

JOIN THE
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE!

Young Worker

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

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RECRUITS IN UPROAR AT CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS

PARIS WORKERS FIGHTING WAR

Committee of Action Arranges United Front Congress

'SOCIALISTS' PUSSYFOOT

PARIS, France.—Over the week-end of July 4-5, a great Workers' Congress was held in Paris.

This congress, called by the "Committee of Action," represents the highest point yet reached in the struggle of the French workers for unity against the imperialist war in Morocco and against the whole bourgeois policy of the Painleve government.

With 250 credentials still to be verified, it was announced, last Monday, that there were no less than 2,470 delegates present at the Paris Workers' Congress. These delegates represented 1,210,000 workers.

IT IS A PARTICULARLY STRIKING FACT THAT OF THESE DELEGATES 155 WERE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY, the infamous action of whose leaders in supporting the Moroccan war is well known. THERE WERE ALSO 195 TRADE UNIONISTS FROM C. G. T. UNIONS—i. e., the General Confederation of Labor, affiliated to Amsterdam, whose leader, M. Jouhaux, is one of the most unscrupulous and bitter opponents of International Trade Union Unity. Some 343 delegates were non-party or "independent."

To have succeeded in calling a Congress of this character—for Paris and district alone, let it be remembered—is a great tribute to the work of the French Communist Party and the Left Wing Trade Union Federation (the C. G. T. U.), who were instrumental in organizing the Committee of Action.

"A Paris Soviet."
With justice one of the speakers christened the Congress "the first Soviet of Paris." For most of the thousands of workers present had been delegated from their workshop, factory, depot, or office. One after another, during the two days of the Congress, simple Socialist and Trade Union workers got up to say, in plain, blunt language, that what they wanted was UNITY to smash the Moroccan imperialist adventure and to defend the government proposals for inflation.

Speeches were made by outstanding leaders like Marcel Cachin and Henri Barbusse; but it was the continual stream of rank and file delegates, expressing the real feeling of the masses, often in halting and uncertain phrases, some of them still with the remains of a patriotic faith in their reactionary Socialist and Trade Union leaders, that gave the Congress its magnificently impressive character.

Here was a real workers' parliament, setting itself boldly up over against the shams and mockeries of the parliament of the bourgeoisie.

Women, Arise.
A woman worker comrade, Klaweis, who lost her son in the last "war to end war," said plainly:

"We must all of us take our stand, men and women alike, against the war. I ask the women particularly—we will arise for the social revolution against militarism and the bourgeoisie."
(Continued on Page 2.)

Young Soldier Falsely Held in Leavenworth

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A representative of International Labor Defense visited Alexander Kahn, military prisoner in Leavenworth penitentiary serving a twenty year sentence. Kahn is twenty-six years old and has been in prison eight years. He was one of the seventeen who were tried by court martial in 1918 and found guilty of the murder of another prisoner in the disciplinary barracks at Leavenworth where all them were serving short sentences for slight military infractions.

Kahn claims that the murder was an accident that grew out of a fist fight between two prisoners. The one who was killed was a stool-pigeon who had been discovered by the others. The seventeen were tried and found guilty, Kahn said, as an example to the rest of those held in the barracks, many of whom were C. O.'s.

The record of the court martial, which Kahn can produce, is filled with irregularities of a nature not tolerated in the civil courts. The original sentence was death, but was later commuted to life and then to twenty years. Nine of the seventeen have been released.

LEAGUE MEMBER LEADS WALKOUT

PHILADELPHIA. — After a six week intense organization campaign conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in this city, the workers are beginning to respond splendidly. The shop of Steinberg, Wrisky and Kauffman called out over a week ago is now completely paralyzed. Over two hundred workers have responded to the organization strike call and the wedge is driven into the non-union block of shops in Philadelphia.

This was immediately followed up by a walkout at the Pinsky shop where over 150 workers rallied to the Amalgamated with the result that the shop settled the next day signing a union agreement.

This morning the shop of Daroff & Son was called out after considerable agitation and preparatory work was carried on by the organization committee. The strike was set for 9 o'clock in the morning, the foremen, however, sensed the move of the union and fired all union men shortly before the hour set for strike.

A picket committee of several hundred workers appeared before the Daroff shop at the hour set for the strike, while the remaining union men rallied the workers in the shop to follow them out.

In shop A of the Daroff Co., D. Flaiani, member of the Young Workers League, arose and called the workers to follow him. Hardly had he uttered a few words before four foremen rushed upon him and forced him to the elevator which was kept in readiness and accompanied him downstairs. Several other company men, prepared for the purpose, guarded all exits and entrances into the shop to prevent the walkout of the workers or the entry of any of the strike committee.

The union however expects to have the shop out 100 per cent within a short time. In the meantime the organization campaign gains momentum and success. Preparations are being made to call further shops out.

The national office of the Amalgamated is concentrating all its forces in Philadelphia and will continue the campaign until the largest percentage of the shops sign up with the union.

Marsch, secretary. The Young Workers League of this city was instrumental in having this resolution passed and it is coming up for endorsement in every other union in the city.

The Freiheit Lodge of the International Association of Machinists, No. 337, writes Matt. Wirthmer, the recording secretary, has also passed a resolution condemning the Citizens' Military Training Camps and calling upon the organized labor movement to disassociate itself from the action of the bureaucrats at the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor. The resolution is a result of the militants in the metal trades unions who are co-operating with the Young Workers League in its campaign against the C. M. T. ?

PHILLY LEAGUERS WIN 'ARGUMENT'

Members Force Boss to Reinstate Operator

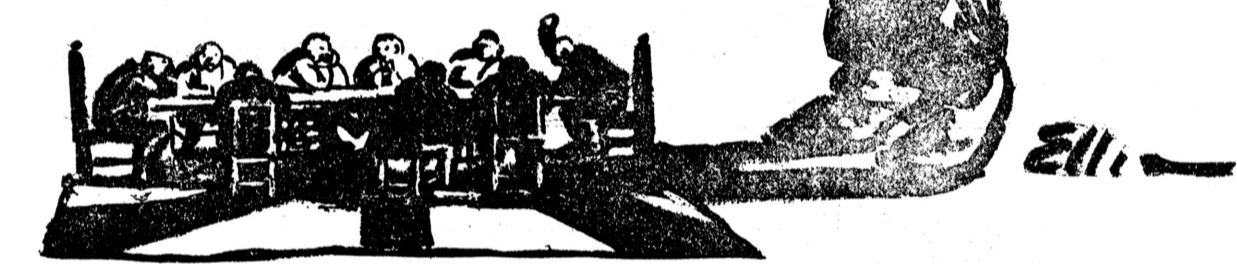
ROYAL HAS TO BACK DOWN

PHILADELPHIA.—The workers in the Royal Shirt Co., under the leadership of two members of the Young Workers League have settled a little scrap with their boss by a show of solidarity that promises to result in the formation of a union in this city.

The Royal is and has been a non-union shop for quite some time. Recently the firm changed hands and one of the former foremen is now a boss. He promised the workers fair treatment and decent wages without the trouble and bother of a union.

Before many weeks were over the workers realized the full value of his promises. Several days ago one of the militant workers was fired. The workers immediately began an agitation and demanded his immediate re-instatement on the threat of a strike.

At first the boss was firm and refused to budge, but when he saw over 30 workers rise from their machines and in one voice demanded the re-instatement of the discharged (Continued on page 2)



DELIVER THIS "CRUSHING" REPLY TO THE WAR MONGERS!

'CHRISTIAN' YOUTH APPROVE OF LYNCHING NEGROES

Strike Threat Gets Action at Ind. Camp

C. M. T. C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—The threat of a strike against the rotten conditions at the Citizens Military Training Camps is growing every day. The young workers are fed up on the arrogance of the petty officers whom they are backing down by a militant attitude. Petitions demanding improvement of conditions are being circulated and signed everywhere, among them being the following:

To the Commanding Officer of Company G.
Dear Sir:
Altho we do not wish to be recalcitrant and wilfully disobedient to the oath which we took upon coming here, we hereby protest against the injustice imposed upon the men of the third platoon of Company G., C. M. T. C., No. 1 Barracks, by the order which compels us to perform extra police duty in the barracks under penalty of losing breakfast.

Since we believe that such hardships have been unmerited by us because of the fact that the Platoon Sergeant holds responsible for the aforementioned matters three men each morning, and since in this case the Platoon Sergeant failed to give the three men detailed for the work sufficient time to complete their task, we, the men of the third platoon in Company G., No. 1 Barracks, hereby present the following demands:

1. No extra police duty.
2. All meals served without any restrictions.
3. No punishment for anyone concerned with this matter.

We hereby appoint Philip Shatz and Kenneth Watson to act as our representatives in presenting this petition to the officer.

This petition was a result of the action of the captain a couple of days before. Each morning the sergeant of the platoon details three men to clean up the barracks. The other morning the captain came in for inspection and found some dirt on the floor. He thereupon ordered that

every man in the platoon would be compelled not only to sweep but to mop up every morning under the penalty of losing breakfast.

The petition was written by one of the recruits and signed by nearly every man in the platoon. Hardly was it presented than the orders were changed and the first order was revoked. The authorities heard of the petition and because of its nature the order was withdrawn.

The menace to the militarists of a strike of the young lads, which was the talk of a good part of the camp for a time, brought some swift action.

YOUNG WORKERS IN BAG STRIKE

Boss Learns That the Workers Remember How to Fight
PHILLY WALKOUT WINNING

By J. SKLAR, Bagmaker.
PHILADELPHIA.—It is now more than four years since the last general strike of the Suit Case and Bag Makers was lost. Since then the workers of the Suit Case and Bag Makers were looking for an opportunity to show the bosses that they have not given up the idea of fighting.

