

"MONKEY-WARD" MAIL ORDER HOUSE SPREADS CONTENTMENT BUNK

Young Girls See Need for Unionization and Better Conditions

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md.—"Loyalty Shown by Ward's Employees," writes the October Forward (Ward's official magazine). This is demonstrated says this cheat, by the willingness of the employees to do just a little more than is expected of them each day—not for themselves of course, but for Ward.

Now let us see why this should be so. There are about 3,000 young workers employed at the Baltimore branch of the Montgomery-Ward mail order house. Thousands of young workers are slaving away in order to turn up profits for this concern.

Hours of Work. When the boys and girls are first employed they are told that the hours are supposed to be from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. or in the mail opening department from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. with 15 minutes off for lunch. However, when you work there more than a day you find that 15 minutes are shown on your labor time each day. This doesn't sound like much but if you figure it out for an entire year it amounts to quite a few extra hours of labor.

Mail Opening Department. A good example of the conditions at the plant can be seen in the mail opening department. Here the young girls must come to work at 7 A. M. to open the mail so that the young people in the other departments can fill out the orders. Each girl is supposed to open three pounds of mail an hour. They open the envelope, put the order in the letter and sort it. The girls are rushed—the speed-up system is in full swing. This is accomplished by making some girls supervisors and assistant supervisors to keep girls "busy." These girls keep things running smoothly for Ward's for a measly wage of from \$12 to \$14 per week. The girls get a 10 minute rest period twice a day and have to work overtime without getting paid for it. Over them stands the supervisors who forbid the girls to talk to each other.

Other Departments Bad. In the other departments the conditions are just as bad and some are

even worse. This is true of the catalogue department. Energy is required to lift and carry bundles of catalogues and the wages are as low as \$11. The record system, used in all the departments, keeps the girls always on the mark. These records keep track of how much is done each hour. No slackening up is permitted. The long line of unemployed youth asking for jobs at Ward's is used as a club over the heads of the young workers on the job. After starting for a month or two on \$11 or \$12 the young worker gets a raise of \$1. Very few ever reach the stage of \$15 a week.

Low Wage, Increased Profit. The Department of Labor figures show that in the mail order house, while the wages decreased the profits increased. Are we going to stand for such conditions permanently? The young workers in the mail order houses must be organized and must fight for better conditions. The union for the mail order house workers is the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. The union must carry on a campaign to organize the unorganized young workers. The young workers in "Monkey-Ward's" must rally 'round and fight for the following demands:

1. No layoffs during slack season. 4-hour day, 5-day week for all young workers with full pay.
 2. No wages lower than \$15 per week for all young workers.
 3. Four weeks vacation each year with full pay.
 4. Abolition of record system and speed-up system.
 5. Organization into the union.
 6. Longer rest periods.
- Young Worker! You too may want to tell your story. Write it up and send it to the YOUNG WORKER! Tell your fellow workers the truth! Organize!

Demonstrate May Day Against Militarism



The Bosses' Weapon Against the Workers!

MAY DAY! A SIGNAL FOR THE UNBROKEN FRONT AGAINST MILITARISM

Huge Demonstrations Arranged by Section Communist and Young Communist International

LEAVE the factories on May First, the workers' international holiday! Join your hands in demonstration against the capitalist system—against imperialism! These cries will resound throughout the world from the throats of millions of workers and peasants. In the Americas, in the domain of the Monroe doctrine, in Europe, in the near and far east, the struggling masses will join hands with the revolutionary working class of the imperialist nations and demonstrate their defiance against imperialism. Throughout the world the banners of the Communist and Young Communist Internationals will be raised high. In the United States the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League are organizing mass demonstrations from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The young workers will attend these demonstrations en masse.

May Day is also a native American holiday. It was born in the womb of the class struggle of this country. May Day became a symbol of struggle and victory for the American working class during the agitation for the 8-hour day which culminated in the "legal" murders of the "framed" Haymarket anarchists in 1886. May Day was first adopted by the American Federation of Labor as its official labor day. Later as a sign of the unity of the bureaucracy with the capitalist government the September Labor Day was accepted as the legal workers' holiday. What a farce, a hollow government decision upon a workers' holiday! May Day is the real holiday of the American workers and the workers of the world!

May Day 1926 is of great significance. Already the temporary and partial stabilization of capitalism is beginning to tremble. Capitalism could not rehabilitate itself for any lengthy period. The signs of the leftward movement of the proletariat masses is on the order of the day. The revolts in the colonies make the financial barons sweat cold blood. The victory of the proletariat and peasantry in the Soviet Union stands out as a beacon light to the oppressed of all lands.

The American working youth, as unskilled labor, as a doubly exploited section of the working class, is already showing signs of motion against capitalism. Youth strikes have taken place; the youth is in the forefront of the heroic Passaic Textile Strikers, in the N. Y. Furriers' Strike, the East Ohio conference and the pending working youth conference. The voices of the young miners are now being raised to awake their older brothers and fathers to the renewed offensive of the coal operators. The

HEARN'S YOUNG WORKERS DEMAND LIVING WAGE AND SHORTER HOURS

Working Youth Conference in New York Scheduled for May

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY.—The District Number 2 of the Young Workers League of America, is carrying on a campaign, to organize the exploited young workers in Hearn's department store in New York. The Young Workers put forth demands to better the conditions of the girls employed in that store.

To us it is a known fact, that the young workers are much more exploited than the adult workers. Still it was unbelievable that in New York, where the cost of living is much higher than in any other place in the U. S. we will find young workers being paid such low wages as Hearn's Department Store.

Conditions in Hearn's Store. From 1,200 to 1,500 young workers are employed in that store. The wages range from \$12 to \$14 per week. Can you explain how these young workers can survive on such miserable wages? And yet this is the situation. Hearn's makes his profits. Another way of exploiting these low wages is by making them work 48 hours during the week, for the girls work only on Saturdays during the summer months. And when the summer comes around, the time of the girls makes more profits. The girls have to work overtime which they do not get paid for. The young workers would like to work 44-hour week, all the time, but the way it is arranged now at the present time, the girls are put forth by their miserable wages to a minimum wage of \$22 a week and a 44-hour week. There are miserable conditions which exist in another article in the

conditions there are the most of the girls cannot stand them more than a few days. The Youth Conference. At the end of May there will be a conference of representatives of the workers of New York, New

STRIKING YOUNG FURRIERS NEAR COMPLETE VICTORY

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY.—Under the previous administration of the Furriers Union the corrupt union officials lined up with the manufacturers in keeping the young workers out of the union and thus making potential scabs of the youth.

When the newly elected administration came into office it saw the necessity of opening the doors to the young workers who now work in the organized shops. The present strike shows how necessary this measure was. The young workers are not afraid of the policemen's clubs being used against the pickets. As victory draws close the young fur strikers stand firmer than ever.

