

FILIPINO YOUTH OPPOSE BACON BILL; DEMAND INDEPENDENCE

Independent Youth Groups Most Active

Philippine Commission, headed by Col. Carmi A. ... which is sniffing around for rubber possibilities ... is confronted with a wholesale demonstration ... opposition to the Bacon Bill and for inde- ... voke of American imperialism. The Filipino ... ve factor in the move for liberation.

In the ... territory, ... o segregate ... omination, is ... Thompson mea ... in the most fervid ... andms for independence.

Especially in evidence in Cebu and ... and Bohol were the Filipinos independence ... youth groups, which are among the ... most active propagandists and sup- ... porters of the break from United ... States imperialism. Everywhere ... Thompson found the Filipino youth ... fired with a desire to break from the ... oppressive United States rule typified ... by Governor-General Wood.

Referring to the youth independ- ... ence movement, one capitalist cor- ... respondent said: "This change (the ... demand of Filipinos in Moroland for ... independence) may be due to the ... rapid development of the independ- ... ence movement among the youth. It ... is taught in the schools and so reaches ... all the girls and boys. A majority of ... the school teachers are believed to be ... anti-American (the correspondent ... really means anti-imperialist). A re- ... cent feature is the establishment of ... clubs in the schools for independence ... work."

While interviewing various people ... from every strata of the population ... in Cagayan, in the Moro country, ... Thompson was presented with the em- ... phatic protests against the Bacon Bill ... from such leading cities in Mindanao ... as Butuan, Cabadbaran and Cagayan.

These protests declared that if the ... Bacon bill were passed it would de- ... stroy the economic future of the Phil- ...ippines.

To the chagrin and surprise of the ... Thompson mission in Mindanao, Cebu, ... Bohol and adjacent territory, where ... he least expected independence de- ... mands to disturb his vacation, he met ... an organized movement insistent on ... its demand for immediate, complete ... and absolute independence from the ... United States.

In Cebu and Dumaguete he was ... overwhelmed by the mass character of ... the independence movement. Not only ... did he meet with expression of free- ... dom on behalf of the politicians, but ... the workers and peasants everywhere ... pushed the slogan.

"The longing for independence is ... the most distinct impression received ... by Colonel Thompson and his party," ... said Parke Brown in a cable to the ... Tribune Press Service from Dumaguete, ... within the very territory so care- ... fully outlined by Bacon for perma- ... nent retention by the American ... rubber trusts.

No matter where the Thompson mis- ... sion went it was greeted with the cry ... of "Immediate independence!"

NATIONAL REVOLT HELPED BY CANTONESE SUCCESS

CANTON, China, Sept. 13.—The na- ... tionalist revolutionary movement of ... China is greatly developing since the ... occupation of Hunan province by the ... Cantonese armies. Mass organiza- ... tions, labor unions, the Kuomintang ... party, Communist party and the re- ... volutionary youth movement are grow- ... ing rapidly.

The administration of the province ... is completely reorganized. Political ... inspectors are appointed for each dis- ... trict to superintend the activity of ... magistrates, administration and party ... affairs.

In view of the companies of peas- ... ants of their oppression by the former ... rural militia, who were instruments ... in the hands of landowners, this militia ... has been dismantled and a new force ... is being organized.

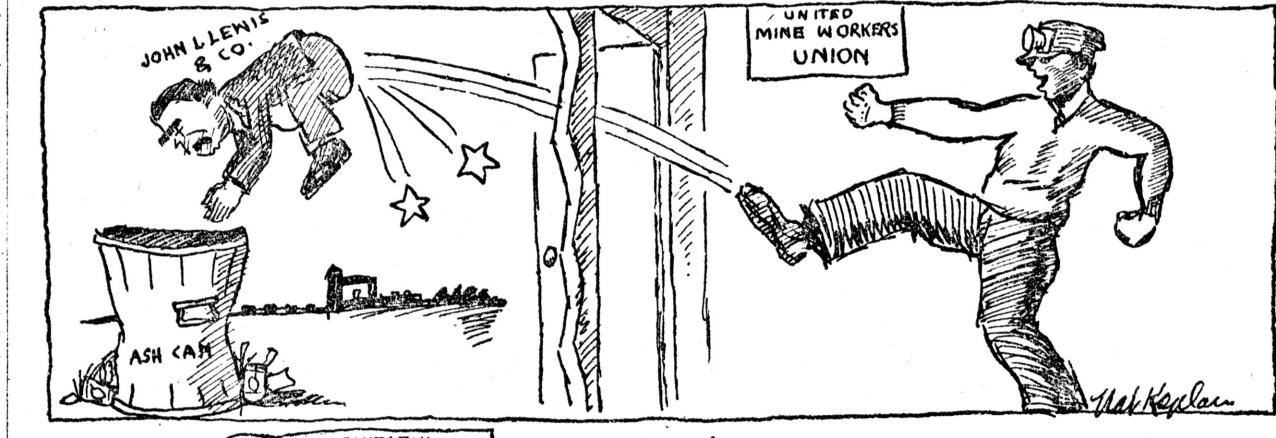
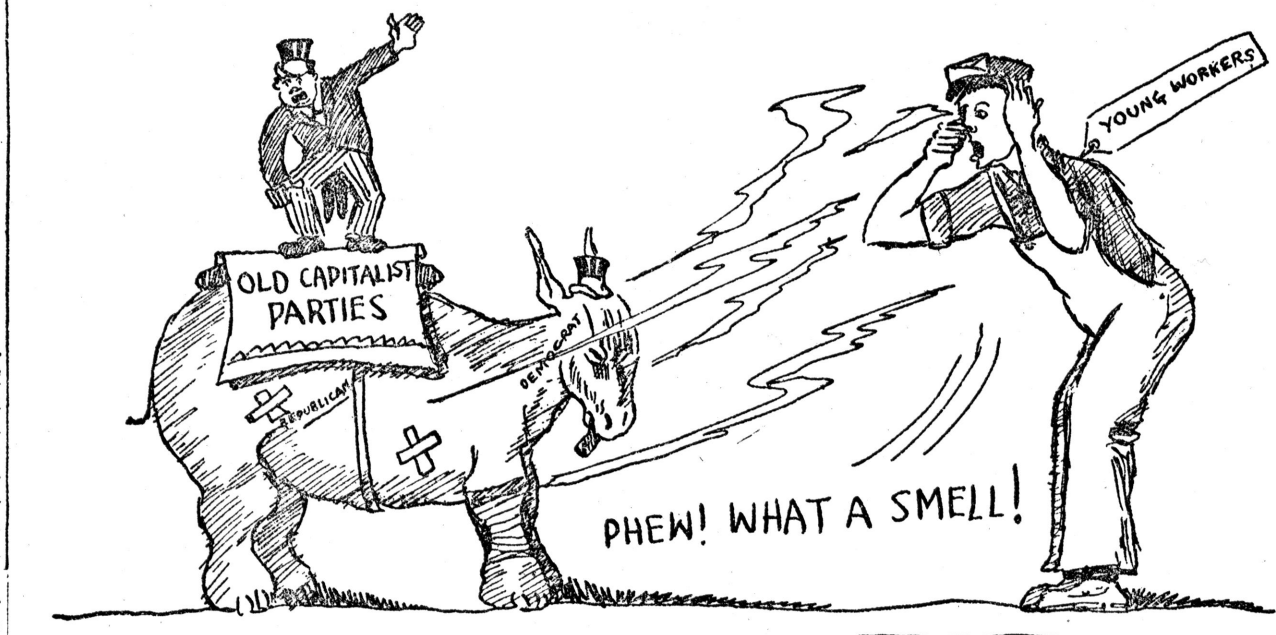
Among other decrees published is ... one substituting the Canton flag for ... the old five-colored flag. All schools ... must dedicate a part of every Mon- ... day's sessions to the memory of Sun ... Yat Sen. School programs must con- ... tain an explanation of Sun Yat Sen ... and the national revolutionary ... movement.

Throughout the whole province popu- ... lar meetings are arranged where Kuom- ...intang speakers emphasize that the ... Kuomintang party does not intend to ... introduce Communism, but works joint- ... ly with the Communist party, the im- ... mediate problem of both parties being ... the same.

In connection with the victories of ... the northern expedition, great celebra- ... tions have taken place at Canton, with ... a demonstration staged by over ... 100,000 participants.

Fight for Right to Vote for Working Youth In the Coming Congressional Elections

Why We Demand the Vote!



DECLARES MOST NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS GOT RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN YOUTH

Moral Code Based on Superstition Receives Setback

THAT churches do not lessen crime, and that religious training is no anti-
dote to criminal tendencies in children is contended in a striking article
by Samuel Ornitz, author of Haunch, Paunch and Jowl, and for many years
a Brooklyn, N. Y., social worker, in the September issue of the New Masses.

"Gerald Chapman, most famous of
recent assassins, had a splendid cath-
olic training," says Ornitz. "He
showed such promise that his aunt
wanted to make a priest of him."
"The Whittemore gang, protestant,
Jewish and catholic, had their day
of fame by killing ruthlessly and steal-
ing a million dollars worth of jewelry.
They all had religious trainings."
Ornitz, who for twelve years han-
dled juvenile delinquency cases as an
expert in the Children's Society of
Brooklyn, declares under the title "Do
the Churches Corrupt Youth?" that
most notorious criminals of recent
years had received thoro religious
training in youth, that intense study
of religion in childhood is declared by
scientists to lead to sexual crimes,
and that ministers are often respon-
sible for the production of criminals,
since "they get first chance at the
child."

