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## ANOTHER LABOR CONVENTION VOTES AGAINST THE C. M. T. C.

Parallel with the opening of many C. M. T. C. camps throughout the country comes the news that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention has passed a resolution condemning the Citizen's Military Training Camps. This is the second state labor convention to go on record as condemning these camps, the Pennsylvania State Federation being the first, as announced in the last issue of the Young Worker.

Discover Real C. M. T. C.

The labor movement is gradually beginning to discover what the Citizen's Military Training Camps really are—that they are not just a place where workers are given a month's free vacation—and if the unions unite with the class-conscious young workers in an organized campaign against these camps they will be able to do much in counteracting the scab influence that these camps have upon the youth, and to hinder the imperialists in their work of training the youth as cannon-fodder for a coming war.

Young workers who have attended the camp can testify to the strong anti-union and anti-labor education that is given the recruits in the name of "citizenship courses." They can also testify to the realistic and strenuous manner in which they are trained for war, which is hard to compare to a vacation.

Vacation Camps Needed.

The government spends thousands of dollars every year for these scab military camps, while the Military Training Camps Association, made up of bosses, adds thousands more to help boost the size and war-training efficiency of the C. M. T. C.

The young workers and the unions must demand that the government and employers spend these thousands, not for scab military camp, but for summer rest camps for young workers, under union control. Such camps, different from C. M. T. C., would be a real benefit for the American young workers. They would give thousands of young workers a chance to get a much-needed vacation which is impossible for him to get today. They would turn the money paid in taxes for the C. M. T. C. to a use which would really benefit the young workers.

## Young Miners Must Be Mobilized for Coming Struggles

Next April the Jacksonville agreement expires and every soft coal miner knows that there is a real struggle ahead, and unless we prepare to put up a real fight, our union in the soft coal fields is in danger.

We know the coal barons are preparing for a struggle. But what are we doing? Up to now very little. We must make preparations for this fight especially.

The young miners have to be mobilized. We know that the heart of the fight will rest upon the shoulders of the young miners. Up to now the young miners have been discriminated against. The union seems to overlook the problems of the youth. The result is that the young miners lose their interest in the union and consequently very few of the young miners attend the meetings of the union. Which is just what the boss wants for he realizes that it is the youth that naturally fall into the left wing. And we can see the danger it is for the union if we do not get the youth to take an interest in the work of the union. And to the young miners we make this appeal.—That it is their duty to get into the work of the union for there is a struggle ahead and it requires the work of all elements in the union if we are to come out ahead, next April!

The U. S. census for 1920 shows the total number of illiterate in the United States as 4,321,905, or 6.0 per cent.

## "No Money" Stopped Last Issue of "Y. W."

The July 15 issue of the Young Worker did not appear for the very simple reason that the national office had no money to pay the printer. When the Young Worker is already a semi-monthly, it is a very serious thing to miss an issue.

We were only able to get out this issue with the greatest difficulty and only the quickest action on the part of every comrade will prevent missing issues of the paper in the future.

1. Pay up all your debts to the national office.
2. Don't forget. The units must send cash for their bundles in advance.
3. Get subscriptions.

## George Papcun Is Convicted

By SAM DARCY.

The mine and steel bosses in Pennsylvania are faced with a growing revolt of the workers because of the increasingly bad conditions. They needed to find some means of stemming this rising tide which is beginning to threaten them. And they picked on George Papcun, to set an example to the other workers as a warning of what they face if they try to organize for a fight for improvement of conditions.

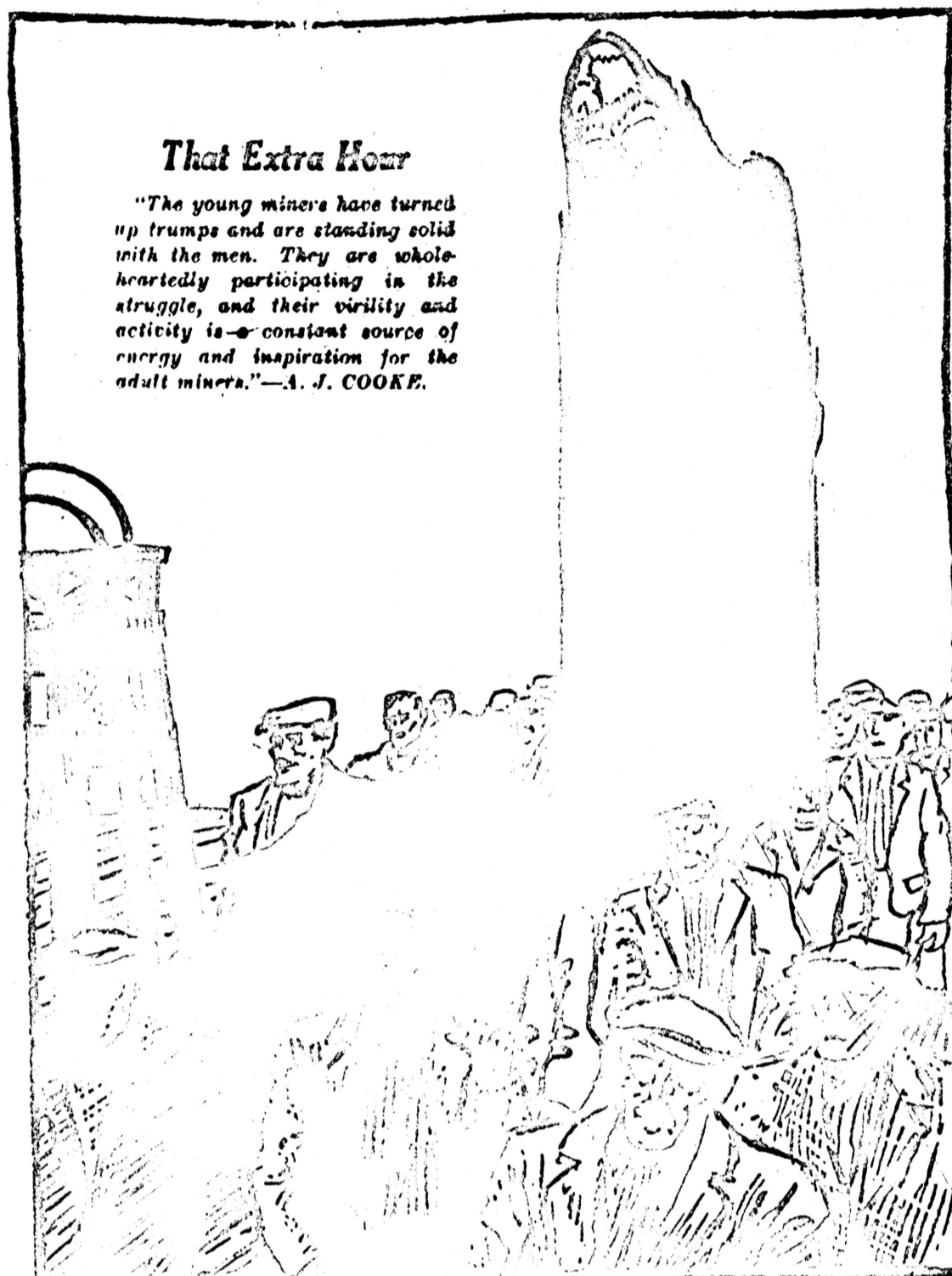
George Papcun is a good example. He is a young worker one of the army of those whom the bosses think they will use to break strikes with at the opportune time. He is also an organizer for the Young Workers' (Communist) League who have been growing in strength somewhat in that territory. He has been active in the struggles of the workers helping to strengthen their resistance against the reduction of wages and increase of hours. He has been rallying considerable support for the revolutionary movement.

The bosses thought by arresting this young worker they could make him crawl and bend because of their threats. But they counted without the ardor of a revolutionist. Despite all that the local press, the police, judge and county officials could do George stood his ground.

Convicted.

They convicted him and raised his bail to \$7,500.00. This bail was quickly supplied and George is out now doing his work in the ranks of the revolutionists just as before. His case is being appealed. Possibly he will yet have to go to jail despite the determined fight that will be put up for his release. But whether he goes or not—let the bosses remember that a newer, more determined group of workers are arising, who are young enough to stand hardship cheerfully in so great a cause. Even if they finally succeed in jailing one of such a group they can never hope by these methods to defeat the struggle of the workers for better conditions, for the outcome of these struggles do not depend on individuals. The time is past when by jailing a leader a whole movement can be defeated.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the workers of this country are beginning to accept the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party with which the Y. W. L. is affiliated, and there are too many members in this growing party to arrest. George will probably never go to jail because we are determined to fight to the last ditch against it; but if he should go, we will fight on!



## That Extra Hour

"The young miners have turned up trumps and are standing solid with the men. They are wholeheartedly participating in the struggle, and their virility and activity is a constant source of energy and inspiration for the adult miners."—A. J. COOKE.

The young workers of America must come to the support of the British miners who remain on strike despite their betrayal by the reformist leaders who called off the General Strike.

A delegation made up of Ben Tillet, Arthur A. Purcell and Ellen Wilkinson, together with four representatives of the British Miners' Federation are coming to America. They will tour the country as the guests of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America in an appeal to the trade unions of America for funds to help the British miners in their fight against lower wages and a longer work day.

Young Workers! Come to the aid of the British miners. Raise money to support the strike in your union, in your club, and by participating in the National Tag Day being held by the International Workers Order, August 7th and 8th. Send all funds collected to the International Workers Aid, 1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

## IS IT REALLY A FLOP— OR IS IT A FAKE?

By P. FRANKFELD.

