

YOUNG MINERS IN ANTHRACITE FOR ANTI-LEWIS MOVE

By PAT TOOMEY.

DURING the six months strike of the anthracite miners, the progressive and militant thrust of the anthracite industry exposed the role of Lewis in the strike. The charge was made that the strike was a "bosses strike" and now six or more months after its termination we have ample time to examine the validity of such assertions.

When the Tri-District Convention in Scranton held July, 1925 formulated twelve principal demands for presentation to the anthracite operators, the miners of the industry thought at last they would receive the much needed raise in wages and a contract which would enable them to live decently. The chief demands of the miners were the 10 per cent increase for contract miners and the \$1.00 per day increase for company hands, a two year contract with "recognition of the union," equalization of prevailing rates, advanced rock rates, free jack-hammers, raincoats, more houses, better conditions, etc. The checkoff took up a lot of argument also. The checkoff was interpreted as meaning "recognition of the union."

Months of Struggle.

After six long months of winter struggle, when many thousands suffered privations of all kinds, and after six months pussy-footing and shuffling "no arbitration" Lewis signed an agreement which the anthracite miners characterize as their first defeat. Not a single of the convention demands were granted, nothing was granted even smacking of the realization of what was expected or demanded. After the loud ballyhooing of Lewis and his cohorts about no arbitration, the agreement signed is reeking with arbitration of the worst kind. This contract is to last five years, no raise in wages, no bettering of conditions, no checkoff, no nothing but arbitration and a bosses' agreement.

The anthracite press agrees the bosses are immensely pleased with the 5-year betrayal. Naturally, when Mr. R. L. Grant, vice-president of the Susquehanna Colliers Co., and ex-chairman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce was the one who wrote the agreement and proposed the terms of settlement. The agreement which holds the hard coal miners in chains for five years is now working out in all its viciousness.

Results of Agreement.

Rank discrimination, reduced wages and even victimization are some of the results. Every local union meeting is solely taken up with hearing of accumulated grievances—which remain unsettled for months and years. The medium of grievance adjustment, the Anthracite Conciliation Board, an institution established by Roosevelt when he intervened in the strike of 1902, is controlled by the anthracite coal companies and no redress or sympathy can be expected from that source.

The anthracite miners are wondering it was understood that the checkoff would be granted, one reason why Lewis succeeded in choking the agreement down the throats of the miners. Today the Hudson Coal Company is contesting the right of the U. M. W. of A. to organize the miners of their collieries. The company has accordingly fled with the conciliation board a "case." There will be no checkoff, no raise in wages, no bettering of conditions, and day by day the cost of living mounts but wages remain stationary.