NEFFS LEAGUE FIGHTS FOR PROTECTION FOREIGN-BORN

(By Young Worker Correspondent.)

NEFFS, Ohio.—The Y. W. L. here is very vigorous and is functioning in a good way. The mine where the League has its nucleus is noted for its reactionary officials. When the question of the protection of the foreign born workers came up before the local League was well organized for the affair. They had a spirited meeting and the result was that the local union was represented at the conference for the protection of the foreign born workers. A non-League young miner was one of the delegates, who has since been gotten to join the League. How's that for work and our League is only one month old.

conditions affect their wages, hours, etc.

The attention of the young workers all over the country must be drawn to this conference. And by putting up demands that concern the everyday struggles of the young workers, the conference will succeed in drawing their attention and will have accomplished a big task in making the next step towards organizing the young workers in the United States.

COAL OPERATORS FIGHT FOR 'BACK TO 1917 SCALE' MOVE

Union-Smashing Drive Felt by Young Coal Diggers Through Mass Unemployment

YOUNG MINERS STAND FIRM

(By a Young Coal Digger.)

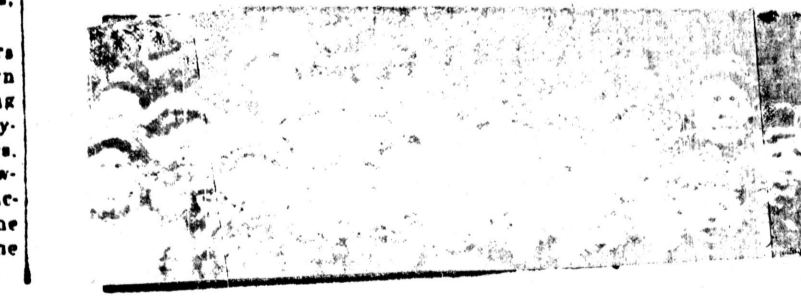
AVELLA, Pa.—I want to write to you about the conditions which exist in our mining town. Today in our town there are 1,100 miners out of work. Four hundred are only working 2 days a week. Avela is a small mining town and has no other industry. The mines that are now shut down have not been working steady for a long time and now they are completely shut down. The Jefferson Gas Coal Co. shut down on April 8th. It employed 200 miners when it was working. The Burgettstown Coal Co. with 50 men, the Donahoe Coal Co. with 150 men, the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. with 700, have all shut up shop, while the Ligonier Coal Co. works 400 men, two days a week.

Mass Unemployment. This is a most deplorable situation in this part of the country for as I told you before we have no other industries and the cost of living is high. A pound of meat which can be bought in Pittsburgh for 20 cents costs us here 45 cents a pound. A lot of young workers are affected by this. For when the mine is working a pretty big percentage is young workers, that working in the mines. This closing down business is part of the offensive of the coal operators to shove us back to the 1917 wage scale and to smash the miners' union.

Campaign of the Operators. Already the rumor is spreading fast that the mines are going to work on the 1917 scale. Well the miners are willing to fight against it. Only don't you think it would be better if Lewis called a general strike and the miners fought against the coal operators by mass picketing like the Passaic strikers are doing? But the reactionary officials of the U. M. W. will not allow us to do it.

Miners Must Show Militancy. In some places the miners' locals are not even meeting. Now don't you think it would be better if the locals would meet every week or two? It would keep up the fighting spirit among the miners.

Our Y. W. L. mine nucleus is on the job. Our members are all good workers. We don't yet know very much about the Y. W. L. but we will learn in its ranks. The Workers Party and Young Workers League are going to hold a May Day meeting on the first of May. We are also going to have a League speaker. The meeting will be held at p. m. at the Brockton Hall. All workers are invited.



STRIKEBREAKING NATIONAL GUARD GETS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO RECRUIT WORKING YOUTH

Defend Minnesota from Foreign Invader Spread

REAL PURPOSE TO SHOOT STRIKING WORKERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Federal Government appropriated \$250,000 a year to maintain National Guard units in the Cities. Every method of force and cajolery has been used to recruit young men into this strikebreaking organization. Colonel Mitchell, heroic "critic" of the U. S. navy, came here and threw a scare into the local business men of the danger of attack from enemies' aircraft, that the Chamber of Commerce began to take action. In addition to Col. Dr. A. D. Hirschfelder, department of pharmacology of the

HAWAIIAN FARM LABOR SUFFER UNDER U. S. YOKE

HORTON, Mass.—Comrade Walter Trumbull speaking before a mass meeting here outlined the situation of the agricultural laborers in Hawaii. The worker labors ten hours a day under the blazing sun in a cramped position and for this work he gets the pittance of \$1.05 a day, with a raise of 5 cents a day after the first three months.

He lives in squalid filthy huts with dirt floors and thatched roofs which are often washed away by the heavy rains of that country. He lives rent free but the thatch must be replaced at his own expense. The huts are large but they accommodate about twenty families.

(Continued on page 9)

Youth Demands in Passaic Strike

By G. MILLER.

THE above youth demands put forth by the United Front Committee of Textile Workers have aroused a lot of interest even among the older workers.

The young workers felt the effects of the long hours, the wretched unwholesome conditions, and the low wages even more than the older workers.

If we win we get a union. There will continue to fight for our

The Youth Demands

- Equal pay for equal work. No night work for young workers under 21. All young workers under 16 to be considered minors.

Interests as young workers. We will learn in the struggle that we are human beings—that we have power and strength.

"YOU'RE A LIAR, MR. BOSS, YOU WONT OUT WAGES"

By J. T. Young Striker.

PASSAIC, N. J.—I am a young worker, 16 years of age, and my mother has to go to the mill every day and she made only \$20 and a few cents a week of 45 hours, and there are five of us in the family.

I did not have a chance to go to school after I reached the age of 14. I was compelled to leave the school and go to work because of the low wages my mother was paid and we were greatly in debt.

I also worked when I was at the age of 10 after school until I was 14 on a peddlers wagon to help to support the family and to pay off our debts.

My father died when I was at the age of 7 and my sisters are 8, 6, 4,

and 2; so you can see that my mother has had trouble in bringing us up in good health all by herself for 9 years.

My father died of consumption at the age of 37. He was working in the Botany Mills when he became sick and later died. I am working in that same mill now and the way the conditions are it looks like I am going to die in the same damn way.

One Hungarian lady was very kind to us. During the strike she took care of one of my sisters. The lady is from New York.

I went on strike because I knew that we were going to win the strike and have an organization so if the bosses say "we're going to cut you 10 per cent in wages," we could say "you're a liar; you're going to give us 20 per cent raise"—and we could get that if we have one big Textile Union.

Passaic Strike and Lessons

By JACK STONE.

AFTER ten weeks of accumulated strike experience some illuminating facts can be observed. Contrary to the prediction of the mill barons, that the workers would be beaten back to work after two weeks, we find the ranks of the strikers stronger than ever before.