Major General Summerall announces to the world at large and youth in particular that the August quota for Plattsburg has not yet been filled. As late as June 27, it was reported that 1,200 young workers and students were still needed in Plattsburg and other camps to make up the necessary 4,500 future robots and scabs. And in spite of a most extensive and intensive campaign that has ever been waged for an over-flowing attendance at the summer training camps this year by the big open-shop employers, banking houses, and the press, there remains still 1,000 vacancies for the August enrollment at the present time. For Plattsburg alone there are 800 vacancies still, and this is reported on Sunday, July 4; two days after the official opening of the C. M. T. C. A most miserable failure, and quite a hard blow for the ambitious plans of the imperialists of America—if the report is correct.

There is every reason to believe that the attendance at the camps has fallen off considerably. The fact that last summer saw a revolt after revolt against the rotten grub handed out at Plattsburg, and other camps, such as Fort Harrison, Dupont, and Ethan Allen, which found its way sometimes into the press, but in most instances, the news of which was suppressed immediately. This had some effect. The boys who went to camp last year cherished no great love for the C. C. pills, five hours of drill per day, dress parades every other afternoon in hot sultry weather, compulsory church attendance on Sunday, and many petty abuses on the part of the officers. These pleasant memories did much to scare off

## Dual Miners' Union Organized to Fight for the Operators

(Special to the Young Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY.—A dual miners' union is being formed in the western part of Arkansas and in the eastern part of Oklahoma, to work under the 1917 scale.

The organization will along company union lines and the leaders say that they are going to co-operate with the bosses to "put the coal industry of the southwest on its feet again."

These leaders say that the Lewis machine is destroying the C. M. W. A., and use this argument as an excuse for organizing this dual union which will further weaken the position of the organized miners in America and make for worse conditions and lower wages for the coal diggers generally.

For years this was one of the most militant districts of the U. M. W. A. and the militant miners must remain in the ranks of the United Mine Workers in their fight to organize this field and make the union function.

## Child Labor Laws "Scrap of Paper" in "Golden State"

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 2.—Two boys, 13 and 14 years of age respectively, were seriously injured when the truck which they were driving left the road and fell into the Royo Seco Canyon, near Pasadena, pinning the boys beneath. The boys afterwards explained that they had been driving all night and were very sleepy when the accident occurred.

reads the official announcements of the War Department. Is it really a failure, or is it a fake?

## Latest News From The Strike Fields

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—The numerous strikes which are being waged in New York City and the east at the present time should be followed carefully by every young worker. Of great interest to the young workers, in addition to the strikes of the well-organized needle trades workers, and other highly skilled trades, are the significant strikes of unorganized workers mostly in more basic industries, which are occurring at the present time. These strikes, such as the I. R. T. workers in New York City; the textile workers of Passaic and other sections of the east; and the miners in the non-union fields are fighting for the most elementary demands of the workers: the right to organize into a union; and the right to a living wage.

Below are more detailed reports of these various struggles of the workers for higher wages and better working conditions:

### BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—New York's subway strike was called off early today. Edward P. Lavin, strike leader, made official announcement to this effect following a conference with George Keegan, assistant to Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

A statement issued by the "general strike committee" blamed the strike's failure upon lack of support from organized labor. The strikers will return to their old jobs this morning at no reduction of salary.

### The I. R. T. Strike.

(Young Worker Correspondent)  
NEW YORK CITY. Low wages and a "yellow dog" contract forbidding the I. R. T. workers to join a real labor union, were the cause of the subway strike in New York City. The men went out on strike when they were refused the right to change from their fake company union into a real union and when the employers refused to listen to their demands for a living wage.

During the first period of the strike, the company endangered the lives of many subway passengers by their ruthless fight against the strikers. The most inexperienced of scabs were imported to run the trains, with the result that many accidents occurred, all but the most serious ones being successfully concealed by the company officials.

And then, after using every method imaginable to break the strike, when the men decided to return to work they were met with such terms by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company that the men decided not to return to their jobs but to resume the strike in an effort to spread it to all transit lines.

### Large Majority for Labor Union.

According to the Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union, the labor union formed by the strikers, their recent referendum among I. R. T. workers showed 9,000 against 200 were in favor of their proposal for a real labor union in place of the company union, as well as their other demands.

### The Scotts Run Strike.

An injunction issued against the men at the Gilbert-Davis mines has failed to stop the mass picketing by the 4,000 miners on strike in the Scotts Run coal field. The strikers are trying to reach the 40,000 miners who work in this district, only a few hundred of whom were working under union contract when the call was issued.

The miners of this district had lost the protection of their union too recently to be able to stomach the big wage cuts which were forcing their wages far below the living level. Just recently the Cleveland-Morgantown Company and the Gilbert-Davis Company broke their contracts along with many smaller concerns, with the result that the miners' pay was cut from \$7.26 for day work to \$1.60 a day, which hardly make a living wage when there is only part-time employment.

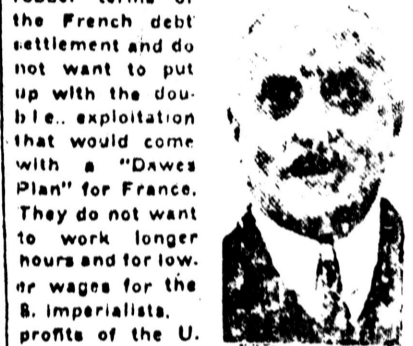
As contracts were broken, local strikes were in many cases called off.



No sooner than the French began to begin to fail the representatives of Wall Street were on the scene—ready to exploit the situation. Herriot gave a statement which placed the blame on the government and not so far as the era as it is.

While in the Chamber the rightists united with the Nationalists in betraying the interests of the masses—and only the Communist and some of the left Socialists cut against the Poincaré government—the masses of workers and peasants are strongly opposed to the French debt settlement and do not want to put up with the double exploitation that would come with a "Dawes Plan" for France. They do not want to work longer hours and for lower wages for the imperialists.

broken their contracts as early as 1924 and 1925; and many did not signed the new contract at all; when the miners saw that with these remaining contracts breaking the contracts meant the whole field was being discussed. When the call for a general strike was at last issued it got quick results from the miners in Scott's Run.



Two new local unions have been formed since the strike started. Picketing is maintained by a police committee of 100 men from each local union. As a nonunion field there is a high percentage of young workers in Scotts Run, and they are participating actively in the strike. The children of the striking miners are parading with their parents and participating in the picketing. Which, although it helps to make the spirit of the strikers high and to raise the hopes of shutting down the Fairmont District 100% picketing the huge Consolidation and Bethlehem properties.

### With the Passaic Strikers.

PASSAIC, Aug. 1.—Passaic police arrested Albert Weisberg, organizer of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, for carrying a pocket knife. He claimed he was "carrying a concealed weapon." His aid, Michael Grubinsky, was arrested in the machine "for obstructing traffic" and another strike leader, Rubenstein, was again arrested "for disorderly conduct."

The strike heads had come to a mass meeting at which Weisberg told of his visit to Senator Borah and said that he would withdraw if his presence blocked negotiations. He declared that the strikers "unqualifiedly desire to cooperate with" the American Federation of Labor.

### Demand Recall.

The Associated Societies of the Parish of Passaic, Catholic organizations, are seeking the recall of Mayor John H. McGuire and (Continued on Page 3)



# YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

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NAT KAPLAN.....Editor

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## EDITORIALS

### CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS—LET'S GO!

But they fail to tell the young workers and students that they don't merely go to C. M. T. C. but are being prepared to go to war. And going to war means death, maiming and wounds. For what? For greater profits to the bosses!

Prof. Douglas, a well known economist, has proven that the condition of the workers are today worse than they were before the war. But the bosses, however, have made billions of dollars out of the war. Besides the profits, they have won new markets for their goods, so that they will continue to make huge profits. But the workers are yet paying in lower wages, longer hours and unemployment for the cost of the war. Almost every day veterans die as a result of war wounds.

The rich get richer as a result of war and the poor get killed! They say that C. M. T. C. is a vacation. If they really want to give us a vacation let them set up funds for the labor unions to use in setting up heal camps without military drill and anti-labor speeches in the civics lectures. In the meantime, as long as the camps remain what they are, it is better not to go.

### SIGNIFICANT STRIKES.

Government reports show that fewer strikes occurred in 1925 than in the preceding years; but with the many strikes which are occurring with greater and greater regularity it seems safe to predict that the year 1926 will upset this record and show an increased struggle on the part of the workers for higher wages and better living conditions.

But the strikes which have been occurring lately have a special significance for the young American workers. For while certain skilled crafts have been on strike recently for an increase in wages or have gained this increase without stopping work, the most significant strikes have been those of unorganized semi-skilled or unskilled workers, many of them employed in basic industries.

These strikes which fight for the most elementary demands of the workers: "The right to join a union," and "a living wage" are of great importance to the young workers because they take in that section of the working class of which the working class youth is almost wholly a part and whose conditions are growing worse in contradiction to the development of U. S. imperialism and its ability to give higher wages to the smaller and more highly skilled section of the working class.

These strikes, along with organizational campaigns by certain unions, are increasing and must have the support and participation of all class-conscious young workers.

### ONE LESSON OF THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE.

While the general strike as a whole taught the British workers how little they could trust in "democracy" or in "reformist leaders" and the need of a strong revolutionary leadership and party—it was not without its special lesson for the working class youth—also for the adult workers in regards to their attitude towards the working youth.

