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YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE!

# Young Worker

Abolition of Child Labor!  
A Fight Against Capitalist Militarism!  
The Workers' Republic!

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## HOLD SOLDIERS INCOMMUNICADO

Punish Trumbull and Crouch for Asking Freedom

### RELEASE PETITIONS FILED

FORT SHAHER GUARD HOUSE, Honolulu, Hawaii, July 12.—Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, Communist soldiers who have been sentenced to three years and one year in federal prison for their Communist views, are being punished because their lawyers instituted habeas corpus proceedings in the civil courts here.

Trumbull and Crouch are held incommunicado. They are not allowed to speak to each other or anyone else, not even their attorneys.

Their mail has been withheld from them. Books and papers sent to them have not been delivered.

#### Petitions Are Filed.

Crouch and Trumbull were to have been removed from Hawaii to the military prison at Alcatraz, California, on July 26, but the last heard from them they were being held there pending the outcome of the habeas corpus proceedings.

The attorney for the Communist soldiers, Fred Patterson, served on U. S. Attorney Charles Parsons two petitions for writs of habeas corpus, which were filed with the clerk of the federal court. The petitions stated, "Your petitioners are not imprisoned, restrained or deprived of their liberties under any process, judgment or decree of any competent court or tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction."

#### Detention Unconstitutional.

"Said judgments are matters over which the general courts martial have no jurisdiction. The trials of said causes were not carried out in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed for general courts martial by the military authorities of the United States. On the said trials, the said courts acted without due regard to the rights of your petitioners. The detention of your petitioners is illegal and without authority or justification of the law and is in violation of the constitution of the United States."

## ST. PAUL DRIVE AT MONKEY WARD

Expose Bad Conditions of Young Workers in the Plant WILL ORGANIZE NUCLEUS

In the St. Paul plant of the Montgomery Ward Co. there are about 1,000 to 1,200 workers employed. The majority are from 12 to 20 years old. The rest are from 20 to 25 years old. Employees over 25 are only janitors, headmen, and superintendents. Montgomery Ward's prefer young slaves as they can be paid less as their wages show.

The majority of the young workers receive about \$14 a week. Wages run from \$10 to 20. Very few receive the maximum pay of \$20.

When young workers come to apply for the opportunity to slave (get a position) they are given questionnaires. They have to answer such questions: What do you like about Montgomery Ward's? etc. If not satisfactorily answered they are not employed. After starting to work, they are promised all kinds of advancement. Letters are sent to their homes encouraging them to work harder in order that they may be promoted. But it makes no difference how hard one work, he doesn't get anything except some more work.

Raises in wages are promised within six months. But it usually takes from a year to two years before you get one. If a worker is too persistent in requesting a raise, he is fired as soon as they get new help. Some fellows work there for two and even three years and still receive \$14 a week.

The workers are constantly changed. The workers who worked more than a few years are fired and new help is gotten. That rotation of labor keeps wages low and does not give the slaves a chance to organize. They work eight and a half hours a day; Saturday to 12 o'clock. But the boss has a right to make them

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## Russian Youth Greet Young Chinese Rebels

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The national conference of the Communist Youth of the Soviet Union which has just concluded its work here, sent a telegram to the Communist Youth League of China wherein the struggle for Chinese freedom is greeted and the following is declared:

"From the moment that the Chinese working class placed itself at the head of the national revolutionary movement there is no power in the world which can halt the final victory of the Chinese toilers, despite the possible defeats which you may suffer.

## AMERICAN AND BRITISHERS GUILTY OF CHINA MASSACRE, COURT FINDS

LONDON.—In spite of the suppression and depreciation of the news by all the capitalist newspapers it is learned that the entire diplomatic corps at Peking, China, after

thoroughly investigating the killing of demonstrating students and strikers by the foreign imperialists' police, has decided that a British officer of the Sikh police troops, the British

chief of police and the American who is chairman of the municipal council, were to blame for the massacre which began May 30, and kept up for more than a week.

## FIGHT IN CHINA LEADING TO WAR

American Imperialism Tries to Hit at Great Britain

### CHANG SELLS OUT TO JAPAN

SHANGHAI, China.—The Chinese conflict grows more sharp every day and the differences of interests of the imperialist powers are coming to a head with a downhill speed. Today's news shows that altho the foreign legations in Peking are supposed to be at harmony nothing has been done. Actually, however, the foreign capitalists are at sword's points.

The local British bosses have cabled to London urging that no sign of giving in to the Chinese be made since it would "weaken the foreign position," thus showing the acuteness of the situation.

America and Britain are driving further apart. Coolidge is attempting to push forward with his conference for the abolition of the rights of extra-territoriality, which is a direct blow to the other imperialist powers, chiefly Great Britain. This is leading to a breakup of the former alliance of the British and American imperialists and to a reforming of the former Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The Chinese are charging that the British and Japanese have made a deal with Chang Tso-Lin where by the nearby Chinese military commandant issued a proclamation suppressing the strike agitations in the surrounding Chinese Shanghai territory, and ordering the arrest and punishment of the agitators. The Chinese believe that Chang Tso-Lin was induced to do so by the promise of a joint British-Japanese private loan and other support to his ambitions.

This procedure is in violation of the consortium agreement and has also the complexion of a swing in the policy of certain powers to take sides between Chang Tso-Lin and Feng Yuhsiang. Feng is drawing closer to Soviet Russia and is looked upon with doubt by the foreign robbers.

The strengthening of the British-Japanese alliance is a menace to the growing aggressiveness of the American policy and is leading to a bitterness which may drive towards more serious consequences. The failure of Coolidge's plan to deprive the other imperialist powers of the right of extra-territoriality will lead to another move on the international chess-board by the American imperialists. War is in the air and the United States is as ready for it as any other gang of robbing exploiters.

## Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

KANSAS CITY: ATTENTION!

The United Front Committee of Kansas City will hold a mass meeting at 12th and Forrest, on Wednesday evening, July 15, at 8 p. m. Speakers include Thurber Lewis, of Chicago, Siso Ogiuo in Japanese, L. Q. Sarimento from the Philippines and Chinese, Negro and Mexican speakers. Stand by Soviet Russia! Hands off China!

# STAND BY THE SOVIETS HANDS OFF CHINA!

To All Young Workers, Soldiers and Sailors!

THE rulers of this country are joining hands solidly in preparation for a new world war. Again the young and old workers of this country are being threatened with a monstrous world slaughter of the toilers in the interests of the greater profit and rule of the capitalists.

Every day brings more news of the increasing sharpness of the struggle in the East. China is in the flames of rebellion, and the imperialists are at their wits' ends in an attempt

to drown the aspirations of the Chinese workers, peasants and students in blood. The conflicting interests of the capitalists of America, France, England and Japan are driving towards a new war!

The hypocrisy of the United States in demanding the abolition of the "right" of extra-territoriality is evident when we know that American marines are shooting down Chinese workers. It means only an attack upon the power of England and Japan in China and nothing else. It is the beginning of the attack which is leading to greater consequences than diplomatic notes.

At the same time the imperialists realize that their efforts are in vain in the face of the tremendous popularity and following which the Russian Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has among the oppressed of the world. The rising Chinese look to Moscow for their inspiration. That is why a new world attack is being prepared against the stronghold of the workers and farmers of the world, Red Russia.

It is the duty of every young worker to join the Communists in mass protest against the coming of new wars, against the attempt to suppress the revolution of the Chinese workers, against the new attacks upon Russia.

Everywhere the young workers are being trained to be cannon fodder in the coming war. In the schools, with military training and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and from the factories into the Citizens' Military Training Camps—from one end of the country to the other the youth is being militarized for the imperialists.

The Young Workers League of America is joining with the Workers (Communist) Party in a series of mass protest meetings throughout the country. Let every young worker ally himself with these demonstrations!

STAND BY SOVIET RUSSIA!  
HANDS OFF REBEL CHINA!  
DOWN WITH THE MILITARY TRAINING OF THE WORKING CLASS YOUTH!



BU DENNY of Russia's Army

increasing influence of the Bolshevik revolution, both in colonial and imperialist countries as well as the political and economic growth of Soviet Russia.

"The capitalists deem it necessary to provoke the conflict in order to prevent the further consolidation of Soviet Russia. Should matters be brought to a conflict, it is going to have a greater effect for the whole of humanity than the conflict of 1914."

Pravda, the organ of the Russian Communist Party, states: "In the face of the London preparations for a conflict, Russia states anew that she is ready to carry on negotiations, striving to develop peaceful relations, but being directly interested in peace. Soviet Russia never will permit itself to become the creature of the Versailles Treaty."

Comrade Frunze, now commissar of war, in speaking to a review of Red Army troops at camp, said that Russia was striving for peace, citing as an example that the recent attack by Polish regulars on the Ukrainian frontier had not been replied to, not because the Russian army was unable to reply blow for blow, but solely owing to the government's firm peace policy.

To the Factories with Young Workers League

## Scopes Trial Begins

DAYTON, Tennessee.—The trial of John Scopes, Dayton teacher, who is indicted for teaching evolution in the schools in so-called violation of a state law, began here today. The prize moron of the country, who does a good real estate business in Florida on the side, William Jennings Bryan, is confronted by the counsel for the defense among whom is Clarence Darrow. It is one of the big struggles of science against superstition and religion, the opium of the people, and even tho the issue will not be made clear by the defense, it is the issue between the backward capitalist ignorance which such a state seeks to foster and the forces of intelligence and science, it will receive the support of the class conscious workers of this country as a step in the right direction against the continuation of religious doping in the schools which is far less preferable than even the weak, capitalist-perverted teachings of the science of evolution.