The author suggests that religious
training should be postponed until the
child's mind is more mature. "Per-
haps religious instruction is too ter-
rible for the young mind to with-
stand," he writes. "Perhaps it should
be delayed until later in life, when
the intellect can stand the strain of
the many horrors and monstrosities
that are bound up with the standard
religious interpretation of God."

"I have had first-hand contact with
the family history of gunmen, pan-
derers, prostitutes, murderers, rapists,
grand-scale embezzlers, burglars, baby
Borgias, hold-up artists, etc. It is
extremely rare to find a man or
woman answering for some heinous
crime who has not had some sort of
religious training, simple or elabo-
rate.

Mexican Y. C. L. Is Re- organized and Starts Work

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 29.—The Fed-
eration of Communist Youth of Mex-
ico, affiliated with the Young Commu-
nist International, has reorganized and
is pursuing an energetic membership
campaign under the following slogan:
"Unity of workers and peasants!"
"Open the trade unions to the
young worker!"; "equal pay for equal
work!"; "An end to exploitation of
the youth under the mask of appren-
tice ship!"

The federation is conducting free
public study courses in the elements
of Marxism. It will also carry on pro-
letarian sport activities.

Organized originally in 1920, the
Mexican Communist youth organiza-
tion had a period of rapid develop-
ment, but the loss of its most active
leaders who were drawn into impor-
tant positions in the Communist Party
of Mexico obliged it to disband. Start-
ing again with fresh blood, the pros-
pects for its rapid progress are excel-
lent.

I. L. D. Conference Successfully Ended

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two days of en-
thusiasm and serious deliberations
marked the sessions of the Second
Annual Conference of International
Labor Defense just concluded here
at Ashland Auditorium with 248 de-
legates from 38 cities throughout the
country. The delegates who came from
cities so wide apart as New York,
Seattle, Philadelphia, San Francisco,
Boston, Galveston, Texas, Cleveland
and Oakland. Enthusiastically adopt-
ed the slogan of "Organization" and
decided to work for 50,000 individual
members and a quarter of a million
of a collective membership by the
next annual conference.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

WORKERS PARTY RAISES YOUTH ISSUES IN 1926 ELECTIONS

ELECTION day is coming 'round once again. In the atmosphere
there is the sickly smell of the corruption and graft (of
bought and paid for primaries, etc.) of the republican and democ-
ratic parties—the political representatives of the exploiters of
youth and child labor. The entire record of the Coolidge admin-
istration, since the 1924 elections, has been that of strengthening
the capitalist class of this country.

Party Election Drive Has Lots of Pep

This week marks the speeding up of
the congressional campaigns of the
Workers (Communist) Party in more
than a dozen states over the nation.

Petitions for candidates are being
circulated where sufficient signatures
have not already been secured to put
the Communist ticket on the ballot;
mass meetings are being planned, the
distribution of literature is being de-
veloped, accompanied by drives for
new members for the party and the
league and subscriptions for The
DAILY WORKER, Young Worker, and
other party publications.

Candidates in Many States.

Either state or congressional candi-
dates, or both, will be in the field
carrying the standards of the Work-
ers (Communist) Party in Massachu-
setts, Connecticut, New York, New
Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan,
Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Cali-
fornia, with prospects of Communist
tickets in additional states.

The Workers (Communist) Party
will also support the campaigns al-
ready on of the Farmer-Labor move-
ment in Minnesota, South Dakota,
Montana and Washington, and in
other states where the drive for in-
dependent political action thru a Farmer-
Labor Party shows signs of an im-
mediate crystallization.

DEMAND FARRINGTON SHALL NOT SPEAK TO BRITISH TRADE UNION MEET

Walter Citraro,
Secretary British Trade Union Con-
gress,
Bournemouth (England).

Frank Farrington has finally been
exposed as coal operators' agent.
The progressives have pressed this
charge for years and, for doing so
have been removed from office
and expelled from the union by Far-
rington. The Trade Union Educa-
tional League demands of the Brit-
ish Trade Union Congress that this
agent of the American coal opera-
tors be not allowed to speak in the
name of the American workers or
of the coal miners.
TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL
LEAGUE.
Wm. Z. Foster, Secretary.

Youth Progressive on Miners' Slate

Joseph Kobylak, Jr., of Neffs, Ohio,
is representative of the progressive
young miners in the coming elections
of the U. M. W. of A. Kobylak, Jr. is
a national candidate and is running
for auditor of the union. He took a
leading part in the East Ohio Young
Workers' Conference and is generally
renowned for his fights on behalf
of the young workers, besides being
an aggressive fighter for the progressive
platform in the miners' union.

The militant young miners are lin-
ing up in all districts behind the pro-
gressive slate headed by John Brophy,
for president, to replace the "opera-
tor's friend," John L. Lewis. Wm.
Stevenson, for vice-president and Wm.
Brennan for secretary-treasurer. John
Brophy, the progressive candidate for
president, appeals to the membership
on the basis of two important planks:
First organization. Save the union
by winning back the great coal fields
of the U. M. W. has lost in the last few
years. Second, nationalization, public
ownership of the coal industry, a pro-
gram the union is formally committed
to by its international conventions.

William J. Brennan, the progressive
candidate for international secretary-
treasurer in opposition to Thomas
Kennedy, decidedly opposes the An-
thracite agreement of Feb., 1926. He
also stands for the following propos-
als: 1. Restoration to membership
of Alex. Howat and all other members
of the U. M. W. who have lost their
membership unjustly. 2. Nationaliza-
tion of all coal mines in the anthra-
cite and bituminous regions, with pro-

In public schools we heard much of "democracy" and "our representative form of government." Yet, altho all kinds of legislation is passed and pro- posed which vitally affects the youth of this land—our bosses and its tool, the government, seem fit to keep us distracted. They are afraid to let us vote because we may line up with our adult fellow workers in a united labor ticket or in a labor party.

The young workers and young ex-
ploited farmers are doing the hard,
menial and at the same time neces-
sary work in the industries. We are
just as interested as others to have
our demands voiced politically. Yet
we are discriminated against all along
the line (high initiation fees and dues
in the unions, unequal pay for equal
work, etc.). At the same time we
are politically discriminated against.

We are not allowed to vote in the
elections if we are between 18 and
21 years of age. What reason, ex-
cept those of benefit to the bosses,
can be given for our political disfran-
chisement? In the Soviet Union,
where the workers and farmers have
their own government, the young
workers over 18 are not disfranchised
—they vote in the elections and have
a say in the government. And it is
just there where the working youth
has the best conditions.

The Young Workers (Communist)
League raises the slogan in the 1926
congressional elections of:

THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR ALL YOUNG WORKERS AND FARMERS 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER!

In order to fight successfully for
this issue the working youth must line
up behind the Workers (Communist)
Party in its demand for a united front
labor ticket in the elections. The
Workers (Communist) Party will also
place its candidates in the field in
those districts where farmer-labor
party, labor party or united front
labor tickets have not been put up.

The Workers (Communist) Party
raises the issues in the coming elec-
tion of the abolition of child labor
and government maintenance for the
children. It further raises the issue
that the youth of the land shall not
be corraled into another imperialist
war to safeguard the investments of
the American capitalists in foreign
countries. It demands the immediate
reduction of the army and navy, the
abolition of the Citizens' Military
Training Camps and the withdrawal
of all American soldiers and marines
from foreign territory.

tion for the constitutional rights of
every member of the union. 3. Or-
ganization of all non-union members.
4. Elimination of the influence which
some of the coal companies have on
some of the local union. 5. Endorse-
ment of John Brophy, for interna-
tional union president and an appeal
to his friends and supporters to rally to
Brophy.

YOUTH INVITED TO FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE MEET IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist
League announces plans for the call-
ing of a conference for Filipino in-
dependence to be held in Washington,
D. C., in the last week in October.
The conference will be called by the
All-America Anti-Imperialist League
(U. S. section), Emergency Policy
Conference, Fellowship of Reconcilia-
tion and the Filipino Association of
Chicago.

Youth organizations, student, young
worker, anti-militarist, etc., will be
invited and form an important part of
the conference.

British Left Wing Demands Stop Scab Coal Shipments

LONDON, England.—Practical mea-
sures for counteracting the attack of
the bosses and their government on
the British coal miners who are still
carrying on their heroic struggle was
discussed by the third annual confer-
ence of the National Minority Move-
ment (left) wing of trade unions
which opened in Battersea Town Hall
here on Aug. 28th.

There were 789 delegates, repre-
senting 904,000 workers from 464 trade
union branches and other organiza-
tions.

There were many fraternal repre-
sentatives from other countries.
Tom Mann, the old labor veteran,
in his chairman's address, said that
working class leadership of the fu-
ture must rest with those who under-
stand the real nature of the class
struggle and who are ever ready to
take militant action to gain workers'
control of industry.

"The government," declared Tom
Mann, "is not against all trade union-
ism; it only against that trade union-
ism which is strong enuf and directed
by those who are capable enuf to
achieve something of value for the
workers."

DEMAND MADE TO BOYCOTT PARLIAMENT

Labor Members Urged to Force a
General Election.