The youth played a very important role in the British general strike—just as in a revolution—as in the every day struggle. And the British working class learned these two things concerning the young workers:

1.—Those young workers who were members of unions or who had been brought close to the unions thru events leading up to the strike, played a militant and active part in the struggle.

2.—Those young workers who had not been reached or organized by the labor movement constituted a serious problem for the strike. The result has been that the workers have learned thru actual experience the important role that the working class youth plays in the struggles of the working class. And the unions and the workers generally are beginning to consider much more seriously the problem of "Unionization of the Youth" the importance of which the Young Communist League of Great Britain has been stressing so strongly at all times.

The weekly Young Worker of Great Britain tells of the increased response that the youth conferences sponsored by the Y. C. L. for the unionization of the youth are receiving since the strike. Resolutions endorsing these conferences introduced at workers' meetings thruout England are given the practical endorsement of worker after worker before they are passed. One worker tells of how actively certain young workers participated along with them in the strike; others tell of the serious problem of a group of unorganized young workers with whom they had no connection. One old union man gets up and differs with another, saying: "We must not look on the youth as 'trade unionists of the future' but as trade unionists of today." And all the workers begin to understand better the youth problem and the youth conferences and youth work goes forward with ever greater speed.

These youth lessons of the British general strike are not without their importance for us in America. It should bring home to the revolutionary workers the importance of a revolutionary youth organization strong enough to raise the class consciousness of masses of young workers so that they will be prepared for a revolutionary struggle. It would bring home to the labor movement as a whole the importance of organizing the young workers so that they will fight alongside the older union members in the struggles that are ahead. And it should bring home to every member of the Young Workers (Communist) League the importance of intensifying our work towards raising the revolutionary consciousness of the masses of young workers and organizing and unifying them into mass organizations of the working class. The more we intensify our work NOW the better will the working class youth be able to perform its role when our time comes.

### A C. M. T. C. SONG

(To the tune: "Hi Ho the Merri-o, As Long As She Loves Me")

We wake up in the morning, as tired as we can be,  
Four hours exhausting drill, and we're in misery.  
We then go to our luncheon, running at top speed;  
Instead of a decent meal, we get a lousy feed.

They're training us to be "good" soldiers,  
To put guns on our shoulders.

For the next war.

They preach against the workers, their talk gives us a pain,  
One thing we've learned in Camp—it's not to come again!

## The Plenum Decisions

### Economic-Trade Union Activity

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Too long has this remained a phrase to the average member. The resolution adopted on this question deals concretely with every phase of activity on the economic-trade union field.

Successful activity among the 10 million young workers in industry, forming over 20% of the working population, is also the key to a rapid reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, with a resulting proletarianization and Americanization of our league membership. The manifold aspects of this question therefore increases its importance.

Criticism of Our Past Activities. The past period had seen a definite attempt to participate to a greater degree in the struggles of the young workers. The principal weakness of this past activity may be summed up as follows:

1. An underestimation of the importance of industrial activity by the membership. This is proved by the fact that only 25% of the membership are in unions, as well as by the few fraction functions. In some places we even have passive opposition to forming fractions.

2. A tendency to narrow our activities, even where we made a step in the correct direction. This was evidenced by the opposition to the creation of committees in the E. Ohio conference and even to some extent we may say in the recent New York conference.

3. Lack of understanding that there is a youth problem in industry and that a different approach as well as different activities are necessary. In fact, there is a decided tendency to create a gulf between the Y. W. L. and the working masses. This is evidenced by the constant remark, "There are no youth demands or problems in our industry" and the constant pressure which the N. E. C. must bring upon lower units to adopt and struggle for the youth demands in the struggles of the young workers or at trade union conventions.

4. Where active in the unions, two tendencies were prevalent. First, an underestimation of importance of building a left wing in the labor movement and second, a tendency which did not understand the importance of propagating our Communist principles and policies, concretized in specific issues, within the union. This showed a lack of understanding of the trade unions and the left wing and on the other hand, of the trade unions and the party. This type of comrade also fails to see the necessity of finding definite organizational approaches and forms for the trade unions in reaching the youth, as a part of their organizational campaigns.

Realizing the political apathy existing among the working class youth, one of our tasks is to awaken the consciousness of the youth. Here in America the greatest flexibility is necessary in finding organizational forms for this first expression of working class consciousness. These organizational youth forms must also become a part of the broad left wing movement. The youth conference is one youth phase of left wing activity.

Because of the small membership of the league the effectiveness of every individual member is important, especially in the everyday struggle. No issue must be allowed to pass without the league members being alert to it. In strikes the Y. W. L. must take the lead, issuing demands and finding organizational forms for mobilization of the youth in the struggle. Youth representatives must always be on the strike committees.

### Y. W. L. and Unionization.

The youth can either be a great stimulus to the weak trade union movement or play a detrimental role in their progress. The central campaign of the league for a number of years will be the "Unionization of the Youth." This is being started at once. This does not mean that the Y. W. L. will unionize these young workers, but rather, that we must become the driving force in getting the

trade unions themselves to organize the youth. In some instances where the trade unions themselves put obstacles in the path, we may be forced temporarily to organize bridge organizations, always having in mind their inclusion at the earliest possible moment in the official trade union movement.

For this campaign, as well as all other successful trade union activities, our members must be organized into fractions. These are not dual or in opposition to the party fractions. On all youth questions the Y. W. L. fraction meets and make their decisions. Before entering the local union they get together with the party in a joint Communist fraction and there explain their actions, insuring solid support. In all general questions policies are decided in a joint Communist fraction meeting.

To every Young Communist the routine daily tasks of the trade unions must not be too burdensome. Only thru fulfillment of these duties will the Young Communist gain the confidence of the membership. They are the stepping stones to influence and power.

### Y. W. L. and the Left Wing.

In all our campaigns we must work for the building of a broad left wing movement. The T. U. E. L. and other left wing groups must be enlisted in the support of all youth activities.

### Broader Forms of Activity.

In order that "Broader Forms" would not remain a phrase to be bandied about, the plenum elaborated a series of concrete examples of such methods of broadening our activities so as to gain contact with greater masses and actually get ourselves kicked out of any rut of sectarianism. These include Youth Conferences; Trade Union Conferences; participation in organizational campaigns of trade unions; organizing of clubs under certain conditions; industrial and shop campaigns. Under each of these headings were given the specific methods of proceeding with such activities.

These have found their forms in the New York Youth Conference; the two national industrial campaigns being started, i. e., coal mining and textile. (These will link up practically every phase of industrial activity, including unionization, youth conferences, daily struggles, shop campaigns, etc.) as well as helping to build our press, the Pioneers and propagating for the building of a workers' sport movement, the Trade Union Conference being contemplated in Philadelphia; the various organization campaigns being conducted thruout the country by the unions in which we are attempting to get special committees to concentrate upon reaching the youth; the various existing clubs like the Plumbers' Helpers in New York and the millinery workers in Boston, where obstacles have been put in the way of unionization; and many such other instances as could be cited.

Also, only a month has passed since the plenum, already the Economic-Trade Union resolution is finding its concrete application in nearly every district. This demonstrates that the analysis and the forms of activity proposed are correct.

NOTE: The limited space prevents giving this subject the necessary attention. Articles dealing with each phase of work will be written. If space will not allow of publication, they will be sent to each District Executive Committee.—J. W.

### U. S. Students at Oxford University Scab on British Workers

LONDON—A large number of American students at Oxford offered their services to the government in any capacity during the general strike.

The attitude of the great seats of learning in the struggles between capital and labor was demonstrated by action of university authorities who promised scabbing students favorable consideration in the examinations.

## With the League

The school for the northwest has been successfully completed. Fifty-seven students completed the courses and went to their homes in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Washington, and vicinity. A detailed report on the district schools will be contained in the next issue.

The Wankegan school opened on August 1 as planned with 29 students. The school has students from all the central states including one student from East Ohio.

The mining campaign is now getting under way. Chicago has already collected well over \$100. They pledged \$300 to the successful carrying out of the drive. Buttons have been made for tagging. The proceeds from these buttons will go entirely to the support of the mining campaign.

Aune I. Palola writes from Astoria, Ore., that they held a very successful May 1 celebration with Comrade Paul Siro as the chief speaker. The report is somewhat late but it reports considerable progress. It follows:

Interest was greatly aroused by a speech made by Paul Siro, a comrade of the Astoria, Ore., Y. W. L., at a May Day entertainment at the Workers Party Hall at Portland on May 1. Comrade Siro addressed the importance of having a Y. W. L. in Portland and on the next day a meeting was held in which a Y. W. L. of 12 members was organized. Officers were elected as follows: organizer—Aune I. Palola; recording secretary—Eva Yank; financial secretary—Mary Reinis. Our first work was to have an entertainment so that we could raise money for stamps, etc. This entertainment was held on May 15 and we made quite well for a first attempt. Also the spring and summer seasons being very poor for entertainments we were greatly encouraged.

Then at the picnic at Winlock, Wash., put on by the W. P. Finnish District Bureau the Y. W. L. of the district had a joint conference. At this conference we elected a district committee and as we were allowed to choose three representatives we elected Comrades Walter Hamlin, Eva Yank and Aune Palola, to represent Portland.

Another entertainment was held by our Y. W. L. on June 19 and we succeeded even better than with the first one.