## THE REVOLUTION ALONE CAN END ALL CAPITALIST WARS



## RECRUIT EXPOSES IMPERIALISTIC TRAINING GIVEN YOUTH AT C.M.T.C.

Calls It a School for Preparing Strike Breakers

### TEACHERS DOPE UP WORKERS

By A NEW RECRUIT.

CAMP MEADE, Md.—The training that we are getting in the Citizens' Military Training Camp of Camp Meade is of a militaristic and strike-breaking nature. We were trained and lectured so far on how to break strikes of the workers which they interpret as a minority trying to overrule the laws of the majority. The instructors of the above-mentioned camp are mostly taken up with pre-

paring physically and mentally for the next war.

The next war that they are going to wage against the capitalists of some other countries in order to get markets and territories is thought by the authorities to be a war to defend our country against its offenders. Wall Street has urged the militarists of America to prepare and train an army for the imperialist interests of American capitalism, big business. The paid agents of the American capitalists are doing their job to prepare cannon meat for the next war very successfully. They are doping the minds of the students in these camps with lectures of a militarist type, urging them to prepare for war. They explain that America is now in more danger than it was ever before, because it is not unified. America is composed of foreign elements which are revolutionary and which want to break the constitutions of the United States. We, the workers of that camp, are seeing the bluff of this so-called national defense which is nothing but an imperialist organization, and we are protesting and urging the workers on the outside to protest and condemn this work which builds a strikebreaking organization which will break the strikes of the workers in the future. The fellows that are now trained in these camps must come to the understanding that they are workers and that this training will be used against them. They shall use their training against their oppressors and exploiters who want to use them for the interests of the ruling class. They must protect their own interests with the lessons they are getting from the capitalists to protect the owners' interests in America.

## Soviet Russia Hands Britain Second Note of Scathing Reproof

LONDON.—The Soviet minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Chicherin has handed the British representative at Moscow a second and more severe note challenging the rights of British subjects in China under the treaties of violence imposed upon the Chinese nation by armed interventionists, and the legality of extra-territorial privileges so obtained.

The British imperialist Chamberlain was forced to back down after having tried to scare the Russian Republic by dangling the menace of war before them. The swiftness with which Russia took up this challenge to its sovereignty caused the petty puppet of British capitalism to seek smoother

(Continued on Page 2.)

## HERE ARE CONDITIONS OF YOUNG WORKERS IN NEWARK LAMP FACTORY

Look at the Vacations!

NEWARK, N. J.—Here are some of the conditions under which the young workers of the Edison Lamp Company in this city are employed:

Wages are from twelve to fifteen dollars a week.

The hours are from 7:30 to 5:00, or a 47 hour week.

They get one week's vacation after ten years of CONTINUOUS EMPLOYMENT.

The Young Workers League of Newark is carrying on a campaign to organize these young workers into a shop unit of the league.

## EDISON LAMP CO. IS SLAVE HOLE

Average Wage Given to Young Workers Is \$13.50 a Week

### Y. W. L. CAMPAIGN BEGINS

NEWARK, N. J.—Low wages, and severe exploitation under a piece work and speed up system is the lot of the more than 1,500 workers, mostly young workers and a majority of them girls, who are employed in the Edison Lamp Co. plant of this city.

The average wages for those who work by the day is \$12 to \$15 per week. Those who are employed at piece work, and they are in the majority, hardly make more. It is only a limited number who under the severest system of speeding up succeed in making \$20 a week. There are married men in the plant making \$20 and less than \$20 a week. And for these starvation wages the workers must put in from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 or 47 hours per week.

The low rate for piece workers can be seen from the fact that the packers receive 1/2 cent per each carton containing 60 lamps. For overtime only the regular rate is paid.

Only after one is regularly employed for 10 years in the plant is he entitled to one week vacation, and this means that hardly any one is entitled to a vacation, for the great number who are always young workers because they receive lower wages, are never employed such a long per-

(Continued on page 2)



# HARTFORD LORDS FEAR THE TRUTH

## CONTINUE TO SELL 'Y. W.'

HARTFORD, Conn.—The bosses of Hartford shops are afraid that the workers might get real working class news. This was shown when some of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League were distributing leaflets advertising the Young Worker, the only American newspaper that fights for the interests of the young workers.

These youngsters were called in by one of the bosses, who wished to find out who dared to reveal the rotten conditions of that shop, and were threatened with arrest. This threat did not frighten even the Juniors and on the next day the Young Worker appeared at the gates of the screw shop.

There was a large sale in spite of the fact that the Hartford Machine Screw Co. has a well-organized spy system, which is composed of the officials of the shop. These have regular conferences to weed out those workers who show any signs of class consciousness.

Of course, there would be no objections on the part of the bosses to the sale of the "Hartford Times" or "Courant," which always take the side of the bosses, whenever there is a struggle between them and the workers, along with the schools, churches and other such capitalist controlled organizations.

The Young Workers League of Hartford is determined to expose all the factories in Hartford and help the workers improve their conditions.

Watch for further articles on the Arow Electric, screw shop, and other factories.

# NOTE

The Parity Commission of the Workers Party has set the date for the fourth national convention of the party to begin on August 9th of this year. The convention call will soon be issued, together with the announcement of all technical arrangements. The Parity Commission is working swiftly for an equitable adjustment of all controversial questions (a statement upon which will shortly be issued) and the Communist movement of this country will be assured of an intelligent and fruitful pre-convention discussion to be carried on in all sections of the party and the youth. The statement of the commission ends as follows:

"The big task of the coming party convention is to liquidate factionalism and to establish unity on the basis of policies and tactics of the Communist International. To achieve this end the party must have a thorough discussion of its problems, free from factional bitterness and personal recrimination. The Parity Commission will therefore do all in its power to enable the party to come to the convention equipped for its task of unifying and strengthening the Communist movement in the United States."



# Five More Leagues Fill Quotas in Drive

## Many Leagues Will Have to Get Busy to Fill Quota Before Convention

Pittsburgh and St. Louis have followed St. Paul and Kansas City, Kas., in filling their quotas, while many of the biggest Leagues have only obtained about one-half the subs necessary in the Red Star Subscription Drive.

In the total number of subs sent in New York leads, but like Chicago, which is second, they have a long way to go before they will have filled their quota of 500. Also they will have to keep busy to stay ahead of Chicago, as rumours are thick about a Red Week which Chicago is conducting, during which the Chicago comrades expect to get many subs.

# These Leagues Sent in Subscriptions This Week

City	Total Subs for Week
New York City	21
Kansas City, Kas.	12
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
Chicago, Ill.	8
St. Louis, Mo.	2
Hartford, Conn.	5
Detroit, Mich.	3
Maple, Wis.	1
Youngstown, Ohio	2
New Haven, Conn.	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	1

# How the Leagues Stand

St. Paul, Minn.	20	5
Kansas City, Kas.	27	10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	56	50
St. Louis, Mo.	16	15
Chicago, Ill.	200	500
New York, N. Y.	259	500
Los Angeles, Calif.	32	150
Detroit, Mich.	60	100
Superior, Wis.	20	75
Cleveland, O.	41	100
Astoria, Oregon	21	40
Boston, Mass.	28	100
Kenosha, Wis.	7	15
Baltimore, Md.	7	50
Providence, R. I.	13	25
Buffalo, N. Y.	6	35
Woodlawn, Pa.	12	15
San Francisco, Calif.	6	25
Worcester, Mass.	6	35
San Antonio, Texas	4	10
Brule, Wis.	8	10
Springfield, Ill.	15	20
Neffs, Ohio	3	20
Jacksonville, Fla.	3	3
New Briton, Conn.	3	3
Cloquet, Minn.	7	15
Palisade, Minn.	5	15
Owens, Wis.	4	15
Canonsburg, Pa.	3	10
Philadelphia, Pa.	29	75
Maynard, Mass.	2	50
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13	15
Roundup, Mont.	1	10
Summitville, Ohio	1	10
McKeesport, Pa.	1	10
Starford, Pa.	1	10
Daisytown, Pa.	1	10
Dillonvale, Ohio	1	10
Dayton, Ohio	1	25
Kansas City, Mo.	7	10
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	10
South Bend, Ind.	1	10
Hartford, Conn.	11	10
New Haven, Conn.	7	25
Roberts, Mont.	1	25
Berkeley, Cal.	3	10
Duluth, Minn.	3	10
Trenton, N. J.	5	10
Bridgeport, Conn.	3	10
Youngstown, Ohio	8	10

# Convention Call For Y.W.L

(Continued from page 1)

to reaffirm our adherence to the leadership of our party and to align ourselves more strictly to its political position. Following especially on the sessions of the enlarged E. C. of the C. I., it is our duty to join with the party in combating the right wing deviations (Loretism, etc.) and work in harmony for the building of a mass Bolshevik party.

Comrades throughout the country should immediately begin a serious discussion of our problems. The national convention of the league, which will open on August 14, 1925, will be held in the city of Chicago. The basis of representation to the convention as well as the convention agenda will be sent to your unit directly.

All united for the development of a mass young Leninist league!

Long live our leaders, the Communist and Young Communist International!

With Communist greetings,  
The National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of America.  
John Williamson, Nat'l. Sec'y.

# Los Angeles and Frisco Unanimous for N. E. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The San Francisco branch of the Young Workers League, after thoroughly discussing the decision on the American League by the recent session of the Young Communist International voted to endorse the decision and support the National Executive Committee by a unanimous vote.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The city central committee of the Young Workers League of this city has unanimously endorsed the decision of the Y. C. I. and voted by the same number to support the national executive committee of the league and repudiate the actions of the minority grouping in the league as contrary to the Y. C. I. decision.