They made many attempts since then to organize their union again, but without success; however, the treatment of the workers by the boss was so terrible that they were forced to organize a union of the Suit Case and Bag Makers of Philadelphia again.

In a period of eight weeks 55 per cent of the workers in the industry (Continued on page 2)

Mass Workers Arrests Continue in Bulgaria

SOFIA.—According to the Bulgarian secret police, the wholesale raids in Sofia on June 1st had "very satisfactory results." Four hundred people who could not produce "proper" documents were arrested.

In the vicinity of Seiman, mass arrests have taken place. Three hundred peasants and workers accused of supporting the rebel detachment of Mitia Ganev were arrested.

In the town of Khas kovs 35 Communists and several members of the Peasant Party were arrested, among them is the barrister, Keine Mitiev and his assistant, Chemshirov. The latter threw himself from the fourth floor and was killed.

University of Boston Objects to Babbitt Title; Editor Fired

BOSTON, Massachusetts, April 6.—Boston University objects to being called a "Babbitt university" and won't let its reserve officers' training corps be attacked in the school paper, The Bean Pot. Consequently, Henriette Perkins, editor, finds that freedom of the press is not in her school and is removed from office.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

THE fight of the Young Workers League of America against the Military Training Camps is bearing fruit. In many of the largest camps the recruits are rousing themselves against the bad conditions and demanding improvements that measure up to the beautiful advertisements with which they were lured into these dens of capitalist militarism, to be trained for cannon fodder for the next war of the bosses of the world. There follow here a number of special stories, published exclusively in the Young Worker, which show the spirit of unrest which is pervading the camps at the present moment, largely as a result of the young Communist campaign.

RECRUITS REBEL AGAINST MEALS

Fort Ben Harrison Students Want No Rotten Food
PETITIONS CIRCULATED

C. M. T. C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Disillusioned from the glowing accounts of the beauties of the service at the Citizens' Military Training Camps, a number of the students has signed the following petition to the Commander of Company G.:
Dear Sir:

We regret to state that the necessity arises for us to make certain criticisms concerning the administration of the commissary for Company G. At the beginning of this camp session we immediately noticed that the quality of the food served was inferior and the quantity often insufficient.

However, we overlooked these things at first thinking that they were the results of exigencies arising in caring for so large a number of men. One week has now passed without any improvement in conditions. There is a decided lack of cleanliness in the preparation, serving of food and in the arrangements made for washing mess kits, several men in this company have been actually ill as a result, and minor dearrangements of the digestive organs have become common ailments, not to mention the numerous cases of skin eruption due to the above named facts.

Therefore, we, the men of Company G., hereby present the following demands:

1. That water hot enough to destroy bacteria be provided for every meal. That the water be changed after the time that the mess hall has accommodated the number of men assigned to a given sitting at a given meal and that the water contain enough soap or other cleansing matter to render the dishes sufficiently clean to eat from again.
2. That no particular article of food be served two or more days in succession except staples such as bread, butter, potatoes, etc.
3. That the mess sergeant or whoever else is responsible is to be instructed to destroy immediately all food matter which shows signs of impurity.
4. That all meals shall be standardized, each company and each platoon be served the same quality and quantity of food.

We further ask that these demands be complied with not only for one or two days or a week, but for the remainder of the duration of the camp period. Hoping that the authorities will understand the spirit of this document we respectfully submit this.

Company G., C. M. T. C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Other petitions of a similar protesting nature are being circulated throughout this camp and the students are in an angry mood. The heavy duties laid upon their shoulders do not fit in very well with the rotten meals that they get.

The C. M. T. C. here is in an uproar over the food and insanitary conditions. In the point of eggs, for example, can be found rotten eggs, chicks, and so on. In the potatoes, maggots and worms of all kinds. It is common to find half a dozen flies in the oatmeal for breakfast. Fellows who work in the kitchen ask what to do with the rotten eggs and the cook says that they should put them in since it doesn't matter because they are going to be "scrambled eggs."

There is already the talk of a strike against the rotten food, just as there was last year, at Camp Knox, over the same thing. It is worth while noting that only 15 per cent of the fellows join for a second time, only five per

EXPELS WORKER FROM MD. CAMP

Incite Riot Against Youth Who Read 'Young Worker'
DEFENDED BY SYMPATHIZERS

By IRVING SOLLINS.
BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—Harry Miller of Philadelphia, citizens' military training camp student, was expelled from Camp Meade, Md., today charged with reading the Young Worker and distributing leaflets calling for a boycott of the C. M. T. C., and demanding hands off China. He was declared "an agent of Russian Bolshevicks" by General Upton, commandant of the camp.

General Upton declared Miller was misled by Communist bunk and class hatred and ordered him expelled from Camp Meade. Miller was arrested while reading the Young Worker to a group of students and was immediately placed under a guard of four soldiers.

The commandant of Miller's company, Captain Turner, incited a group of students to a riot against Miller but another group more sympathetic protected him from flying stones. It is significant that a riot was incited while Miller was defenceless being under guard.

Considering the fact that Miller is not a Young Workers' League or party member but that he recognizes that C. M. T. C. students are future strike breakers and cannon fodder for American imperialism it is important to note that he is called a Russian agent because he has liberal views. Miller is a member of the Knit Goods Workers' Union of Philadelphia.

CHINESE AND HINDU STUDENTS CONTRIBUTE FOR CHINESE STRIKERS.

DETROIT, Mich.—At a recent meeting here, called for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Chinese workers in their struggle for independence, there were present about 600 Hindu and Chinese students, says M. Gomez, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League. A collection of over \$1,000 was taken to be sent to the Chinese workers in China.

NEGRO CHAMPION MAKES SECOND APPEARANCE.

The Negro Champion, official organ of the National Committee organizing the American Negro Labor Congress, has made its second appearance. News concerning the Negro workers is plentiful in this sheet. It can be bought in every city at 5c per copy, or from the national office at 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. Subscriptions are \$1.00 per year.

cent the third time and two per cent a fourth. To increase this percentage the officials get all kinds of speakers to make the fellows try and forget the rotten food. But their reply is: "No more C. M. T. C. for me!" They also say that they will tell their friends about the camps so that they will not come.

They attempt to raise the Red scare, as Captain Rupert does constantly, describing a red as a lazy fellow with a big beard, who is too dirty and lazy to wash himself, too lazy to eat and who is down on everything.

The slogan of "Strike for better grub!" is spreading throughout the camp and threatens to break unless the authorities attempt to soothe the feelings of the students by handing out a few extra bits of food so that the young workers will not protest against being prepared for the next bosses' war, for the army where the conditions will be even worse.

CHICAGO LEAGUE AGAIN TAKES LEAD IN SUB DRIVE FOR 'YOUNG WORKER'

Uses Successful Methods for Canvas

WHO'LL FOLLOW EXAMPLE?

By NATALIE GOMEZ.
THE Chicago League is determined to keep its summer activities at topmost speed—and determined to build the Young Worker by reaching its quota in the sub drive. The present intensive sub drive being conducted by the Chicago League has in it many new features that have so far never been tried.

It is really not just a sub drive—it's a membership drive as well and the experiences of the first week have proven how valuable it is to combine both activities which really cannot very well be separated since building the Young Worker means building the Y. W. L. as well. This point has been stressed at a membership meeting held just prior to the opening of the drive where the plans were discussed in detail. And the comrades who have gone out for subs have well remembered it—they came back with results in the form of new connections and new members for the Young Workers League and the Junior Section. Never has there been a better opportunity to reach young workers already acquainted to a certain degree with the radical movement but not yet in it. The new method of securing Young Worker subs has afforded us this opportunity.

This method is as follows—(we give it here in hopes that the other leagues will use it)—the Chicago has secured lists of subscribers to all radical publications—Daily Worker, Workers Monthly, Freiheit, Empros, etc., compiled according to working area branch districts and these lists were then given to the branches to visit for Young Worker and Young Comrade subscriptions.

The results are most interesting and successful. The comrades found that not only were the subscribers acquainted with the Y. W. L. and the Young Worker through the radical press, but that they were in most instances very sympathetic and willing

to support the Y. W. L. In no instance except when the workers were unemployed or on strike did our comrades get a flat refusal—in cases where there were no young workers in the house the result was a small donation or often a donation sub to be given to any young worker not able to subscribe. In most places where there were children or young people a Young Worker or Young Comrade sub was the result.—Subs to the Daily Worker and other party papers followed naturally and without much effort.—On the whole practically every comrade came back full of enthusiasm and determined to go again until the quota is filled.

Another novel idea which proved to be a good one was put into effect. At the membership meeting every branch challenged another more or less of its size to a certain amount of subs—from 25 to 75. Individual comrades did likewise and challenges ran as high as 20 subs each. Since then many comrades have already almost doubled their pledges and branches have almost filled the challenges. It certainly makes one hustle up on finding out that the challenger has gotten his 10 or 15 subs! Here's where the young pride plays a big part! Some comrades have given every evening for a whole week to visiting prospective subscribers and branch agents are on the job seeing to it that every comrade in the branch does his duty and that no lazy-bones or slackers get away. It works!

Another inducement for the comrades to get at least five subs are the fine prizes offered by the City Committee for comrades securing five, ten, fifteen and twenty subs. The prizes consist of selections of choice books, mostly of the latest publications, including theoretical books and pamphlets, fiction, Lenin memorial albums and subs to the Daily Worker and Workers Monthly. Some prizes are worth as much as \$4.50. Every one of them will make a swell addition to a comrade's library and everybody is certainly trying to get them.

Going on the second week for our campaign we feel that we will double our results and that this campaign will leave an important mark on the activities of the Chicago League.

The Pittsburgh League Is On The Job

By MAX SALZMAN.