We have not done much yet in the educational work except that we have organized an orchestra and a chorus but then we are only beginning and we hope to learn as we go.

Aune I. Palola.

### Finances.

The income to the N. O. has, for the month of June, fallen to the point where unless relief is quickly obtained, a crisis which may mean the liquidation of considerable activity may be precipitated. It is surprising to note that even such large districts as New York have reduced their remittances to an almost negligible amount. The actual receipts by districts are as follows:

District No. 1.....	\$ 33.34
District No. 2.....	31.00
District No. 3.....	50.35
District No. 4.....	37.75
District No. 5.....	62.05
District No. 6.....	33.34
District No. 7.....	1.00
District No. 8.....	142.23
Twin Cities.....	2.95
Superior.....	78.45
Superior No. 12.....	21.30
Superior No. 13.....	1.50
Miscellaneous.....	141.53
Total.....	\$650.99

It may be noted that districts that previously were rather weak in remittances, such as Chicago, have considerably increased. What's wrong with the other districts? The district executive committees and local units ought to get after their organizers and treasurers.

The four district and one national school have cost a total of over \$9,000. The efforts that the N. E. C. spent on raising this money has turned our attention from other nancial matters. We must now get back to insuring the papers more strongly. The last issue of the young worker did not come out because of the lack of funds in addition to the lack of other technical possibilities. The biggest reason for our weakness in regards to the papers in the difficulty in getting our comrades

## THE DRILL

By A. C. HARRIS

THE five-o'clock whistles were giving the signal to quit. Jim Brown, drill-hand, lathe-hand and general helper of the Central Machinery Co., walked wearily to the clock. It had been a hard day, more rushing than usual, and usually the speed-up was kept at top pitch. Sighing, Jim reached for his card when the foreman's hand touched his shoulder. "You gotta stop and finish that last batch of bars," he growled in his usual tone of voice.

Dazedly, Jim looked at him. "Finish the last batch? Why, there's 3 or 4 hours work on 'em!" "Can't help that; they've gotta be finished tonight, so you'd better get busy. Boss's orders," was the uncivil reply. Shrugging his shoulders hopelessly, Jim crossed the shop to the giant drilling machine. His thoughts were not pleasant. "Damn those open shops," he muttered. "Gad! wouldn't I like to quit and get to hell outa here. The skunks!"

With a weary sigh, Jim placed a bar in the slide-holder and reached for the feed arm, a long piece of steel that, working on a pivot, fed the drill into the steel bar in the holder. Jim looked up anxiously at the catch that kept it up when changing bars. The catch was cast-iron and badly cracked. Jim turned and called his foreman.

"Look at this catch, there's a crack right across it," he said. "Well, we can't get a new one tonight, so start in on that pile." "Yes," said Jim grimly, "and if that thing breaks, it'll probably break my neck."

"Can't help that; we want those bars drilled," growled the foreman, and walked away.

Atmlessly cursing everyone, in his hand reached for the lever that ed his first hole. As he the heat-blue chips fell floor his mind was full thoughts, savage thoughts, the work and of the and the bosses.

Above the roar of came a curious growling with the instinct of in danger jumped and the feed arm stopping cracked catch. Cursing shut off the machine at the catch.

"Well, what the hell's now?" a voice suddenly alongside him. Turning saw the foreman. "Gone, won't hold," he said shortly.

"Well, get some wire ten it up somehow. Didn't you wanted those bars tonight?"

Jim walked to the bench and returned with wire. Trembling with hatred of the world of near, he wired the pieces closer together and started the machine.

A quarter to eight an hour's work! Thirty gry, tired and dirty, Jim for the feed lever and up into its defective catch leaned wearily across the table, taking care to head clear of the feed fall.

Suddenly came the breaking wire, and the sudden thud of steel soft flesh.

With the eyes of a hurt Jim gazed at his bleeding wrist and quickly across the table unconscious.

## Stung Right

As I was hiking 'round the town  
To find a job one day  
I saw a sign "A Thousand Men  
Are Wanted Right Away"  
"To take a trip around the world  
In Uncle Sam's fleet"  
So I signed my name a dozen times  
Upon a great big sheet.

So I was stung right—stung right  
S — T — U — N — G  
Stung right — stung right  
Easy-mark, that's me.  
And my term is over and again I'm free  
There's no more trips around the world  
For me.

The man, he said, "The U. S. Fleet  
That is no place for slaves,  
The only thing you have to do  
Is stand and watch the war."  
But in the morning, five o'clock  
They woke me from my snooze  
To scrub the deck and polish brass  
And shine the captain's shoes.

### CHORUS

One day a dude in uniform  
To me commenced to shout  
I simply plugged him in the jaw  
And knocked him down and out  
The captain looked at me and said,  
"You surely are a cast."  
On bread and water I was put  
For twenty-seven days.

### CHORUS

### New York District Offers Prizes for Best Articles by Y. W. Correspondents

The New York district of the Young Workers' League has started a campaign to get the league members and their shopmates to write for their organs, "The Young Worker," and the different organs of the party. In order to stimulate the work the district executive committee is offering prizes for the best correspondence during the month of August. The first prize will be a solid gold hammer and sickle pin. The second prize will be Upton Sinclair's latest book, "Oil," and the third prize will be "Lenin on Organization."

The subjects on which the comrades can write are as follows:  
1. Conditions of My Shop.  
2. The Role of the Young

to pay their bills. Get after your literature agent in the city and district committee. Next time he tells you he has no Young Workers ask him if he paid for the last issue.

### Workers in Recent Strikes

3. Sports and the Young Workers.  
4. Militarism and the Young Workers.

Workers correspondence is a mighty weapon in our hands. Let us use it to the fullest extent. The district executive committee doesn't think far-fetched to raise the slogan "Every member of the league a workers correspondent." Dress all your manuscripts in Perilla, care Y. W. L., 106 1/2 14th St., New York City. Every article must be in before August 31 to count in the contest.

### Picnic to Benefit Class War Prisoners This Sunday, Aug. 8

A picnic for the benefit of Polish and class war prisoners will be held this Sunday, August 8, by the Polish and Ukrainian branches of the International Labor Defense at Forest Preserve, at the end of Elysian Ave. An interesting program is being arranged by the Russian Workers' Singing Society and Mr. Ivan Lazarev, actor of the Moscow Art Theater, will participate in being arranged.



WHILE THE BOSS AIN'T LOOKIN'

The bosses have worked out an elaborate philosophy of hard work for everybody—but themselves.

In school they taught us "The Boss Blacksmith," by Longfellow. This poem goes into long stanzas to tell us how wonderful it is to work hard from morning to night. It is interesting to notice that Longfellow himself never did a stitch of real labor in his life. That's why he thinks it's wonderful.

Our teacher used to tell us that Rockefeller got rich by real thriftiness. She said he was so thrifty that he used to pluck the pine off the floor and save them. The boss saw this and rewarded him. The next job we got we did the same. When the boss saw us he got mad and yelled, "What's he'll do you think I am paying you for—plucking up pins? You're fired! P. S. I am yet a poor man."

One thing you ought to put in your pipe and smoke—these guys who are always urging you to labor hard need the profit your work produces. If you must work hard, do so when you work for yourself—in the revolutionary movement.

Chicago is a great city, any number of Commerce porky tell you that. We have had the Elks, Moose, Eucharist, and other animal-like conventions taking place here. The best description of Chicago was given by accident when a local paper spelled the county's name, Cook County."

Thus far the column has gone somewhat swimmingly. From now on it becomes difficult. Truth to tell the Spider is on the highways of this land of two classes—bootleggers and their customers—and our customers—and the Gaddy had to write the entire column in the past two issues.

We are told that the "yellows" in England have issued a book called, "What We Know About the General Strike." We are told it is a binder's mistake—but we have our suspicions—that several hundred blank pages were bound and sent out before the error was caught.

"Coolidge's on Vacation Bitten by Mosquitoes!"—News item headline. "Poor mosquito," say we, "drinking vinegar."

It always thought that U. S. ministers were some birds. Look at the wing headline in the Milwaukee Journal.

AMERICAN HEN GOES TO AFRICA. Widow of Former U. S. Minister Will Teach Poultry Raising.

We intend to make the Young Pioneers change their name to conform with truth. Pioneers according to the dictionary are early settlers. This is not the case with the changes on their accounts in the national office.

It is said to us that the only splitters who have succeeded in their work are those that split times.

We must conclude with confessing that this column is a bad advertising medium. For all the propaganda we have carried on for contributions, none have been received. We are sure, however, that at least one person will read this column so that we feel that our efforts are not entirely wasted. That person is the proofreader.

With love and kisses, Spider and Gaddy.

District Y. W. L. School Opens with Celebration

By NAT KAY.

Fifty-two students from various parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New York and Maryland were registered at the meeting of the student body on July 5th when the Y. W. L. School of Dist. No. 1 opened.

You should have seen with what eagerness everybody listened to the school instructors: Comrade Kaplan and Kruth, who explained to the students the purpose for which the school was founded, the method of study, the duties of the students, the organizational structure; the various committees, the need of comradely approach from one comrade to another, and the relation between all the committees of the school to the D. E. C. of the League.

A lengthy but lively discussion took place after the instructors got thru speaking on the points touched by them, especially, on the organizational structure. Enthusiasm over the idea of the students' council, over the whole method of management of the school by the students themselves was expressed by the comrades, after which a student's council of 13, a kitchen "police" of 3 and a committee to recommend rules by which the school shall be guided, was selected by the student body. The student council was given the power to act between the meetings of the students' body, to appoint comrades and take care of all matters concerning the school except the study and business end of the school.

