itself solely upon the Black Hundreds and upon its military and police forces. What we have is not a national government. It is an apparatus for mass murders. I cannot call a government that cuts the living bodies of our people into pieces anything else than that. And if you tell me that the pogroms, the incendiarism, the outrages—if you tell me that all that happened in Tver, Rostov, Kursk, Siedletz—if you tell me that Kishinev, Odessa, Bielos-tok—is the governmental regime of the Russian empire—yes, then I acknowledge that our prosecutors are correct—that we armed ourselves in October and November against the government of Russia."

The trial continued until November 15th, when fifteen of the accused, including Trotsky, were condemned to lifelong exile in Siberia, two to shorter sentences in prison and the remainder were acquitted.

THE TRANSPORT.

January 3, 1907:

We have already spent two or three hours in this prison, which is only a stopping place for prisoners who are being transported. I must admit that I was nervous and reluctant to leave the cell of the prison where we were first taken, to be questioned. I had become so used to my little nook where I could work. We knew that while we were being transported we would all be put together in one big cell. What could be more wearisome than this? We saw before us the prospect of dirt and grime; of being driven hither and thither; the stupefying journey by long, dull stages. I knew all these

things well enough. Who could tell how long it might be before we reached our destination? And who could tell how long it would be before we could return? Would it not be better to go on, sitting in cell No. 462, reading, writing and—waiting? For me, as you know, merely to change my residence requires a great moral effort. To move from one prison to another is a hundred times worse. A new administration means new conflicts, new adjustments, new efforts to make the treatment not altogether unendurable. Furthermore, we have to face the fact that our officers and wardens are always being changed, replaced by others, beginning in Petersburg in the prison for political deportees and going on until we reach the police of the Siberian village to which we are exiled. I had been thru all this once, and I did not like the idea of repeating it.

We were sent here without being told beforehand that we were to be transported. In one of the outer rooms we had to put on prison clothes. This proceeding interested us as much as if we were school children. It seemed so strange to see each other in gray trousers, gray smocks and gray caps. The classical case of diamonds was missing from the back, however. We were allowed to keep our own underclothing and our own boots and shoes. We were all quite excited when we returned to our cell dressed up in our new outfits.

The attitude of the officials of this prison for deportees towards us is quite decent, indeed even considerate, in spite of the reputation that general rumor has given the place. There is reason to suppose that in our case special orders have been given: "Keep a sharp lookout, but don't provoke any 'incidents.'" The day of our departure was kept as usual, a secret. It was obvious that demonstrations were feared, perhaps attempts to rescue us during the transportation.

January 10:

I am writing you in the train which is now under way. It is about nine o'clock in the morning.

BETLEHEM LEAGUE HELPS STRIKING CIGAR WORKERS

By JOSEPH MOLNAR.

(Special to "The Young Worker.")

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Over 800 young girls and women are out on strike in two cigar factories here against wage-cuts which have been declared by the sweating bosses. The "44 Cigar Factory" declared a cut of 5 cents on the 100 cigars, the General Cigar Factory wanted a cut of 11 cents on the 100 and the Bayuk Brothers Factory tried a similar cut. The wages of the workers have been exceedingly small as it was, 82 cents per 100, and they simply could not stand the proposed cuts.

The strike is being led by the union with the aid of the Young Workers' League and the Workers' Party. Meetings are held twice a week regularly and are being addressed by local speakers with the permission of the city authorities. No outside speakers are allowed by the boss-controlled officials, but the solidarity of the strikers is overcoming these obstacles.

The strike is going on strong in two of the factories and is expected to flow over to the others until the 2,000 girls and women employed in Bethlehem's cigar factories are out against the slave conditions they are now working under.

The league and the party are working hand in hand with the strikers and are increasing their prestige and membership considerably.

Even Charles M. Schwab, one of the leading steel millionaires in this country, is forced to admit the following truth: "It is Labor which produces everything, all the riches, all the splendor, all the wealth. Nothing has any value until turned over by the hand of Labor. Everything is begun by the hand of Labor and is finished by the hand of Labor. Labor has produced all the wealth of the world."