Strike Composition. Although the exact figures cannot be had at the present moment, it is to be observed that out of the fifteen thousand or so now on strike, one can safely say that forty to forty-five per cent are young workers.

It would of course seem that under these circumstances that a grave language and leadership problem would present itself. But it is here and at this point that the importance of the young workers come in.

Although the strikers have a common basis on which to bound together, which is to be found in their common fight against the bosses, they need a common means of expression, organizationally it is the union and this is most logically to be found in the English language.

WORKERS DISLIKE SUPER AT DOW'S PRINTING PLANT

By Young Worker Correspondent. ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Dow Company (I. F. Dow Printers) is just completely shot to hell, as the saying goes.

MARENCO LEAGUE MEETING. The Marengo, Wis. branch of the Y. W. L. meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at the Minersville Hall.

languages which are spoken amongst the older workers. Thus the Young Worker becomes the connecting link between the different language groups involved.

It is a well known fact that the language problem for a long time has been a sore spot in the way of organizing the unorganized workers of this country.

The result is that the girls who are not experienced or as quick at the work are forced either to leave the trade or to live on starvation wages.

Then they will have to stand firm to these problems, as those whose interest and need are bound up with the rest of the working class. And when they do, they will find a great deal of responsibility resting on their shoulders.

Young Workers, Passaic shows the way! driving most of the workers crazy. Every where he goes he leaves a mark of damnation and hell.

Every where he goes he leaves a mark of damnation and hell. Who in the senses ever heard of a man such as this? Oh! For a handful of grit to help us!

The Marengo, Wis. branch of the Y. W. L. meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at the Minersville Hall.



Life of Young Workers

Youth in Front of Union Drive for Millinery Trade

(By Young Worker Correspondent. CHICAGO, Ill.—While covering the millinery shops here with circulars for the organization of the unorganized, the workers ask us all kinds of questions.

Under the present rotten conditions the young workers can see daily that a betterment must come about. It is known to the young as well as to the adult workers that while disorganized we will make no headway and be worse off.

The argument of another young worker was that she did not want to give up good times for union work. That is an important point for all millinery young workers. We all want to spend our days as happy as possible.

Young Worker Caught In Factory Machine

Boss Calls Youth Names. Does Nothing to Prevent Accidents

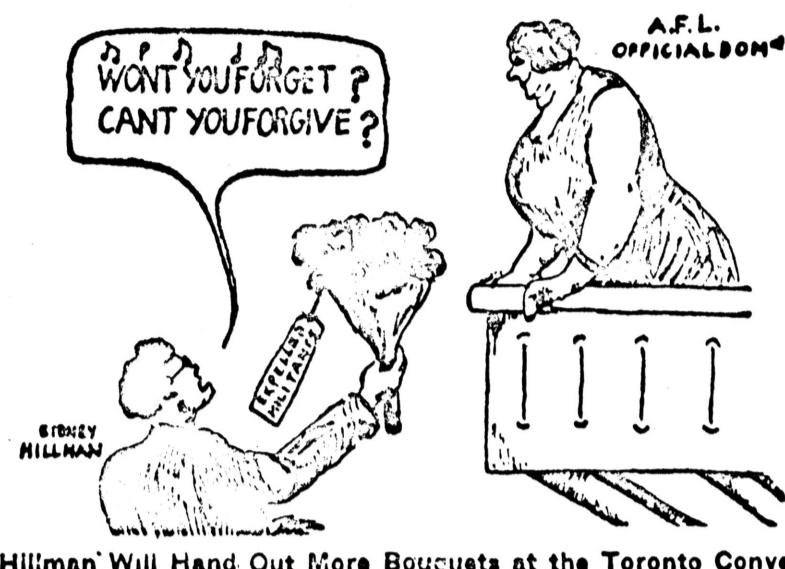
(By Young Worker Correspondent) PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Ravich at its full rate employs about 30 girls. Most of them work piece work averaging about \$25 a week during the busy seasons.

The boss realizes that labor is so cheap that they do not even keep a mechanic to repair the broken machines.

A youth 16 years of age getting \$13 a week was sent to repair the broken machines and got caught in the wheels and was so badly injured that he was unable to work for quite a long time.

Face the Heavy Industries!

(By MORRIS YUSEN. A CHIEF weakness in our league is the fact that our membership is overwhelmingly from light industry (meat, trades, etc.)



Hillman Will Hand Out More Bouquets at the Toronto Convention of the Amalgamated.

THE \$14 GIRLS AT HEARNS TO FIGHT BAD CONDITIONS

(By Young Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK CITY.—All of us have read reports after reports issued by various liberal organizations on the conditions of the select girls in the department stores.

Hearns is one of the large department stores in New York which employs about 1500 young workers. Hearns having to compete with the other large stores in the city, and also because of the lower grade of merchandise that they handle, meets both these conditions by paying its employees miserably wages and working them longer hours.

When the Christmas and Easter holidays come around, Hearns like a good christian, hands out still longer hours to the young workers gratis. No thought about the overtime—no thought about paying for it. The

Dept. Store Youth Grab Up Leaflets

Young Workers at Hearns are Interested

(By Young Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK CITY.—When our committee approached Hearns, we were prepared for a warm reception by the Hearns people. Several of our comrades were arrested the week before for distributing leaflets.



Watch His Left Wing Grow Stronger!

hold in the large shops goes hand in hand with the problem of winning over the native born young workers. This can in no way mean, less attention to the light industry and to the foreign born working youth.

NEW LEAGUE UNIT IN BOSTON DISTRICT. GLEASONDALE, Mass.—A Young Workers (Communist) League unit was organized here. Decided to read and discuss Young Worker articles at meetings.

UPHOLSTERERS' UNION MARCHES THRU BOSTON STREETS WITH YOUTH DEMAND PLACARDS

A. F. of L. Organize the Unorganized Demonstration a Huge Success

REACTIONARIES BAR NEGROES. UNITY BETWEEN WHITE AND NEGRO WORKERS DEMAND!

BOSTON, Mass.—The A. F. of L. started its campaign to organize the unorganized workers with a big demonstration and parade. The march started from Sixty-two Semblies to Faneuil Hall where a big mass meeting took place.

Young Miner Killed In W. Va. Coal Mine

Show Danger of Driver's Job for Young Miners

(By Young Coal Heaver.)

WELLSBURY, W. Va.—Walter Porter, aged 20, a young miner was fatally injured on April 10, when he was doing his work as a driver. That same afternoon he died in the Wheeling hospital.

He was run down by a trip of cars drawn by a motor because he did not have time to get out of the way. He was employed at the mine of the West Virginia, Pittsburgh Coal Co., here.