After the constitution of the school was read, Comrade Kay, the district organizer of the Y. W. L. of District No. 1, greeted the school in the name of the D. E. C. and the Y. W. L. He said that the opening of the school was a celebration. He also said that everyone must be glad for the fact that he has a Young Workers School, with workers as instructors, and with a working class program, method and aim. He stopped to show the difference between the capitalists and the Workers Schools, stating that whereas the capitalist school is an instrument in the hands of the capitalist government to train loyal slaves, to tame the initiative of the workers' child, to preach unconditional obedience to the authorities, to illusion the workers' children about capitalism so as to make out of them defenders of the capitalist system, under which the workers are oppressed and exploited.

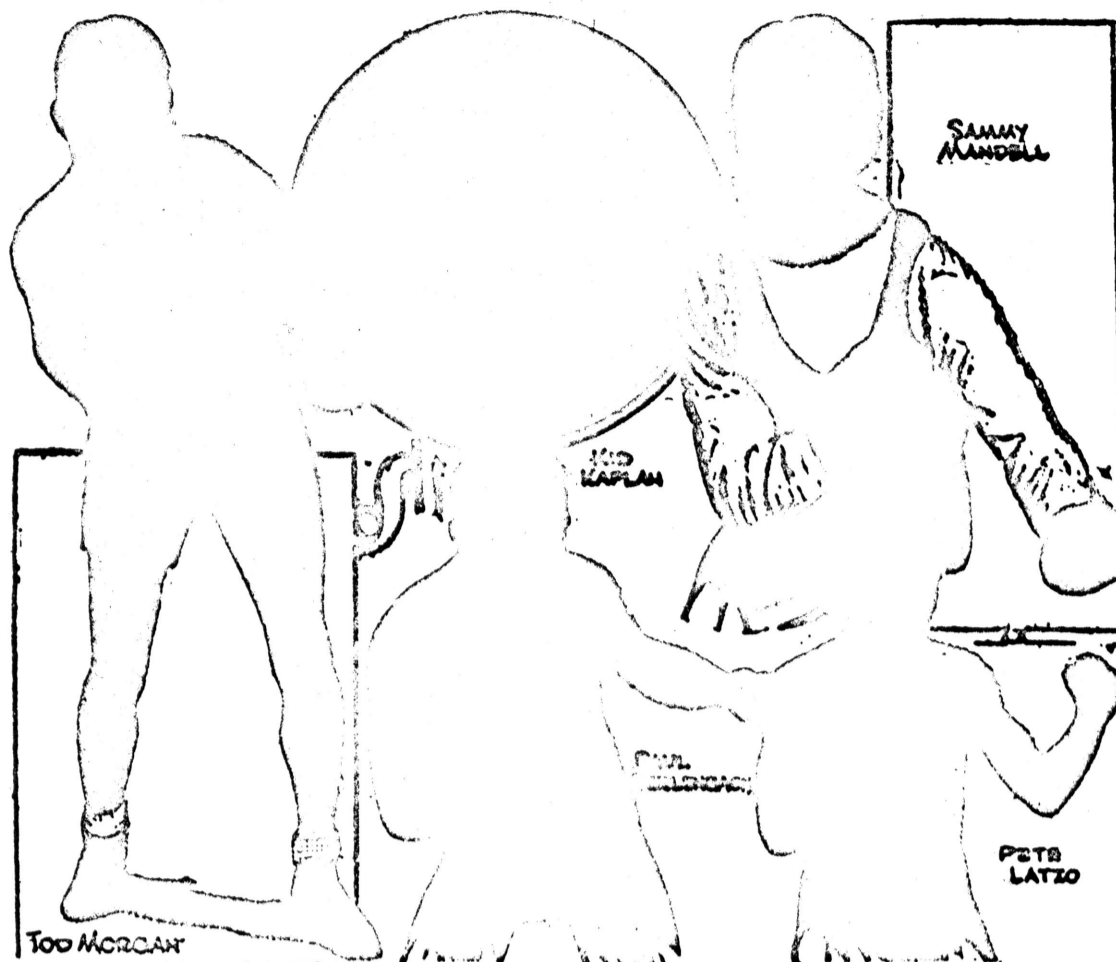
The Young Workers' School is organized for the benefit of the working class namely—for the education and training of workers' children to be loyal to their class. Not to tame the spirit of the pupil but put the opposite—to encourage, to wake up the self initiative of the pupil for thinking to utilize his energies for the laboring class; to develop rebels and equip them with the weapon of knowledge so as to mow out of them useful fighters for the emancipation of the working class from capitalism.

The instructors are not your masters but your assistants with whose experienced knowledge you will be able to achieve the purpose for which the school was formed.

In conclusion Comrade Kay promised the wholehearted support of the League and Party to the school. He also expressed his wishes of the D. E. C. that the students after leaving school shall become organizers of the Y. W. L. in their home town and builders for the movement in America. He led cheers for the Y. W. L. for the Y. W. L. school and the international labor movement.

Additional remarks were made by Comrade Shohen for the District Agit-Prop expressing joy over the fact that we have a school, which will result in the building of a bigger Y. W. L. in the district. The meeting then closed with the International.

Thus the first year of a young workers' school began in District No. 1, which we feel sure will be the beginning of a new epoch of working class education in this district which will grow in volume from year to year.



Five of the newer champs—still fighting, more or less. After they have graduated into the Dempsey class, they will only fight when they are forced to—and stay in Hollywood the rest of the time.

Professional boxing has become one of the most corrupted of American sports. It is far removed from the fighting days of John L. Sullivan and other old timers. Today the purse is the only consideration, and the sport comes next.

Workers' sports will do much to remove boxing out of this professional corruption and put fighting spirit into all branches of American sport again.

HAWAII: FIRST VICTIM OF U. S. IMPERIALISM

By SAMSON MILGROM.

EDITOR'S Note: This is the first of a series of articles on the American Colonies which Comrade Samson Milgrom will write for the Young Worker.

It was towards the end of the nineteenth century that the American capitalist began to feel the pressing need for an extension of territory. The annexation of Texas had marked the completion of the process of territorial expansion within the boundaries of the United States. The Civil War which gave the hegemony to the Northern industrialists, laid the basis for an accelerated development of capitalism in the United States.

With a new "united" nation dominating a huge territory and boundless natural resources, the American capitalists started on their profit making course, exploiting the internal markets of this country. Trade and industry flourished. The markets were large enough to satisfy the appetites of the capitalists. Free trade and competition was the living factor in the development of trade and industry. But this period of prosperity lasted but a short time. Invention after invention, intense and more intense production, finally brought over-production and the existing markets were found to be too limited for capitalist development. Following years were marked by the decline of industry and the maturing of a crisis. Commercial failures increased year by year. In 1878 bankruptcies were three times as large as in 1871; in 1884 they were four times as large as in 1880. In 1883 over 15,000 concerns failed with liabilities totaling more than \$300,000,000.00. Everybody began to see that the slogans of "free trade" and "every man for himself" which a few years had been a positive factor in capitalist development, now meant "the death of the trade."

The continued crisis turned the attention of the capitalists outwards—towards the exploitation of colonies and world control. Instead of free trade and competition—monopoly and trusts; instead of the old Monroe Doctrine—imperialism and world control.

HAWAII—THE FIRST VICTIM. American capitalism looked eagerly toward the Far East, that gave such enormous profits to its English competitor. The hundreds of millions of people, the undeveloped natural resources, looked good to the American capitalists. The first steps in that direction were taken even before the Spanish-American war—the control of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, a stepping stone for China and the Orient.

Outside of its peculiar geographic position, Hawaii was important for the American capitalists because of its huge sugar plantations. Even before its formal annexation, the American bourgeoisie had a big share of these plantations. Of course, the independence of Hawaii was an obstacle in the way of the American capitalists. Under the control

of the United States, exploitation could be increased without limit and protests would be utterly ineffective. With Hawaii in "our" hands, the millions of American bankers would be safer, so that agents of the American bourgeoisie staged a "revolution" against their Hawaiian "oppressors" and the American marines stepped forward as the "liberators."

THE "REVOLUTION" IN HAWAII. As usual, the act of "liberation" was preceded by a widespread propaganda that the lives of the American citizens in Hawaii were in hourly danger. A sentiment was cooked up as a preparation for action.

At the "request" of the American Safety Committee in Hawaii, the steamer "Boston" was dispatched there and a few hundred marines landed. This occurred on the afternoon of January 16th, 1893. The government of the islands protested to Washington in spite of the "civilization" that the Americans were bringing.

A day after the landing of the marines, the American Committee of Safety, under the chairmanship of Judge Doe, proceeded to the government buildings and, under the protection of American guns, seized the government. A provisional government was established to last: "until terms of union with the United States have been negotiated and agreed upon..."

The American government immediately recognized the provisional government in Hawaii. Two weeks later, Congress announced its protectorate over Hawaii and on July 7th, 1898, congress issued the official proclamation of annexation. The plantation owners in Hawaii welcomed the annexation with open arms as a guarantee that their exploitation would be protected by American guns and law.