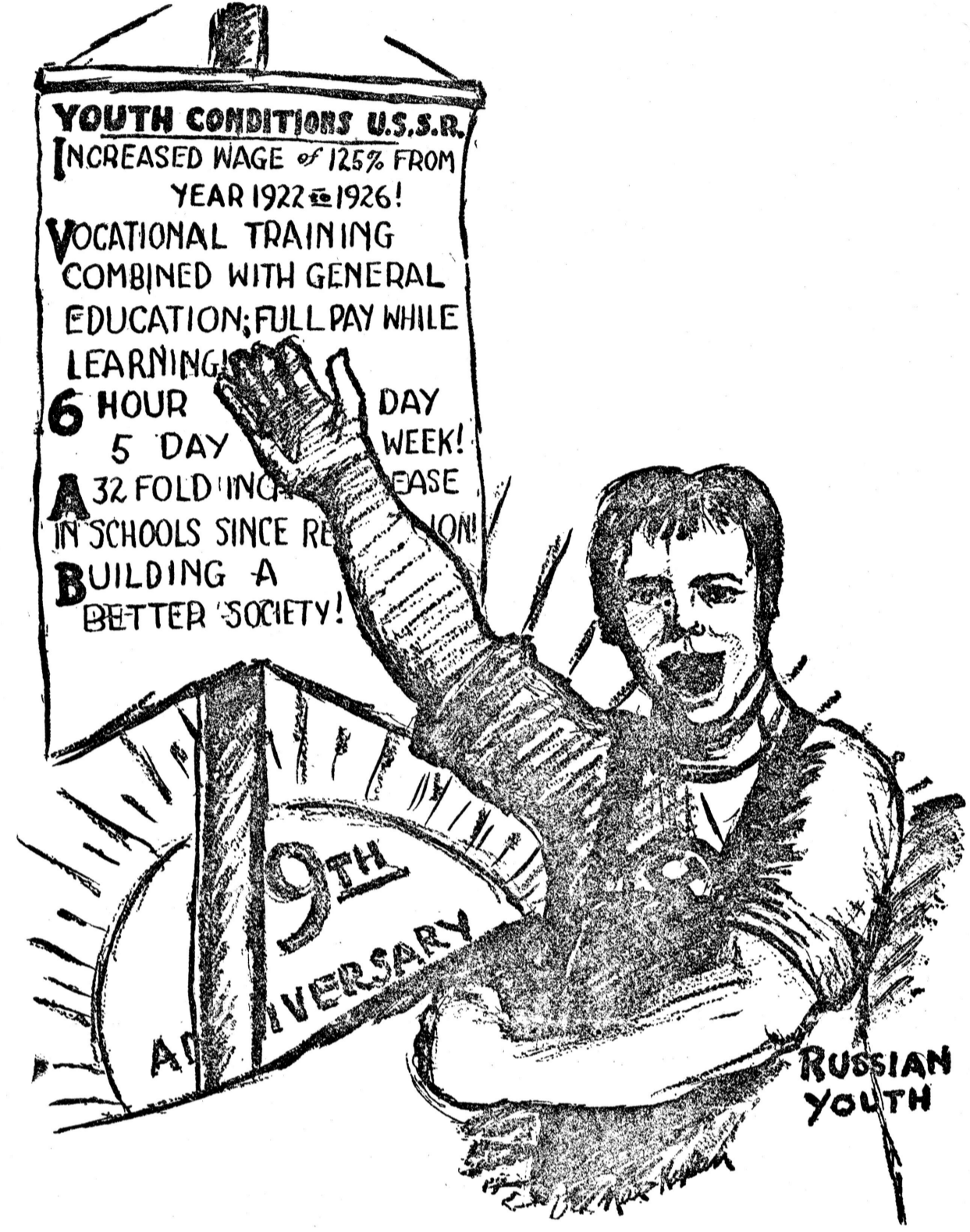
The young miners of the anthracite suffer increased discrimination at the hands of the coal companies. Since the agreement was signed this discrimination is more general, widespread and vicious than at any other time in the history of the union in the anthracite. Young miners are appearing in hordes at the local union meetings, filing grievances with the committees. These grievances deal with increased work, lowered wages, worsening of conditions, discrimination and victimization.

Young Miners Wake.

There is an awakening amongst the anthracite miners of the full implications of the sell-out agreement they have choked down their throats. Among these are large sections of the young miners who in many instances are taking a leading part in union affairs and outlaw strikes. When this awakening becomes more general and widespread in character Lewis will have a very unfavorable situation to cope with in the anthracite fields, "his own 'bellwether'."

Improved Russian Youth Conditions

This is what I have after nine years of a workers government. - What have you, American young worker, under your Capitalist Government?



"BETTER YOUNG MINER CONDITIONS, PROBLEM OF ENTIRE U. M. W. OF A."

—Brennen

By WILLIAM J. BRENNEN, Scranton, Pa. (Ex-President of District No. 1, U. M. W. of A., and Candidate for Secy-Treas. on Opposition Ticket Against Kennedy Lewis Machine.)

CONSIDERING the fact that a third of the labor forces of the anthracite coal industry are young miners, the youth problem is ever increasing in significance which we cannot ignore.

Devisive Factor. This large bulk of the anthracite working force who are more discriminated against than any other group, is in many cases a most decisive factor in many localities. No longer can we ignore the plight of the youth, for a step backward for the youth is two steps backward for the miners generally. When the bosses can discriminate against the youth without consideration for the needs of work of these boys, compel them to live for wages much under the rates paid adult labor, when the bosses compel these boys to do adult work for youth pay—we must recognize that this is not solely a question for the youth to settle, but warrants the unified action of the miners at a whole.