SITUATED in the heart of the blackest seat of reaction in America, our Young Workers League here is well on the way towards building a mass organization. The matter of building a mass organization is not one of merely bringing in new members, but of carrying on a kind of activity that will convince the young workers that our league is the leader in its struggle. A brief review of its major activities in the last six months will give one an idea of how to carry on mass work.

The first step towards mass activity began when the Pittsburgh league began its drive against the D. L. Clark Candy company which exploits hundreds of young workers. The drive began with an article in the Young Worker exposing the conditions in the shop. After this was sold the bosses compelled every employe to sign a statement that the article was untrue and told of the beauty of working for D. L. Clark's. In answer to this the league issued a leaflet called "Sweets for the Boss—Bitterness for You," in which the statements of the bosses were answered. These leaflets were enthusiastically received by the young workers who had just been laid off and by most of those remaining in the shop.

The result of the drive was that the bosses published a full page of pictures in one of the Pittsburgh Sunday papers showing the "healthy and beautiful" conditions the young workers worked under. They also had a long story telling of how "nice" the conditions were. But this did not stop the young workers in the shop from realizing their miserable conditions. The result was that all the workers were laid off and an entirely new working staff hired.

Our comrades here have a nucleus working in a pants factory which has done very good work in the way of fighting for better working conditions. At this time our comrades of this nucleus, who thru their union and other sources have established connections with young workers in other pants factories are preparing to carry on an energetic campaign to draw in to the league other young workers on the basis of the fight the Young Workers League is making to improve the conditions in the industry.

Our comrades also are in the process of organizing another nucleus in one of the large department stores in Pittsburgh. Thru the efforts of our comrades a local of the Retail Clerks' Union has been organized in Pittsburgh and because of the active participation of our members this local is growing rapidly. They have also prepared the ground for the organ-

ization of a local of the fancy leather goods workers who heretofore had not been organized.

In the capmaking industry, our Young Workers League comrades began a fight in the union to lower the hours of labor of the girls who are not in the union. The men who are in the union are working 44 hours per week. The girls who are not in the union had been working 49. The result of the fight of our comrades is that the girls, too, are working but 44 hours per week, and the boss has lost the right to hire and fire these girls even though they are not in the union. Not being satisfied with these initial successes, our comrades are carrying on an energetic struggle to have these girls made full fledged members of the union and from all indications they will succeed.

The Pittsburgh league has not at all lagged behind in the drive to increase the circulation of the Young Worker. It is the only city with a quota of 50 subs or more that has gotten more than its quota. To date the comrades have 62 subs, and the comrades feel sure that they will win the Y. C. I. banner by having more than 100 subs before the drive is over. One of the comrades, a young girl of 16, deserves special mention for her work in this drive. She alone has gotten 22 subs for the Young Worker and everyone has been gotten from a worker. And she is not finished yet either. It looks as though this comrade will also get the first prize for the individual number of subs received. This comrade has gotten more subs herself than many

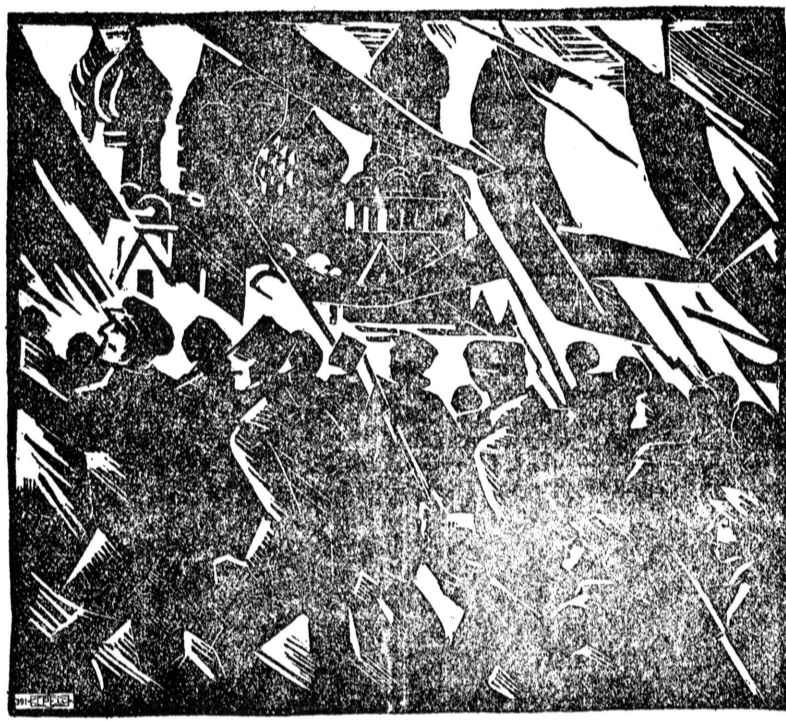
of the leagues even with a larger membership than Pittsburgh, have gotten. Pittsburgh is a smoky city, but it certainly has not in any way stopped our league from going forward.

At this time the comrades are in front of the steel mills almost every day, selling and distributing copies of the Young Worker to the young workers as they come out of the mill gate. Thru talking to these workers our comrades have established many connections with the young steel workers that will prove very valuable in the future.

Good connections have also been established with some of the young Negro workers, who are being drawn into the league thru the energetic activity of our comrades. We will certainly hear more from Pittsburgh on this in the future.

But our comrades are by no means satisfied with this. They want to do more work, and they are preparing for it now. They are now getting ready for a drive on Heinz, who with their 57 varieties of food, have also 57 and many more varieties of exploiting the many hundreds of young workers who are employed there.

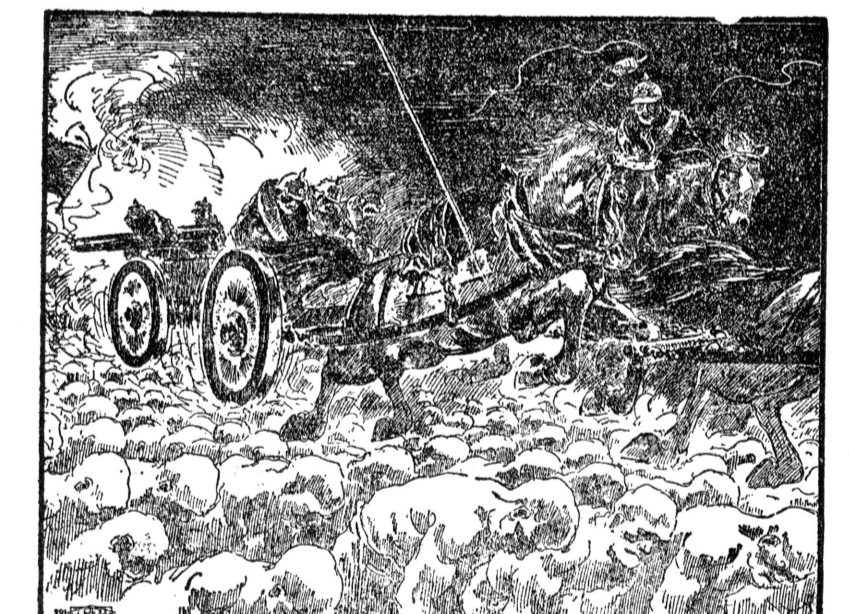
Pittsburgh might be the seat of reaction and have a dark outlook, but our Young Workers League is bringing in a ray of light that is encouraging, not only the league comrades, but all the comrades of the party as well. The comrades attribute the success in their work to a militant membership which carried out the program and suggestions of the N. E. C.



The Advantages of Being A Soldier

By J. AMTER.
THE United States government has issued a leaflet to the workers of the country containing the following points:
"1. The soldier's paymaster never fails in business, or fails to pay the wages of his employes.
"2. The factory does not shut down and lay off its employes when times are dull.
"3. He never has to quit work and go on strike.
"4. He doesn't lose any time because of bad weather or sickness—

"7. Neither does he worry about doctor's bills nor dentist's bills—Uncle Sam pays them.
"8. If he wants to see the world, he will sooner or later have the opportunity, on full pay and with travel expenses paid by Uncle Sam.
"11 His services will take the humps out of his back, broaden his shoulders, deepen his chest, develop and train his muscles and his mind; in brief, it will make him a more capable and useful man.
This appeal of the U. S. government to workers of this country is very illuminating. It pictures in clear words



the pay goes on just the same.
"5. He doesn't have to worry about 'getting a job.'
"6. He doesn't worry about the cost of clothing or of beefsteaks or of rents. No matter what the cost he gets his clothing, his three square meals a day, and a comfortable, healthful home to live in, just the same.

that the lot of the worker is to worry about his job, about his rent, doctor's bills; to be in danger of losing his job; to be forced out on strike; his work narrows his chest, bends his back and makes a machine of him, so that his mind hardly works.

This is the truth of modern industry under the capitalist system—and it is good that the government openly says so. "Enlist in the army and be sure of your job." "Enlist in the army and esee the world." "Enlist in the army and you won't have to bend your back in front of a hot furnace. You won't have to mine coal deep down in the earth. You won't have to risk your neck at the top of a skyscraper. It is true that you will have to learn how to kill other workers in other countries. And you are always sure of your job, for we have plenty of wars coming. There is China—and there is Japan. The Philippines are in revolt. The German workers may get fresh and want to reject the plan formed by our vice-president, Mr. Dawes. And there is Soviet Russia, that the capitalists of the United States and the whole world hate. We will send you out into wars against

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA
by LEON TROTSKY
\$1.00
A story of escape from exile.