An emergency resolution was pass-
ed unanimously urging an embargo on
scab coal (that the workers should
refuse to handle, transport, etc., coal
shipments which come here). The
resolution called upon the Labor Party
executive and the parliamentary party
to start a national campaign for an
embargo, as well as an assessment on
all trade unionists at work.

The resolution further called on the
parliamentary labor party to withdraw
from parliament after this week's ses-
sion and to devote their whole energy
to a campaign for an embargo and to
refuse to return to Westminster un-
til the baby starvers' government re-
signs or agrees to call a general elec-
tion.

An emergency resolution was moved
condemning the action of the General
Council of the Trade Union Congress
in barring discussion of the General
Strike at the Bournemouth Congress.
Every trade unionist, the resolution
declared, must strenuously oppose
these muzzling tactics of the Trade
Union Congress and they must see
that their delegates to the congress
froce a discussion on the general
strike. The leaders of the T. U. Con-
gress betrayed the great General
Strike and that's why they are afraid
of a discussion.

A. J. COOK'S MESSAGE

"Embargo and Levy Will Bring Min-
ers' Victory.

A message to Tom Mann was read
from A. J. Cook, secretary of the
Miners' Federation, which conveyed
"Greeting to an old warrior from a
young one."

"I marvel at the apathy," he said,
"of some of the leaders, both political
and industrial, in this the greatest
fight in the working class history."

"My colleagues, the miners' officials,
and the rank and file, especially the
women, have fought magnificently for
17 weeks.

"It is not our fault," he added,
"that victory has not been secured,
but with a united front, an embargo,
and a levy (assessment) to help the
wives and children, victory could be
secured."

Open Letter to T. U. C.

An open letter to the Trade Union
Congress was then read, calling upon
them to do their duty by the workers,
by discussing practical means of as-
sisting practical means of assisting
the miners.

In the Next Issue

There appears the first announcement
of our Young Worker Sub Drive. All
readers will be interested. Watch
for it!

For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

YOUNG WORKER

As Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

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EDITORIALS

YOUTH ISSUES IN ELECTIONS.

THE young workers and farmers of this country must start thinking politically. It is not sufficient to fight for our economic youth demands in the factories, mines and on the land. While the young miners, for instance, are waging a hard struggle against the Farringtons and Lewises in order to prepare the miners' front against the offensive of the operators, the operators' government is busy. Coolidge is going to recommend to the next session of congress that similar legislation to the Watson-Parker bill shall be passed for the mining industry. This means that the government will try to declare a mining strike in this country illegal before April 1, 1927, when the Jacksonville agreement expires. Thus the government works hand in hand with the bosses.

In the 1926 congressional elections the Workers (Communist) Party shows the young workers and farmers how they can act politically. It raises the slogan of the formation of a united front labor ticket in which

the various organizations of the working class (and the young and adult workers) can unite on an immediate platform. The party further raises slogans of the abolition of child labor and for government maintenance for the children and against the corraling of the youth into another imperialist slaughter fest.

In order to separate the youth from the adult workers on the political field the capitalist government has disfranchised the young workers and farmers between 18 and 21 years of age. The working and farming youth must protest this political discrimination. They must fight for the right to voice their demands in the capitalist election campaigns. That's why the Young Workers (Communist) League calls upon all young workers and farmers to fight energetically in the 1926 congressional elections for.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR ALL YOUNG WORKERS AND FARMERS 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER!

INTER-RACIAL ATHLETICS.

SOCIAL discrimination against the Negro, in this supposed land of democracy and equality, takes many forms. One of the most flagrant and universal, the curiously enough one which has met with practically no attack and opposition by the advanced workers of both races, is that practiced in the field of sports.

To be true young Negroes, are so oppressed economically as to get very little opportunity to participate in sports and athletics, but to the extent that they do they find themselves the victims of systematic race discrimination and separatism.

An unwritten law bars Negroes from participation in tournaments held under the auspices of either the United States Golf or Lawn Tennis Association. The Amateur Athletic Union, that powerful governing body of American capitalist sports, carries out a tact but stringent policy of exclusion against the Negro athlete.

This policy has now received a sharp challenge in the holding in Chicago recently, of the First Annual Inter-racial Tennis Tournament. The capitalist press itself, in headlines on its sports page proclaimed that this tournament is a "blow at tennis precedent." The significance of this tournament however carries far beyond the realm of sports, due to the fact that it was sponsored by the Labor Sports Union, an organization for working class sports and athletics, and proving once again that the interests of the Negro are bound up in the progress of the labor movement.

The inter-racial tennis tournament has demonstrated that sports is an excellent medium of bringing the working youth of both races in contact with each other. For this reason alone, if for no other, the example set in Chicago must be followed in every part of the country, not only in tennis, but in every field of sport.

HOW TO READ A BOOK

By M. KRUPSKAYA.

1. To read productively one should truly oneself to read much and fluently to oneself. The mechanical process of reading should not take one's attention away from the substance of the reading matter. The habit of reading rapidly to oneself is acquired by practice.

2. When reading, one should have near at hand a "political dictionary" or, if possible, a small popular encyclopedia dictionary (in one volume), the map of the U. S. S. R., of Europe, America and the hemispheres. Such reference books should be in every library. Hence it is more convenient to work in a library. If one works at home and the necessary reference books are not close at hand, one should write on a slip of paper all the unfamiliar words and expressions, geographical and historical names and should look them up subsequently in the proper dictionaries and on the maps.

3. When reading just as when doing any other work, one must create for oneself the most favorable conditions, i. e. one should endeavor to have the room well aired in order that the blood should have free access to the brain. The lamp should shed its light properly on the book and there should not be anything to distract one's attention. But the main thing is to endeavor to do one's reading when the organism is not exhausted by other work or the impressions of the day. It best to work early in the morning, to take a short sleep on return from work and to take up one's reading after such a rest.

4. The choice of books is of the utmost importance. If books are properly chosen, much time and energy will be saved. With respect to any question one should not read all the books written on the subject but 1-2-3 of the best books, which contain all that is fundamental and really important. Therefore, as soon as one has made one's mind up on the subject of study, one should seek the advice of better informed comrades, experts on the said question, of the librarian, etc., with respect to the best books to be read on the given subject. If there is no one who could give the necessary advice, one should have re-

course to an advisory catalogue. Fundamental books should be studied very attentively for this enables one to find one's bearings with respect to the subject in question and to grasp without much difficulty the substance of any other book on that question.

5. In our readings we should try to understand what the author wishes to convey, what fundamental ideas he stands for in his book, what arguments he uses in defense of these ideas (it is advisable to make a pause after every chapter and to recapitulate to oneself all that has been read). Proper assimilation of one's readings is the first step in the matter of conscious reading.

6. In order to assimilate and remember what one has read, it is useful to make notes from the book. These notes must not be made in a haphazard way. One should not waste time in copying a large number of pages. You should make notes of what is most important, and the notes should be brief, clear and concise, so as to help one in any future readings to remember what one has read. Only particularly striking thoughts should be noted more fully. These notes should be written in a copy book, and not on bits of paper which are easily lost.

7. One should not only assimilate the contents of a book, but should make a serious study of it. If the main idea is illustrated by facts, one must see if they are correctly explained and if they are sufficiently typical. One should endeavor to bring back to one's mind corresponding facts or facts differing from those given. Whilst following the arguments of the author, one should consider the possibility of using different arguments in this case. One should try to approach this question from some other view point. Then one must make a summary of one's readings: did the book give anything new, and if so what, can one agree with the deductions of the author or not.

8. If several people are interested in some question, it would be best for them to form a circle and to work together, distributing the work among each other, discuss the books read together and make deductions together.

A STORY OF POLITICS

YOUNG STEVE SEES RED

BY PAUL LITTLER



OF the more than 2,000 men working in Sloan's Foundry and Casting Works, no one was better known than the old one-legged, civil war veteran, Steve Tompkins who drew his pay check for acting as caretaker at the gate. In fact Old Steve was an institution at the "works" as the foundry was known in the little city of Hamdon. Way back in 1860, when Sloan's Foundry and Casting works had been housed in a shed, Old Steve, then young Steve, had started to work for the Sloans. Nor had he missed any time except for the three years he had spent fighting the rebels.

Coming back to the "works" after the war, Steve had brought with him in addition to an inexhaustible supply of stories, a strong admiration for Abraham Lincoln and unshakable loyalty to the republican party. In Hamdon, a traditional republican stronghold, it became a custom during election times to put Old Steve on the platform in his civil war uniform, and let him tell about "the republican party—the party by god, that saved the union and got it its greatest president." Sandwiched in-between the slick, smooth speaking politicians, Old Steve provided color and interest to many a meeting. In a way, Old Steve was the outstanding Republican in Hamdon.

Now Old Steve had a grandson called Young Steve, a lad of 16 who also worked in Sloan's foundry. Young Steve was the third generation of Tompkins to draw pay-checks from the "works." His father, Old Steve's son, had also been employed there, but one day, (that was when Young Steve was 15 years old), a casing, which was being hoisted overhead, slipped from its chains and crushed him into a bloody, shapeless pulp. The company offered Young Steve's mother \$500, but her lawyer claimed that the law entitled her to twenty times that much. So Old Steve took Young Steve and went down to consult City Judge Hopkins and City Attorney Shane, two fellow Republicans—he had spoken on the same platform with them many a time. He put the case before them telling them the circumstances and what the lawyer had said. Both of them listened and both of them shook their heads and said that they were sorry but that the company was in its rights and they couldn't do anything about it—and that any time they could help him in anything he should not hesitate to drop in. Old Steve went away very disappointed and surprised. "It's kinda queer Steve, it's kinda queer," he said to his grandson. "But I suppose they know what they're talking about."