# A Correction

In the report of the meeting of the Dowell, Ill. branch of the Y. W. L. on the Y. C. I. decision it was stated that the vote of endorsement was 11 to one. This is incorrect and was a result of a typographical error. The vote was eleven to none.

ests of the young agricultural wage workers.

It is this small peasant group which is forced into debt slavery by loan and usury capital. It suffers at the hands of commercial and speculation capital which buys cheaply the agricultural products from the farmers and sells it at high prices to the proletariat of the towns. It is this grouping most keenly suffers because of the "scissors" (the disparity between the prices of agricultural and industrial products) and is exploited by the capitalist state in the form of taxes. This group also makes up the bulk of the landless tenant farmers.

Thousands of these poor farmers are bankrupted, after being small owners for only a short time, and are forced to migrate to the cities where they either become industrial workers or swell the ranks of the unemployed.

Also we realize that only the proletarian revolution will free the small peasantry from their various forms of exploitation, yet we place ourselves at the head of the struggle for the realization of the partial demands of the small peasantry.

# The Landlords.

In the early days of capitalist development, the landlords passed their land to the peasants on condition that the latter make money payments or render personal service on their estates. Hence, in order to maintain the semi-slave conditions of the villages, the landlords were opposed to the peasants going into the towns, and thus also opposed to the development of industry. This grouping formed the bulwark of reaction in all countries.

In the United States the class of landlords is very insignificant. There is no marked development towards the concentration of the land into a few hands. Rather the opposite is true. The history of the south after the Civil War is a story of the breaking up of the large estates into "forty-acre-and-a-mule-farms." The capitalists are particularly interested in the maintenance of the small farm, since the smaller the farm, the greater the dependence of the small farmer on the moneyed interests and the greater the competition between the farmers which conveniently results in lowering the prices of agricultural products to the capitalist.

The large landowners of the far west (nut, fruit and vegetable ranches) must be considered mainly as industrial capitalists. Many of these ranches are but a feature of the large

# SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN SET ASIDE AS NATIONAL "LABOR DEFENSE DAY"

## To Establish United Front for Freedom of Politicals GIVE RELIEF TO FAMILIES

International Labor Defense, the non-partisan workers' organization founded at the National Conference held for that purpose in Chicago on June 28, will be officially launched on Sunday, September 13, which date will be set aside as "Labor Defense Day."

Local conferences of delegates from workers' organizations will be held in all the large cities of the country in the afternoon of Sept. 13 at which local organizations of International Labor Defense will be set up. They will be followed by monster mass meetings staged in the evening.

These conferences and meetings will occur simultaneously in no less than one hundred cities on "Labor Defense Day" and every available speaker in the labor movement will be asked to give his services.

# Freedom for Labor's Prisoners.

This action was decided on at the first monthly meeting of the National Executive Committee of the new organization for the purpose of reviving labor defense issues in the labor movement generally on a large scale and to establish a broad united front movement with its roots in the labor unions. James P. Cannon, secretary of the organization said, "We will make the labor movement ring with the slogan 'Join the fight for the freedom of labor's prisoners.'"

International Labor Defense will be built on the basis of individual and collective membership and the report of the secretary showing preliminary organization work well under way. 30,000 pamphlets containing the manifesto, resolutions and constitution of the June 28th conference are ready for distribution. Dues stamps and books are prepared for prospective individual membership and a comprehensive plan has been drawn up for collective affiliations.

# Funds for Prisoners and Families.

On the motion of committee member Fred Mann, the National Executive Committee decided to send at least five dollars monthly to all of America's more than 128 class war prisoners who are willing to accept it. In order to avoid conflict or friction with other defense organizations directly handling certain cases, it was decided to send funds thru these special committees for forwarding to prisoners.

A campaign for the raising of a special fund for this purpose is to begin at once and to include the giving of material aid to dependent families of class war prisoners.

The lumber barons must be approached in the same fashion. They have no interests separate and apart from the general interests of the bourgeoisie.

The foregoing makes us clearly realize the fallacy of the old, infantile formula: "The farmers and the bourgeoisie are synonymous."

**Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League Push the 'Y. W.' Drive**

# British Notes

By WILLIAM RUST.

London, Eng. June 29th, 1925.

# Coal Kings Declare War.

The coal kings of Great Britain have just announced their intention of enforcing the eight-hour day and returning to district agreements for wage settlements on July 31st. This means in plain words a NATIONAL LOCK-OUT. As I have pointed out in previous notes the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has been dilly-dallying and hesitating under its reformist leaders whilst the bosses have been going calmly ahead preparing for the attack but all the time protesting their good intention.

In the next few days the miners will be meeting to decide their policy and there is not the shadow of a doubt that they will resist the mine-owners' attack. Strong hopes are entertained that the program of the Minority Movement will be supported by a formidable section of the Conference, but to the Y. C. L. the most important question is will the M. F. G. B. realize the importance of struggling on behalf of the mining youth and put forward special demands on their behalf. If they do not it will not be the fault of the Y. C. L., as our mining campaign, now in full swing at a time when there is a big movement in the industry, has really penetrated into the coal fields. We have had four propagandists in the biggest coalfield whose efforts have been very successful.

I have just returned from a ten-day organizing and propagandist tour of the biggest and most important coalfield, S. Wales, where I found that our demands on behalf of the terribly exploited young miners were warmly supported by both the young and adult miners. Mass meetings of miners heartily applauded our demands and several of the biggest branches of the S. Wales Miners' Federation have passed a resolution endorsing our demands and calling on the M. F. G. B. to put forward the demands to the bosses and further to take steps to organize the pit lads into the union with full rights but at lower dues payment.

Unemployment is hitting the miners very heavily. There are nearly 200,000 unemployed of whom at least 20,000 are lads. Poverty and semi-starvation is rampant, but they are determined that their hard won conditions shall not be robbed from them without a vigorous struggle.

The British working class is on the eve of the biggest industrial crises in their history. That is why it is so essential that unity of action between the workers in the principal industries should be achieved. As usual the reformist leaders, Clynes, Thomas MacDonald and Co. are doing their best to keep the workers forces divided. They effectively sabotaged the June 4th Unity Conference by referring all action to a committee and they can be relied upon to break the local councils of action if they possibly can. But they have to reckon with the tremendous change which is coming over the British working class.

The growth of the left wing movement amongst the masses is obvious to all. The pressure of the rank and file has forced the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to call a special T. U. C. on July 4th to consider the question of unemployment. Every endeavor will be made by the C. P. and the Minority Movement to force this congress to also take up the pressing and imperative question of a united resistance against the capitalist offensive.

# The Edison Lamp Co.

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There is no prospect for advancement. The workers are doomed to these bad and unbearable conditions of slavery no matter how long they are employed.

The workers are dissatisfied but have so far made no attempt to organize themselves into a union so that they can unitedly fight for better conditions. As individual workers they are all helpless. If they press their grievances too hard they are fired. They have no redress. The only way the workers of this plant will be able to improve their lot is by organizing the plant.

The Young Workers League of Newark, which is a section of the Young Workers League of America, the only organization that fight militantly for the interests of the working class youth of this country, will try to help the workers of the Edison plant to organize into a shop unit of the league. The Young Workers League calls upon the workers to organize and fight for the following immediate improvement of their conditions.

1. A minimum wage of \$25 per week for all young workers.
2. Absolute abolition of the PIECE WORK AND SPEEDING UP SYSTEM.
3. A 5-day week and a 6-hour day for all young workers under 18.
4. No night work for any under the age of 20, and double pay for overtime.
5. A 4-weeks vacation with full pay for all workers each year.
6. Equal pay for equal work for adult and young workers of both sexes.
7. A 40-hour week for all workers.

The Young Workers League of Newark also calls upon the young workers of the Edison plant to join the Young Workers League, the only political organization of the working class youth of America, and together with the rest of the militant youth of the country fight for the abolition of the present system of capitalism where those who do all the work starve and those who do nothing live in luxury. The Young Workers League asks you to join with it in a fight for the creation of a workers government that will organize a new society where there is no exploitation, where the young will receive all the opportunities for the development, and all of the workers will receive the full product of their labor.

The Newark branch of the Young Workers League meets every Monday at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St.

We, the comrades of the Passaic branch of the Young Workers League (Jewish) mourn the death of our beloved comrade

NORMAN CHOUS

and we pledge our selves to carry on the red banner that was so dear to him.

Y. W. L. of PASSAIC.

# Class Division on The Land

By NAT KAPLAN.

THE significance of our program for the winning over of the rural youth can only be fully realized when we understand that apart from the working class, the working population in the country is most keenly interested in the destruction of the capitalist system. This must be a starting point for any consideration we may give to this important problem.

The remnants of an "anti-working among the farmers" ideology which springs up now and then, especially among those comrades specializing in other fields of league work, must be counteracted not thru any one-sided disciplinary measures, but rather by utilizing the digressions as the basis for systematic enlightenment work on the role of the peasantry in the proletarian revolution. Hence even the smallest issue that may arise in the lower units of the league on our rural tasks can be broadened out into a discussion on the theoretical aspects of our rural youth program and can include the deviations of Trotskyism on the Peasant Question. As a basis for such a discussion we have the Draft Program of the Y. C. I. and the theses for The Work of the Young Communist Leagues on the land adopted by the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I.

Farmers not a Class by Themselves. Although it is true that the farmers as a whole have the same aspirations as the petit-bourgeoisie in the towns insofar as they strive to make good at their particular business, to accumulate private property in the form of live stock, land, buildings, machinery, etc., they in no wise can be considered as a class. We find that as the struggles go on under capitalism the farmers continually fall into one or the other class and become the hired help of more well-to-do farmers; other migrate to the cities and become industrial workers. A historical example of this factor in the United States is the 1922 period of

unparalleled breakdown in the agricultural industry when almost 1,200,000 persons left the farms for the cities.