The driver's job is a very hard and dangerous one around the mines. Most of this work is done by young workers. The work consists of seeing that the miners get their cars to load on each heading. You have one or two drivers, about one driver for each ten or fifteen coal miners.

Another thing that a driver must do is to jump off on a grade and put sprays in the wheels. When he is doing this he must keep up with the car or trip in danger always of falling under the wheels of the car, getting killed, his back broken, or feet cut off.

The pay that these young workers are getting is nothing compared to the danger involved in their work. Some places at union mines it is \$7.50 a day. But at the non-union mines it ranges from \$5.95 a day, to as low as \$3.25 for about nine hours or over of work.

UNSANITARY CONDITIONS IN RUBBER HOSE PLANT

By Young Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY.—At the age of seventeen I entered the employment of the New York Hitting & Packing Co. This factory makes rubber garden hose, machine belts, rubber buels and rubber floor tiles.

At this factory for a start in wages, I received 35c an hour and worked 17 1/2 hours per week for which I received \$18 per week. I worked there almost 1 1/2 years and never got an increase in wages.

The result of the sickness are from the soapstone, water, the smell of the warm heated, crude rubber. First of all the crude rubber comes into the factory. It has to be washed with chemicals and water in this department.

After the hose cools off they blow some soapstone through the inside of this hose but sometimes the soapstone flies through the air. When a person inhales this soapstone, it affects his lungs and he does a lot of coughing.

Organize the League in the shops and mines; there is where it COUNTS!

Youth Slogans in Passaic

Many placards were carried by local unions containing such slogans as "Upholsterers' Union," "Youth Slogans in Passaic," "Youth belongs with organized workers," "Young Workers Join your union," "The longshoremen's union," "Placards: For a Labor Union with the American plan," "The open shop," "A very good slogan was made by the A. F. of L. Union when they appeared on 'Wall. They marched on every day spirit like soldiers on parade. Their men and women went with placards which carried slogans that they will fight their strike. Many cheered 'You' you will win and greeted them.

Bar Negro Workers

Altho this general discrimination prevailed the reactionaries of the A. F. of L. was portrayed when the Negro Labor Congress was held to march in the parade by the Labor Council. The A. F. of L. very good slogans proposed. The Negro worker knows the organized labor. Most of the workers unite. But the Negro workers would not be placards in front of that day and no one took them into the hall and held their placards in the open before the hall.

W. P. and Y. W. L. on

The Workers (Communist) and the Young Workers (Communist) League printed leaflets for a campaign calling upon all workers and young, to join the Young Workers and the League. The leaflets spread thousands of leaflets about 5,000 Passaic strikes. Thousands of leaflets calling for united efforts of labor for the job of the foreign born workers also distributed. The Young Workers placards with the slogan "with child labor."

The Mothers' League had been bearing the slogan for the protection of the women workers. Placards were barred from the A. F. of L. The meeting ended at 6 o'clock. The workers left with conviction that it is not until the pressure is exerted that a real campaign to organize the unorganized workers will be started in Boston labor movement.

SCHWAB SPREADS BUNK AMONG YOUNG STRIKERS

By a Young Office Worker.

BALTIMORE, Md.—When you try to get a job at a factory you are made to feel that you are about to enter "the business world." Learning this means to sit and type all day long the bunk which is spread out by the big bosses.

For instance the following from Charles M. Schwab is one of the lessons we are told to type. "What do I work for? What do I work for? I work for the pleasure I get out of it. I work for the satisfaction that I get out of it. I work for the developing things, in creating a man who does not work for the money, not only for the money, it is not likely to make much out of it."

The \$10 to \$15 a week that we are told to type is not worth learning; they type it and then you imagine the poor fellow who is working! (1) for the pleasure of it. We can't!

COMRADE JUSULA DIES

Jalmer Jusula, age 17, was a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, died on March 10, 1934, while working at a lumber mill in Marinisco and was buried in the local league.

Asst. Secy. of War Looks at Pittsburgh

is O. K. for Morgan's Next War

(By GEORGE PAPOUN.) PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In spite of all the howling going on that the United States wants peace, limited preparations for the slaughter to safeguard Morgan's investments are being made by the strikebreaking government. On April 5, Hamford MacNider, assistant secretary of war, came here to inspect Pittsburgh's industries. He is part of the campaign for the great drafting of industries and man power for the next imperialist war. MacNider saw Pittsburgh as a city which would be important in ordnance and the manufacturing of heavy guns and ammunition; playthings which are made by the workers and used to slaughter them.

ine-Hour Day for Youth at Chicago Screw Company

By Young Worker Correspondent. CHICAGO.—Located in this city is a factory which due to rotten conditions in same should have a little publicity. The Chicago Screw Company is the sort that screws the last bit of energy out of their workers during the day's work. I have worked in many factories also on railroads, farms, and in offices, but the Chicago Screw Co. is the worst of the lot. I work nine long hours every day, ten hours on Saturday. Start at seven in the morning and quit at 4:30 P. M. and get a half hour for dinner. The company has a damnable method with which they try to keep the workers from coming late. If a man is late but one minute he gets docked \$1.00. If in the same week he is late again, 30 minutes is taken off. The third time 45 minutes of his pay is taken off. This is the first time I have ever run across such a petty method of robbing workers who are a few minutes late for work in the morning. In some shops a few minutes is given to the workers to wash up before starting work, but no, this little thing does not exist here. We must work until the whistle blows \$1.00 even then most of the workers do not clean up, there are too few wash basins for use. During dinner many must eat with unclean

Soviet Invites Student Tours

Delegation Committee Gets Moscow Cable

The American Student Delegation to Russia reports some definite progress in its plans. The Russian Society for Cultural Relations has cabled from Moscow to the New York Evening World that American students will be admitted to Soviet Russia this summer to study conditions. The cable was the result of a request in behalf of the American students made by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan of the International Institute of Education. Many students, professors and interested persons have written to apply for membership in the delegation. In order that the group may be in actual contact with conditions in Russia as long as possible, the delegation will sail early in June. Delegates should plan to give practically the whole summer to the trip. The cost of the entire trip from New York City, is estimated at approximately \$400 per person. This is based on minimum estimates—third class travel, inexpensive food and lodging, etc. To allow the members of the delegation to scrutinize, as thoroughly as the limited time will allow, the aspects of the new scheme in which they are most interested, it is planned to break the delegation up into small groups. Each smaller group would be a more workable size—could work out its own method and travel independently. (This was done last year by the English and German delegations of students.) Some of the projects they may study are agricultural and industrial conditions, education, art, village life, etc. The delegation is limited to twenty wide-awake, open-minded graduates and under-graduate students of American colleges, labor colleges, universities, and professional schools. A few outstanding individuals—professors, instructors, or persons who, altho not actually in the student world, have the student point of view and would bring a valuable equipment to the enterprise—are also eligible. There is to be no line drawn on the basis of race, color, or creed. For application blanks and information write to: The American Student Delegation to Soviet Russia, care The New Student, 1229 Broadway, New York City.—The New Student.