Today the miners are bogged with a five-year agreement. The deplorable and miserable conditions accruing from the application of this defeatist contract strikingly affect the youth element in the anthracite industry. Grievances crop up and multiply on the question of wage discrimination, longer hours being imposed, worsening of the conditions of the youth—and redress for youth miners with the union under company influence in many cases is an impossibility.

Our young miners here in the anthracite, however, are not all of the question. There is a much greater section of this element employed in the mines of the country who are not members of our union. These young unorganized miners are a constant menace to the safety of the union and with every other unorganized miner

in America must be organized.

To the Rescue.

Today our union is in danger. Our union is at the crossroads and which turn we make will decide the future. Practically all of the bituminous regions have suffered the ravages of the coal corporations, and aided by betraying elements in our union, it has been wrecked in many districts.

Our union must be saved and the youth must line up with the adult miners to fight to the finish that the union shall be saved. Without organization whatever cause we fight for will be lost. The young anthracite miners must take a leading part in the struggle to save our union. The youth must come to the forefront, fight and lead the way. What our union is paralyzed from is no new leadership. From year to year the same elements are struggling to retain their offices for obvious reasons. The bad conditions, wage discriminations and general inequalities suffered by the anthracite youth can only be eliminated when the youth assert themselves.

Opposition Ticket.

The organizing mining youth have a duty to perform this year. There is an opposition ticket in the U. M. W. of A. general election. The youth must work and fight for the success of this ticket for the candidates are pledged to fight for the youth. The administration will do nothing—the youth must fight, I reiterate, and to fight most effectively is to fight for the success of the anti-administration slate in the union general election.

For many years our international conventions have gone on record for the unqualified abolition of child labor in the American industries—but these resolutions are forgotten after the convention.

Equality.

Our union must be built powerful and strong; our union with a clean and capable leadership will then translate into reality the resolutions of our international conventions, our union must institute a nationwide

Youth Mourn Death of Gene Debs



With the death of Eugene V. Debs the last ties of proletarian vitality in the Socialist Party which kept some young revolutionaries in the U. P. S. L. has passed away.

P. L. S. has almost 10 years after the United States entered the world war, Eugene V. Debs, at once the fiery torch and adored incarnation of the American radicalism, died in a Chicago sanitarium Oct. 20, of a combination of heart and kidney trouble and old age. He would have been 71 years old Nov. 5. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Socialist Party of the United States and editor of its official weekly publication, The American Appeal.

drive for the equality of the young workers in the American industries.

But I reiterate, the youth must fight, but on that score we have little fear. We all must fight for common purposes. Under no consideration will we agree to fight on separate issues; for the problem of the adult miner is very much the problem of the young miner and vice versa. The struggle shall be waged on a program, not personalities. The struggle for the program of the opposition in the U. M. W. of A. for nationalization, for a labor party, to organize the unorganized, to eliminate company influence from the union, to get unity with the soft coal, etc., must go on relentlessly.

From a Coal Miner, Springfield, Ill.

on Ninth Anniversary of Russian Revolution

By I. RIJAK.

TODAY we are celebrating the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The leaders of the yellow socialists throught the world are shouting from the housetops, "Russia is going back to capitalism," "Russia is retreating from Communism!" To show how foolish and unfounded their arguments are one need but look at the nine years' work of the Komsomol (Young Communist League) of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—the new generation which is educated in the spirit of Communism and ideologically prepared for Communist society. The new generation is in the forefront of Communist reconstruction which advances slowly but surely.

Nineteen hundred and seventeen was a stormy year. First in Leningrad and Moscow there was unfurled the scarlet banner of the revolution. The flood which had been let loose did not rest there but spread to all the cities, towns and villages of Russia. During these days, everything old, rotten and brutal began to topple. And in the midst of the flood the foundation was laid for a new, firm, invincible power—the power of the organized Russian youth.