We must be able to distinguish at least three groups among the peasantry. They are: The agricultural bourgeoisie, who exploit wage workers; the middle class (who carry on agriculture independently, but do not exploit wage workers) and finally the semi-proletariat and the proletariat. (Bucharin, A. B. C. of Communism). The rural youth is naturally divided into the same categories.

The Land Proletariat. The proletariat has a natural comrade for the struggle in the country. He is the wage worker on the land, or the land proletariat. The general standard of living and the cultural situation of the wage worker on the land is in many cases much worse than that of the industrial working class (long working hours and extremely poor wages). This refers especially to the young agricultural workers. This section of the rural youth will have to be the center of gravity of our entire struggle on the land.

Today the land proletariat in the United States is primarily a seasonal worker. The evolution of agricultural machinery has displaced much of the labor necessary on the farms. (Because of improved machinery the production of agriculture in general is about ten times greater per man than it was a century ago.—Research bureau of I. W. W.). Where the farmer found it impossible at one time to do without the assistance of a number of workers the year round he can now do the work himself with the exception of short intervals such as the spring, when the ground is prepared and planted or in making hay and harvest time.

Not only is the modern agricultural wage worker primarily a seasonal worker, but he is a migratory worker as well. He finds his employment by following the harvests from state to state and sometimes following the

cropland into northern Canada. The degree of success in winning over the organized section of this group of workers will depend on the extent to which we can win them away from anarcho-syndicalist ideas. The first step towards this is a united struggle for the realization of the program set up by the Red International Affiliation

# The Middle Peasantry.

There is no salvation for the middle peasantry under capitalism. Very few of them will ever become well-to-do. The majority of them must lead a life resembling that of beggars. But they harbor the same illusions that were held by the handicraftsmen and the petit-bourgeoisie of the towns. Their hopes to become rich and their oppression by the capitalists, landowners and money lenders makes them oscillate between the workers and the capitalists. In Russia, writes Bucharin, the middle peasantry first supported the workers, then were won over to the support of the usurers, but when danger threatened from the landlords (Deniken and Koltchak) they lined up with the workers again. Although of secondary importance, we have to strive with the greatest of energy to win over the youth of the middle peasantry to the idea of the alliance between the working farmers and the fighting proletariat, or at least to neutralize them in the struggle.

In the United States we have already seen the development towards the alliance between the workers and farmers in the shape of the Farmer-Labor Party Movement, wherein large sections of the middle and small farmers definitely break away from the folds of the two capitalist political parties and align themselves with the workers in an independent political movement.

# The Small Peasantry.

The poor, debt ridden, exploited farmers commonly called "dirt farmers," would come under this category. The struggle for the interests of the small peasant youth goes hand in hand with our struggle for the inter

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THE CONFLICTS INCREASE.

WHO can recall, since the mad days of August, 1914, a time when so many events of the gravest importance, and full of meaning for workers and farmers, occurred with such lightning rapidity?

The French forces are defeated by the colonial tribesmen of Morocco, who fight for independence. Spain presumes to aid France and Britain declares that she will occupy Tangier rather than let any of her Mediterranean rivals menace her control of its western entrance.

Japan offers France an alliance against Great Britain.

The French government can get no general ally standing to take charge in Morocco. Evidently conscription does not apply to generals.

Great Britain offers Japan a free hand in China in return for war on Soviet Russia.

Turkey deserts France and supports Abd-el-Krim and his fighting Mohammedan tribesmen.

50,000 Chinese workers join the strike in Shanghai.

General Feng Yu-hsiang issues a statement declaring that his army is ready to fight Great Britain for China's independence.

The British coal miners have rejected the wage revision submitted by the coal capitalists and are preparing for a strike.

250,000 British textile workers have likewise refused to accept a reduction in wages.

The executive of the Miners' Federation of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in which the British Miners' Federation is the most powerful unit, is meeting today to consider the crisis which prevails in the industry in Belgium, Germany and France. In all these countries the coal miners are demanding an increase in wages.

The increasing intensity of the imperialist conflicts with the revival of militancy in the world trade union movement and the failure of capitalism, particularly in Great Britain, to improve the economic conditions of the masses. Every imperialist nation, confronted with the need for greater markets, cheaper raw materials and lower labor costs, is forced to encroach on the preserves of its rivals and at the same time make war on the living standards of the workers. Millions of workers and peasants, never before touched by the struggle, are now drawn into it.

The support of the Moroccan workers and peasants by the French working class, the expressions of solidarity sent the Chinese workers by the British unions, the unity of the workers of all these countries with the revolutionary Russian unions are a phenomenon never to be seen before.

These demonstrations of unity mark a new development in the class struggle—the recognition of the identity of interest between the colonial peoples and the working class of the imperialist nations.

That we are on the eve of world-shaking events cannot be doubted by any one who does not blind himself to facts. Nor is this a temporary phase of capitalist development. The normal process of imperialism is to intensify just such conflicts as we have mentioned and thereby to speed the progress of the world revolution.

When the colonial peoples are awakened by the millions as they are today it is a sign that imperialism has reached the beginning of its final stage—a period of conflicts ending with its destruction and the rise of the working class.

Stabilization and war are incompatible and this is a period of wars.

THE SCOPES TRIAL.

THERE are few countries in the world today which could be the scene of such an incident as that which is at present taking place in Dayton, Tennessee. Every other country of anywhere near the importance of the United States would blush to think that case could actually be brought to court against a man for teaching the science of evolution in the public schools, a theory which is accepted by even the most conservative bourgeoisie in practically every country on the face of the earth.

It remains the honor of this country to turn the trick. Evolution, which was greeted at first, like every other bit of scientific progress, with opposition, disbelief, scorn and persecution by the ruling class, is now emasculated by them—but it is accepted. The theory that man is descended from some mythical creature named Adam who secured himself a wife by the grace of another mythical creature named God, who in turn

created a world for these two persons in one week or less, is now accepted only by such men as Bryan and the hill billies of Tennessee, as well as by Bush Baptists and Holy Rollers. No intelligent human being of any knowledge believes in these fables. The modern version of the descent or ascent of man is generally accepted.

Evolution in all its implications is not, however, an accepted theory. The evolution of society remains heresy for which believers are in danger of prison at the least and hanging at the worst. Evolution of the human being and the strata of rocks in mountainsides, which involve no immediate and obvious damage to the theory of capitalism are not so bad, and have been accepted by the capitalist class after a vigorous struggle on the part of the more intelligent sections of society. But the evolution of society, which does involve the sacredness of the theory that capitalism is for the best in the best of all possible worlds, that it is fated to remain unchanged for ever and aye, is something that the boss class considers a dangerous doctrine to be absorbed by the working class.

It is typical of the journalistic attitude of the American press that it is looking at the netre trial either from the viewpoint of a huge joke or else something which will make sensational copy for their columns. The circulation of the paper with the most reporters and photographers on the scene will rise rapidly during the course of the trial. Comment will be made on the rad galluses of Mr. Darrow and the real setate boosting speeches of Mr. Bryan. Picturesque accounts will be written of this and that person in the case. No attempt will be made to consider the proportions of importance that this trial assumes in this country at the present time.

The restlessness of the modern youth is notorious. Brought about by the last war, the carelessness for life, and a leprous philosophy, it has driven the youth either to debauchery or to radicalism, the realization of the interests of the young worker as a part of his class and his duty to fight for the victory of the proletariat. A growing disobedience has caused the capitalist class to push forward its plan for increased religious training in the public schools, signs of which can be seen in almost every big city. Religion is one of the most effective doping machines in existence and turns out loyal slaves whose eyes are constantly turned to the sky while the exploiters ride their backs.

Against religious training the class-conscious workers will fight. In the struggle against the menace of Bryanism, the workers, who have always led in the fight for the separation of church and state, will again lead the way.

The Scopes trial is an incident in the road of that struggle.

CHINA AGAIN.

THE proposition of Mr Coolidge to call a conference of the various nations to consider the abolition of the rights of extra-territoriality is one of those super-clever moves of American imperialism which is guaranteed to fall from the beginning. It is nothing but an obvious move on the part of the United States to weaken its powerful rivals in the Orient by removing privileges which hamper the unchallenged control by the Yankee imperialist of the wealth and resources of China.

The abolition of these so-called rights is no great loss to the United States. It does mean a serious blow to the other nations which use this as a cover for their ruthless autocratic activities in China. It shows that the United States is definitely committed to the policy of going the limit in its attempt to rule the Pacific and the Far East without serious interference. No one can say now that even the prospect of another world war will halt the onward march of mad American imperialism in its struggles for the domination of the world.

The rapid movements of the robber nations, the new alliances that are made and unmade every other day are a sign of the tumultuous condition of world imperialism. The instability of bourgeois political economy is a sign of its own death-throes. Everywhere, the most backward workers and peasants are rising against the terrific exploitation they are forced to undergo. The last reserves of the capitalist class are forsaking it. The source of untold millions of dollars in profit are being lost to the unscrupulous exploiters. They are being forced into their last trenches, the home sector, where they must finally viciously exploit even that section of the workers who have enjoyed a part of the huge profits of imperialist exploitation.

The increasing misery of the working class, and the intensification of the class struggle which will result, is the sound of the death knell to capitalism.

SIDE LIGHTS ON HAWAII

IT is a common mistake among people on the mainland to speak of Hawaii as one of the "possessions" of the United States. Altho a collection of islands lying over two thousand miles off the western coast of America, Hawaii is in all essential particulars an integral part of the United States. It has the full status of a territory, and, if permitted by congress, could be admitted to full statehood on a par with New York or California.