PARIS WORKERS FIGHTING WAR

(Continued from page 1)
Liebaers, the secretary of the Belgian Garment Workers' Union, a fraternal delegate, made a long and closely reasoned speech in favor of Trade Union unity.
"It is a lie," he said, "to say that Moscow is responsible for the division in Trade Unionism. The attitude of the reformist and Socialist leaders in 1914 was the underlying cause of the crisis in the international labor movement after the war."
Trade Union Unity.
He concluded on a note of appeal, which roused the Congress to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.
"Workers of France! You are faced with this alternative, from which there is no escape. You will either pay dearly for the error of your divided forces, and will allow still heavier chains of slavery to be riveted upon you. Or else, by Trade Union unity, you will be able to stop the criminal war in Morocco and then to forge the weapon which the workers need for their emancipation."
So ended a truly great Congress—a real Congress of the United Front

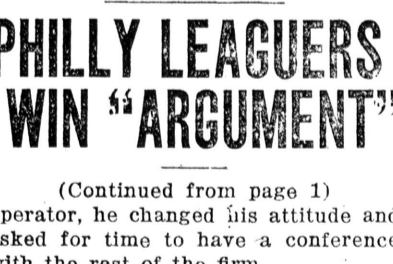
all these people. You are sure of your job.
"We sent you across the Atlantic to shoot down German, Austrian and Bulgarian workers and peasants. We sent you into the north of Soviet Russia to shoot down the Russian peasants who together with the workers had established a government of their own. When you came back home—those of you who did not belong to the regular army, you were out of a job. 1,000,000 of you tramped the streets looking for a job, hungry and without a home. But now we offer you the chance to 'see the world.' Be a soldier. Learn how to use a bayonet. Learn how to jab a fellow's guts out of his body. Learn how to use poison gas and hand grenades. Think of the fellows that can be killed by a single modern bomb. Oh, it is glorious when it is done for Wall Street! The fellows you kill are only workers—and there are too many workers. That makes all the trouble. We can work their wives and children in the factories just as well—and we make bigger profits. If you win the war for us, our influence—the influence of Wall Street—will be spread all over the world. Won't that be a 'grand and glorious feeling?' The flag of Wall Street flying all over the world!"
"So join the army—and be sure of your job."

YOUNG WORKERS IN BAG STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)
have been organized, and is already bringing results as an example. The Philadelphia Leather Goods Shop whose workers were miserably treated by the bosses and their watchdog, the foreman whose name is Morris Grolnick (who himself works 70 hours a week and is being paid \$80 a week) who keeps the conditions of the workers down to lowest level.
Somehow they found out that a union has been organized in the trade so they started to terrorize the workers by discharging two of the most active workers of the shop who have been known to belong to the union and further threatened that any other worker that joins the union would be thrown out. This the workers of that shop could not stand for and on Friday, July 24th, a meeting of the workers of the bag department where they are being mistreated more than in the other department.
At this meeting they elected a committee to go to the boss the next day and demand that those two militant workers should be reinstated immediately and if not they would strike.
The committee the next morning according to the instructions of the meeting, went to the office of the boss and as soon as they entered the office one of the bosses raised his voice to a high pitch and told them that those who want to work can stay and those that don't can get the hell out. As soon as he said these things the committee right in the office took their aprons off and, together with the other workers of the shop who were already expecting this to happen, walked out on strike.
The sentiment of the meeting was that they are not going to stand for any more of that stuff; they elected a strike committee of more experienced workers and after the meeting was over all those that came out already went back to the shop determined to take down those workers who remained who are mostly suit-case makers.
On Monday morning all the workers again came to the shop and although the bosses already brought the police the workers of the shop are determined to fight to a finish because they have suffered long enough.
Much encouragement is given by the young workers who are enthusiastically participating in the fight and with the experience of the older workers this strike is sure to be a success and example to all the other workers in the industry.

PHILLY LEAGUERS WIN 'ARGUMENT'

(Continued from page 1)
operator, he changed his attitude and asked for time to have a conference with the rest of the firm.
Next day the entire shop of 50 workers refused to begin working until the matter was settled and settled satisfactorily, threatening to strike and picket the shop.
Again the policy of delay was attempted by the boss. He pointed out that the organized workers in New York agree to work until the governor's commission settles their grievances and appealed to his workers to act in the same spirit of fairness and arbitration. This argument would have worked fine had not at least two of the workers known something about the famous governor's commission in New York and informed the workers of the shop.
Finally an agreement was reached giving the bosses 30 minutes to think the matter over and settle it.
After 30 minutes, a committee of workers announced that the fired operator was re-instated.



Chicago Leading Again After Starting Drive

Branches Get 73 Subs in First Week of Intensive Campaign

In an effort to reach its quota of 500 subscriptions in the Red Star Subscription Drive, the Chicago League has organized a big subscription campaign, starting with a Red Sunday when all the comrades went out for subs, and continuing thruout the week.
This week of activities was so successful that the campaign has been extended another week, and the branches which have together already turned in and paid for many subs expect to get many more before the campaign ends. There is a story on another page telling about the campaign, and we will give the figures here telling about how the branches came out in the campaign.

Results of First Week of Chicago Drive

Branch No. 5.....	35 subscriptions
Branch No. 2.....	16 subscriptions
Branch No. 6.....	15 subscriptions
Branch No. 4.....	6 subscriptions
Branch No. 1.....	5 subscriptions
Branch No. 3.....	1 subscription
Total	72 subscriptions

Other Units Sending in Subs This Week

City	Total Subs for Week
Chicago, Ill.	87
Los Angeles, Cal.	15
Kansas City, Kas.	12
Detroit, Mich.	6
Superior, Wis.	6
Roxbury, Mass.	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	3
Baltimore, Md.	2
St. Louis, Mo.	1
Lansing, Mich.	1
San Francisco, Calif.	1
Phoenix, Ariz.	1
New Haven, Conn.	1
Hartford, Conn.	1
Fords, N. J.	1
Dorchester, Mass.	1
Seattle, Wash.	1
Cleveland, Ohio	1
New York City	1

How the Leagues Stand

St. Paul, Minn.	20	5
Kansas City, Kas.	39	10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	59	50
St. Louis, Mo.	17	15
Chicago, Ill.	287	500
New York, N. Y.	260	500
Los Angeles, Calif.	47	150
Detroit, Mich.	66	100
Superior, Wis.	20	75
Cleveland, O.	42	100
Astoria, Oregon	21	40
Boston, Mass.	41	100
Kenosha, Wis.	7	15
Baltimore, Md.	7	50
Providence, R. I.	13	25
Buffalo, N. Y.	9	35
Woodlawn, Pa.	12	15
San Francisco, Calif.	7	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	10
New Briton, Conn.	3	10
Cloquet, Minn.	7	15
Palisade, Minn.	5	15
Owens, Wis.	4	10
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	25
Dayton, Ohio	1	10
Kansas City, Mo.	7	10
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	10
South Bend, Ind.	1	10
Hartford, Conn.	18	25
New Haven, Conn.	8	25
Roberts, Mont.	1	10
Berkeley, Cal.	3	10
Duluth, Minn.	5	10
Trenton, N. J.	5	10
Bridgeport, Conn.	3	10
Youngstown, Ohio	8	10

Attend The Press Picnic!

Just Arrived
TWO Y. C. I. PAMPHLETS
"Resolutions" (35c)
The Fourth Congress of the Young Communist International
and
"The Results of Two Congresses" (10c)
The Fifth Congress of the Communist International
and the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I.

Every comrade will find it essential to own both of these pamphlets if he is going to keep informed of the decisions of the Young Communist and the Communist International,
— also —
The Report of the Fifth Congress on the American Question Will Be Enclosed Free with Every Pamphlet.

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YOUNG WORKER

An organ of the Young Workers of America.

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MAX SHACHTMAN, Editor. JOHN HARVEY, Manager.

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THE W. P. CONVENTION

NEXT month the fourth national convention of the Workers Party takes place, to sum up the activities and experience of the past, to take into account the changes in the political and economic situation in this country and throughout the world, to place itself once more upon the line of the Communist International, and to adopt a program for its future activities.

This convention is one which concerns not only the party, but also the Young Workers League which is under the political direction of the Workers (Communist) Party; and not only the youth, but the working class as a whole. The Communist Party is the party of the workers, the only party which presents a program for the struggle and victory of the oppressed and which leads uncompromisingly in the battle of the proletariat.

The only comment which the enemies of the revolution—and therefore the unchanging of the working class—will make on the convention will be to point out to the internal struggles of the party, to attempt to ridicule the serious discussions which always form a part of the live, responsible proletarian body. Naturally, this is all that they will want to see, since their greatest hope is to be able to find favor in the eyes of their masters, the capitalist class. But workers who are alive to their interests will see in the convention of the Workers Party a step in the direction of victory for the proletariat. Here, the advance guard of the working class draws its balance and outlines its plans for more intensive struggle against the capitalist class. Here the strategy of the revolutionary battle is carefully formulated, after a serious consideration of the failures of the past and the successes that we have to record, of the experiences of our comrades in other countries.

We have many successes to record. Despite the unprecedented attacks of the trade union bureaucracy we are still entrenched in the organized labor movement. We can point to a victory in the largest union in the country, the United Mine Workers of America, a victory which was basely stolen by a barefaced and fraudulent count. Among the steel workers, the machinists, the needle trades, the carpenters, and other unions, the Communists have stood out as the factor making for progress, fight and militancy, and have received the support of thousands of workers. Our party has been able to give yeoman aid in the crystallization of the movement of the millions of Negro workers thru its undivided support to the American Negro Labor Congress. For the first time, a working class party has arisen to challenge the imperialist machinations of American capitalism in China, in South America, and wherever else it has manifested itself. Our press has become recognized as the only one which consistently works for the interests of the workers in every fight against the bosses. We have taken the initiative in the fight against wage cuts which are spreading into every industry throughout the land. We have helped to forge a widening stretch of armor of defense of the workers of all political creeds and beliefs against attacks by the boss. On every field the Communists are the leaders in the progressive and militant movements for the improvement of the conditions of the workers, for their economic and political advancements.