Upon Young Steve this interview left a strong impression. For several days he couldn't get it out of his mind, and finally he spoke his thoughts to the old man.

"You know Grandpa, I've been thinking about that talk you had with Judge Hopkins and Mr. Shayne," he said. "I think they stick more for Mr. Sloan than they do for the people. Gene Loomis told me that the company gave them only \$100 when his father had his hand burned off, and they should have got \$1,000, according to the law, but Judge Hopkins



"Aw cut out that ancient stuff, grandpa,"—broke in Young Steve impatiently.

said nothing doing. Gene's father says that the company always cheats the men that way. He says that the Republican party in this town is run by the "works" and that's why a working man don't get a square deal. Old Steve meditatively scratched his face with his gnarled fingers for a few minutes before he answered.

"Yes Stevie it 'pears that way. But then Judge Hopkins and Mr. Shane ain't the Republican party, you know. Somethin' ought to be done about it tho if it comes out that they ain't square with the people. I remember back in 1862 when Arrol Clark got into office here, and he done some shady things, we just—"

And the old man went on to recount another instance when the good name of the Republican party had been redeemed from the abuse of office holders.

The \$500 which the Tompkins family received from the company lasted for a half-year. Then it became necessary for Young Steve to quit school and look for a job. His mother at first insisted that she would rather starve than let him go to the foundry, but after he had vainly looked elsewhere for work for a month, she was forced to give in. So one day Steve's grandfather took him over to the "works," and turned him over to the foreman with the remark:

"Do the best you can for the lad Tom. You'll find him as good a worker as his father."

Steve was a big, strong lad for his age, so the foreman set him to work operating the heavy "bloomer" machine. Steve had been working only a short while when one of the workers near him asked:

"Say Steve how much are they paying you?"

"Twenty-three dollars," answered Steve.

"Twenty-three dollars," exclaimed the man—"why the dirty skunks. That was the machine your father was working on when he got smashed and they was paying him \$45."

Young Steve whitened with anger when he heard this. He left his machine, rushed up to the foreman and shouted:

"What the hell are you trying to do—rob me? My father used to get \$45 for working the "bloomer." And you're trying to get me to do it for half. What do you think I am a damn fool?"

The foreman regarded Steve with hard eyes.

"Twenty-three dollars is pretty good pay for a kid of sixteen," he said. "What are you hollering about after I give you a chance?"

"But I'm doing the same work as a man, ain't I?"

The foreman lost patience. "Say listen Tompkins, I don't want to hear any arguments from you. If you don't want to work, then you can quit, see?"

Young Steve glared his impotent rage at the older man. "Yes, we'll see," he gritted, "we'll see."

It was not long afterwards that a notice was posted around the "works" stating that starting with the first, wages were to be reduced ten per cent. At noon the men got together to discuss the matter. Everybody seemed to be in favor of walking out on strike, so several men were immediately appointed to visit the other buildings, and line up the workers there. That night practically all of the two thousand men working in Sloan's foundry packed up their overalls, and took them home. The strike was on.

Next morning the picketing began. Some of the men had not come out—among them Old Steve. Young Steve had talked it over with him, and the old man held to the opinion that it wasn't necessary for him to come out, since he thought Sloan would quickly settle up any way.

But such did not seem to be Sloan's intention, for he put advertisements in papers for scabs—and gave out interviews in which he predicted that he would soon break the strike. Then two days after the walkout he secured an injunction prohibiting the men from picketing. The injunction notices were stuck up all over the fences, and police started to patrol the street to enforce them. The men hesitated awhile—they were quite surprised by the new developments. But Young Steve rallied them with:

"Come on fellows, this is a free country, and we got a right to walk around if we want to, ain't we? Come on follow me."

And he started toward the gate. The men strung along beside him and after him. Immediately the police rushed up and began to attack the men with their clubs. Those who resisted were battered down mercilessly. Finally the line broke up and the men scattered.

Steve had been lucky enough to receive only one blow on the head, and to wrench himself out of the hands of a policeman. He ran home, and half an hour later Old Steve, followed him, outraged and breathless. He had seen the clubbing from his shanty at the gate.

"Come on Stevie," he said. "Let's go down to the city hall and see the mayor about this."

Arrived at the city hall, Old Steve, accompanied by Young Steve, walked into the mayor's office without the ceremony of knocking. The mayor was not alone. With him, in the room was Mr. Sloan, his superintendent, City Attorney Hopkins, the chief of police and two police captains.

The old man and Young Steve realized at once that they were unwelcome.

"Well Steve what do you want?" asked the mayor sharply. "I'm busy right now."

Old Steve, however, held his ground. He slowly looked at every one in the room, then focused his gaze on the mayor.

"I want to know, George, whether you're going to allow the police to beat up and arrest our boys like they're doing," asked Old Steve. "Pears to me that ain't the right thing for an honest republican admin-

istration to do by the people as has elected it."

The room full of men stared at Old Steve with evident hostility.

"I haven't got time to talk to you now, Steve," answered the mayor irritably. "I'm busy. Step in and see me next week."

"But this thing can't wait till next week," replied the old man. "It ain't the right thing for an honest—"

"I said I'm busy right now," furiously shouted the mayor. "Confound your chatter, Tompkins, get out of here." And he rose, practically pushed the old man out of the room and slammed the door after him.

ALL the way home Old Steve kept on repeating to Young Steve:

"Now that's queer ain't it, Stevie. My old friend George treating me like that. And here I've voted the same party ticket with him these 40 years. It ain't like the Republican party used to be. Why I remember back in 1888 when the Republican party stood up for th workingman—"

"Aw, cut out that ancient stuff, grandpa," broke in young Steve impatiently. "That don't count now. Couldn't you see that old Sloan's talking it over with the mayor and chief of police—probably giving them orders what to do?"

"May be the Republican party was all right in your day, grandpa, but that was a long time ago, and things have changed a lot since then. I guess the leaflets those kids handed us yesterday had the right thing on 'em. They said that the Republican party and the Democratic party are controlled by the bosses and what the workers need is a party of their own. I'm going down to the meeting of this here Young Workers League tonight and find out how they figure to get it."

And he started toward the gate.

The men strung along beside him and after him. Immediately the police rushed up and began to attack the men with their clubs. Those who resisted were battered down mercilessly. Finally the line broke up and the men scattered.

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Round the World Newettes

BELGIUM.

A gigantic step is about to be taken in the world-wide upsurge of the victims of imperialism. This is the first world congress against the suppression of colonial and semi-colonial peoples which will meet at Brussels, Belgium, about the middle of next November.

The call for the congress is issued by the International League Against Colonial Suppression with headquarters at (cable address) PROUSZENTRALE, BERLIN GERMANY. The provisional committee for the congress includes Henri Barbusse (France), Martin Anderson Nexo (Denmark), George Ledebour (Germany) and Prof. Koo Meng Yu (China). This committee asks all nationalist and anti-imperialist organizations as well as those determined to stamp out colonial cruelties and suppression in general, to send delegates to the forthcoming congress. Cable announcing participation have already been received from the Kuomintang Party of China, the Korean Nationalist Party, the Young India Movement and the independence movement of Java, Dutch East Indies.

PHILIPPINES

Alaya Alonto, sultan of Ramfin and one of the most prominent Moro figures in Lanao (a district of Mindanao) has voiced his disapproval of the actions of Wood and Thompson in their attempts to stir up trouble on behalf of the Bacon Bill.

Sultan Alonto is a firm supporter of independence for Christian as well as Mohammedan Filipinos. Recently he gave a statement to the National News Service in the Philippines stating his position on the Bacon Bill and on the general independence question.

"The only way of compelling us to separate from the rest of the Philippines," said the sultan, "is to make Mindanao sink into the bottom of the sea. . . . We people in Lanao know how the imperialists manage to make trouble. . . . Our Christian brothers are not the only ones who work for independence. We Moros also work for it."

INDIA

Strikes among mill workers in India are very prevalent just now. Strikes are continually occurring among the workers of the jute mills around Calcutta. In Bangalore recently strikers were fired on and three were killed. Over 7,000 mill operatives have gone on strike in the Indian state of Andhra, in demand for their annual bonus. These workers have to work 14 hours in the hot season and 12 hours during the cold weather. They are at present unorganized and helpless. Meanwhile the cotton lords pocket big profits and swell the operatives as they like.

MEXICO

After a second conference with the ambassador to Mexico, President Coolidge announces that there will be no change in the administration's policy towards Mexico.

The administration took advantage of the Mexican government's engagement with the catholic church to force concessions from Calles in the land and mineral laws.

The Mexican national chamber of commerce attacked the policy of the Calles government and urged a protective tariff on importations, a reduction in wages and longer working hours for Mexican labor.

STORY OF CHILD LABOR FROM CRADLE TO FACTORY

BY HARRY GANNES

ARTICLE I.

NOT all the workers in the United States have the brawny muscles and tall stature that are so common in pictures. There are a vast number who are puny, tiny and weak. In spite of America's technical and economic advancement, in spite of the fabulous wealth in the coffers of the rich, in spite of the boasted education and social progress, a great proportion of the labor necessary to create the profits for those who own the wealth is produced by children.