HAWAII FOR THE AMERICAN CAPITALISTS. The Hawaiian Islands are of great importance for the American capitalists. They are an important strategic station from a military point of view (as the naval maneuvers of last year showed) and from a point of view of commerce. Hawaiian industry is also of considerable significance. The exploitation of Hawaii increases year by year. In 1923 the export of sugar amounted to \$119,490,663; the export of pine apple, \$13,000,000. Hawaii is also a very important field for American imports, which amount over \$60,000,000 yearly. Hawaii offers an excellent field for investments.

THE EXPLOITATION OF THE HAWAIIAN MASSES. The masses of Hawaiian people suffer under a terrible exploitation. The hours of labor are generally from 12 to 14 daily and the wages are miserable. Increasingly every year, the plantation owners import labor from the other countries of the Far East. These imported toilers are housed in barracks like soldiers,

and work under the worse conditions. The resentment and even the consciousness of the workers, rises day by day. In 1920, a big strike of the plantation workers occurred, in which thousands of workers fought for better conditions. In the 1925 report of the Governor-General, we read: "Walkouts and strikes occurred in nearly all the sugar plantations... in Kauai, four policemen and fifteen strikers were killed—the National Guard was in its place..." This gives us a picture of the struggle of the workers in Hawaii. The trade union movement is steadily growing.

COMMUNIST GROUP ORGANIZED BY CROUCH AND TRUMBULL. The terrible condition of the working class in Hawaii inspired Crouch and Trumbull to begin organizing a Communist Group. Their first attempt met with failure. But it will not be long before the work of these comrades will be taken up by the Hawaiian workers and together with the workers of the U. S. will fight against imperialism.

Letter from Delegate to N. Y. Couth Conference. Sir: I have been a delegate to the Youth Conference recently held in New York. When the resolution came up against the C. M. T. C. I moved that we delay the adoption of the resolution for some future time. I did it not because I was against that resolution, in fact I agreed with nearly every paragraph in that resolution, but at the same time I was a little pessimistic for I felt that the Y. C. is not yet strong enough to adopt such a resolution.

However, when the debate was opened, I was much disappointed with my opinion of the conference. A few young men, one after the other arose and spoke so seriously that I immediately changed my view for I saw that we have something to depend on and I voted for the immediate adoption of the resolution. To praise or to criticize the youth conference is now too early. The problems were considered so earnestly that it looked not like a youth conference but an adult conference.

I regret very much that the American Negro Labor Congress did not have a delegate to this conference, but I am positive that the A. N. L. C. will join us in the near future. Better late than never. We cannot afford to lose the support of the A. N. L. C.

We began well and let's hope we'll end well. I hope the "Young Worker" will print my letter. I remain, yours truly, Alexander Spreinogen.

P. S.—You may print my name in full.



Rock Island Workers to Hold Field Day in Des Moines, Iowa

Workers of the Rock Island railroad will hold their third annual meet in Des Moines, Iowa, on September 11th. Over 200 of the railroad worker athletes will compete in the events, which will include track and field, horseshoe pitching contest, golf matches, a baseball game and trapshooting. More than 2,000 railroad workers and their families are expected to attend the games.

Maryland R. R. Strikers Have Baseball Game

At a picnic given by the Cumberland strikers, a hotly contested baseball game between the firemen and engineers was the liveliest

feature of the proceedings. The engineers came out on the short end of the score,—as was to be expected, they being more used to riding than to running.

Finnish Workers Have Field Meet in Detroit

Hundreds of Finnish athletes are expected to compete in the two-day track and field events being held at Loon Lake on July 31st and August 1st. Loon Lake is 30 miles outside of Detroit. There will be swimming events in addition to the racing and jumping.

The athletes are coming to participate from all over the middle west. Thousands of Finnish workers are coming to Loon Lake to see the contests.

Plans for National League Training School Announced

The National Agitprop Department has finally completed all the necessary plans and arrangements for the National League Training School to be held August 16 and September 1. This training school, which will last for a period of four weeks, will be attended by about fifteen of the best comrades throughout the country carefully selected by the national executive committee. This is the first attempt at a real national training school that either the party or the league has ever made in this country, and it will mean much for the future work in Leninist training. This school, in connection with the various district league schools functioning this year, marks the great progress the league has made in this field in the last period of time.

We are publishing below a general view of the outline of the course of study of the National Training School:

- I. Introductory discussion. II. Marxism and Leninism. III. Dialectic materialism. IV. Basic Problems of Marxist Economics. V. Classes, Class Divisions, the Class Struggle, and the Role of the State. VI. The Theory of Imperialism. VII. Class Divisions in America, and American Imperialism. VIII. The Revolutionary Situation. IX. Partial Struggles and the Final Struggle. X. Strategy and Tactics. XI. The Allies of the Proletariat. a. The Peasantry—the Agrarian Question. b. The Colonial Masses and Oppressed Nationalities. c. The Petty Bourgeoisie. XII. The Tactics of the United Front and the Slogan of the Workers and Farmers' Government. XIII. Tactics in Trade Unions and Other Workers' Organizations. XIV. The Dictatorship of the Proletariat. XV. History and Role of the Trade Union Movement. XVI. The Leninist Teachings on the Role of the Party. XVII. Main Phases in the Development of the R. C. P. XVIII. Main Phases in the Development of the Comintern. XIX. Main Phases in the History of the American Labor Movement and the C. P. A. XX. Main Phases in the History of the Y. C. I. and the Y. W. L. of A. XXI. Role and Tasks of the League. XXII. Methods of Work. XXIII. The Work of Regeneration. XXIV. Economic Trade Union Work. XXV. Anti-Imperialist Work. XXVI. Sports Work. XXVII. Agitprop Work. XXVIII. The Press. XXIX. Opponents' Work. XXX. Negro Work. XXXI. Work Among Children. XXXII. Agrarian Work. XXXIII. The Next Tasks of the League. XXXIV. The Utilization of the School in League Work.

Latest News from the Strike Field

(Continued from page 1)

Police Commissioner Abram P. Kelly is responsible for attacking Passaic police not only on the streets but on outside visitors. The brutal beating of New York City workers brought the situation a head for the societies.

Garment Strikers Get

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 15.—A total of 30 garment manufacturers have settled to date with the 'Cloakmakers' Union joint on union terms. It was announced at the office of the Joint Board. However, despite 200 applications from manufacturers and jobbers, David Dubinsky, secretary of the strike settlement committee, stated that not more than 50 settlement are likely to be concluded from the applications in hand. The cause there is no evidence that the 'under' can give adequate guarantees of living-up to union conditions.

Must Aim at Jobbers.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, is urging to hundreds of striking jobbers at Webster Hall were against precipitating settlement with manufacturers, who are under the suspicion of giving a considerable portion of their work to jobbers not responsible to the union. He declared that the success of the strike will depend on if jobbers, not yet brought to account, can obtain support from some of their work from independent manufacturers.

Indianapolis R. R. Strikers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.—Sentences ranging from 10 to 30 days in the Marion county jail were handed down here today by Federal Judge Baltzell against 11 of the 11 men convicted of violating a federal injunction in connection with the street car strike here.

John M. Parker and Theodore Armstrong, vice-presidents of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees' Association, received the heaviest sentences of 90 days each.

Silk Workers Show Solidarity.

LOWELL, Mass., August 7.—The Lowell silk mill workers are exhibiting a wonderful spirit of solidarity in their strike against increased number of looms and wage cut which has practically shut down the mill. The strike developed as a result of an attempt by the Newmarket Company, which owns the mill, to increase the number of looms operated by the pongee workers from four to six and at the same time to cut wages from 2 to 6 cents to 1,000 picks of cloth to 1 and 50 mills. Twenty pongee workers walked out. They were followed by 150 weavers a other departments, all the loomfixers and some winders and twistors.

C. M. T. C. RECRUITS!

They told us the camps were for a free one month vacation. Do you think that four hours' drill daily is a vacation? DEMAND A MAXIMUM OF THREE HOURS' DRILL EACH DAY! The government is supposed to be free from religious influence. Why are government funds used to maintain chapels in camp? DEMAND THE DOING AWAY WITH RELIGIOUS SERVICES! The government is supposed to be impartial in labor questions. Why do the Camp officers lecture against Organized Labor? ARE YOU A WORKER? IS YOUR FATHER A WORKER? DEFEND THE WORKERS FROM ATTACK!



WORKING IN L. H. BRIDGE REFRIGERATOR CO., N. Y.

By Young Worker Correspondent.

Twenty after seven. The first whistle. A screeching reminder of the work that starts in ten minutes. We stand in place ready for the second whistle. It blows, and we begin.

Our bodies are fresh after the night's rest. We begin quickly and turn out the necessary amount of work. Not for long. We are but human, two or three hours, and we fall behind. The foreman, enraged at the slowing up of our movements, tells us to work or to get out. He does not take into consideration the reasons for our slowing up. He is interested in production—that is all. He wants the amount. He ignores us human beings entirely. His threats act as a spur. Our last bit of energy is sucked out of our weary bodies. We fall to work once more. We give him his amount—but at what an expense!

We waste away our health, our strength, our youth, or very life—to produce profits for our bosses. What does the plant do to soften our day's work? There are five people to one, looker, there are no towels, no soap, not even sinks to wash. The tolls are unbearable. In a word there is no trace of the slightest sanitary care.

And our wages? The average is about sixteen dollars for 50 hours a week. After two or three years of slavery, after endangering our fingers in the saw mill after poisoning our lungs by the enamels, we may get a raise of two or three dollars. And they never think of any more.