Formerly Hawaii was a monarchy ruled over by native kings, but after the white people found the opportunities the islands afforded for the exploitation of resources, they organized a rebellion and deposed the Hawaiian ruler, Queen Liliuokalani. A provisional government was established, which was formally declared a republic on July 4, 1894. A movement was started at once for annexation to the United States, but it was not until four years later under President McKinley that the American government finally took over actual control of the islands.

So in Hawaii the influence of America has passed far beyond the stage of "imperialism." Today the imperial policy has progressed to a point where we can truthfully say that Hawaii has been "Americanized." This is true not only politically but socially and economically. The citizens of Hawaii are full fledged citizens of the U. S. A., with all the advantages as well as disadvantages that the word implies. The only limitation they are under is that they cannot vote for a president of the United States, and they have no voice in selecting their governor. Thus they are saved the humiliation of knowing that their votes helped to put Coolidge in the White House, and they can wash their hands of all responsibility for Wallace R. Farrington, the man who has been appointed governor by the said Coolidge.

The population is roughly a quarter of a million, of which only about 41,000 are of the original racial stock of the Hawaiians, in its various mixtures with other races. There are 27,000 Portuguese, 23,000 Chinese, 40,000 Filipinos, 125,000 Japanese, and about 23,000 American, British, German, Russian and other Caucasian stock. This is the reason that Hawaii is often called "the melting pot." Altogether there are only 47,000 voters, men and women; the rest of the population who are of voting age are aliens, Filipinos and Japanese.

WHILE the Hawaiians are considered to have the balance of power politically, this is only a pleasant illusion. The power of government lies as it always does, in the hands of the dominant economic group, and this group is composed largely of the Anglo-Saxons or white Americans. They control the elections, dictate the policies of both political parties, dominate the territorial legislature and hold the important offices in the territorial government. They also own the banks, the larger importing and wholesale houses, the transportation companies, the sugar and pineapple plantations. Incidentally they also own the two English newspapers, the churches, the public schools, the judges in the courts, and the governor himself.

The dominant group that thus controls Hawaii is often spoken of locally as the "Big Five." Alexander & Baldwin, Castle & Cooke, American Factors, Theo. H. Davies, C. Brewer & Co. are the five big firms that hold the territory in the grip of their hands, squeezing the blood out of the helpless victims and minting it into huge profits. Thru subsidiary and interlocking directorates they manipulate the industries to suit their wishes. Honolulu Rapid Transit, Oahu railway, Inter-island Navigation, Matson Navigation, Hawaiian Electric, Honolulu Gas, are their public utilities.

All but a few of the smaller sugar plantations are controlled by this group. They have organized this industry into one big union which they call the "Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association." This is by far the biggest, most powerful, far-reaching influence in the life of the territory. It handles all phases of the problem of the manufacture of sugar, the recruiting of alien labor, the fixing of wages and working conditions, housing and social welfare work, the transportation, factoring and marketing of sugar, and exercises dictatorial powers over all related and subordinate industries. It owns the big Crockett refinery in California, where the Hawaiian sugar is refined and put on the market. Its profits are enormous, but they are partially concealed by the various operations in the process and by a clever shifting to subordinate limited group organizations. In this way a very few individuals get the cream of the wealth created by the thousands of tolling slaves, while the bona fide stockholders in the plantation companies have to be satisfied with moderate dividends.

The sugar plantations employ about 50,000 people, mostly laborers. The basic wage is \$1.00 a day of ten to twelve hours. The laborers are furnished with living quarters, but must feed and clothe themselves. Formerly the majority of these laborers were Japanese, but during the last few years these people have left the plantations in large numbers and their places have been taken by Filipinos brought here for that purpose under contract by the Planters' Association. They are recruited from among the most ignorant classes in the Philippine provinces, fooled by glowing promises of what appears to be high wages, and signed up for two years' service. This is done thru the connivance of Leonard Wood, governor-general of the Philippines, and by means and runners who scour the back jungles for those who are most illiterate and uncivilized.

IN 1920, there was a serious strike of the Japanese, in which the Filipinos co-operated. A million dollars

was raised to support the strike among the Japanese, and it was carried on for five months. Then an obscure and uncertain compromise was made by which the Japanese returned to work and the wages were raised from 76 cents a day to \$1.25. But after six months the wages were cut to one dollar, where they have remained ever since. The Japanese grew sullen and resentful and began a systematic campaign of "non-cooperation," a form of sabotage that resulted in only half the normal amount of work being done. At about this time also the exodus of the Japanese from the sugar industry began.

The planters called this a "shortage of labor" and attempted to work a law thru congress permitting them to bring in 50,000 Chinese coolies. This was finally defeated thru the efforts of organized labor here and on the mainland.

Falling in their attempt to break down the immigration laws and flood the territory with the cheapest kind of oriental labor for exploitation, they turned their attention to the Philippines. They were successful here, and gradually began replacing the Japanese with Filipinos. But these people did not prove as docile and servile as the planters had anticipated. After a few months here under the American flag they began to have ideas about liberty and Americanism and standards of living. They found that the big American dollar they had been promised, which was supposed to be equivalent to two pesos, would not buy half as much here in Hawaii as one peso would back home in the Philippines. And they began to want things that they saw others have, like good shoes, silk shirts, white flannel trousers, and even watches and jewelry. The Filipino is not a piker, or a miser; he believes in getting something in return for his labor besides a stable and a bale of hay.

In 1923, under the leadership of a brilliant young Filipino attorney, Pablo Manlapit, they organized what they called the High Wages Movement. A petition was prepared and signed by over six thousand of them, asking for \$2.00 a day and eight hours work. This was presented to the Sugar Planters' Association and was absolutely ignored. Every possible means was resorted to by the Filipinos to secure a hearing, and an opportunity to at least confer on the matter of their demands, but all their overtures were treated with arrogant contempt. At last, driven to desperation, they called a strike, on April 1, 1924.

When the strike began they had no money. There was no fund in their organization to meet even the first expenses. But they struck, just the same. In ten days they were evicted from the plantations. Some of them came to Honolulu and established camps along the roads and on the beaches. They went out among the people, the workers in other industries, the Japanese and Hawaiians, and they collected contributions of money and rice. The strike grew larger, until in the later part of 1924 there were 12,000 out.

IN April, 1925, they had a great parade in Honolulu, marching to the capitol building where the territorial legislature was then in session. Resolutions were introduced there looking toward a possible settlement, but nothing came of the effort.

Their leader, Pablo Manlapit, had been arrested on a number of trumped up charges, and was finally convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to a maximum of ten years. The last of May he lost his appeal and went to prison. The man who was responsible for the frame up against him was a Filipino detective on the regular police force. He has since been indicted by the grand jury for perjury.

The original strike has about worn itself out, for the planters were able to bring in thousands of strike breakers from the Philippines. Many of the former strikers returned to work and spread the germs of discontent among the new comers. Now these strike breakers are about ready to strike. Within another month it is expected that there will be a fresh outbreak that will sweep over the territory.

The strike was remarkable for two things: the fact that it had no preliminary financial support, and that there was practically no violence or lawlessness connected with it. On one occasion the sheriff of Honolulu issued a riot call and rushed the police reserves out to stampede the Filipinos in an attempt to tow them into violence, but they refused to be trapped, and the "riot" was a failure. One policeman refused to take a rifle against the strikers, and was discharged for insubordination. He is one of the militant labor leaders in Honolulu today. The only actual violence that occurred was what is known as the Kaula massacre, where the Filipinos drove a squad of armed police out of the camp where they were menacing the women and children, and were fired upon by sharpshooters ambushed among the rocks. Sixteen strikers and four police were killed. The national guard was mobilized and the whole camp arrested. Those who were willing to go back on the plantation were promised immunity, but out of less than a hundred, only 22 went back to work. Seventy or more were tried, convicted and are now serving their sentences in the penitentiary.

During the summer of 1924, attempts were made to prevent the strikers or their sympathizers from holding public meetings on government property, on the roads and in the parks. In Honolulu, the discharged police officer, Henry Andrews, was forcibly stopped from speaking at a meeting which had been forbidden by the sheriff. The police under the direction of the sheriff, David Trask, rushed the platform and menaced the crowd with drawn revolvers. Only the prompt action of the labor leaders averted a serious riot. This interfer-

George M. Wright is the president of the Honolulu Central Labor Council and has been very active in the labor movement of Hawaii for some years. He was instrumental in aiding in the drive to release Crouch and Trumbull from prison and he describes one of the most important points in the American empire, which is of more than usual importance in view of the approaching war in the Pacific.

ence with free speech was stopped, however, by an order from the attorney-general, John Albert Mathewman, who warned the officers that the constitutional rights of the people to peaceably assemble must not be infringed.

THE lengths to which the planters went in their persecution of those connected with the strike is illustrated in the case of the writers, who were employed as a civilian machinist in the navy yard at Pearl Harbor. As a result of false information filed with the navy department by the sugar planters he was summarily discharged, in violation of the civil service regulations, and in spite of the evidence presented showing the absurdity of the charges and the animus that lay behind them.

This strike has cost the sugar industry of Hawaii over ten million dollars, and it is not settled yet. It will not be settled until the plantation laborers receive some measure of justice, but will break out again and again, a constant irritation and harassment. In time the planters will be forced to recognize that the Fil-

pinos are not a race that can be held long in slavery.

In striking contrast to the militant spirit of the Filipinos and Japanese, the Hawaiian and white workers are indifferent and stolid. They have their few trade unions which they maintain listlessly and with a careful avoidance of any live issues. They have been so long under the domination of the sugar planters that they have acquired a peculiar psychology. This is expressed in their attitude toward anyone who shows any real aggressiveness. They shrug their shoulders and say, "He's a damn fool; no one can buck the planters!"