There are many problems yet to be solved. There are many improvements that must yet be made in our own ranks. We must change our form of organization, so that it may be better able to function in the shops and unions, building a network of shop nuclei and trade union fractions everywhere. A broader theoretical training of the membership and leadership of the party must still be brought about. Closer contact with the masses, greater participation in every struggle, political and economical, a wider distribution of our literature and press, the building up of a real American section of the Bolshevik International is yet to be achieved. Greater attention to the youth movement, the reservoir of the Communist Party, must be given.

We have victories and defeats to our account. But we are never really defeated. Always we go onwards. In the face of difficulties, obstacles, persecution, inexperience, we move towards final victory with the inspiration of the success of the Russian revolution constantly before us. Our aim

is to make broader that red line which extends throughout the world and which encircles one sixth of the globe. Under the leadership of the general staff of world revolution, the Communist International, we are assured of victory. Let our enemies sit up nights thinking of new methods of frustrating our aims! We march forward!

Long live the Workers Party! Greetings from the revolutionary youth!

THE COAL MINERS' PICKS HACK AT CAPITALISM

BY the time this is read, almost a million and a quarter of coal miners in Great Britain will have their pits on strike. At the same time tens of thousands of coal miners in France and Germany have left their work, forming a solid European block with the British miners. In the United States the rumblings of a huge strike of diggers is also being heard.

Before this great and world-significant event, British capitalism quakes. The powerful and massive arm of the miner is crashing thru the ground causing an eruption which makes the entire structure of capitalism tremble. The "industrial peace" of the bourgeoisie is being purchased at a bitter price for them.

When we remember with what self-satisfaction the bosses of the entire world, together with their socialist valets hailed the declaration of the Communist International that the bourgeoisie had managed to achieve a temporary, partial and relative stabilization in sections of Europe, we must again point to the stupidity of the capitalists, to the hopelessness of their social system, which involves all classes into innumerable contradictions which reach their solution only in the overthrow of capitalism. The stabilization of capitalism is always purchased at the cost of the living conditions of the working class, the suppression of millions of colonial peoples. The hope of the bourgeoisie that they had attained permanent stabilization is an illusion. The uprisings in China and Morocco, and now the strike of hundreds of thousands of miners in Europe is the reply that the apostles of capitalism have received from the inexorable march of the class war. Capitalism can live now only by the increased ferocity of exploitation of the workers. Their reserves, the colonial peoples, the surplus of whose profit they used to share slightly with the workers at home, are now going swiftly. The young workers, who must now be the first sufferers, are gaining in consciousness. Everywhere we see strikes in which the youth forms the most active part. And every strike, even the small and apparently insignificant, is a dagger in the side of the most vicious system of society known to history.

The coal miners have taken their picks out of the bowels of the earth. They are preparing to bury them in the hearts of the bourgeoisie, to join with the workers of all industries and nations to deliver the deathblow to capitalism.

THE G. M. T. FRAUD

THE stories published in this issue about two of the Citizens Military Training Camps are an indication, more important than any of our prophecies, of the true nature of this institution.

The young workers who were enticed into the camps by the cunningly written blarney in the newspaper and streetcar advertisements, about the glorious and lovely time any young lad might have for the asking, now have a real genuine taste of the camps. They can now ruefully compare the menus they were promised in the printed folders with the slop they are fed at the mess table. Wormy potatoes and rotten eggs are not quite up to the nifty pictures painted by the hacks hired for turning out the boiler plate publicity.

But the officers don't worry. They've got a few thousand young workers into their hands for a month and they are bound to train them so as to have an organized reserve, ready to be called on for service in the next bosses' war. The inculcation of the spirit of blind obedience to capitalist authority, the poison which is coarsely administered to the young workers in the shape of opposition to the trade union movement, to the political parties and groups of the workers, to reds in general and in particular, is worth enough to the rulers of this country.

There is, however, a new factor to contend with. The popularization of the campaign of the Young Workers League against the camps as a capitalist institution is having its effect right inside of these militarist dens. The militant and courageous young workers who have been fooled into the camps are demanding that they be treated with some little consideration, at least, and are showing the first signs of consciousness by protesting against the bane of capitalist militarist institutions: the officer clique with

The Epoch of War and Revolution

By G. ZINOVIEV.

"Proletarians of all countries and oppressed peoples of the world, unite!"

THE formula "Epoch of Wars and Revolutions" was first made use of at the beginning of this century. At that time the whole Marxist camp had come to an agreement that it was just this formula which defined the approaching historical events in an exhaustive way. Kautsky who at that time was still a Marxist was one of the authors of this formula.

At the beginning of the imperialist war in 1914 it became evident that, in order to be exact, we could not speak simply of an "epoch of wars and revolution," but of an "epoch of imperialist wars and of the socialist revolution." From that moment onwards the whole opportunist camp, i. e., almost the whole of the Second International, took their heels fleeing eagerly in the direction of the right, burning all the bridges behind them.

An epoch of imperialist wars, as was demonstrated by Lenin, not only does not exclude national wars of liberation (oppressed nations fighting imperialism for their independence), but regards them as in the natural order of things. An epoch of socialist revolution does not exclude revolutionary democratic movements on a large scale (for instance that of the peasantry), but regards them as being in the natural order of things. Such movements, under favorable conditions, gradually develop from bourgeois democratic into socialist ones. All this taken together is finally the epoch of the proletarian world revolution.

Within this epoch ebb and flow are inevitable. For a few years after the first great victory of the proletarian world-revolution in Russia (in 1907), the tide continued to bow. It began to turn in about 1921. When several years without actual war and without actual revolution supervened, the opportunists of the whole world were confirmed in their "conviction" that the epoch of wars and revolutions was ended and was replaced by the era of "pacifism" and "democracy." When a state of actual revolution gave place for a time to one of simple revolution, the whole Second International "interpreted" it as meaning that revolution had vanished for ever from the arena of world's history.

Will a revival of the world revolution necessarily involve a new war? The answer might be as follows: the victory of the proletarian revolution in the countries which are the decisive factor in the question, is possible without a new war, but a new war is impossible without a new revolution resulting.

The best "theorists" of the Second International (see, for instance, the book by Otto Bauer which has recently appeared) behave as though they could not tear themselves away from the socialist revolution; they maintain "only" (!) that socialism is impossible on the basis of the productive forces which were thrown into disorder by the imperialist world war. Capitalism, they say, should be allowed once more to raise its head, to develop the productive forces destroyed by the war, to stabilize itself, and then it would be possible to think not of "the socialism of poverty," but of "real" socialism. There is however a tribe which escapes the notice of these worthy critics: as soon as capitalism begins to establish itself in the least degree, it immediately contem-

its overbearing manner and insufferable attitude of superiority.

The unions, too, recognizing in the camps another instrument against the welfare of the working class, are beginning to take up this issue instead of merely leaving it in the hands of the betrayers of the working class, the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L., who attempted to sell out the organized labor movement to the War Department. One after another, wherever we have had the opportunity of presenting the truth to the ears of union men, they are putting themselves on record in opposition to the camps.

Let the young and old workers organize firmly against the camps, and all the other instruments of the capitalist class for the suppression of the workers. We have our own war to fight without sacrificing our best in the wars for profits, murder and rapine. There is a war which has been sanctified with the blood of countless toilers, for which we can concentrate ourselves until the day of victory. And in this class war will we erase the black stain of capitalism from the history of society forever.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN

THE passing of William Jennings Bryan has unleashed a flood of eulogistic piffle which is usually the last resort of the capitalist babbler whenever a goodly member of their company passes on to the happy hunting grounds. Bryan being a front page proposition during his political career, it is only proper that he should encumber it for two or three days after his death and give some usually ignored politicians the opportunity by the city editor

plates new wars. Every step towards the "stabilization" of capitalism is at the same time a step towards a new war.

If further proofs were necessary, recent events—Morocco and China—would seem to testify to it with sufficient emphasis. The worthy theorists of the Second International do not notice into what a mistaken circle they have stumbled: do not touch capitalism at the moment when its productive forces are destroyed by the first imperialist world war; let capital once more gather force and get on its feet; and when it begins to gather these forces—or to be more exact, when it prepares to gather its forces—it will start a new war, small at first and then of larger dimensions, it will once more shatter its productive forces, it will again destroy the accumulated material wealth, and it will be left to us "socialists" once more to "start from the beginning."

As is well-known, the Conference of the Enlarged E. C. C. I., which took place recently, devoted a great deal of attention to the question of a partial stabilization of capital. The resolutions of the E. C. C. I. have been brilliantly confirmed by recent events. If the partial stabilization of capital has been somewhat overestimated in some section or other of our ranks, it could do no objective harm to the cause. The Communist International called attention to the partial stabilization of capital with the object of saying to the Communist parties: Be prepared even for a worse end; forge

the Bolshevik party even though the ebb of revolution should continue for a number of years. The slogan "Bolshevization" followed on the word "stabilization." And the more stabilization proves to be relative, the more energetically shall we work towards Bolshevization.

But the objective situation is developing in such a way that it will soon be possible to express it in the formula: "stabilization for a penny, Bolshevization for half-a-crown."

This by no means implies that there is no "stabilization." The resolutions of the E. C. C. I. are quite right.

Stabilization for a penny, Bolshevization for half-a-crown, means that the economic stabilization of capitalism is very relative. It is impossible to ignore it, it is necessary however to take it into consideration with regard to the right policy of the proletariat. All the resolutions of the recent Conference of the Enlarged E. C. C. I. on the question of stabilization are completely and unconditionally right. But these resolutions also pointed out that even in stabilization capitalism itself takes care that every step it takes, helps to create situation which objectively furthers Bolshevization.