Under Fires of Civil War. At that time in all cities groups of Young Communists were organized, who together with their fathers and older brothers built barricades in the streets. On Oct. 22, 1918, under the fires of the civil war, the first congress of the Russian Komsomol was held in Moscow. One hundred

and twenty organizations representing 21,000 young workers laid the basis for the future powerful organization. From then on began the glorious activities of the Komsomol of the U. S. S. R. Together with the other revolutionary movements it began to grow and spread its influence

all over the country.

In 1919, the Komsomol counted in its ranks 96,000 young workers and peasants. In the same year it became part of the world revolutionary youth movement, the Young Communist International which was founded at its Berlin Conference on the 20th of November, 1919. In those days vigilant and courageous cadres of youthful fighters daily left for the battlefields. On all fronts, the working youth staunchly stood on guard for the revolution. Much youthful blood was spilled there. Many young workers never came back from the battlefields and had given their lives to save the revolution from the hands of Deniken, Kolchak, Yudenitch and Petlura. The same spirit of fighting and dying for freedom which animated the American youth of 1776 swept the Russian revolutionaries on to fresh victories.

BOSSES DOPE CHILDREN DURING AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK

Try to Blot Out Huge Russian Revolution Demonstrations

By MINNIE LUYRE.

This year marks the sixth year of the observance of "American Education Week." Five presidential proclamations have been issued, calling for the observance of this week. Every year the Educational Section of the Department of the Interior, together with such organizations as the American Legion and the National Education Association worked out information material sent to all public schools community centers, churches, parochial schools, clubs, etc.

A More Dope Week.

Promotion of American Education Week in the future will be discontinued by the bureau of education of the interior department. In a resolution issued by this department they point out that the "bureau has accomplished all that can properly be done by a government agency in connection with the project." In a statement issued the following closing remarks are made: "It is believed that the observance of American Education Week has been highly successful and has produced large results by way of interesting the American people in schools and school needs."

You tell 'em it has. And as a result parents all over the country are organizing to fight for more school buildings, playgrounds, vocational courses in the schools, no platoon systems, no shifts, more teachers, better-trained teachers, etc.

This year the American Legion and the National Educational Association are sponsoring the observance of this week, and they sure have tamed down the anti-labor stuff they shot off last year and the year before. This year the week of November 7 to 13 has been set aside as American Education Week. November 7, the ninth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and November 11, Armistice Day, are both included in this week.

Yet the instructions contain not a word this year against Soviet Russia, not "about the equal opportunities for all" or "the bunk on 'the red flag means death, destruction, poverty, starvation, disease, anarchy and dictatorship.'"

It seems that they have found that "putting it on too thick" doesn't work very well. Talking about "equal opportunities for all" these days don't go so well, nor are the slogans used "visit the schools today," "parents are always welcome," "more school buildings," "more playgrounds," etc., swallowed as nicely as before. The working class parents have learned thru experience that such slogans are bunk. More than one parent has been told "to get out" because they dared to come to school and express their opinion on one thing or another being done in the schools.

Everywhere where the platoon system has been instituted and where the parents have been taught the danger of this new "efficiency device" are school strikes being called and a general dissatisfaction prevalent.

The working class must make these days a period of greater organization and struggle against their enemy. A fight against capitalist anti-labor propaganda in the schools. No religious teachings in the schools to dope the minds of the working class children. Against military training in the schools. More school buildings, playgrounds for the children. Against child labor. Vocational courses under trade union supervision. For the recognition of Soviet Russia, the only workers' and farmers' government.

Hide the Spirit of '76 Here Comes the Queen

Queen Marie, of the bloody worker and peasant murderer's government of Rumania, is in this country being wined and dined by the powers that be. The feathers for her Chicago bed are at present being advertised. When the queen docked in New York City the official spokesman for the capitalist class in this country bowed and kow-tow to the queen. Tammany Hall, Wall Street and Washington turned out to pay their respects and homage to this representative of a decaying royal family.