Ten o'clock every day the superintendent comes in. He points his two-fingered right hand at the mass of workers, and through his filthy teeth, roars for more production. "You workers are ruining us," he yells, shaking his head from side to side. "You don't make enough." He tells that to us! That cripple, unable to work, kept up by our work, by our sweat, dares to talk like that. Why does he talk like that, fellow workers? It is because he knows he is our master. It is because he holds us in his hand, and can crush us, one by one. It is because we do not all realize, especially our Negro workers, that we can have no liberty as long as our masters are able to do with us as they please. We are young. The bosses know it, and know that the young workers do not know the proper way to complain.

But we are going to learn how. We will complain as one. We will unite and close up our ranks. We will meet our enemy with a solid front. That is the only way to show the bosses that we will fight for what belongs to us.

What is it we want? We want to abolish our miserable condition and great exploitation. We want a minimum scale of wages of \$25, a forty-four hour week, no extra deduction for being late, better sanitary conditions, and one hour for lunch.

Can we get these demands individually? Of course not! Only by organizing into a union will our demands be met. What have we to lose? Nothing at all, so bad are our conditions.

What have we to gain? Everything!

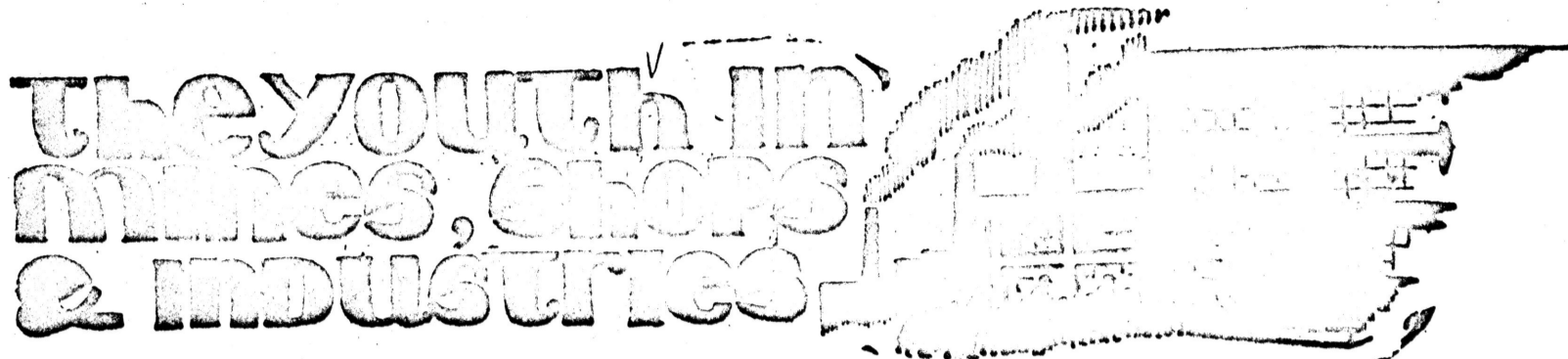
News from a League Unit in Oulu, Wisc.

(Young Worker Correspondent) OULU, Wisconsin.—Among the Y. W. L. branches the Oulu unit is counted as one. Our purpose of maintaining it is to educate our members to understand the disagreeable conditions of the U. S. today. Also to struggle forward to a better nation, where all the people shall be given personal welfare.

We have held various entertainments, such as programs, dances, etc.—The first picnic affair we attempted on the 4th of July, proved to be a success.

Two of our comrades are now engaged in the district school where they will rise to higher steps of communism and make our League even more powerful.

Viola Nitaala.



Life-Sapping Hours and Conditions at So. Bend Toy Works

(Young Worker Correspondent)

The South Bend Toy Works is supposed to be the largest of its kind in this country.

They employ young workers from the age of 14 up. They have the speed-up system all over the shop, and all the jobs are in group work. If you work piece work or day work it's just the same. You are bound to work at great speed all day. For all this the young workers get 25 to 35 cents per hour.

The adults get 48 to 50 cents per hour. Our hours of work are from 9 to 13 1/2 hours per day and one-half hour for dinner.

Many of the workers start at 7 a. m. and work until 9 p. m. Then they wonder why so many of the young working men are in poor health or die young.

Cleanliness of the Shop. The factory is dusty and dirty. The ventilation of the shop is very poor in many places, because it is an old fashioned factory. And they work the fellows very hard so that they aren't even given time to sweep or clean up a little.

Safety Devices in Dry Kiln. A fellow has to watch himself if he don't he will get hurt the other way. If he watches the steam pipes he will fall in a hole. If he watches the hole he will get burned by the steam pipes that hang on the ceiling. Just like a fellow by the name of Mike Horwate. He was watching the pipes on the top and fell thru one of those holes I mentioned before, and sprained one of his ankles. Under every hole are steam pipes, and Mike fell on these, and a few days later, after he got out of the hospital, he and the sheriff went to see Frank Cristman, head man of the factory, and he was told he was not getting nothing for his injuries. Mike could not do anything so he quit his job.

This is the way the workers of South Bend Toy Works are treated after the are hurt or disabled. Now, fellow workers, what will you say of this ill treatment, and many other happenings most every day in the factory that we work in. When will this cease? I say when we fellow workers organize? What is your answer? Shall we let all these ill treatment incidents get smoothed out before our eyes? No! Never. On many machines they haven't any sawdust conductors. In the saw room they have three drill presses, one small, two large ones, two sanding machines. Only one has a conductor and a large saw and not one has conductors except the one sanding machine.

The toilet is dirty and filthy, mostly there is no water in the toilet tank and because of the toilet tank because of the poor plumbing work done there and there is a bad and filthy odor.

The Action of Bosses. The foremen are real examples of slave drivers who think that we, the young workers, are slaves who can bear anything from bad to worse. Many a time the foremen are so mad and sore they just urge a fellow: "Come on!" "Speed-up!" "Step on it!" "Don't loaf!" etc.; and if a fellow on piece work is faster than the rest, he is then cut in his wages and if he works slow, he is fired or thrown out.

The warehouse is so small that they have no room for all the products. They pile the stuff in the factory so we have no room to move or turn around in. Because of that the bosses tell us to come on, speed-up there, but we can't because the stock is in our way.

WASHINGTON—Locked out miners employed by the McClane Mining company have started a tent colony. The company declared for the anti-union shop and evicted employees who refuse the "free and independent" plan.

The Coal Strike in Britain and the Young Miners

By W. WILLIAMS (South Wales).

The struggle that is now being waged in the mining industry in Britain is one that requires the closest attention of the international working class youth, for the young miners alongside the adult comrades are struggling to maintain even their present miserable standard of existence. The conflict is being fought out with grim determination by the miners, because they realize that if they are defeated the terms that will be imposed upon them by the coal owners will make their position intolerable.

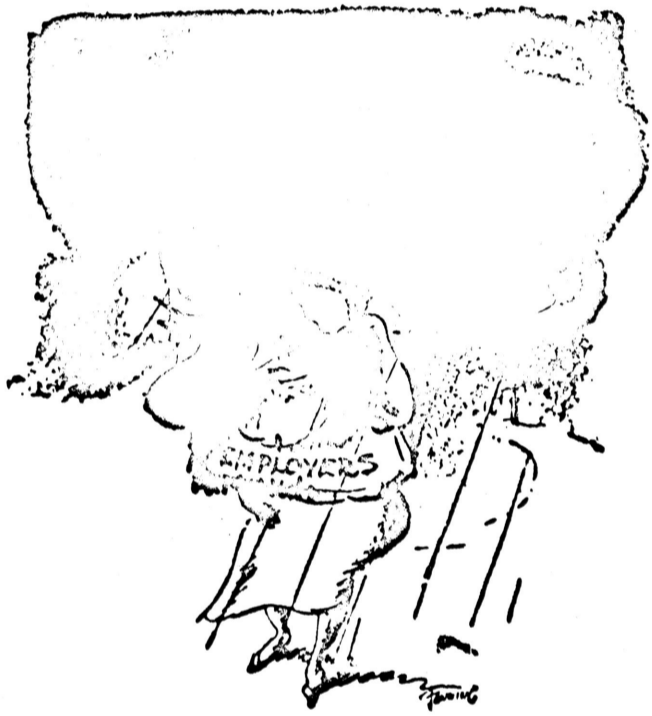
In the present dispute, as in those of the past, little has been said about the position of the young workers in the mining industry. With the sole exception of the Y. C. L. of Great Britain no organization has directed attention to the special problems of the pit lads. This has been remedied to some extent by the campaigns which have been carried out by the Y. C. L. of Britain. But much still remains to be done in this direction before the actual conditions of the young miners are brought into the light of day.

The conditions under which

easy to give a very clear picture of the position owing to the complicated nature of the method of paying wages in the mining industry. There is no general rate of wages for each grade applicable for the whole of the coal fields in Britain, on the contrary, the rates payable are different in each of the 12 different coal fields. In all the coal fields, however, wages are made up in the following manner. Basic rates have been arrived at in the various coal fields, but on these basic rates a percentage is payable, the amount being determined by the proceeds of the industry in each of the coal fields. These percentage rates, therefore, are fluctuating constantly, although under the terms of the 1921 and 1924 agreements a national minimum percentage was arrived at, below which wages could not fall.

It will be clear, therefore, that while wages are not the same in the different coal fields, owing to the differences in the basic rates, arrived at before the war, yet the minimum percentage in these areas are determined nationally. To this extent only can the miners agreement be said to be a national agreement, and it does not mean that uniform wages are paid throughout Britain.