National Guard Strike-breaker

(Continued from page 1) however, the should be killed gradually and gently! "By the use of proper means, deaths will be infinitely lower and the horrors resulting from lack of readiness will be absent." (Those should console workers suffering from gas attacks.) Forty-one of Minneapolis firms have this week subscribed to the "Minneapolis Plan" for recruiting young workers in the National Guard sponsored by the local Chamber of Commerce Association. They promise the young recruits many high-sounding inducements. They promise "15 days leave" when called to the summer training camps, in addition to "regular vacation privileges." What these latter are to factory workers who never get vacations was not specified. They promise to pay the difference between the regular pay and the National Guard pay. They say that in times of unemployment they will give preference to guardsmen, "other things being equal." To Fight for Morgan. All this sounds attractive to inexperienced young workers. In St. Paul however, where a similar "St. Paul Plan" has been in effect for a number of years, the name of the National Guard has become a stench in the nostrils of the labor movement for its anti-labor activities. For instance in the Packing house strike of 1922 and in the Street railway strike of 1917, the workers will long remember the shameful manner in which the National Guard was used to crush the attempts of the workers to better standards of living. A casual glance at the list of corporations supporting the plan will convince any worker or farmer that the same group which exploits them economically, is now attempting to use this means to suppress them politically. This list includes the most powerful and experienced capitalist groups in the northwest. Among them 3. Five minutes for wash up before quitting time. 4. Pay for time lost when changing tools on machines. 5. Sanitary conditions and clean toilets. 6. Better and more wash basins. Young workers of Chicago Screw Company! Get together and fight for it!

Need for a Weekly Young Worker Seen in Struggles of the Youth

Discussion on Young Worker

THE Young Workers League has now changed its activities. It is now becoming the organization of the masses of young workers. With this change and growth in the attitude and function of the League we feel more the need of a propaganda organ that will help us extend our influence. In Passaic, where the influence of the Y. W. L. is growing a mass character, the lack of a weekly organ is felt probably most. The Young Worker in Passaic is becoming the organ of the masses of young workers. When the name Young Worker is mentioned the thousands of young textile strikers cheer. There is no doubt that the Young Worker can become a mass organ—provided it becomes a weekly. The League comrades who are active in the strike are really anxiously awaiting each issue of the Young Worker for 1,500 to 2,000 copies of each issue are distributed and if the Young Worker were a weekly how much more influence it would mean for the Y. W. L. A few words about the contents. There is no doubt that the Young Worker is not perfect; many more improvements could be made. These will

Workers and Farmers Answer!

In the face of the solid front of capital on the question of the military, what are the interests of the workers and exploited farmers? What answer can we give to the Mitchell and the Hirschfelders who are beginning to raise the war scares for the "defense" of "our" country. We point out that the producers never invest in war except the war against their capitalist exploiters. Who is instigating the war that is now brewing? Not the workers. They have nothing to gain and much to lose by a capitalist war. It is the duty of all-conscious workers and farmers to point out the imperialist and anti-labor use made of the army and of the National Guard, that the only way the workers and farmers can permanently better their conditions is by taking the power of government away from the present ruling class who are mismanaging society and transfer it to the working classes; and that to this end, the soldiers and sailors must be called upon to support the workers and farmers.

Pacific Coast League Pushes Forward

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Young Workers' League of Los Angeles presented their first living newspaper to a crowded hall on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Young Worker. Several subscriptions to the paper were obtained, and a collection taken up for the national office. A very successful anti-religious mass meeting was held by the Los Angeles league on the first night of the Jewish holiday Passover. There was a long and interesting program which kept the audience enthused right to the end. Comrade Rappaport acted as chairman, Comrade Eronberg spoke for the league in Jewish, Comrade Schneiderman in English, and Comrade Baum spoke for the Workers' Party on the subject of religion. It was the first attempt at an anti-religious demonstration, and the results were very encouraging. The net proceeds of the affair are going for the Young Worker. The San Francisco league has arranged a dance on the 17th of April for the benefit of the Young Worker. The Fort Bragg local has sent in \$16 as the proceeds of their affair for the national office.

Baltimore Youth Plan Factory Campaign and other Activities

By MARTIN REED.

BALTIMORE, Md.—An energetic campaign has been started to raise 100 subs for the Young Worker by April 25, when the Second Anniversary of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Baltimore will be celebrated. Each league member pledged a number of subs. In about one month's time more than 60 subs were turned in to the local secretary. The agitprop department in conjunction with the Party Agitprop has organized a study class in A. B. C. of Communism. The majority of the league members attend this class. English-speaking classes were organized for the foreign-speaking comrades. The League is making all arrangements for the May Day celebration. The Trade Union committee will start a factory campaign in a large plant in Baltimore where about 2,000 young boys and girls are employed. A special Baltimore issue of the Young Worker containing articles of the bad conditions in this plant.

Young Worker Correspondents are on Job in Denver

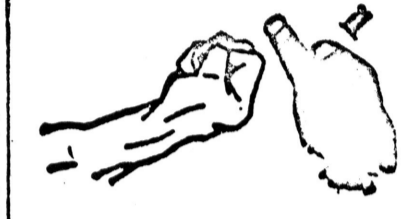
DENVER, Colo.—At the last regular meeting of the Young Workers' League a decision was made to hold a picnic on Sunday, June 6, and a committee was elected to have entire charge of making all arrangements for same and to notify all radical organizations in Denver not to arrange any other affairs on that day. The proceeds of the picnic will be divided between the building fund of the new Labor Lyceum and The DAILY WORKER and The Young Worker on a 50-50 basis. They also elected a committee to act in conjunction with the Workers' Party committee, which is arranging for a monster May Day celebration to be held on Sunday evening, May 2. Comrade Lang, correspondent for The DAILY WORKER, was present and made a short address on the necessity of the young workers becoming worker correspondents and his remarks were enthusiastically received and the membership voted to join the correspondence class organized. Great things are anticipated from some of this group of young workers in the way of becoming correspondents for the workers' press.

TASKS OF ST. PAUL LEAGUE

By Newman Dunbar. The greatest task before the St. Paul League is to break through isolation—to gain new young workers from the shops into the League. This can be done through the factory campaign; every unit must do its part to increase the circulation of the Young Worker by distributing it in the shops. The shop campaign is now carrying on in the Northeastern Branch, W. P., in the Czech-Slovakian neighborhood. The branch appointed an organization committee to work in conjunction with the league members in that branch. On April 23 the Second Anniversary of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Baltimore will be celebrated by a concert and mass-meeting. Comrade Jack Stachel will be the main speaker at this celebration. We hope that the Baltimore working youth will answer our call and come Sunday, April 23, 8:00 p. m. at the Progressive Labor Lyceum, Alisquith and Lexington Sts. to celebrate with us the growth of the Young Communist in Baltimore.