Bolshevization does not consist merely in theses on Bolshevization nor merely in good Bolshevik books. Bolshevization consists in the events in China. Bolshevization consists in the approach between the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union and those of Great Britain. Bolshevization consists in the growth of the influence of

the Communist Party of Great Britain. Bolshevization consists in the growing discontent of all French workers, with out distinction of political creed, with the war in Morocco. Bolshevization consists in the universal work of all conscious adherents of the proletarian revolution, which is spread over the whole world, in strengthening the proletariat which must fulfill its historical vocation against capitalism. Bolshevization consists in the organization of the proletarian advanced guard so as to enable them to carry with them not only the whole working class, but also the oppressed peoples of the world, to strike the fetters of capitalism from their feet and to seize freedom.

The present situation is characterized by the following six facts:

- 1. The immense revolutionary uprising in China which has already developed into the stage of a general strike.
2. War in Morocco which has already begun to rouse into activity even those workers who agree with the Menshevik socialists.
3. The increase of unemployment in England which has already led to formidable demonstrations of the unemployed and—under the considerable influence of the C. P. of Great Britain—to the summoning of an extraordinary Trade Union Congress.
4. The beginning of a serious financial crisis in Germany which has already led to the bankruptcy of Stinnes & Co. (the payments according to the Dawes plan which will begin shortly will exacerbate this crisis.)

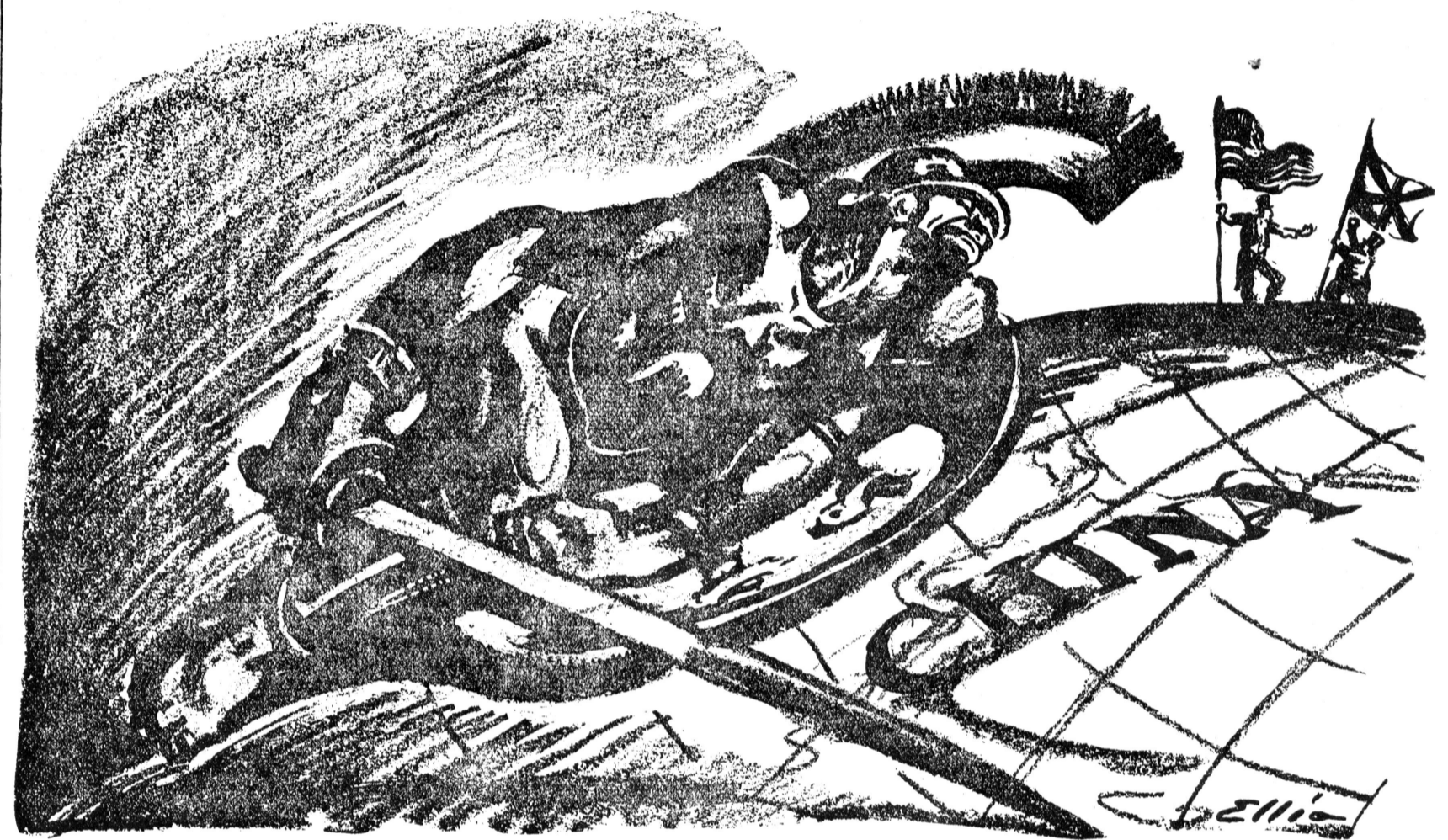
5. The insidiously progressive financial and economic crisis in France, a country which was victorious in the imperialist war but which, in essentials, is undergoing the same experiences which have been made by the defeated states.

6. The rapid growth of industry and the rich harvest in the Soviet Union. If it be added to this that since the Enlarged E. C. C. I. completed its work, more events have happened such as Hindenburg's election, the "landslide" of the Herriot government, the events in Bulgaria, the noise about the so-called Guarantee Pact, it is quite clear that the Enlarged E. C. C. I. was perfectly justified in calling attention to the degree of stabilization, to the relativity of the stabilization of capital.

You who are the like of Herr Bauer, turn your attention again and again to the following: the "stabilization" of your capitalist economic system will inevitably lead to new conflicts, to the danger of new wars, to new shattering of the productive forces in the future. The real growth of the well-being of the broad masses of the people however, real and permanent economic reconstruction is happening just in this country, the only one which has hitherto been ours and has carried through the proletarian revolution without "waiting for" a new re-establishment of capitalism after the imperialist war, but on the contrary made use of the crisis which was caused by the imperialist war.

(To be continued)

THE CHINESE GIANT ARISES TO SETTLE HIS SCORES WITH IMPERIALISM



The Nationalist Movement among Negroes

By H. V. PHILLIPS. (Continued from the last issue.)

LET us go into the make up of the U. N. I. A. for a minute to see how Garvey is able to hold the membership down to race consciousness rather than to class consciousness which would be logically their stage.

In the West Indies, Garvey's home, the British empire is able to rule over thousands of Negroes by an infamous caste system. Black Negroes are played against brown, brown against mulatto. A hand full of whites, who by such system are ever able to keep the Negroes fighting among themselves maintain themselves in power. The blacks, browns and mulattoes, or suspicious of those outside of these particular groups and are never able to co-operate in shaking the white oppressors off their backs.

Reaching the color hatred that exists between the native West Indians, Garvey decided to profit by it and throughout the country you will find West Indians played by Garvey in strategic positions of the U. N. I. A. Garvey is careful of course to get black ones who refuse to have anything in common with lighter or white people, thus the U. N. I. A. stands a black movement cementing the blacks together, yes, but unable to see the necessity of uniting with their white brother workers who are exploited not as much as they, but who are exploited as much as the capitalists think it is safe to exploit them.

As a rule one will find the hardest oppressed peoples the most emotional and the Negro is no exception. Thus, "Black House for a White House, Black Star Line for a White Star Line, Black Cross Nurse for a Red Cross Nurse, and Black God for a White God," appealed to the Negro's emotion more so than "Workers of the World Unite, or Clarity and Action or United Front, or Organize the Unorganized."

Monroe N. Work, in his Negro Year Book 1921-1922, states, "It has recently been pointed out by Professor Leo Weiner of Harvard University, that it is very probable that Negroes from Africa had migrated to the American continent long before the first voyage of Columbus."

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a critical study from the sources which he is publishing in three volumes under the title, "Africa and the Discovery of America." He produced facts to show that many of the practices, rites, ceremonies and words of the aborigines of the West Indian archipelago came from Africa. He further points out that a number of supposedly Indian words are in reality of African origin, as for example, canoe and the appellations for the sweet potato and yam. Tobacco and its smoking, he brings evidence to show were introduced into America by Africans, who in his opinion, long before the time of Columbus had crossed over to America from Guinea."

However this may be, we know that the Negro has been in America long enough to have as much claim to this country as other races who have emigrated here, and if working to build up a country entitles one to citizenship, the Negro after his 300 years of work (for others, of course), is certainly entitled to all the rights and privileges. Whether one comes over in the Mayflower or a slave ship has nothing whatever to do with it. The Riffians, a colonial people of Africa, are doing a good job in their fight against imperialism. The Chinese have awakened and are demand-

FOR A LENINIST YOUTH CAMP

WE, the Junior Section of the City of New York, have at last after many efforts succeeded in getting a part of Camp Nitgedaget for a Junior Camp.

Comrades! You all know what a splendid thing this is—how powerfully it can help us in organizing the working-class children.

The way is now open for a working-class children's camp! The way is open—the group of over twenty children have already passed their first two weeks at the camp with great success. But in order to carry our work thru as splendidly as we have begun we need money! We need about a

ing the right to govern their country. The colonial peoples the world over are rising up in nationalist movements to drive the imperialist from their (the colonial) several countries. This is indeed a hopeful sign for the exploited workers of the world for imperialism cannot live without colonies.

The American Negro not being a colonial (tho having the status of such) can have no successful nationalist movement without the co-operation of the native whites. The capitalist of America uses nationalism to stimulate patriotism. Patriotism is used to encourage the workers to fight to protect the invested wealth of the capitalist at home or in foreign countries.