In the pineapple industry conditions are a little better, as the average wage paid for plantation labor is \$2.00 a day. In the canneries there are a great many children employed during the three months season. These are mostly from the schools of Honolulu, and the ages run from 10 years up. It is hard work, and disagreeable, as the acids of the fruit contain substances that eat the flesh on the fingers and corrode the skin wherever it comes in contact with it. In the better canneries the employees are furnished with rubber gloves. ON government work the last legislature fixed a minimum wage of \$2.80 a day, which is supposed to be eight hours. None but citizens, however, are allowed to work for the city and county or for the territory.

In the skilled and semi-skilled trades the wages average considerably lower than in the states, tho in some establishments a rate in excess of the California wage scale is paid to regular employees. The local wages in trades like those of the machinist, boilermaker, molder, and allied iron trades is kept up by the competition of the big federal establishments like the Pearl Harbor navy yard.

In the matter of reactionary laws against labor Hawaii can hold up her head with any state in the union. She

boasts of the regulation criminal syndicalism law, a special idiosyncrasy law, anti-picketing laws, vagrancy laws, and a unique press control law designed to curb the activities of the foreign language newspapers. Practically all of these laws were invoked during the active days of the strike, and in addition there were a number of trials for conspiracy, criminal libel, assault and battery, riot and unlawful assembly, and violations of the sanitary code. There is one prisoner in Oahu prison who is serving a sentence for riot. He was tried and convicted alone, without any accomplices.

SUCH is the Hawaii of today; a typically American community. The same influences are at work, the same conditions exist, and the same forces are in control. Imperialism has worked itself out into the regular, normal Americanism, 100 per cent pure. That is, politically and economically. The only difference lies in the existence of a large group of non-citizens, who are exploited and robbed and bullied exactly as tho they were Americans. And therein is the only hope for the future. If they were Americans, the case would be as hopeless as it is in Chicago or in Butte, Montana. But these alien people have sometimes a different reaction to oppression and persecution. They comprise the majority of the population, and if they can once be welded together into a class-conscious unity, forgetting their racial differences, they will make a formidable opponent for the sugar barons to match their strength with. And already the idea of a One Big Union is growing in strength among the toiling and oppressed masses. When the right leader comes he will find plenty of material with which he build an organization that will challenge the supremacy of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

China Fights Back!

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT.

A SHARP report like the crack of a musket. I turned around quickly. There stood a petty naval officer boxing the ears of a rickshaw coolie. Countless Chinamen were walking up and down the Bund in Canton, and yet not one stopped.

This happened just a year ago. Coolies ears are not being boxed by sailors from foreign battleships on the Bund, in Canton, China, today. The imperialists' battleships are there, yes but the sailors are standing by to defend Shameen, the foreign quarter, the home of the international banks and the trading corporations of the imperialists, and are not promoting the Bund, full of whiskey and soda, spitting into the faces of the natives.

THE year 1922 in China was eventful. The immense strikes of the railway workers of Peking and Hankow and of the sailors of Hong Kong were the sparks which are setting off the broadsides today. It was Japanese yen which bought the knife and then paid the executioner of the Peking-Hankow railroad workers' strike leaders, who were decapitated in public in order to teach the workers that labor unionism is not a healthy method of struggle. But the Chinese railway workers were taught quite another lesson. They formed groups of ten and continued their union activity under the very noses of the imperialists.

THIS same year saw the strikes of 30,000 Chinese Pacific sailors at the British port of Hong Kong, which spread rapidly into a general strike of all Hong Kong servants and laborers until the total involved numbered 50,000. There are strikes and strikes, but this was the kind that made the blood of every revolutionist tingle. The strikers had their own militia. The Canton workers and peasants stood by. And when food became scarce in Hong Kong and when it was suddenly discovered that the boats plying between Canton and Hong Kong were not bringing down even a solitary squash to feed the bourgeoisie of Hong Kong, armed vessels were sent to Canton on a foraging expedition. But they came back empty. It was then that the retainers of the imperialists who resided in Hong Kong, whose wonderful mansions make the Peak so picturesque, began to flee the city. They felt that the rebellion meant business. As it did.

THE strike was won. The transportation corporations, acting thru a comrade, had to agree to pay the union \$100,000 damages. The union thought the go-between honest. The fine against the imperialists had not been paid to this day.

Encouraged by the militancy of the Hong Kong sailors, the latter half of 1922 saw sixty labor unions organized in Shanghai alone. These unions conducted fifty strikes. Fifty strikes for and against what?

For more than three to twelve cents a day for children between six and twelve years of age.

Against a working day of twelve to eighteen hours.

Against Simon Legree methods in the factories.

For more than an average wage of ten dollars a month for married men.

Against the inhumanity to the thousands of babies, who are dragged to work every morning upon their mothers insufficient breasts, to be thrown

into a corner upon a pallet of rags or straw, there to lie until the twelve or fourteen hour day is at an end.

It might well be said that in China children go to work from birth, for from the minute the mother is rid of birchpangs, the baby is in the mill.

AT the end of 1923 there came the convention of the Kuomintang party in Canton. The Chinese masses, especially in southern China, had at last heard the message from Soviet Russia—a message backed by deeds—which broadcasted world-wide the principle of self-determination of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples, of all nationalities. And the advanced workers, seeing that the comradere-merchant leaders of the Kuomintang party were compromising with the imperialists, decided upon a new Kuomintang, a revolutionary peoples party of the masses. It was this convention that has to its credit the first attempt to organize the peasant masses in China, to bring them into political contact with the struggle for liberation in China.

IN the succeeding months the Kuomintang struck deep roots in all the industrial centers of China. It won against the fascist troops organized by its own right wing. It maintained the leadership of Sun Yat Sen. Both against the imperialists' spies, against the bribery of military governors and others influential, against the advanced of the frocked man of Christ, who is also the advance guard of imperialism in China, the Kuomintang grew.

During these months the sobered socialism of MacDonald stood by the imperialists, so that they might enjoy another spree of super-profits. And we had the French, the Japanese, the British, the American bourgeoisie playing their little games to possess Peking, the seat of power.

And did not Soviet Russia diplomacy do them brown?

THE imperialists forced China to open its door so that it might be exploited by them. Today the Chinese are pointing to this open door and demanding the immediate exit of the imperialists. Recent events in China have the prime ministers of all countries up a tree. Altho the cables have been kept hot in an attempt to unite upon some program of subjugation, no agreement has yet been reached.

And we know in which direction one eye of the imperialist beast is looking!

One eye upon Soviet Russia, the other on China, with an occasional glance at Morocco and the Rif victories this is enough to make most any besat dizzy. And did not a South African warrior chief only the other day, while with one hand shaking the feeble arm of the Prince of Wales, shove under the prince's royal nose a demand for independence?

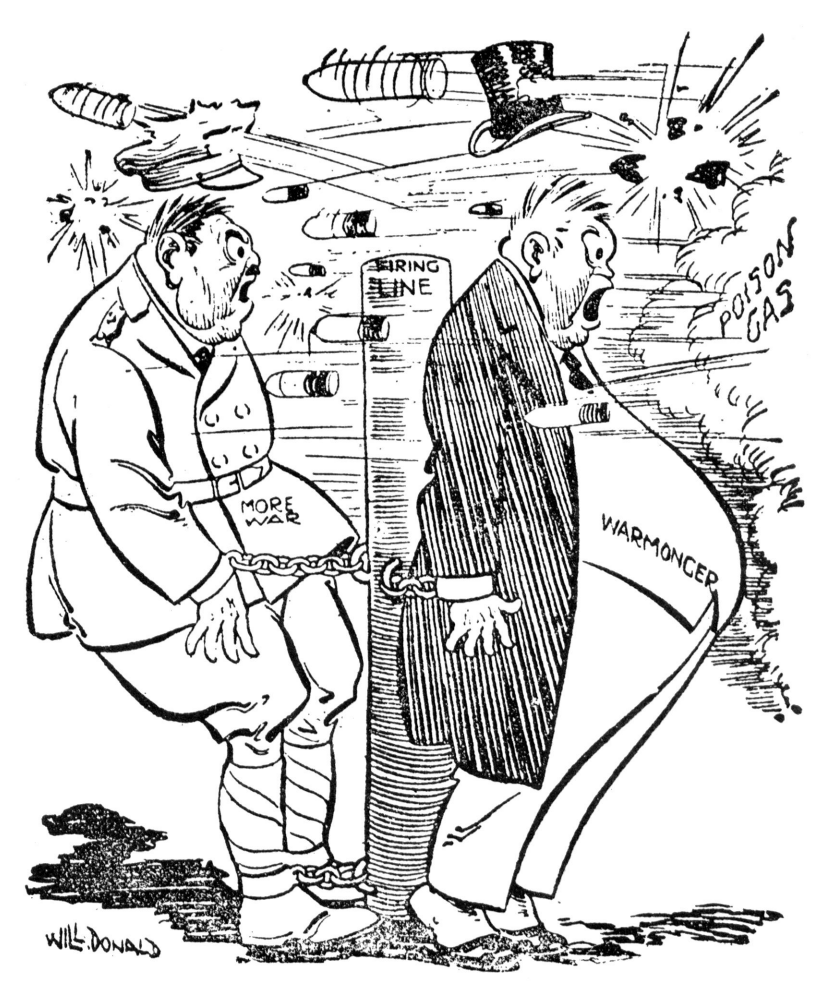
The world is not quite what it used to be for the dollar kings.