The story of child labor is the story of wage labor at its worst point. And since in this country we are favored with more child laborers than any other so-called civilized nation, the story of child labor is more closely tied up with the welfare of the entire working class. It has its traces in American history; it has been a major problem as industry developed and remains unsolved up to the present moment.

Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor used his activity on the child labor question as a guise to cover up his reactionary policies. His attacks on child labor consisted mainly of words.

Circle work is very useful provided the members of the circle attend regularly, take their studies seriously and help each other in the work in every possible way.

Books are a regular treasury of knowledge, one must only be able to use them properly and to learn to read in the right and proper manner.

Though he had the use of 4,000,000 organized workers to aid him in crushing the use of children in industry and on the farm he never once proposed a practical fight by the workers against child labor.

William Green, the present head of the American Federation of Labor, does not have the sagacity of his former misleader, and does not even consider the question one that should relieve him for more than a few moments from his urgent collaboration with the capitalist class.

The 1925 convention of the A. F. of L. did repeat a few words against the exploitation of little children; but it was very much in the manner of a dissipated and libertine catholic mechanically telling his beads.

There will be no results to the working class children by vaguely worded resolutions, and especially from a labor organization that has the means to enforce action.

Child labor has been the plaything of social workers, petty bourgeois philanthropists and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor for the past ten years. These people have recognized, good supporters of capitalism that they are, that child labor is wasteful, detrimental, and in the main a source of discontent for the working class. Not that the social reformers desire to do anything for the workers or their children; but they know it is to the interest of capitalism and insures the more permanent existence of the capitalist system as that of child labor were abolished. This plus a desire for jobs ac-

counts for the lip service against child labor that is carried on by the National Child Labor Committee and Grace Abbott's Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

But what has been the result? Have the children of the working class benefitted by the attempts of the boss class social reformers to alleviate their conditions? Can a reformist organization, especially when it is not formed by the workers, help the working class? The facts show that in the matter of child labor the bourgeois reformers have materially hurt rather than aided the working class children who are forced to work for their living.

(To Be Continued)

To the Miners

By R. M. FOX.

IN the mire and the dust of the street,
With their burden of sorrow,
Are the men who are braving the heat
For the home of tomorrow.

For the book of wisdom they know,
Can be read in life's pages.
While the volumes of misery grow
With the roll of the ages.

They have learnt to endure and be strong
In the time of their mourning,
And their task is to vanquish the wrong
In the days that are dawning.



YOU'LL STAY UP NIGHTS

reading the new LITERATURE CATALOG of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. Hundreds of books are described and indexed and the catalog is sent FREE ON REQUEST.

The Calloused Hand

By J. RUDOLPH SCHMIDT
The worker with the calloused hand,
Makes all the fortunes of the land;
'Tis they who make the fine cigars,
The taxicabs, the touring cars.

They make the canvas for the tent;
They build the very shacks they rent;
They build the towering palace tall;
They paint the picture for the wall.

They feed the one who wears the silk;
They feed the cow that gives the milk;
They pile the foodstuffs mountains high;
Then listen to their children cry.

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Union Appeals School Ban

NEW YORK CITY.—On the eve of the opening of the public schools, the American Civil Liberties Union, which was barred last May and June from holding a free speech meeting in the Stuyvesant High School, is carrying its fight to Franklin P. Graves, New York State Commissioner of Education. An appeal signed by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, acting chairman of the Union, Forrest Bailey, a

THE INTERNATIONAL OF YOUTH

Official organ of the Young Communist International

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1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

director, Wolcott H. Pitkin and Samuel Utermeyer, counsel, asks the State Commissioner to reverse the decision of the New York City Board of Education banning the organization from the use of the school auditorium. The reversal is asked on the ground "of substantial damage done to our reputation and to the service we are rendering to the American people by protecting minority and individual rights."

WHILE THE BOSS AIN'T LOOKIN'

BAKER ASKS U. S. TO CANCEL ALL DEBTS OF ALLIES

WELL, he ought to know. He should be an authority on dough. They won't take his advice however, because fools and their gold are soon parted.



Bug House Fables

After listening to the plea of Baker, Uncle Sam, amidst tears, announces the cancellation of the war debts.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS.

Boosting Religion.

The newspapers report that a Hindu philosopher said he had enough after eating a quarter of an egg.

He is called the new "vehicle of the World's Teacher." We wonder what kind of a vehicle he is. Maybe a tin can.

He has a message to deliver, he says. What we want to know is, what the admission fees to hear it will be.

One thing he is careful about, and that is not to claim birth by "immaculate conception."



American capitalism admiring the "vehicle of the World's Teacher," who secures heat from a quarter of an egg.

In the National Office

An epidemic of plays has our heavy mails. The other day a budding playwright from the great open spaces come into the office.

Budding Playwright: You received my play undoubtedly. Are you going to produce it?

Editor: Very certainly. Hey, Minnie, dig down in the waste basket and produce Comrade B. P.'s play for him.

Art Is Not Art When Taken So Seriously.

The New Masses is conducting a symposium on Art for Art's Sake vs. Art for Life's Sake.

DO YOU PRODUCE FOR YOURSELF OR AN AUDIENCE? IF FOR AN AUDIENCE, WHAT AUDIENCE?

The answer, we must insist, despite the hidden attack contained within the question, is for an audience.

WHY DO YOU WRITE, PAINT OR DRAW?

Well, I am writing largely because the column isn't full yet. However, now I am stopping because it is.

C. M. T. C. LECTURES ARE MOST VICIOUS, PRO-BOSS, ANTI-LABOR PROPAGANDA

Spread Bunk that Recruits are Being Prepared for Peace

By C. M. T. C. Recruit.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.—Five lectures on Citizenship were given to us by Lieut. Walker. The essence of these lectures were purely propaganda against the International Labor Movement.

Faked Movie Cheers for Green at Pattsburgh Military Camp

By C. M. T. C. Recruit.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.—On Friday, August 20th, President Green visited the C. M. T. Camp here.

"Boys, the moving picture man has just drawn up five captions on Mr. Green's remarkable speech. Now here's what I want you to do. After I read off each caption I want you to roar, applaud, throw your hats up and do anything to create an impression of cheers so that the camera man may register your actions.

And so it happened that we were obliged to register approval on Mr. Green's address. The lickspittles of the capitalist class think they can fool the millions of workers by showing them the pictures of the C. M. T. C. candidates registering contentment and enthusiasm.

Yes, it's a very clever scheme indeed. The workers may be fooled once, twice and then some more but conditions will prove for themselves.

Students in Arms.

By GLENN WOOD.

THE writers of the military training propaganda, whose creations adorn the pages of the many newspapers that avail themselves of the free service, are not without humor.

Witness their continued reference to the "mental, moral and physical development" attained by attendance as a "student" at one of the C. M. T. C. posts.

Plattsburgh is notably the home of the C. M. T. C. idea.

A stone's throw from regimental headquarters is the site of one of several places known to the writer hereabouts where genial bartenders dispense pre-Volstead fluids that cheer and befuddle.

The naive reason for its existence, which comes under the jurisdiction of the local military police, is that the nearness of Canada might inspire absences without leave if the lid were clamped on Plattsburgh.

Some misguided enforcement officials spoiled a New Year's Eve party at the local Elks' clubhouse, but since then their activities have been markedly discreet.

As a gesture to those who found bayonet drill brutalizing, the war department banned that art from its "mental, moral and physical" curriculum.

But the devotees of Mars are partial to the pleasures of Bacchus, so there is little likelihood of their emptying the cup that cheers.

As to the numerous ladies of joy hereabouts—but you see Canada is so near, and besides I blush.

TWELVE YEARS IN GUARD HOUSE.

By SARGENT J. H.

PROHIBITION means nothing to a being, especially to a soldier, as long as the bosses rule the land.

A working man in the army, that means a soldier, can not live without a moonshine drink. There are some people that do not like to work, but to speculate and to fool the working people—those that sell moonshine and those that expose it in order to advertise it.

A soldier from Fort Sheridan went to Waukegan, Ill., the nearest town from the Fort on a Sunday and had a "good time." What was the good time? Just a drink of a little bit of whiskey. When he returned to the

Fort he found that the streets and sidewalks were not straight. He started a little bit of disorder and finally the military police came and arrested him.

The first thing that the M. P. did was to put him in the guard house. The next thing was a rush court marshal—then twelve years was sentenced him to the military penitentiary. No jury, no honest or decent person, has taken part in that court marshal—only a few officers, a bunch of professional murderers—there is nobody to defend a working man in the army. He has got to obey the orders of the Wall Street agents in the army.

If you are wrong or right, when the officer commands you to execute an order, its got to be done. Twelve years in the military penitentiary for

Now Back in Fire Trap Schools



How working class children in New York City found relief from the heat during the summer months, while the children of the rich were enjoying themselves at famous seaside resorts.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH NEWSETTES

FIGHT AND WIN YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

ENGLAND—The newly organized local groups of the Young Communist League of Great Britain in Abertillery (the coal region of Monmouthshire) organized a demonstration of young coal miners and young unemployed, which demanded that the courts grant relief to the young miners to the sum of ten shillings a week.

The Y. C. L. local group in Blantyre called a meeting of young miners in order to demand aid from the Board of Guardians. Despite the fact that the strike committee refused to support the concrete demands which were worked out at the meeting, the Board of Guardians was prevailed upon to promise two shillings a week for young workers under 16 years of age.