One can easily see that a nationalist movement among American Negroes is unthinkable. The Negro essentially of the working class must fight for the working class at it is there that all of his interest lies. In America there is only one way for the Negro to fight for his own interest and that is by joining hands with the discontented white workers for the overthrow of capitalism and the setting up of a workers' and farmers' government, thereby liberating the masses of workers as a whole.

thousand dollars! This is quite a but IT MUST BE RAISED AND RAISED QUICKLY if our Junior Camp is to continue. You know that we are working class children and cannot afford to pay the amount that Camp Nitgedaget charges us. That is why we must have a JUNIORS CAMP FUND—that is why we are having a Camp Drive.

Comrades! The working-class children appeal to you. We can only go on with this camp if YOU help us! SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS! Send them in to: JUNIOR CAMP COMMITTEE, 108 E. 11th Street, N. Y. C.

CONTINUE WORK AT NACHMANN'S

Arrests by Policemen Will Not Stop Sale of Young Worker

JOIN THE Y. W. L. NUCLEUS!

By a Member of the Nachman Company Nucleus of the Young Workers League.

The Nachmann Company bosses don't like the Young Worker. This is the reason they called the police to stop the sale of this paper which members of Young Workers League have been selling at the plant every week.

Tells Truth About Conditions.
The reason they don't want the paper sold there is simple. In almost every issue of the Young Worker for some time there has been a story about Nachman Company, telling about the rotten conditions there, and calling upon the workers in the shop to do something to improve their conditions.

Though the bosses didn't want the workers to read these stories, written mostly by workers in the plant, and did every thing to chase us away, they didn't get really desperate until they saw that the young workers at Nachman were beginning to consider organizing. It was when these young Nachman Company workers who are organized into the Nachman Company nucleus of the Young Workers League issued a shop paper telling more about conditions and explaining the demands of the League that the boss got really worried and called up the police station.

"Want to Organize Workers."
What was the charge against those members of the Young Workers League who volunteered to help the members inside the plant by selling papers on the outside?

The boss filed a complaint at the police station saying that we were "interfering with his business," and the police captain told us that "the place was unorganized and we were going there with the Young Worker and telling the workers they should organize, so we were interfering with the bosses' business."

If calling upon the workers to organize is interfering with the bosses' business, the members of the Young Workers League will continue to interfere "by selling the paper at the plant and at 22nd and Halsted, every week as before."

But the Workers See the Point.
However, the bosses weren't so clever as they thought when they tried to stop the sale of the Young Worker, here, because by doing this they only proved all the more to those of us working inside, that the Young Worker is telling the truth about the rotten conditions in the plant and that it is carrying on a real fight in the interests of the workers and against the exploitation by the bosses.

The attempt on the part of the bosses to terrorize the workers has been a complete failure. Though they tell us that they will fire anyone who buys the paper, and though they even take the clock numbers of those who buy the Young Worker, they can't scare the workers here so easily. We will continue to get the paper and if lots of us buy the paper the boss can't fire us all. When the boss tries to stop us from buying the paper we will manage to get the paper through other means, either by subscribing or by buying it where he can't watch us.

The Bosses' Law.
The quick way in which the Nachman Company bosses got the co-operation of the police, shows how closely the police department co-operates with the employers against the workers. When the company breaks the child labor law by hiring children under age, the police don't bother them, but when young workers sell papers on the sidewalk, breaking no law, they are arrested.

Of course the police captain used the old excuse about how the Nachman Company plant was the private property of the bosses, and that if they wanted us run away from there the police had to take orders. However, this is only another lesson to the workers showing the importance of fighting against that system under which those who own all the property, the factory, the machines, etc., control the police department, the government, and everything else, while

those of us who do the work and produce everything, have nothing to say.

Of course if we were organized it would be a different story, and they would have to listen to us whether they wanted to or not. Even the police captain admitted as much in the police station, so our job is to get organized and then we will not only get better conditions but the boss will not be able to treat us like slaves any longer or tell us that we can only read and buy what he wants us to.

That "Awful" Story—
The awful story which the bosses had us arrested for selling, was nothing but a short article explaining the demands of the nucleus for Nachman's and calling on the workers here to unite in a fight for these demands and the better conditions that they mean.

The workers at Nachman's will intensify rather than stop the fight for the demands, and the members of the Y. W. L. will continue to sell the paper at the factory every week.

The demands are:
1. A living wage (a minimum weekly wage based upon the cost of living and ranging from the living level upwards.)

2. Abolition of all piece work with no reduction in wages.

3. We demand that the bosses spend some their profits to improve the sanitary conditions in the plant. (Better ventilation and towels in the wash room.)

4. Eight-hour day for all workers in the shop and a six-hour day for all workers under 18.

5. Right to organize into a union.

6. Time and a half for overtime.

7. Organization of a committee elected by and representing all the workers in the shop to take up these demands with the boss and see they are granted.

In a Youngstown Steel Mill

Youngstown, Ohio.
Dear Comrades,
While reading the organ of the Young Workers League I found out that the best thing for us young comrades is to consult each other about the conditions of the working class in the place where he is employed, by writing in the "Young Worker."

While doing so we will be able to know how to improve the conditions of our lives and we will get the idea of what to demand from our masters and exploiters.

The young toilers in the plant where I am employed, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., are not acquainted with the ideals and aims of our league at all. All they know is that they must listen to and obey what their masters tell them. And what do the masters tell them? To stay away from such a movement and ideas just as a healthy person should keep away from contagious diseases. The whole trouble with our young brother workers is that they don't appreciate the work of our league. They do not know that our league fights the capitalists for the improvement of the conditions and good of the workers.

Most of the young workers in our mill do the hardest work and the most dangerous, where a grown-up worker would not work. They risk their lives at each step they make, and cripple themselves in order to get a couple of words of praise from the boss.
But if you knew how sorry the young toiler is after something has happened to him! It is then that he realizes that the few sweet words the boss had rewarded him with covered the most bitter poison. Just after a misfortune has occurred to him, he condemns the time that he endeavored to toil as zealously and eagerly as his strength would let him in order that the boss might be satisfied with him. This was a good (from one side) and a bitter (from another side) lesson for him.

Comrades, you might think that I write this without any facts to prove it. It is very bitter for me to confess that everything described above had occurred to me in person. I am very sorry to tell you that the capitalists could tempt me with their sweet and eloquent words, too. And from the other side, it was not my fault altogether, because any young worker of my age and without a tongue yet (I just came from Europe then) would be tempted with such talk. That is the capitalist way. Any time they have an opportunity to break in another young worker into their squad they take it. It is just a pity to look at how our brother toilers go side by side with the enemies instead of join-

ing the party of their class.

And all this is because the masters do not let them think it over. No wonder if a worker from our plant does not use his mind to think about some other subjects besides his work. He hasn't got the time to do this. After eleven hours a day of hard labor he is unable to do a thing. All he thinks about is how to get home sooner and retire for the few hours the master allow him to rest, because he will have need of his hands on the morrow again.
The life of the working masses here is not better than that of any mentally undeveloped animal. Our wages are just enough to make a poor living, in spite of the fact that the owners secure the profits on our hard labor. And when you start to talk with such a working crowd that we claim from our masters some improvements, they tell you that they are satisfied with everything their masters give them. They tell you, these undeveloped masses, that it is impossible to reform this world, that the world was created this way, and one class should live in luxuries and comforts, not doing a thing, and the class that must work for them can hardly make a living for his family.

Comrades, this should not remain so. Every man was born equal to the other, and why should one suffer in the time when the other lives on the blood and sweat of the workers? And we comrades who know something about human rights do not have to forget about our brothers who need our help. It is our duty to throw the light of our Communist movement in such a dark corner.

And this shall be our motto in the future: To join together and fight for our rights!
Yours comradely,
Nate Lockshin.

Exploited Plumber's Helpers
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dear Comrades,
You know already about the struggle of the plumber's aids. The hardships of these young workers are bitter ones. A plumber's helper is very badly treated by his mechanic far worse than by the boss. These young toilers are the underdogs and the stepchildren of the entire building trades. Not only is he exploited to the fullest extent by the boss but he is driven like a slave to speed up in the work by the mechanic. If a helper should have the courage to protest against his plumber he is threatened with losing his job if he does not obey. In many instances the plumber is the main factor in the helper's economic life. The plumber hires him and settles his wages with the boss. He also can discharge him if he wants to.

In conclusion, comrades, I wish to say that these workers are learning a bitter lesson. Thanks to the reactionary leaders of the plumbers' union they know who their enemies are. Once and for all times the helper is beginning to help himself. They are flocking to the Plumber's Helpers' club and are helping to lay the foundation for a union. The members of this club are the vanguard for a plumber's helpers' union throughout the U. S. A.
Comradely Yours,
Jacob Lehrner.

The Bumpers Accessory Co. of Milwaukee
Milwaukee, Wis.
Dear Comrades,
I have only been working in the above-mentioned factory two months and from the day I started I have attempted to speak to the young workers here about the necessity of organizing. The majority are young workers in this factory and the conditions are very bad both in regards to wages and conditions. The walls of the plant are very nicely plastered with signs telling how nice they are to the workers and how they are trying to safeguard the lives of the workers, etc., but those signs are only put up in order to fool the workers who

contains too much knowledge for soldier tools of imperialism to possess. Captain Smith of the 21st Infantry (a native of the anti-evolution state of Tennessee), ordered a soldier in his command to destroy a copy of the National Geographic Magazine. The latest exhibition by army czars of their fear of knowledge is the punishment of a prisoner for having a copy of the National Geographic Magazine in his possession. He paid for his desire for knowledge about foreign countries by being deprived of his dinner.
Yes, education is dangerous to capitalism. Knowledge, the greatest menace to the armed forces of capitalism, will be the greatest asset of the American Red Army of the future. Education will be as valuable to Communism as it is dangerous to capitalism.