How our forefathers must have turned in their graves to see the glorious sight. In the days of 1776, the poor debt ridden workers and farmers, took up arms against the last vestiges of domination by England and its monarchist form of government. That was the period of the first American Revolution when the conception of the "divine power of the king," and any other power or rights for royalty, received a gun-powder reception. One hundred and fifty years after, the capitalist rulers of our country are bowing to royalty.

Rumania today is a country where there exists a continuous terrorization of the workers and farmers. Thousands of them have been foully murdered because they dared to believe in the "freedom of speech and the right to assemblage." Queen Marie's government is responsible for the recent murder of the working class fighter Pavel Tkatchenko. Even the freedom for assembling in trade unions is non-existent in that country. The wages of the working class have fallen 46 per cent from the pre-war level and the 8-hour day is entirely lost.

Queen Marie is here to inspire the Wall Street bankers into the granting of a loan to her bloody government. And 150 years after the first American Revolution—it is again the oppressed class in America that upholds the revolutionary traditions of 1776. A huge demonstration was staged in Union Square, New York, on the queen's arrival against her landing and her white terror government.

To Russia in Row Boat. Three Danish youth comrades, students in the Copenhagen high schools, journeyed to Soviet Russia in a row boat. In Leningrad, Nizhni-Novgorod and Moscow they visited many factories and institutions.

Period of Reconstruction.

A couple of years passed and with it the period of war Communism. The noise of the cannons and the rattling of the bullets and the rattling of the shrapnel is over. Destruction of the counter-revolutionary hordes has been completed and the period of reconstruction, of building up the U. S. S. R. begins. A new period begins also for the Komsomol. The fighting front is now in the industries. In production and the trenches are supplanted by factory schools. Rifles are laid down, near at hand, and hammers and sickles are picked up.

And the Komsomol grows steadily during this period. Today, after nine years of internal and external struggle, the Komsomol has about 2,000,000 members.

We cannot forget to mention the village and its new life. Instead of the drunken, unsanitary, drab, village composed of clubs, schools, reading rooms and most important with a Komsomol nucleus which is helping to educate the new Soviet of conscious peasantry. The nationalist prejudices fostered by czarist Russia is now gone. Especially for the new generation of youth is there the conscious understanding that the workers of all nationalities have the same interest.

New Era for Youth.

Before the revolution newspapers were the property of the Russian bourgeoisie students. Today the Komsomol issues 70 newspapers in the Russian language, with 2,000,000 readers and 65 newspapers in other languages having more than 100,000 readers. These newspapers are mainly written by and are working up and written by the young workers correspondents.

The Komsomol has been in forefront for the bettering of the conditions of the young workers and peasants. The Russian working youth has the best conditions of any working youth in the world. They have a highly developed system of vocational training of the youth with which is combined their general education and the young workers are given full pay while learning. The young workers have a six-hour day and five-day week and many other improvements. While we young workers in this country are the most exploited section of the working class. We are unorganized, low wages, long hours and discrimination of all kinds are heaped on us because we are young.

Thus our eyes must be turned towards the achievements of the Russian revolution on its Ninth Anniversary. The Komsomol of the U. S. S. R. thru the Young Communist International becomes the torch-bearer for the youth, not only in Russia, but the world over.

We rejoice in the victories of the Russian Revolution on its Ninth Anniversary!

We greet the all-Russian Leninist Young Communist League!

Forward to a Workers' and Farmers' Government in the United States!

YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

Published semi-monthly by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

NAT KAPLAN, Editor

Business Management Committee
Natalie Gomez, Chairman.

Send all orders and articles, and remit all funds to
THE YOUNG WORKER 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

EDITORIALS

RED NOVEMBER!

NOVEMBER is a month for rebels, a month of great working class struggles, of defeats and of victories. In November we gain heart and inspiration not only from the great Bolshevik revolution which shattered forever the chains of slavery from the bodies and minds of the workers and farmers of a sixth of the earth. In November the workers of America have a rich tradition of battle for freedom which the young, especially, must cherish and learn and follow.