SPECIAL UNION DUES FOR YOUTH.

BELGIUM—At the coming Congress of the Belgium reformist trade union central a resolution will be moved which was already discussed at the 1925 congress. The resolution provides for the creation of a "special fund for resistance in case of conflict" to which all affiliated organizations must contribute.

Two dues categories are provided for and correspondingly two relief categories. The first category is for adult men and women members who receive equally high wages. The second category is for women and members under 18 years of age.

The dues for the first category is to be 1 franc per month and for the second 50 centimes per month. The relief for the first category is to be 2 francs a day, for the second 1 franc a day.

WE HAVE A UNITED LEADERSHIP!

By NAT KAPLAN

OUR League at the present time shows signs of increased life. The various schools of the League, the improvement in the internal situation, the increased mass work and mass contacts of the party even in face of a relative "prosperity" objective situation in the country and the fact that summer (the slack season for League work) is now drawing to a close, have all contributed towards this increased life.

All the more important, then, that effective measures be taken against all side rumors and petty gossip which are floating around the League and which are based on the narrow personal approaches of certain comrades. A heritage from the factional situation, and one therefore which should be speedily eradicated, is the pastime of hunting for differences between the leading comrades of our League and speculating on the basis of these assumed differences.

The representative of the E. C. Y. C. I. was not broadcasting rumors when he said, "It is possible to characterize the leadership of the Y. W. L. both as a united leadership, with established division of work."

This statement was made after deep deliberation and a keen study of the situation in the League. Only differences on policies and principles, which have become systems, can in any way effect the harmonious relationship between the leading comrades. Such differences do not exist at the present time and hence the consolidation of the N. E. C. and the rallying of the membership behind the line of the N. E. C. and the E. C. Y. C. I.

In line with the creation of imagin-

ary differences between the leading comrades, there are rumors being spread that the National Office and the N. E. C. are two separate institutions. "The N. E. C. is alright and has the correct line," say certain comrades "But the national office is a one-man institution which functions on its own hook." Nothing could be more stupid and disastrous for our present League work.

The National Office is not "a thing in itself," but one part of the N. E. C. machinery. If certain policies are issued by the N. O. they are the policies of the N. E. C. The entire history of the N. E. C. after the differences of the pre-convention and immediately after convention periods has been that of developing a collective leadership— which also means the development of collective work in the N. O.

True, the relationship between the N. E. C. and the districts is not yet ideal—and won't be for some time—but the development is steadily in that direction. No one recognizes this better than the N. E. C. itself and all measures will be undertaken to push this development forward. The fact that this development depends on the N. E. C. and the districts must be understood by all comrades. No let up in continuous reports to the N. E. C., sending of regular remittances for supplies, etc., etc. on the part of the districts, and on the other hand, the national office as a more political center for all district problems, which helps the districts analyze their situations and help them formulate policies are some of the guarantees for a better relationship between the N. O. and the districts.

Therefore away with Dame Rumor. Let us face our tasks!

YOUTH UNITED FRONT IN ITALY.

ITALY—The efforts to unite the working class youth organizations here on issues of immediate struggle is proceeding rapidly. The creation of a number of local unity committees of the working class youth such as Milan, Verona, Turin, Novara, Rome and other places, has shown the need for uniting these committees on a national scale. Therefore on July 20th the National Youth Committee for Proletarian Unity was organized. It consists of 3 Communists, 3 Maximalists, 3 members of the Catholic Youth League, 3 non-party young workers, 2 members of the Republican Youth League, one young anarchist and one young Social Democrat.

You're in the army now. You're not behind the plow. You can't get rich. You son of a b — You're in the army now!

YOUTH DELEGATION REPORTS. SWEDEN—The campaign in connection with the report of the delegation to the U. S. S. R. is being energetically carried on. The various members of the delegation are making lecture tours thru the provinces. The reports are being speeded up in order to complete them by the beginning of Autumn.

Workers' Sports

L. S. U. AND PRAIRIE TENNIS CLUB HOLD INTER-RACE TOURNAMENT

Break Race Separation in Tennis

Join Labor Sports!

AN inter-racial tennis tournament—the first of its kind ever to be held in America—was staged in Chicago during the week of August 23-29 under the auspices of the Labor Sports Union and the Prairie Tennis Club.

The tournament received considerable publicity in the capitalist press and was hailed as the opening wedge looking toward the breaking up of the strong tradition of race separatism which prevails in organized tennis in America.

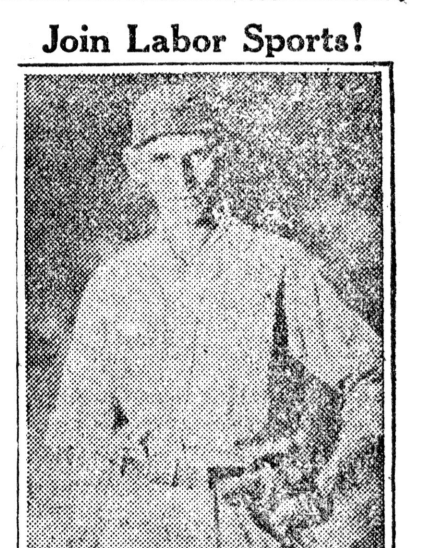
Five different events were staged in all. Miss Washington of Philadelphia of the nationally ranking players in the American Tennis Association (the national Negro tennis organization) coping honors in every event in which she was entered. She won medals in doubles paired with Dina Wilson, in mixed doubles with Karl Kurtz and then relied solely upon her own steady game to win the singles. The men's doubles were won by Karl Kurtz and Douglas Turner and the men's singles by F. H. Clark.

The medals are to be formally presented at an athletic meeting which will be held in several weeks. All players who participated in the tournament and everyone connected with it were enthusiastic about its successful outcome and predicted that next year it would be one of the outstanding events of the tennis season in Chicago.

Suzanne Attacks Fake Amateurism in Tennis

Having signed a \$100,000 contract to play professional tennis, Suzanne Lenglen, for 8 years world's tennis champion, has come out with a series of articles attacking the commercialism which has permeated the game of tennis.

Lenglen points out that all tennis tournaments—the participants of which are expected to be strictly amateur—exorbitant admission fees are charged. Thousands and thousands of dollars are often taken in at the gate and Lenglen raises the question as to where the profits go. Lenglen herself gives an answer to this question in a subsequent article when she points out that a great many of the stars are men and women of moderate means and yet they manage to travel the country from tournament to tournament, live in the swellest hotels and



Frank Adamson, above, is the pitcher of the Moline team in the Mississippi Valley League and has been successful in pitching a non-hit, no-man-reach-first game.

He certainly deserves the name "hard worker" and the place for all "hard worker" sportsmen is the labor sports movement.

wear the best of clothes. Certainly madame Lenglen, in the past 8 years of her reign in amateur tennis, must also have been the beneficiary of this underground method of sustaining popular amateur tennis players. Now, however, that she has the \$100,000 changed into several million francs, Lenglen evidently feels that she can afford to peach on here "hard-working friends" who are foolish enuf to remain in the amateur ranks.

SOCCER TEAMS PLAYED AT DAILY WORKER PICNIC

Two soccer teams, twenty-two men, of the Red Star Sport Club, played at The DAILY WORKER Picnic at Edgewater Park, New York, Sunday, September 5.

The Red Star Sport Club is a pioneer in the field of proletarian athletics in this country, destined to combat the influence of commercialization of athletic sports fostered by the bourgeoisie.

FRENCH YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVE FOR SOVIET UNION

Youth Suffer Under Poincare Rule

By IRVING M. GLAZIN. PARIS, Aug. 3 (By Mail).—The young workers of France are once more sending a delegation to the Soviet Union. They have enthusiastically accepted the invitation of the last congress of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League to the toiling youth the world over to send delegations to the U. S. S. R.

Delegates Leave This Month.

Fifteen delegates of the French working youth will be leaving at the end of this month to visit the first workers' and farmers' republic. As they are free to go everywhere and talk to everyone they will get thoroughly acquainted with the conditions in the Soviet Union, particularly with the conditions of the youth. As all the other workers' delegations, they'll get actual reports from the directors, managers and officers of the factories, villages and institutions they will visit. At the last congress of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. Comrade Stalin quite correctly pointed out that the heads of the different administrative branches feel themselves so much responsible to the workers' delegations that they not merely give them information but render them full reports on their activities," and he rightly asked: "Is there any other state, even the most democratic one, that would be ready to subject itself to fraternal control of workers' delegations from other countries? Only one country, the workers' and farmers' republic, is doing it."

French Youth Conditions Bad.

The delegation is leaving at a time when its work will be most useful indeed. The experiences of the Russian youth will be of great aid to the French young workers in their struggle against misery.

The present crisis in France is really felt most sharply by the young workers. They bring the greatest sacrifices in all those strikes and lockouts which are the result of the rise in the cost of living (May, 1925, the index number (1913-100) for wholesale prices was 470 and last month it increased

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Young Worker, Chicago. I am enclosing \$1 to pay my subscription to the above paper. The following clipping I cut from the Examiner, Arthur Brisbane's section. You may have read it:

The Belgian king, of course, is having his thinking done for him, by Belgium's financiers, as proved by the transfer of state-owned railroads back to private ownership. The socialists, whose numbers could prevent it, consent, because they have no program to offer.