Young Workers' Correspondence

are slaving here from 8 to 12 hours a day inhaling all the gasses and dust of which there is plenty.

In one corner of the shop they have installed machines that are not safe in spite of what the signs are advertised. Four young workers have lost their fingers operating these machines for the reason there is no safeguard. The bosses are only paying them ten dollars a week for three weeks and after that they were fired for not being able to work so hard, and because they were demanding more money to pay the doctor bills. The next day some more workers including myself were fired when we asked them to stop operating those machines before other young workers lose their fingers. The young workers League to fight against these rotten conditions under which we have to slave from early morning till late night for just enough money to keep from starving.

You'll Get Pie in the Sky When You Die
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Editor:
I am a young worker who has been searching for work for the last few weeks. Monday afternoon as I emerged from one of "Gods own banks," where I had applied for a job, I noticed a Y. M. C. A. speaker get up on a stand on LaSalle St. south of Madison, and rant a few minutes about the Chritian method of parcelling out real estate in heaven. This land can be bought easily by dropping substantial amounts of hard-earned cash in the collection place, while the buyer repeats such epigrammatic statements as: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." "Hark! We hear the herald Angels sing," "Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

"The Lord's anointed" spoke with all the smoothness of an auctioneer selling jewelry. He concluded by asking the crowd of people to "Join some church and learn the constructive teachings of Christ, not the destructive excrement that comes out of the mouths of the terrible Bolsheviks." After this last supreme effort to convince the business men of the neighborhood that the Y. M. C. A. is against Communism, he introduced the pastor of a large church on Sheffield Ave., whose church is always crowded.

"Why," he said, "Mr. Lindbloom has to turn away people sometimes from his church. This means that he must be teaching just what the people want—the truth, namely, that the beloved Carpenter died for sinners. Otherwise there would not be such a large attendance, especially at this time when many churches are half empty."

I gathered from this that the half-empty churches were not teaching the "truth" of the Bible quite as earnestly as Mr. Lindbloom.
Well, the pastor, a big, burly man, looking more like a well-to-do business man, got up on the platform and after a few creaks and groans, the boards underneath his well preserved figure resigned themselves to fate. He told of his travels years ago through the western woodlands with two bibles "neath his arms one in Swedish and one in English, trying his best with all the zeal of a fanatic to bring the gospel of Christ as an additional burden on the minds and bodies of the lumberjacks. He informed us of one of the pet names they called him, "sky-pilot." To my mind came a vision of this armirer of Benjamin Franklin's boyhood who instead of walking as young Franklin did with a bun underneath each arm and one in his mouth, carried a "holy" bible underneath each arm and from his mouth there came forth angelic music of how God "saves," to tickle the ears of some lumber workers whose arm was caught in the saw of the mill or who perchance, was caught between some of the logs drifting down the river. Sure! God saves! Saves himself from any exertion whatsoever!

While this talk was going on an old broken-down, gray-headed man was standing near me and saying "Amen, amen." Once he whispered, half-audibly: "This is all true (referring to the pastor's words). I have known the truth of Christ's teachings for the last sixty years." And, I concluded, if he was an example of the teachings of Christ, I had better keep away from it.
With a final advice that the men go back to work after lunch and see if they don't feel better for hearing the gospel, the pastor stepped off the platform. The meeting ended with a prayer.
My whole being revolted at the hypocrisy of the meeting. A sleek, well-fed pastor whose air of self-sufficiency portrayed a life of idleness, the unemployed workers all around him being fed by "save your soul" nonsense, while their families at home had little to eat, the appalling contrast, sickened me.
I see more clearly now the truth of Karl Marx's statement that "Religion is opium to the people." It is only

through Communism that the workers can come into their own. "Pie in the sky, when you die," cannot satisfy the millions of starving workers whose attempts to better their conditions are resisted either by the armed forces of capitalism or the subtle auxiliary propaganda of the "sky pilots." It is only by heeding the flaming words of achieve victory. On our banner must Karl Marx that the proletariat will be inscribed: "Workers of the World, Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have the world to gain."
Let us not forget that.
Very sincerely yours,
Samuel Herman.

A Young Painter Writes
STAMFORD, Conn., July 28.—I am a Young Worker League member here in the so-called prosperous town in Stamford and am employed as a painter with 19 others in a silk mills, situated on the Post Road on the boundary between Stamford and South Beach where approximately 600 workers are employed.
Seventy-five per cent of the help are girls and boys, mostly girls, their age ranging from 12 to 18 years.

I take this opportunity to write an article on the working conditions in an open shop where all sorts of young help are hired to keep the wages low. The production at the factory is turning the raw silk into selling quality. The mills is divided into several sections, each divided into their respective departments, preparing the silk for the market.

Union Painter On Job
In regards to the reason for this writing, the following situation arose in the new section of the building where we painters (all union) are laboring.
The job is in the control of the owners of the place and the hiring is done thru the superintendent due to the job being day work.

The painting job for the old section of the building was given to a New Jersey contractor and the company experienced a heavy loss. Hence the day work job—all other trades on the premises under contract. It is a test by which the company means to experience in order to save money thinking the men will hustle if put under a strict and conservative foreman.

Slave Driver Foreman
Unfortunately for the boys doing the painting the foreman secured his position by being the first man hired and was recommended to same by a store owner who handles paint supplies and an agent for the material used on the job.

While on the job two men were laid off for reasons unknown to any of us. We had our own reasons—reasons that would have shocked many in the building trades had the truth come out and the victims given a fair trial at the union meeting.

One of Those Climbers
Our own reasoning would have fired the present foreman who is rushing the job for fear he would lose his place and who is taking advantage of this fact—that only 20 months have passed since his admission as a journeyman from his class of apprentice.

A feeling of dislike arose amongst the painters upon learning who the foreman was and trouble came sooner than we predicted.

Shop Steward Idea
During the idle minutes left from the half hour at noon we spoke of electing a "shop steward" to see that we were treated like human beings, namely, stopping five minutes ahead of time to wash, to see that water is brought to us for drinking purposes and to take care that any conflicts arising between the foreman and the men would be settled with as much discretion as allowed thru the union.

We finally had one elected, and accordingly on the day of his election, he blew his whistle, which he had purposely bought, and the men quit for the day.

Shop Steward Fired
The following morning the newly-elected "steward" was notified that his services would no longer be required.

Upon investigation by the man in question he was duly told that he was overdoing his privilege as a union man, and had no business to broach a subject without consulting the officials concerning any problem of such nature. That closed the affair of the discharged men so far as the factory was concerned.

No Aid From Union
At the union meeting the case was brought up and thru misunderstanding between the delegate representing the local union and the body as a whole, the case was settled very dishonestly.
Fortunately, the other man in question, together with the ex-"shop steward" are capable of securing a job elsewhere.
(By T. K.—Worker Correspondent)

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(By T. K.—Worker Correspondent)

Freedom of Expression in High Schools
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Comrades,
In order to acquaint the young worker a little more with what is going on in a Junior High School you will please allow me to give a little description of one of the largest schools.

Perhaps a couple of weeks ago you saw in the Daily News an article by a teacher. She is our assistant principal and also had the great honor to introduce school government in a Junior High.
The school government consists of two parts: the golden rule and the self-control. The golden rule motto is: "Do unto others as you would others do unto you." The self-control motto is: "Don't teach others control before you can control yourself." Our school is called a city and the pupils are called citizens. We had elections of a mayor, city clerk, state's attorney and others. Every citizen is allowed to vote.

The police of our city are always on duty to see that no one speaks. The first time you are caught talking you are reported to the mayor, the second to the principal, the third time you have to bring your parents or stay at home which, of course means failing. They also see that no drinks are taken. That is the freedom we citizens have in school. Let's leave our government at rest and see what is done in the assembly hall.
Twice a week we are assembled to sing patriotic songs, such as America, Illinois, and others. Almost every week we see a play on the stage. Last week the Latin Club sang My Country and gave the pledge of allegiance in Latin which was followed by many cheers and applause. And that is how our little slaves enjoy themselves during a free period.
When the teacher passes by the children give an ironical smile and when the principal comes by the teacher and the children do likewise.
I would like to point out a little incident that happened in our social science room, where we study history, geography and civics. In the civic study the teacher asked how many children are glad they were born in America. Of course the whole room raised their hands. Then she said she would like to hear some good reasons, and a girl said as follows: "If I were born in Soviet Russia I would have to work as hard as the devil. We can also see what our book states that girls under 14 years of age are forced to do the same work as men. But here in America we are not allowed to work under 16 years of age and then we work easy."
"Very good, very good, indeed," you gave a true and good reason."
When I was called upon I said that in Soviet Russia they are not allowed to work under 18 years of age, no matter whether girls or boys, and here in America, in the country of opportunity, there are many children under 8 that work, so I don't see why I should be sorry for having been born in Russia."
"Either sit down or stop giving me such arguments, or you'll go to the office," said the teacher. And here is our freedom that we get in school to express a true thought. That's how we little slaves have to take what is given to us and keep quiet about it.
Sarah Rolving.

To the Factories with Young Workers League Push the 'Y. W.' Drive

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Russia Today

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Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

IN PITTSBURGH'S PANTS FACTORIES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Do union conditions exist in the Pittsburgh pants factories? Do the leaders of the locals fight for the benefit of the membership? These are two questions which should be analyzed by the workers of these shops and we propose to cite only two instances as an answer.

The employees of five of the Pittsburgh pants factories form a local of the United Garment Workers of America. Our local has an agreement with the bosses which was signed in May 1925. According to this agreement there is one price for