Cannonsburg Workers Demand Union Work on Seaside-Centerville

CANNONSHURG, Pa. After the last meeting of the Association of Workers Local 23 held on April 10, a resolution was adopted mandating that some but not all work be done in the work of the Pennsylvania Exposition which will be held in Philadelphia, Pa. They also requested the A. P. of I. to do that working class must participate in the exposition.



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KOSTROMA AND BOSTON - - By J. W.

The task of initiating international "Smithka" between various districts of the Russian Komsozols and the European and American Leagues has recently been undertaken. Nearly all of our districts have been linked up thru international correspondence to a Komsozol Gubernia in Russia. Our Boston district is connected with the Kostroma gubernia. A couple of weeks ago upon invitation, I had the opportunity to attend the Kostroma Komsozol district conference, and bring to our comrades there greetings in person instead of thru the much delayed correspondence of our own districts. Kostroma is located 12 hours ride from Moscow and has a population of 100,000. The town itself is predominantly a textile—its surrounding area is a peasant country. I was met (with translator) very warmly and welcome. It is difficult to imagine the enthusiasm at meeting a "real live American" as one of the American delegates had never before. Immediately I became a member of the Presidium of the Congress and found myself extending greetings to the Congress in

the name of the E. C. Y. C. I. and especially from the American League—and our Boston district. Formally, I became a voting delegate of the Congress. The Congress itself had 180 delegates, 400 of these from the principal city and the rest from the various counties. The work of the Congress was of the most educative and illuminating character. (In a separate article I will deal with the Congress.) The management of the Congress was very ably handled, meeting regularly every morning at 10 a. m. (quite an accomplishment for a Communist Congress and especially in Russia) and the sessions handled in an efficient manner, showing the organizational understanding and discipline of the Russian League. In the evenings we visited a "three generation get-together" where the functionaries of the party, trade unions, Komsozols and Pioneers were all present—several hundred in all. Here greetings were in the order of the day. Between Congress sessions, the next day, I visited the largest textile factory, employing 8,000 workers. Here I spoke at two open air meetings—at the change of day and night shifts. That evening a mass meeting, admission tickets having been distributed—was held in the factory section—there were between 1,500 and 1,800 young workers present. The U. S. C.

had gathered these Kostroma young factory workers together to hear of the conditions in America and of the activity of the American Young Communists. This I outlined briefly in a 35-minute report—which is to be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to the working and peasant youth. At the close of the translation of the report, the district secretary, Comrade Gusef, made a speech in reply closing with the presentation of a large red banner to the Boston district of the American League. Next came a textile factory worker, presenting various samples of every process in the making of textile fibre, with a letter addressed to the Boston district, expressing their desire to be linked up with one of our textile factory nuclei, and receiving regular information about America. Later the editor of the weekly Komsozol newspaper "Cmeha" (Advance) presented a bound volume of their paper, with gold leaf lettering on the covering—and most important—written partly in the English language. GREAT applause greeted the presentation of each of these as the speakers pointed out that the Russian young workers realize the difficult task of fighting American imperialism and pledging their unlimited support to us in our efforts to make a "World October"—each speaker emphasizing the importance of firmer and closer relationship between their gubernia

and Boston. In answering these, I assured them that our members' knowledge of their fighting spirit and the sacrifices they have suffered for the revolution, would spur us on in our activity—that these symbols of internationalism would be transmitted to the Boston young workers and their leader—the Y. W. L.—and assuring them of the closest contact in the future. In addition to these many letters were received for our Boston comrades which must be the occasion of a great meeting in Boston. Comrades—his living experience of the advantages of connecting up our Leagues—the inspiration one receives from coming in contact with these young workers in their everyday life—the problems which were being discussed and decided upon by the Komsozol congress—all of these things many other experiences—will benefit us. On the other hand, our Russian comrades have read and heard of America—of Europe—of other Communist Youth organizations—their experience—our experience—the events in America—the dominant imperialist nation in the world—the life of the young workers in the shops—all of these things are of interest to our Kostroma comrades. Again, as in most other things, our Russian comrades have taken the lead in international correspondence—Boston—it is your turn next!



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Editorials

MAY DAY AGITATION

The central point of our May Day agitation is the need for the united front of the young workers, farmers and students' organizations in the struggle against capitalist militarism.

Naturally, the young workers must strive to assume hegemony over such a movement. But we must labor under no illusions that all the divergent elements attracted to such a united front will go an equal distance in the realization of even a partial program.

On this May Day we can also begin to look more closely to the developing national revolutionary movement in the colonies and semi-colonies of American imperialism.

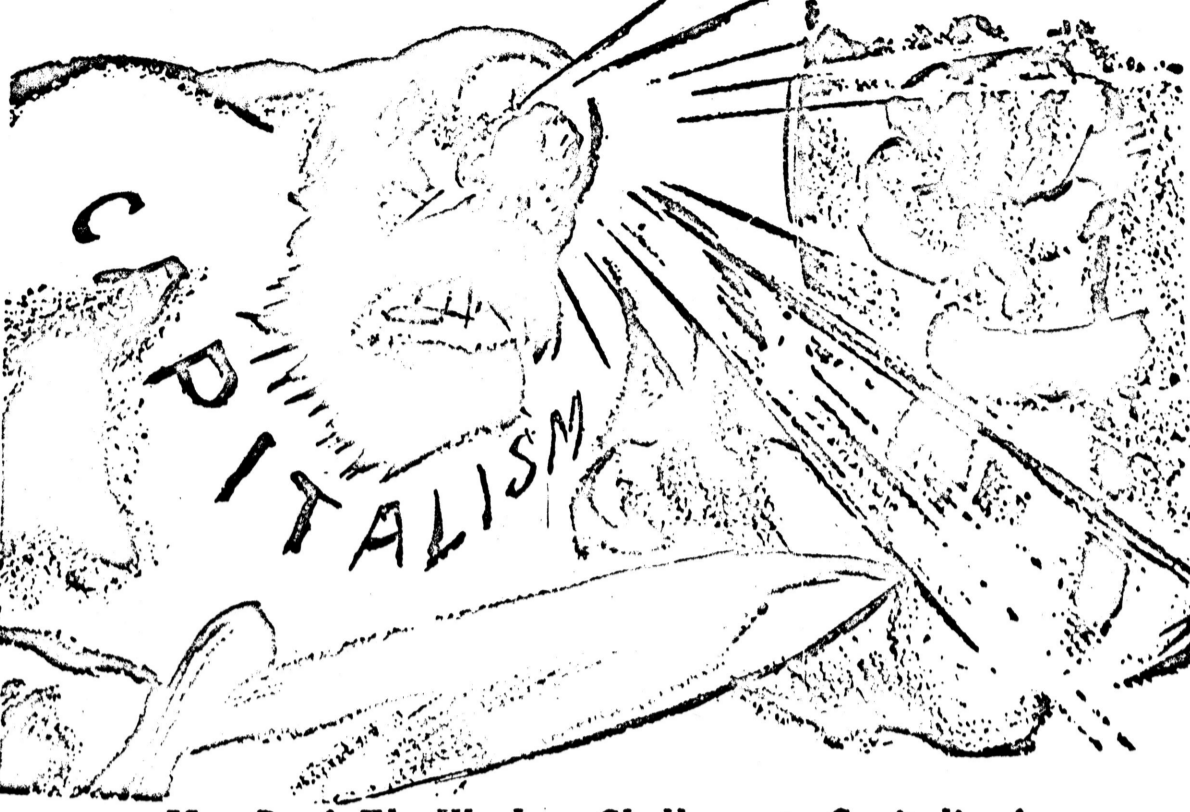
What May Day Means to the Young Workers

By SAM DARCEY.