On November 11, 1887, Albert R. Parsons, George Engel, Adolph Fischer, and August Spies, four brave rebels, were hung in Chicago for their loyalty to the working class movement. They were the famous Haymarket martyrs, the pioneers of the eight-hour day movement. Louis Lingg, their comrade, was either assassinated in his cell or he committed suicide rather than suffer death at the hand of the enemy class. Samuel Schwab, Oscar W. Neebe and Samuel Fielden were imprisoned for many years. The hands of our noble martyrs is on the blood of the most brutal class in history, the bourgeoisie. Their blood dyed deeper the red flag of liberty.

On November 19, 1915, Joe Hill, the songster of the working class, the poet of the I. W. W., whose songs are heard wherever rebels gather, was judicially assassinated by the "arts of justice" in Utah. The protests and demands of the American workers did not save him from the octopus clutch of a vengeful capitalist class. The voice of Joe Hill was stifled by the enemy, but with his songs on their lips the working class will march on to victory. His blood is on the hands of the American capitalist class.

On November 5, 1916, Gustav Johnson, John Looney, Felix Bara, Abraham Rabinowitz and Hugo Gerlot were foully murdered by the tools of the lumber trust in Everett, Washington. Other workers were swept out to sea in the steamer Verona. Scores of others were wounded. They fought for free speech and assemblage, and for the right to organize the crummy

slaves of the timber barons. They were attacked from ambush by cowards who dared not face them in open battle. Jewish and German—Frenchman, Russian Jew and German—rebels from five lands fell before the coward bullets of drunken deputy sheriffs. In death the international remains the symbol of the historic struggle of labor for liberation. Their blood is on the hands of the American capitalist class.

On November 11, 1919—"Armistice" Day—attacked by those cowards who can find safety only in numbers, the brave Centralia workers held off the American Legion mob who opened fire upon the I. W. W. hall. Wesley Everett, who fired his revolver until it was almost too hot to hold, was seized by the mob. He was tortured in the most horrible manner by the white-collared beasts; driven in the dead of night to a railroad trestle out of town and hung by his neck. Before he was murdered a refined gentleman castrated him. His body was raised and lowered a number of times. Hundreds of bullets were fired into his limp and bleeding body. His blood is on the hands of the American capitalist class. His comrades, those who held the fort with him so heroically, are still suffering the penalty of working class solidarity in the penitentiary at Walla Walla, Washington. No honest man questions their innocence—they are imprisoned. No honest man questions the guilt of the American and the murderers of young Wesley Everett—they are free.

Red November for American workers! A month of battle. A month to be remembered. A month of struggle to urge us on to greater struggles. A month of heroism and selflessness to inspire us to great deeds for the revolutionary movement and devotion to the great cause. A month of murders of the working class that steel us in our resolve to make the Red November of the Russian workers the victorious November for the workers of the world. —Max Shachtman.

On Pessimism in the Y. W. L.

By P. FRANKFELD.

SIGNIS of a tendency towards pessimism are bound to find expression in the league at this time. We are now going thru a period of relative stabilization of capitalism. There are no immediate possibilities of revolutionary upheavals in any of the capitalist countries. Also we are living in America, the youngest and strongest of all the imperial powers. Undoubtedly our task is a hard and difficult one, but in the Y. W. L. there cannot be any place for petty bourgeois subjective pessimism.

It was in Pittsburgh that I came across the most open and flagrant expression of revolutionary pessimism in our ranks. Our league, altho located in the very heart of industrial America, is very small. The elements are small-town un-American type, do not work in the steel mills or any of the huge factories that clot the city of Pittsburgh. Though the young workers are terribly exploited, though the objective conditions are most favorable for the rapid development of a powerful Y. W. L., yet it was here that a comrade in the league spoke about the "backwardness" of the American young workers, the impossibility of approaching them and winning them at this time, the lack of forces in the Y. W. L., etc. In other words, in a new terminology, this comrade was expressing the same old sentiment of pessimism and defeatism.

Now let us see how this idea worked itself out in practice. The comrade went to work in a large glass factory—a real revolutionary process that is being carried out thruout the league. There were several hundred young

workers employed there. The question of starting a campaign in that factory was raised by the local comrades. This leading comrade said that the young workers employed there were not ready for organization; he saw no results for the league by participating in such campaigns; that "something" would have to happen before the young workers could be organized.