I am very skeptical of what I read in the capitalist papers concerning the working class, but, judging the socialist leaders by their past actions, the above sounds very reasonable.

I had great faith in the socialist party before the world war, but that faith has been hopelessly shattered long ago by the cowardly staid they took in fighting the working class in Germany (and all the world over, for that matter) when these workers were fighting for a better system to live under.

No capitalist country ever fought the workers more ruthlessly than the socialist leaders and still they have the temerity to call themselves the party of the common people.

OWEN ROBERTS, Willowbrook, Calif.

YOUNG SAILOR WRITES.

One of our ex-Young Worker agents writes: "I am sailing now but still am a young worker, and always will be. I am trying to make Young Communists out of some of the guys on this boat. Even tho they are religious I am doing my best to make them understand. So I need more ideas and study and that's why I want you to send me the Young Worker."

to 754!). They had a hell of a life under the disguised dictatorship of the capitalists with the help of the bloc des Gauches (left bloc) in which also the socialists participated, and they have to suffer still more now under the open capitalist dictatorship led by Poincare-la Guerre (Guerre-war), who is one of those that bears the responsibility to rthe last world war and the occupation of the Ruhr.

FARRINGTON'S LAST SELL OUT. TUMULTY ON PROGRESSIVE SLATE

Young Miners Support Progressives

By GERRY ALLARD, Young Coal Miner.
Frank Farrington, the notorious misleading president of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, has finally been exposed of his fakery and sell-out of the miners. The District Executive Board at its meeting declared that Farrington had been suspended and for him to immediately return to face trial. Farrington is at the present time in Europe as a fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, representing the American Federation of Labor.

Farrington's Last Sell-Out.
John L. Lewis, another typical Farrington, exposed him of signing a \$25,000 contract with the Peabody Coal Co., one of the biggest organizations in the coal mining business. Lewis's exposure of Farrington is merely another incident of the warfare that has taken place between the two when they fell out several years ago. On many occasions they went to the limit of risking demolishing the fighting organization of the coal diggers.

Frank Farrington and John L. Lewis's machine have been a cancer to the organization of the coal miners and they are the responsible fakers for the present deplorable conditions of the coal miners in America. The crumbling of the union is due to the continuous united front with the bosses against the coal miners. These union officials' records in the organization are nothing else but a series of sell-outs, corruption of the U. M. W. A. and the framing up of militant miners who worked hard to put the miners' union in a healthy state and to fight on the basis of the class struggle. On many occasions they united with the bosses and the militant officials to railroad the militant miners to prison. Their long, filthy service to the miners, thru the organized forces of their machine, have handicapped the miners a great deal, until the biggest problem that confronts the miners is to save their union.

Supported Wage Cut.
Farrington drew the wrath of all the miners in the district when he made the statement that the only thing that will put the coal mining industry back on its feet is that the miners accept a wage reduction of \$2.50 from \$7.50. Such a ridiculous statement would not have been made by the operators themselves. This is merely another incident of the policies that he has pursued in dealing with the conditions that economically affect the miners. Such a policy on the part of the miners would not assist them, however, but would tend to destroy the organization that they have now.

Reviewing the conditions that affect the mining industry, we find that there is an overdevelopment, due to the abnormality of the industry during war periods; besides this, the introduction of other fuels that are rapidly economizing matters for the capitalist. The result of overdevelopment creates too many coal mines and coal miners. With the collapse of various sections of the union and the unorganized sections of the markets for union mine coal have reduced considerably. In the coal mining sections of Illinois and Ohio the industry has retreated to the seaboard fields of Kentucky, Alabama, West Virginia, etc. The production of coal in the non-union fields has increased enormously. The coal operators have concentrated their efforts to break up the miners' unions, and they are making a vast success of it, in shutting down the mines in the organized sections and development of new mines in the seaboard fields, thus creating unemployment.

There are big internal problems confronting the miners' organization, and unless this is attended to correctly and immediately a retreat to practical serfdom is easily possible. Farrington has been exposed and his crooked career with the miners will end, but Farringtonism still exists. Lewis will try his damndest to put in a right-hand man and the Farrington machine allied with the operators will be on the job with unscrupulous tactics. It can be possible that they unite their forces, nevertheless whichever gets into the seat will duplicate the tactics of Farringtonism and Lewisism, which means greater disintegration and collapse of the fighting United Mine Workers of America.

The Expulsion Policy.
Under the rule of Farrington and Lewis some of the best fighters in the organization have been expelled. In MacDonald, Howat, Corbishie, Thompson and many others some of the best progressive elements that led militant fights against the bureaucrats and fought loyally for the interests of the coal miners. For years they had been in the organization and leading militantly for a better and healthier U. M. W. A. Naturally, in their work for a real genuine organization they had to encounter Farrington and Lewis's machine that were collaborating with the operators. The result was that after many attempts the militants were framed and expelled from the organization, and even railroaded to prison.

The miners are now left with the cream of their leadership outside of their ranks. Every effort must now be made by the intelligent and militant fighters to reinstate these men that fought energetically for their cause. Calling back these militant leaders into our ranks means justice on their part, and then the encouraging possibilities of putting over militant miners as their leaders, men whose records have been clean cut and who do not fear to face the rank and file, men



THE FARRINGTON ACT

Peabody Boss: Here take this and don't say anything about it unless you're exposed.

who are not afraid to grasp a pick and shovel and side by side with the other coal diggers earn a living. These are the kind of leaders that the miners need, and there will be a big, energetic effort on the part of the rank and file to put one of their kind into office.

Tumulty for Dist. 12 President.
The elections for officers are approaching and the progressives will have a slate for District 12, led by Joe Tumulty, a veteran miner that has a clean-cut record and has led militant fights against the officialdom of the labor fakers in conventions. His record in the miners' organization has always been for the miners and for a real healthy fighting machine against the open-shop tyranny and reduction of the living standards of the miners.

The militant young miners are carrying on a campaign to enroll the young miners on the progressive and the outlook for success is not far off. The young miners have great interest in the present stage of the organization and every effort must be made to awaken the youth to consciousness. The progressive-Lewis machine and the operators must win the support of the young miners. The future of the United Mine Workers is the young miners. They are the ones that will have to reap the fruits of either a militant powerful organization or retreat to serfdom, which will hinder the American labor movement to become a more powerful instrument against the armed forces of the bosses.

Young Miners! The fight of the progressive miners is your fight. Energetic support on your part morally and financially is a great necessity. Enroll yourself to the support of the adults that are taking the lead to save the miners' union and to put it back into harmony with policies of a class nature and not class collaboration.

The progressive miners stand for a five-day week and six hours a day, nationalization of the mines, aggressive organization both inside and outside the state, and against the expulsion policies of both national and state administrations.

In accomplishing the task that is before us we are doing our duty towards organizing a firm U. M. W. A. and strengthening an important pillar of the American working class.

YOUNG STOVE WORKERS START DRIVE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

Factory Bulletin Issued

By YOUNG WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The conditions of the stove workers in the O'Keefe and Merritt factory of whom a big majority are young workers, are intolerable.

In many industries, workers are working 44 hours a week. In many other industries (needle trades, building trades) the workers fought and gained a 40-hour week. In the O'Keefe and Merritt factory the workers are still slaving 48 hours a week. Workers in other industries work less hours. Are they less paid? Just the contrary.

Poor Wages.

Young workers in the stove factory, working in the foundry, handling melted steel and iron, make 40 cents an hour, which hardly makes out \$20 a week. Workers in other trades work 40 or 44 hours a week and yet they make \$40 and \$45 a week. How's that? That was because they organized into a union, fought and won better wages and shorter hours.

The bosses compel you to work overtime. Do you get paid for overtime time and a half or double time as workers in other industries get? No! You must work overtime for the same straight wages. When someone of the fellows does not want to work overtime he gets fired immediately.

The bosses don't give a damn for your health. After nine hours' work in the hot summer days they will compel you to work overtime. And you must do it because your starving weekly wage is not enough to make a living with. The sanitary conditions are rotten. Dust and dirt all over, and that breaks down your health.

I. L. G. W. AIMS TO ORGANIZE DRESS SHOP GIRLS

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Local Union 52 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is engaged now in a big drive to organize the girls working in dress shops. The present conditions of the girls in the dress sweat shops here are intolerable. The highest wage for a girl dressmaker in the open shops is \$18 a week.

The hours of labor run from 45 to 50 hours a week. The dressmakers' branch, which is mostly composed of young girls, is actively engaged in the campaign to line up the open shops. Leaflets in the English and Mexican language showing the gains and conditions of the fighting dressmakers in the east and casing upon the girls to join the union are being distributed in front of the shops. On Thursday, August 19, a mass meeting was held and many joined the union.

PRESSMEN APPRENTICES ORGANIZE YOUTH CLUB

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—About 30 apprentices of Web Pressmen No. 18 organized themselves into a social and educational club, "for the purpose of advancing themselves in matters pertaining to their craft, to become fully acquainted with unionism and practice in parliamentary law, and also to provide social events."

Local Union No. 18 of the Web Pressmen at its last meeting voted to aid the youth organization in making it a success. Every apprentice who is under jurisdiction of Web Pressmen No. 18 will be enrolled in the club. The club meets twice a month, regular officers have been elected and most of the boys that hold membership are employed in the cities' newspapers.