THE struggle for world revolution and the building of a new society after it, begins with the adult workers and ends with the youth. So is it proven that when we estimate the progress of the struggle on each succeeding May Day.

May Day, 1926, finds the youth reaching consciousness. For the first time in American history there is a distinct current of struggle among the oppressed young workers. Why should this be so?

Capitalism under no circumstances will sacrifice any part of its profits—this is the basis of the society under which we live. Today capitalism has entered the final stage, imperialism. During this period exploitation reaches a grand scale indeed. And the profits following from such robbery are greater than can be figured without the help of adding machines.



May Day! The Workers Challenge to Capitalism!

It makes them uneasy. They look for methods of counteracting it and they find two such.

The skilled organized worker whose unions always threaten to become revolutionary organs. In the United States, thanks to the effective work that Gompers and his crew did there

are only two and one-half million organized workers. If a sufficient number of these could be bribed by slightly higher wages, the bosses would have an effective tool against the thir-

ty-two million unorganized workers. They tried it and it worked. What are the results for the youth. First the bribe must be paid for. It is paid in a refusal on the part of the organized workers in the skilled trades to admit young workers. Witness the plumbers' helpers, glass workers, car builders, etc.

The second method for counteracting possible revolutionary developments is that of building greater military resources. For this purpose Citizens' Military Training camps to draw the working youth, Reserve Officers' Training Corps to draw the student youth, the many boy and girl scout organizations to draw in the younger children have been established.

The capitalist class realizes that the contradictions in the system are beginning to carry too many evil signs. They bribe the skilled workers on the one hand at the expense of the unskilled and the youth and they win the youth to their military forces to quell possible uprisings of the downtrodden workers.

Are they succeeding? Let us be honest. Their first measure can succeed only very temporarily, and since

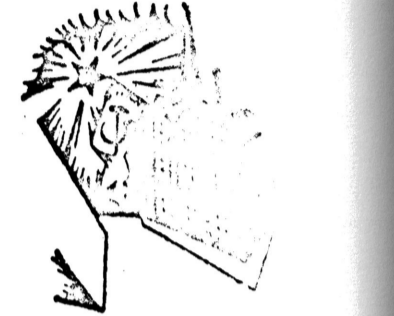
of the growing military forces in this country prove the second step is more serious. Their military strength grows from about seventy-five thousand men in training to over a million.

May Day we take stand for ourselves—and must realize that they have done so. We stand by and watch and grow! Or will we take measures to counteract? The latter must be our aim on this May Day take up the slogan:

Against Capitalist Militarism! Against discrimination against young workers!

For a Workers' and Peasants' Government!

And carry them to...



The Enlarged Executive of the Young Communist International

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

The reports, discussions, etc. of the recent sessions of the E. C. of the Y. C. I. were of a most practical character, dealing concretely with some of the immediate questions facing the International. The Bolshevization of the Leagues was the essence of the reports and discussions, although the phrase itself was hardly used—the phrase being transferred into life—methods and activities thru which to reach the broad masses of young workers and bring them under our influence and into our ranks.

Present General Situation. The offensive of the bosses especially hit the young workers. This was seen in the form of wage cuts, growing unemployment, attempts to raise the voting age of the youth, etc.

As a reaction to this there was on a world scale (especially in Europe) a leftward trend. The bourgeoisie was quick to recognize this and 1925 saw a

systematic, conscious struggle on the part of the bourgeoisie to win the youth.

This was expressed in the various international conventions of bourgeois youth organizations as well as in various countries where the problem of the youth was tackled and attempts made to enroll the working youth in their ranks on the basis of economic-cultural and social demands. Although they make no real fight to achieve these demands it is significant for us where they tackle the problem.

Another angle of this same situation is the position of the trade unions. After years of fruitless efforts to get the trade unions to pay attention to the young workers we find a new attitude in 1925.

In Germany the Christian Unions as well as the regular trade unions calling conferences to take up the question as well as practical steps to organize the youth. In Britain the campaign

of the Y. C. L. for unionization is meeting with favor not only from the membership but also the leadership of the trade unions.

This was accomplished thru our energetic campaigns and the recognition by the trade unions of the drift of the young workers to the left, as well as a realization that the adult workers no longer possessed a monopoly thru skill, etc.

The past year has seen a decided change in the Young Socialist International. Very heavy membership losses are recorded in all countries except England. The rank and file are realizing the necessity of unity and successful united front organization has resulted, such as the various Young Workers' Delegations to Soviet Russia. Here the young workers see a contrast between the betterment of the conditions of the Russian Young Workers as against the worsening of their conditions in their respective capitalist countries.

They see the practical results of the Dictatorship of Proletariat.

The past year has seen great upheavals in the colonies, especially in China. Great success has been attained by the Y. C. I. especially in the building of a strong Y. C. I. in China.

The Present Situation in the Y. C. I. and Lessons to be Drawn.

Generally speaking, most of our leagues have greater political influence than organizational. There has been a tendency towards mechanical application of policy and schematism.

Our organizational policy must be to base the Communist Youth Leagues upon the large industries, organized upon the basis of shop nuclei. Street nuclei are also necessary. Too small a part of our membership is from the large and basic industries. The reorganization has been carried out too mechanical and was not attended by reorganization of our entire activi-

ties. This must be radically changed.

It is necessary that the inner life of our Leagues be enriched with the inclusion of lighter and cultural features. This is not a neglect of other basic activities—but a rounding out of our entire life. Less party politics and more youth activities are needed.

The broadest possible methods must be adopted to reach the young workers, special attention being paid to the non-political organizations of the youth, like sports, etc.

One of the most effective methods, which must be improved and extended, by reaching the young workers, is economic trade union work. This must be much more concrete and on a broader basis.

Special attention must be given to getting the trade unions themselves to take up the problems of reaching the youth. The calling of conferences by the T. U.'s is necessary. More concrete participation in

the everyday struggle with specific demands is necessary.