Some idea of the wide differences in the amounts paid in the



the pit-lad work are such that their vitality is sapped away in the hey-day of their youth. The hours of labor in the coal mining industry, we are told, are seven per day. But let us look beneath this blunt statement of fact to see what it all implies. The lads in the mining industry have, in many cases, to walk several miles to get to the pit, and as every man must be down the shaft before 7 o'clock in the morning winding operations have to commence at 6 o'clock in the large mines. Therefore, as a general rule, the miners, and this includes young lads from the age of 14 years, have to rise at 5 o'clock, and in some cases earlier, and trudge to work in the early hours of the morning. There is no more revolting sight than to see young lads of tender years, small, under-sized, and undernourished, wearily trudging up the mountain sides to the collieries in the cold blast of a winter's morning. It is no less revolting to see them off to work in the summer time, to labor in the darkness of the mines when they should be enjoying the sunshine.

The raising of the men commences at 2 o'clock in the day, and this means again that it is 3 o'clock before the last man reaches the surface. By the time they walk home, have their food and bath, it is 4 o'clock, and in some cases 5 o'clock. What we are told is a seven-hour day is in reality anything between an 8 or 9-hour day when these things are considered.

When we come to deal with wages, however, we find it is not

various districts can be gathered from the following figures:

Lowest Paid District.		
Age	s.	d.
14 years.....	1	10 per day
16 years.....	3	8 per day
20 years.....	4	8 per day

Highest Paid District.		
Age	s.	d.
14 years.....	3	5 per day
16 years.....	5	4 per day
20 years.....	8	1 per day

The above figures serve to show the position of the lads in the highest and the lowest paid district, but it must be remembered that in the other districts the wages paid come somewhere between the two figures given above. If we strike an average for all the coal fields we can say that the average daily wages paid to lads in the age groups given above are as follows: at 14 years, 2-11 per day, at 16 years 4-0 per day, and at 20 years 5-6 per day.

This was the wages position of the young miners before the present dispute broke out. Wages were only 33 1/2 per cent above these paid in 1914, while the cost of living figure stood at 74 per cent above that of 1914. Since 1921 there has been a progressive deterioration in the standard of existence of the young miners. And it must also be remembered that, consequent upon the decline in the British coal trade, unemployment and short time has become a feature of the coal industry. How serious the problem of short time has become can be seen when it is pointed out that it has become general for the whole industry, and that in many collier-

Young Worker Appeals to Youth to Come to Aid of Passaic Strikers

The comrades of the Young Workers' League must realize the struggle of the textile workers of Passaic and vicinity. They must realize that the League should be and instrumental factor in speeding to victory of the winning of the great textile strike of 1926. The victory of this strike is not only the victory of the 16,000 workers of Passaic. It means a great victory for the working class as a whole and especially a great step forward for organizing the unorganized.

There are thousands of young workers on strike in Passaic who are receiving their first lessons in class consciousness and the necessity for the workers to organize in order to win a living wage and better conditions. There are thousands of young workers whose ideas have radically changed and who in the future will become militants in the labor movement—if you help them win, NOW. We must keep up the morale of the young strikers in Passaic and help them in their valiant fight against the mill owners by feeding them to victory.

Comrades of the League, the textile strike of 1926 must be won! Help the organizer of the Passaic relief in your city to canvas union meetings. Make collections in your shop. Take a leading part in the tag days, picnics and excursions given by the relief committee. It is your duty to help the textile workers win their strike and win a UNION. The Passaic relief committee asks for help. VOLUNTEER TODAY!

Jobs Grow Scarcer

Reports from the state labor departments of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware all show reduced employment in May. In Massachusetts factories the number of workers declined 2.5%. In New Jersey 2.2%, in Pennsylvania 1.2% and in Delaware 4%.

In Massachusetts 42.7% of the workers were employed in factories operating on part-time schedules. A majority of the employees were working part time in the following industries: automobile, boot and shoe, carpet, cotton goods, hosiery and knit goods, slaughtering and meat packing, stoves and woodens. In ten of the 20 leading industries of the state employment was below May, 1925.

The three states of the Philadelphia federal reserve district report the heaviest reductions in employment in the metal and textile industries. Employment in foundries and machine shops fell off 3.2% in New Jersey, 4.1% in Pennsylvania and 8.5% in Delaware. Manufacturers of electrical apparatus laid off 5% of their workers in New Jersey and 4.8% in Pennsylvania. Plants turning

out iron and steel forgings in Pennsylvania reduced their forces 12.1%. Silk mills laid off 6.9% of their workers in New Jersey and 6.5% in Pennsylvania. In cotton mills the reductions were 2.1% in New Jersey and 3.1% in Pennsylvania.

Speech on Education by Member of North Side Junior Club

By MARY NISKONEN. We, the North Side Junior Club, welcome you here tonight to this our first public entertainment since we were organized last February.

We were organized as a youth cultured society and we were to have instructors to help us educate ourselves along the lines of class struggle against the oppressors of the working class.

There are a few people who have taken an interest in our club and I hope they may in some way be paid for this interest that has meant so much to us. Comrades Hilja Friland, Laina Tolvonen and Comrades Workkula, Niskala and Renskema, I thank you in the name of the returns from this entertainment only three and four days per week were worked.

Now what were the proposals of the coal owners that led to the present dispute? The demands of the coal owners can be set out as follows:

1. National minimum of 20 per cent upon standard of 1914 (present minimum 33.5 per cent).

2. District agreements.

3. Working hours to be increased from 7 to 8 per day.

Let us analyze these proposals and see what they actually mean.

Put into concrete form the coal owners' proposal means the following reduction in the wages of young workers:

Lads at 14 years of age would receive 2-7 1/2 per day instead of 2-11d, a reduction of 3 1/2; at 16 years of age 3-7 instead of 4-0 per day, a reduction of 5d per day; and at 20 years 5-4 instead of 6-5 per day, a reduction of 1-1 per day.

But the second point in the

HOW THEY BLACKLIST YOU WORKERS AT STANBURY

Canonsburg, Pa.

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

I am writing this letter so that you will know why a certain worker was blacklisted down here in the hell hole of Canonsburg, the Standard Tin Plate Co. Those of you who worked with him know he didn't go against the working man, but for him, that's one reason why he was canned.

Some of you took it for a joke and you never realized what it meant until it happened. Now I hope you have realized what it means and join the ranks of the Young Workers League and organize to protect future comrades from being blacklisted and protect yourselves from those slave drivers and two-faced hypocrites who are exploiting you more every day.

Do you see what is going to happen down there in the cold rolls? They are figuring to put another patent machine that is supposed to do away with about 100 men or more and you don't raise protests. Do you know what that means, it means that 3 meals a day will be taken away from about 100 families.

Will you workers open your own eyes and rebel against those conditions under which you work. Those of you who are working hard to make a starvation wage ought to.

When this comrade was blacklisted he was asked many questions such as: Is it legal to hire anybody under 16, I say no, hell no, every day employment offices are full with strong healthy men and the mills are crowded with young boys who ought to be going to school, but why ain't they in school? Because their parents can't make enuf to keep them and live decently.

Yes! This is the names that this fellow was called because he told the truth about them. "You sneaky liar you ought to be in Russia and not in America." The manager said this. Then this is supposed to be a free country when a fellow worker can't express himself to his fellow work-

ers without danger of being fired." If this fellow went to the Ku Klux Klan or Legion he would be welcomed, when you belong to organizations, they are afraid that his easy living is taken away.

This comrade worked years there and as he realized how he was plotted was fired. He told by the department if he used his head in any way he might be blacklisted.

But this young comrade that if he was blacklisted get anywhere by somebody else he would be nowhere. I know a fellow who feeds the bosses. The manager himself at the same time the dry. They want some of his slaves and so he is full. That is enforced. Those men that give us to drink and cigarettes to smoke, have no fear they are afraid to lose it. The bosses have to throw that bluff away from them hard. You can get together like us playing rugby, center guard, get together, hard.

They more asking you to join our ranks, the Workers League, and try to do so, write Young Workers League, 805 James St., Pittsburgh, Pa. This is for a while. I am, A Young Comrade.

FAIRMONT, W. Va. papers in northern West Virginia are commending the union shop acknowledging the strike of coal miners. The coal operators in Fairmont agreement and repudiated their pledged support. They opened a war on the Mine Workers.

of the North Side Junior Club are to be sponsored by Young Workers' League summer courses and if a number of our members there will be hope for the future.

Think how hard the Party is boosting the youth culture in this country. The Workers' Party of America pinning its hopes on the Party of tomorrow, their best to make our smoother than the selfish and sensible. For the help that you have during the past few months for what you have done this evening a success.

I hope the audience pleased with what we offer in the way of entertainment, for it is the best we can do. This is the entertainment of our club and I hope that a year from this club will be many in large as it is now and that all the parents will be interested enough in our club to back us up so that we get the results that they get from the Finnish in Chicago.

view, this is one of the spots in the present Eight hours' exhaustion the mines would leave little time, energy, or for any sort of recreation for the young miners hence their bitter opposition any lengthening of the day. In addition, a lengthening of the working day means greater unemployment in the mining industry, and consequently more suffering for lads in the mining areas.

These are the points at which the struggle is waged in the mining industry in Britain. If the miners are defeated in the present strike the prospect will not be one for them. Furthermore defeat would be a disaster for the miners, but the whole working class is the meaning of the strike. The British coal miners are the reason why they should be supported by the international working class movement.