STOVE FACTORY YOUTH NEED ORGANIZATION

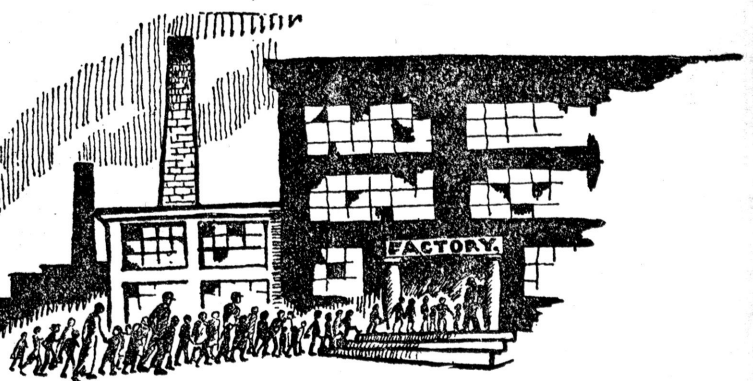
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 18, when the workers of O'Keefe and Merritt's stove factory went home from work they were met by a committee of Young Workers' League members, who were distributing the first issue of their shop bulletin. The bulletin pointed out the grievances of the young workers in the shop and were enthusiastically received.

Everyone was discussing the bulletin on the way home. All the employees in the factory, starting with the youth in the foundries, who are handling melted steel and iron, and ending with the office employees, are dissatisfied with their starving conditions. A union is badly needed for the exploited young Mexican, Negro and American fellows in this stove factory. The first issue of the Y. W. L. shop bulletin woke them up and made them begin to talk about organization.

OFFICE HELP AIDS BRITISH MINERS

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Local Union 1521 of the office employees, which is mostly composed of a youth element, is mostly composed of a youth element, is mostly composed of a youth element, is mostly composed of a youth element.

The Youth in Mines, Shops & Industries



Yes, sir, that's my baby!



STRIKE OF YOUNG HAT WORKERS IN PERTH AMBOY GROWING DAILY

By Young Worker Correspondent.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—In the general organization campaign of the American Federation of Labor, being carried on here, the United Hatters of North America are organizing the hat workers of this city, all employed in Sarnoff-Living three hat factories on Sheridan Street.

The conditions under which the young workers are employed here are not of the best. Miserably low wages and all kinds of punishments are handed out. The average wage for the youth (and many have been working to three years in the plants) ranges from \$14 to \$23 per week.

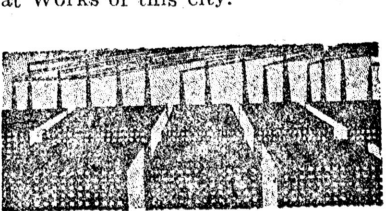
Punishment for Youth.

If a young worker comes to work a few minutes late or dares to ask for a raise he or she is laid off for three days—even for a week. Working under these conditions the workers realized the need for organization and pitched in to accomplish it. During the last week the boss fired 18 workers for joining the union. This so enraged the workers in the plant that they declared a strike. Under the leadership of the United Hatters of America, they have put up the following demands: 1. Reinstatement of all fired workers. 2. An increase in wages. 3. Recognition of the union. The strike has affected both the felt and straw hat departments. The three plants employ about 300 workers, the big majority of which are young workers. Altho the strike is only three days old, about half of them are out already.

Plans to Spread Strike.

Plans are being made to spread the strike to Sarnoff-Living's plant in Totenville, N. J. Also picketing is done every day. Strike meetings are held every day at 9 a. m. in Columbia Hall, on State street. More and more workers are joining the strikers' ranks. Michael Condrin, organizer of the union, is in charge of the strike. The fact that the busy season in the hat industry has just begun holds prospects for the success of the struggle. The Young Workers' League and the Pioneers are actively participating and the Y. W. L. has issued a leaflet addressed to all young workers of

Perth Amboy calling upon them to support the strike.



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ZOBER'S MILL BOSS POLICE AGAIN CLUB PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKERS

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 20.—After agreeing yesterday that it was perfectly legal for the textile strikers to picket all he gates of Botany Mills, Chief of Police Richard Zober this morning ordered his policemen to attack a picket line walking before the Sherman Street gates of the Botany.

SILK MILL WORKERS CONTINUE SCRAP

Against Wage Cut and 6-Loom System

By Young Worker Correspondent.

LOWELL, Mass.—When you look at the building of the Lowell Silk Mill with its nailed down windows, you get the impression of a prison. Thru the dirty window panes you can see only pale spots of the electric lights and a dizzy noise breaks thru the thick walls into the narrow streets. Four hundred human beings are imprisoned in this mill, 90 per cent of them young girls who just left school to spend their youthful days among looms, rats, roaches, dirt and breathing the hot, damp air with a constant temperature of 90 degrees, for a wage of \$9 to \$12 per week.

Yes it was hard, practically impossible to work, breathe, keep up our families and be healthy under such conditions. On the top of this the bosses wanted us to run 6 looms instead of 4. They wanted to cut our wages 33 per cent.

Our wages were so low any way—from \$9 to \$12 in the average and the new system would make it impossible for us to work. It would ruin our health completely. This is why we went out on strike. This is why every morning about 100 strikers picket the mill gates singing our strike songs. Our beloved son, Solidarity. This is why we demand a 20 per cent increase in wages—Yes we want some of the sunshine and air. We want some to wash our hands in. We can't wash our hands in rusty pails. We want a sanitary chest in the mill and a resting room too. We think we have a right to use the elevators instead of climbing 5 flights of stairs.

Yes we want human conditions and an American standard of living. Above all we want a union—an organization to protect the interests of the workers in the Lowell Silk Mills against our enemies—the bosses.

We learned to do many things during the strike. We have many young workers in the strike committee. We learned how to educate scabees and we didn't know we had so many speakers among us, but now we know. We discovered it while appealing for money before labor unions to help us win our strike. Oh yes we the young workers of the Lowell Silk Mill learned a lot during the strike as you see. We learned that the bosses are our great enemies but we are determined to fight until we'll get our final victory thru one big textile union.

Yesterday's conference was between Commissioner Preiskel, Chief Zober and UG's Deak, chairman of the newly organized Local 1603, U. T. W., and George Hays of Paterson, representing the United Textile Workers of America, and Sigmund Unger, local attorney, who has been handling the legal work of the strikers.

This morning the picket line was walking along quietly and had no trouble with the police, altho there were plenty of policemen about, until Chief Zober drove up in his automobile and gave instructions to his men. Immediately, without a word of warning, Zober's men rushed at the picket line and engaged in an orgy of clubbing. One striker, A. Panaris, was so terribly maltreated that his arm was broken and he had to be rushed to a doctor. Others show huge black and blue spots on their bodies. The clubbing was done so savagely that even Zober, who had ordered it, called out to his men, "Don't hit them so hard."

Gustave Deak, chairman of the new local of the U. T. W., issued the following statement on the police attack: "Is Chief Zober ready to give the lie to the oft-repeated statements of Commissioner Preiskel and himself that the A. F. of L. is welcome to come to Passaic? Is Zober determined to continue taking his orders from the mill bosses, in the face of an aroused public opinion which has already voiced its disgust at the unparalleled hypocrisy of the mill bosses?"

"The strikers against whom Zober launched his police attack today are members of the United Textile Workers of America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

"This unprovoked and utterly savage attack against a peaceful picket line again shows how little the police are to be trusted. Preiskel and Zober some weeks ago vociferously denied that they had ever thrown A. F. of L. organizers out of the city of Passaic. They averred their zeal to welcome the A. F. of L. to Passaic. A few Sundays later the New York furriers came to visit us, to express their solidarity with us. The New York furriers are affiliated with the A. F. of L., but that did not prevent Zober and Preiskel from having them clubbed in order to organize the demonstration of solidarity with us. Zober and Preiskel yesterday agreed with our representative that it was perfectly legal for peaceful picket lines to march in front of all the gates of Botany. Yet today Zober ordered his men to peacefully about its business. The only inference we can draw is that Preiskel and Zober are still taking their orders from the mill owners, and in spite of all the efforts of the mill workers and their minions the strike of the 16,000 textile workers of Passaic and vicinity will go on to victory."

Open Letter to the Oscard-Heinman Youth

By Young Worker Correspondent.

Working with you in the same factory for a considerable length of time I came to the conclusion that many things could be improved in the favor of the young workers. Many of our young girl workers think that the boss does us a favor by employing us, but do you ever stop to think that

without our hands, without our work the machines would stop; the factory would become dead and not only the factory but the world as a whole. We the young workers are the main force, but many of us don't realize it yet. The boss looks at us like at slaves. He wants one thing, that is to make us work longer hours and pay less so as to enable him to become rich. I think that we young workers would unite together and show the boss that we are an organized section and put forth demands so as to make a better living. We would in a short time become recognized even by the boss and he would not look at us as at cattle which hurts us whenever he pleases, but as an organized labor. Imagine, we young workers who have to work more than 8 hours a day should not even be allowed a hour lunch, but have to hurry ourselves and get ready for the continuation of the slavery. There are a thousand and one things that can be improved in our factory if we only start to think and consider ourselves as a strong body. The first step for us to be is to buy and read the Young Worker, which will be sold at the gates of our factory. This paper is an official organ of the Young Workers' League. It is a working class paper. Written by workers and for workers. There you will find stories about our factory. Send it on from mate to mate so as to make the paper of the young workers popular in our factory.

Demonstration for Passaic Relief!