CHINA—a land of 400,000,000 of peasants and workers, where the most appalling situation in all the world of labor obtains, here a halt is being called to the bloodsucking. Masses numbering 400 millions and how many times this many scrofula sores, tubercular infections might we count?

Upon the docks, in every building recess, upon all junks, upon all curbs, everywhere where Chinese workers and peasants eat, sleep or work, there are to be found little boys and girls, men and women, resting a while every now and then to scratch and pick at their sores. Whenever you see a sore, there a sucker of the tentacle of the imperialist octopus has rested for a period.

China is being sucked white. The Chinese masses are deciding to eat and to keep their blood. That's what it's all about.

IF THE BOSSES HAD TO FIGHT





# BAD CONDITIONS IN W. F. HALL CO.

Printing more than 170,000,000 catalogues and magazines a year, the W. F. Hall Co. piles up bigger and bigger profits out of this huge business, but the bosses manage to keep most of the profits for themselves by paying the young workers here the lowest possible wages and operating the plant strictly on an open shop basis.

**How They Make Their Profits.**  
Any young worker in the Superior street plant, who knows how rotten conditions are here, knows how the boss makes his profits.

In the first place, the company employs a big percentage of young workers whom they expect to work for lower wages than the older workers, and with whose help they are able to operate the plant as an open shop.

Then of course, besides making us work for such low wages, they manage to make us work for long hours and under rotten conditions, since we are not well enough organized even to get an eight-hour day.

**Rotten Conditions in Bindery.**  
Young girls work in the bindery for the lowest imaginable wages, despite the fact that the work is hard and the hours long. Girls from 15 to 18 work on boxing. The stitching machines keep going at a certain speed, which the bosses make sure to be the fastest speed at which the girls can go. The young workers have to keep up with the machine, and sometimes become very dizzy.

There are no chairs anywhere in the binderies, and when they get their half-hour for lunch they have to sit on the table they work on.

**In the Pressrooms.**  
In the pressrooms where the young workers work around the huge presses the air is very bad, which makes a short work day essential for the health of the young workers, especially. But here the hours are long just like in the rest of the plant, though they are outdone by the hours of night work. Instead of employing many experienced printers, the company cuts down expenses and increases profits by employing many young helpers to one pressman. These young helpers are trained as fast as possible so that they can become skilled pressmen and replace the older workers at a much lower wage than the union scale.

**For the Bosses—Big Profits.**  
The contrast to the low wages, long hours and rotten conditions for the young workers in the plant, are the huge profits of the bosses, those who own the stock, the buildings, machines, and get all the profit from our labor.

At the end of 1924, the net current assets of the company totaled \$1,121,257 and the plant and equipment was

## The Monkey Ward Plant of St. Paul

(Continued from page 1)  
work to six o'clock Saturday without any pay at all. Everyone has to work overtime whenever told. One of the most slave driving schemes is the schedule system. Each worker must make a certain amount of work. If the schedule is not completed, one has to work overtime until he does even as late as 10 o'clock. As I said, they are required to work overtime whenever necessary to six o'clock without pay. In the rushing time they work Sundays and are paid their regular wages.

Order fillers and division men work on roller skates with a breakneck speed. Accidents were so numerous that they abolished it in some departments. There are special men to rush the workers. The superintendents are ordered to rush the workers. Even the foremen are afraid of their superiors. All are excited and nervous. "Step on it!" "Let's see some more work!" "Hurry up!" and such phrases are frequently used by the washmen in order to drive the workers faster.

Vacations can be had by anyone for two weeks without pay. If a worker is there one year he is given one week with pay; two years, two weeks with pay; three years, three weeks with pay—and there is stops. But very few are lucky enough to stay there that long. If they are not fired they quit as soon as they have a chance to. One thing they get free, however, and that is lectures. They are scolded, bawled out and so forth, quite often.

Taken all together, no one is satisfied and if they could only get some other job they wouldn't stay there a day. Such are the conditions in the heavenly place of Monkey Wards in St. Paul.

The St. Paul League meets every week at 57 East 11th St., St. Paul, Minn. All young workers are urged to attend the meetings and join the league.

valued at \$4,760,172. While the wages of the young workers in the plant earnings have increased from \$271,078 have been far from increasing, the net from 1920 to \$720,454 in 1924, and are still going upwards, with the help of the new plant.

**What About It.**  
Most of the workers at W. F. Hall's know how rotten their conditions are and the question that is asked is: "What are we going to do about it?"

In the next issue of the Young Worker there will be a special story about the W. F. Hall plant, by a W. F. Hall Co. worker. Besides telling more about conditions in the plants, the demands for which we must fight if we want better conditions will be printed. Also there will be a special article on the "Young Workers in the Printing Industry in Chicago."

ues which further the training of the young workers.

Now I have presented the most important experiences of nucleus work. A fourth lesson, which I must add, is that we must exercise pressure on the Party organizations to reorganize. It was shown in various ways that when the party does not advance, the Youth organizations also come to a standstill. It was proved especially during a period of employers' terror that joint action between the Party and the Youth organizations can meet the attacks of the employers.

The following is of much more importance: If the Party does not reorganize in the city, then the contact between the Party and the Youth organizations is broken. Hence the Party organization must be driven ahead. The recognition of this necessity is the fourth lesson which the Youth re-organization has taught us.

STILL another question. It is not yet realized everywhere that Party and Youth nuclei must exist. Sometimes the opinion is held that if we do not have special youth nuclei, then the Youth League has no basis at all. Therefore, a special Youth nucleus is necessary in every factory, which must naturally be closely connected with the Party nucleus. The Party and Youth nuclei must work hand in hand and support one another.

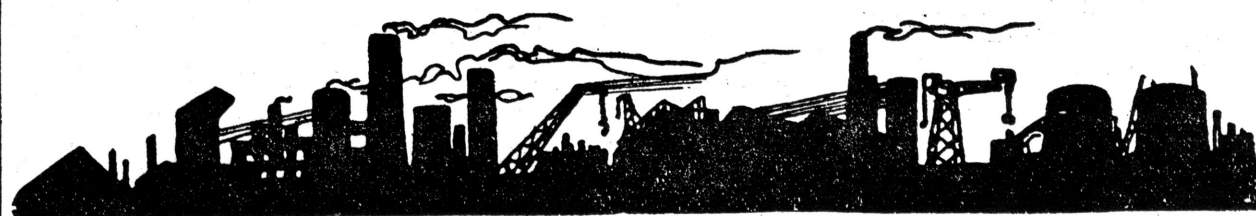
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Neither have we any in the consumers' societies. Thirdly, the national revolutionary organizations and their youth sections are of great importance for us, for our movement in the East, and in the Balkans, are of great significance for the extension of our government. We are accomplishing excellent fractional work there.

As far as the fractional work in general is concerned, we have no figures. We regard fractional work as one of the methods of changing the whole character of the work of the Youth Leagues. In the fractions we have very often the interesting phenomenon that the work is much hampered by the Party. The Party comrades are of the opinion that we do not need special Youth fractions in the trade unions. That is a very mistaken attitude. The young workers in most of the trade unions number up to 50 per cent of the membership. A special Communist youth fraction would considerably further the work along this section of the Youth. Amalgamation of the two fractions is out of the question, but naturally there must be joint discussions and joint procedure.



# Young Workers' Correspondence

## How They Fire Them in the American Can

Chicago, Ill.  
Dear Comrades,  
Did you ever notice how cheap a factory acts towards its hired slaves? Here is an example of the way the American Can Company does it.

Now it is summer vacation. A great many boys and girls students are going to work their school vacation. The bosses know that these youths can be hired at a lower wage than the all year 'round worker. Thus they commence to fire and hire. The company has a very dirty trick by which they do it. A worker works all week. Saturday is pay day. One worker and then another finds he is two or three dollars short in his pay. They tell the boss about it. He tries to tell them their pay was made out O. K. An argument follows. The boss is just waiting for it. In the midst of it all the young, underpaid worker is fired and a schoolboy is hired for two or three cents cheaper an hour. At the end of a few months the newcomers quit, but what does the boss care. There is always a line of workers at the employment office and it only takes a few moments in which to explain the work that is to be done.

At every possible chance where a higher paid worker does something wrong or does not come to work for a day, he has a very fine chance of being fired. Very many examples can be given of this and sometimes I will.

By, Jay Pee.

## The Diamond Ink Co. in Wisconsin

Wauwatosa, Wis.  
Dear Comrades,  
I am writing about the conditions in the factory where I work, which is the Diamond Ink Co.

About two weeks ago during one of the hot days a girl fainted. This girl had been bothered with heart trouble for a long time and she happened to get one of her heart attacks.

A while after they took her out in the sun and did things that they thought would help her.

An hour passed and she lay there without a move and the boss was standing by all the time and kept

saying: "Oh, leave her alone; she will come to."

More time passed and she was still lying there. Well, the boss saw there was no way out of but to call a doctor. The doctor advised that she be taken to the hospital.

Four days after the girl came to work and she was weak and could not work fast they fired her.

Another girl had her finger smashed and was home for three weeks and when she came back they gave her all the hardest jobs. The boss knew that he could not fire her on account of her accident, so they treated her so badly until she quit.

Yet the young workers are blind to the things that are going on around here.

Yours,  
Pauline Haydin.

## Superior School to Have Lectures by Hathaway

BRULE, Wis.—C. A. Hathaway arrived here to aid in conducting the Young Workers League School that has been in session for three weeks. Comrade Hathaway will lecture on Trade Union History and organization functioning. The school now has 60 students and will continue for two more weeks.

Harry Gannes, who lectured on economics and theory, has returned to Chicago.