The calling of young workers conferences on as broad a basis as possible is necessary, which should be linked up with industrial campaigns.

The interesting of the workers and ultimate success of their own delegations to let Russia must be insisted. The Plenum also dealt with such important questions as Colonial, Sport, Agriculture, Children.

Meaning for American Youth. All of these general decisions found their practical application in the decision on the American League.

Never before was such an energetic and thorough study of America. As a result we have the key to many of our problems. This must be given the devoted attention of League member and applied given immediately to the present situation and to the future going forward in our work.



THE Y. C. I.

A PROPER understanding of the role of the Y. C. I. is one of the fundamentals of our movement. The Young Communist International has grown very much and has gained much political experience and Bolshevik revolutionary traditions. The Y. C. I. during the whole period was a strong fighter for the policies of the C. I. on all occasions.

Without a correct attitude to the decisions of the C. I. and the Y. C. I. our organization cannot exist. The biggest failure which can be made by anyone is to not take seriously the decisions of the C. I. or to diplomatize with the decisions. A principle approach and line cannot be substituted for diplomacy.

The Young Workers (Communist) League has full confidence in the C. I. and Y. C. I. and considers that the political line laid down by the plenum is correct in all questions.

YOUNG COMRADES IN PARTY WORK.

By Fannie Plotkin.

WE all know that the age that a member is admitted to the Young Workers' League is between 15 and 24. After 24 a League member can drop out and put most of his or her energies into the party work.

In spite of all this we find comrades under the impression that as soon as they reach the age of 19 or 20 they have the privilege of dropping all League activity and putting all their work into the Party. As a result just as soon as a comrade reaches the age where he really can be of real use to the League he simply evaporates as far as the League is concerned. We must then again start over again and train comrades to do the work of the League. This cannot and must not be tolerated.

In Section No. 1 of the Y. W. L. of Chicago we recently passed a ruling to draft a letter to the Party asking that all young comrades be immediately released from all Party work and not be considered good standing members in the Party until they again become active in their League units.

We are sure that the Party will consider this and pass a ruling at once. Comrades we hope you will see to it that all young workers in your Party sections join the League. We need all the forces we can get just now.

Subscribe!

Trumbull Meets Draws Near

NEW YORK CITY.—On Saturday, April 24, the Young Workers' League will give a reception and dance to Walter Trumbull, worker and soldier, just released from prison for fighting the imperialist aims of our oppressors within the ranks of the army.

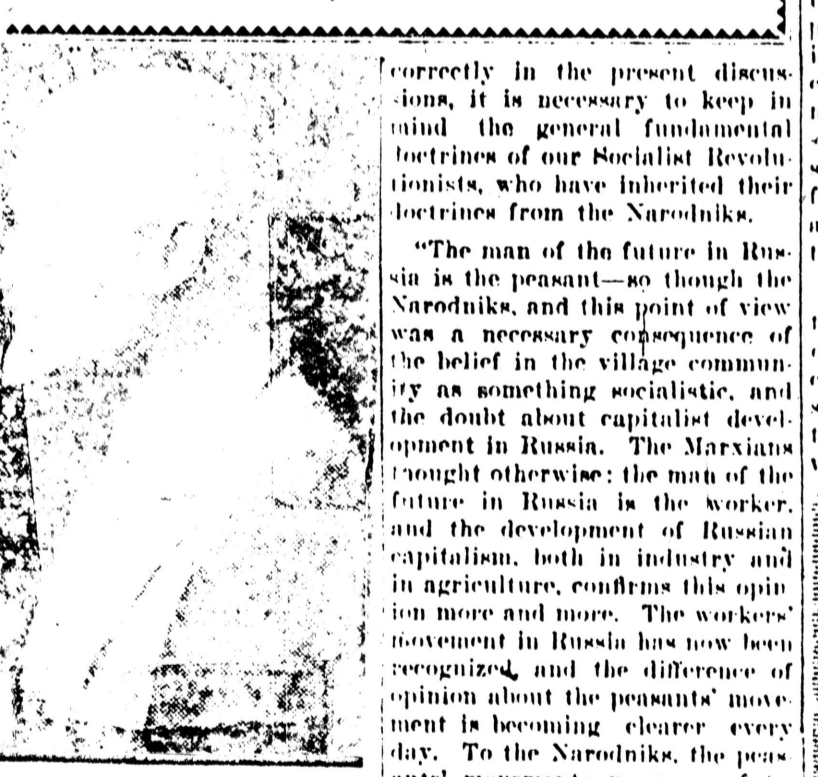
The valiant work of Walter Trumbull and Paul Crouch (who is still being held in jail) is of the utmost importance to the entire working class. The united voice of the working class forced our imperialists to reduce the original sentences of Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull from 40 years and 26 years to three years and one year, respectively. Let us now together unite to struggle against militarism and imperialism by making this reception the start for such a campaign.

THE VICTIMS OF INTERNATIONAL WHITE TERROR

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Ira—The chairman of the Communist International, Zinoviev, included in his report on the Enlarged E. C. of the C. I. figures on the work of white terror in the comparatively calm year of 1925.

According to his statements in 38 countries 40,454 workers were arrested, 30,256 injured, 4,553 murdered and tortured to death, of which 1,000 alone in Bulgaria.

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THE POPULIST DOCTRINE

THE first fight of the Marxists in Russia was against the common revolutionary theory of Narodnik, the Populists. Lenin characterizes this doctrine as follows: "The liberation movement of the Narodniks was to a certain extent a coherent, unified doctrine. It denied capitalist domination in Russia, it denied the role of the factory and shop workers as the vanguard of all poor people, it denied the importance of the political revolution and of the bourgeois political liberties; and they preached a Socialist upheaval arising from the village association of the peasants with its petty production. Of this coherent doctrine there are left only fragments now, but in order to analyze it

believable expropriation by the middle-man, who puts in his pocket the lion's share of his work, and lets him work sixteen and eighteen hours a day for a few cents. And his conclusion is: these sorry conditions and the exploitation of the handicraft labor is the reverse side of these social conditions. But the 'kustar' is no wage worker; this is the good side and abolish the wrong side; for this reason there is necessary a cooperative (artel). This is the conclusion of the Narodniks."

Then Lenin goes on to describe the capitalist features of the production of peasants and handicraftsmen in the village. He shows how the Narodniks have entirely wrong views about the development and therefore the

Marxians are the only ones who can give a correct ideological explanation of these phenomena and become the real leaders of the Russian country poor.

COMRADE WILLI KRESS DE BERLIN, Germany—Comrade Kress, one of the best fighters of German proletarian and one of the best League workers of the Young Communist League died on Jan. 2, the age of 22. He was one of the secretaries of the C. I. G. and took to the Fourth Congress of the Y. C. I.



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