July 4th the students of the Brule courses held two street corner meetings in Superior. About 400 people composed the audience. Four students spoke, Margaret Helender, Newman Dunker, Clem Forsen, Toivo Tenhunen. Harry Gannes opened the meeting. Over \$400 worth of literature was sold and \$25.00 collected for the Labor Defense Council.

The Brule School is functioning as a Young Workers League unit and supervises its entire activity. Comrade Alvar J. Hayes, supervisor of the school and one of its teachers, did

all the preliminary organizational work and is responsible for the success of the school.

The majority of students are children of Finnish Workers Party members. The Finnish Federation is carrying on a campaign within its organization to train its younger comrades to carry on party and league activity in the English language, and took the leading part in organizing the Brule courses.

Already plans are being laid out for future schools along the lines of the present one being held in Brule.

## New Branch of League in West Philly

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A group of young workers met in West Philadelphia to organize an English branch of the Young Workers League.

Comrade Socolove, city organizer of the Young Workers League and Comrade Duga, a member of the executive committee of the C. C. C. were present. Comrade Socolove pointed out the necessity of organizing an English branch in West Philadelphia. He outlined the purpose of the Y. W. L., its functions and intentions. He finally expressed the hope of growth of this branch, at this section of the city presents a great field to draw the working youth organization, Y. W. L.

After a discussion in which all those present participated, the branch was formed.

The new branch outlined an educational plan which includes the A. B. C. of Communism and a series of lectures.

The branch will meet every Thursday night at 8 p. m. at the Progressive Library, 4035 Girard Ave. We hope that the new English branch will succeed in organizing the youth of West Philadelphia into a powerful militant and revolutionary organization.

THE state department has confirmed dispatches of last week, announcing that Secretary of State Kellogg's contemplated note to Mexico probably would be withheld until the return of Ambassador James R. Sheffield to Mexico City. The note will reiterate what Kellogg said in his statement of June 12—that Mexico must discharge her international obligations (service to Rockefeller and Morgan) in order to retain the support of the United States.

## FARE THEE WELL, MAX!

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has decided to expel Max Eastman from the Workers Party because of his notorious counter-revolutionary works recently published in alleged defense of Trotsky, which the latter has repudiated. The bourgeoisie has suddenly discovered that Max, the dilettante revolutionary has no "sense of humor," and that he is a real good friend of theirs. Max will shortly end up, we predict, giving lectures to rich old ladies' clubs in London or Newport on how the wicked Bolsheviks are the direct cause behind the rise in prices of Pekingese dogs. Back to Greenwich Village for you, Max! There is no room for a renegade in the Communist movement, no matter under what flag he sails.

NEGOTIATIONS virtually have been completed by a New York banking syndicate for a \$20,000,000 loan to the Chilean mortgage bank, known as the Casa de Credito Hipotecario de Chile. An early offering of bonds is expected. The banks is the second new borrower from South America to enter the New York market this week.

Thus does American finance capital spread its claws throughout the world.

THE American Red Cross has cabled a contribution of ten thousand dollars to the French red cross to be used to aid wounded French soldiers in the Rif. Thus an American semi-governmental agency is contributing toward the French invasion in Morocco. Major Hodges, American military attache, has visited the Spanish military camps of Nador, Larache, and Arzila in Morocco, accompanied by General Riquelme, Pasha Drisesrifa and Pasha Arzila. Not even Africa is too far for American militarism to spread in order to drown the national aspirations of colonial peoples in blood.

THE situation in China becomes more serious every day for the foreign imperialists. Official dispatches from Canton announcing the landing at Shamen, the foreign concession of Canton, of a British force is regarded here as "sinister" although it is not believed that the British will dare risk occupation of the city, with all this would imply. What that means is that it would imply the beginning of a world war on an unheard of scale. To what ends the capitalists will go to protect their bloated pocketbooks!

At 7 p. m. thousands of Greenock workers assembled and were addressed by several of the Young Pioneers in a monster meeting of protest.

All Greenock's police force were at this meeting. The Greenock workers are incensed at the continuance of the ban on working-class demonstrations, and unless the ban is speedily withdrawn there will be serious trouble in the locality.

The possibility of organizing a school strike of the Greenock children until the ban is withdrawn, is being talked of.

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## From the Young British Communist Groups

LONDON, England.—Since 1922 the Greenock magistrates have rigidly enforced a local by-law prohibiting working class demonstrations through the streets.

The Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigade, and Salvation Army, however, are not required to ask permission, but regularly march and play their bands in the street.

On Sunday last, the Communist Young Pioneers decided to once more defy the police, and followed by a large crowd, marched with band playing and banner flying through the town and held a great meeting of protest at Campbell Street.

Several of the Young Pioneers spoke, including Comrade Taylor, the 12-year-old comrade who conveyed greetings to the Glasgow Party Congress.

Comrade Murphy and D. F. Springhall (who happened to be passing through Greenock) commented forcibly upon the discrimination between the liberty allowed the Boy Scouts and the Pioneers.

After the meeting, as the band started up, a swarm of uniformed and plain clothes policemen swooped down upon the procession, commanding the children to disperse. The children refused, and backed up by the crowd, surged past the "cops." The brave "cops" thereupon rushed into the procession and arrested Comrades Murphy, who was playing the big drum, and Springhall.

The Young Pioneers, nothing daunted, maintained their formation and continued to march along.

Subsequently the police arrested a woman in the crowd who had continued to beat the big drum, when it had been taken from Comrade Murphy.

A tremendous crowd demonstrated outside the police station, and the Young Pioneers, led by Comrade Effie Geddes, the 15-year-old daughter of Alec Geddes, the Communist Parliamentary candidate for Greenock, commenced to hold a meeting in Cathcart Square, only to be roughly handled by the big, brave, burly flatfoots.

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# Speech of Comrade Gyptner at the Organization Conference of the C. I.

(Continued from last issue.)

NOW there are still the various forms of political educational work. The League in the old form, the group, was a mixture in which educational work could be conducted abstractly, without coming in touch with the masses of the youth, which was anything but Bolshevik or Leninist. To link up political social work with the daily questions of the young worker wall newspapers are naturally quite a good method. Also classes which the factory youth attend and other possibilities offering themselves are employed. The organization of libraries, regular distribution of papers in the factories, procuring cheap books, encouraging the youth to read political writings—these are means

which further the training of the young workers.

Now I have presented the most important experiences of nucleus work. A fourth lesson, which I must add, is that we must exercise pressure on the Party organizations to reorganize. It was shown in various ways that when the party does not advance, the Youth organizations also come to a standstill. It was proved especially during a period of employers' terror that joint action between the Party and the Youth organizations can meet the attacks of the employers.

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Comrades, this is what we have to say about our work of re-organization. There are still other examples, but I will forego telling them.

In conclusion there are still two other questions which must be mentioned, the question of fractions and of meetings of officials.

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As far as the fractional work in general is concerned, we have no figures. We regard fractional work as one of the methods of changing the whole character of the work of the Youth Leagues. In the fractions we have very often the interesting phenomenon that the work is much hampered by the Party. The Party comrades are of the opinion that we do not need special Youth fractions in the trade unions. That is a very mistaken attitude. The young workers in most of the trade unions number up to 50 per cent of the membership. A special Communist youth fraction would considerably further the work along this section of the Youth. Amalgamation of the two fractions is out of the question, but naturally there must be joint discussions and joint procedure.

As far as the Red trade unions are concerned, the Parties often do not have fractions in them and forbid the Youth to organize them, which is very unpleasant. This is especially the case in the sport organizations in Czechoslovakia. Hundreds upon hundreds of workers are organized there, mostly youth, and in the hands of the Communists. If we had fractions there, we would win a lot of Youth into our ranks or at least extend our influence.

Now as to the question of conferences of officials. I believe that this is not a special question, but rather one which must be solved together with that of re-organization. For here re-organization must also be brought about, for at present they are adjusted to residential organizations, and they must be submitted by bodies composed on the basis of nuclei. In the city regular monthly or bi-monthly meetings of delegates ought to be held, which represent the members in a definite manner, such as district conferences or Party congresses. A delegate is elected in towns and cities for every five or ten members and sent to the meeting. That is, the nuclei are really represented at the delegate meeting, and these must be the deciding conferences. Parallel with these there must also be advisory conferences. First of all the conference of the town committee with the nuclei secretaries and committees. They meet and discuss the work of the nuclei.

Then the conference of the city or town committee with the functionaries of the various spheres of work. For instance, the town committee calls all the active workers together engaged in trade union work, or with nucleus enterprises, or with the distribution of literature, or all those comrades who edit factory nuclei papers, the young worker correspondents, etc. There is a whole system of League comrades who engage in definite active work. They do not make any decisions. Of course, if it is desirable, an advisory conference of all the comrades could be called who are entrusted with any activity of the Youth League. They would naturally not have a decisive vote. This question is quite clear. It is automatically solved by the development of nuclei.

(Piatnitsky: "Is that true, or do you merely think that it ought to be so?")

From personal experience I know that the Youth organizations in Hamburg know no other conferences than delegate meetings; delegate meetings which were composed by residential districts, it is true, and not by nuclei. The delegates were elected in a definite manner. We already had that form at that time.

I may conclude with this. I want to emphasize by the re-organization of the Communist Youth Leagues we understand only the concrete path to a real mass organization from the point of view of number and influence.

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ence, and with a structure which allows us to carry on the work also legally.

Our experience up to the present:

1. Re-organization must be systematic. Certain other forms can also be used than factory nuclei.
2. Re-organization must be linked up right at the start with concentration of recruiting of new members.

3. Right from the start the whole present activity of the League must be re-organized and transformed into mass activity.

4. The Parties must proceed with the work of re-organization so that the re-organization of the Youth Leagues can also be completed.

## WORKERS MONTHLY--JULY

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