The American young workers are not backward, but raw and uneducated. The fact remains that the whole working class movement in America is numerically weak and politically undeveloped. The adult workers have been exploited daily for many years. They have engaged in many struggles with their employers, have felt the strong arm of the state, and have clashed with the militia, police, army, courts and thugs. Yet, due to the specific historic conditions of development the American working class is backward. But the young workers have not yet engaged in such struggles with the armed forces of the bourgeoisie. We, therefore, cannot say that the American young workers are backward, rather that they are uneducated. We have seen that where they have engaged in the class struggle the American working class youth has been the most active and militant—witness Passaic, strikes in the mines and other struggles. The American young workers are raw. They can and will learn the lessons of class struggle if the Y. W. L. and every league comrade is on the job explaining, educating and giving leadership to the young workers in this country.

Workers as Rulers.
"The delegation was very much impressed by the position and activities of trade unions under the Soviet system. Being largely freed from their main function elsewhere of protecting the workers against the exploitation by the wealth, and of preventing the public service of the workers from being prejudiced for private profit, the trade unions have been able to engage in educating the workers as citizens and rulers."—Report British Trade Union Delegation.

Done Much Worse.
"Alexander the Great for president!" This was one of the banners lifted in St. Louis when the immortal baseball pitcher had completed his triumph in the world series games. "Alexander the Great for president!" Well, we might do worse. Heaven knows, we actually have done much worse.—Unity.

From an Idealist.
"Jack Reed was one of the rarest and most devoted men who ever laid down his life for a noble dream. I am sure that this story of the power and pathos, the beauty and tragedy that goes with devoted idealism, will have a permanent place in the literature of the world."
—Clarence Darrow.

ON JOHN REED.
"A friend of his and mine, who travelled and worked with Jack in Russia last summer, said that Jack was 'like the other Communists in there: he was hard, intolerant, ruthless, clinched for the fight.' I could see that Jack had hurt our friend who having said this, brooded a moment. 'But then,' said his friend, 'I wish I could be a Communist.'"

RED RUSSIA IN 1917

(The Triumph of the Bolsheviks)

By John Reed

THE real revolution has begun. All the swift events of the last eight crowded months—the sudden debacle of czarism in February*, the brief inglorious attempt of Milukov to establish a safe and sane bourgeois republic, the rise of Kerensky and the precarious structure of hasty compromise which constituted the Provisional government—these were merely the prologue to the great drama of naked class-struggle which has now opened. For the first time in history the working class has seized the power of the state, for its own purposes—and mean to keep it.

Today the Bolsheviks are supreme in Russia. The ominous onward march of Kaledine, self-proclaimed military dictator and restorer of middle class order, has stopped against him. Yesterday Kerensky, after his defeat and the surrender of his staff at Galchina, fled in disguise. The news has just come that Moscow, after a bloody battle that wrecked the Kremlin and smashed thousands of lives, is undisputedly in the possession of the military revolutionary committee. As far as anyone can see, there is no force in Russia to challenge the Bolshevik power. And yet, as I write this, in the flush of their success, the new born revolution of the proletariat is ringed round with a vast fear and hatred.

Last night two thousand Red Guards—the proletarian militia organized and armed by the Bolsheviks just before the final clash—swung down the Zagorodny in triumph. Ahead a military band was playing—and never did it sound so appropriate—the Marseillaise. Blood-red flags drooped over the dark ranks of the marching workers. They were going to meet and welcome home to "Red Petrograd" the saviors of the new proletarian revolution—the troops who had just fought so desperately and so successfully against Kerensky and the Cossacks. In the bitter dusk they tramped, singing, men and women, their tall bayonets swinging, thru streets faintly lighted and slippery with mud. And as they marched they passed alongside between crowds that were hostile, contemptuous, fearful.

This is the moment toward which all revolutions tend. The course of every revolution is towards the left, swifter and swifter. And the government which would retain power in revolutionary times must do the will of the revolutionary masses—or smash it with cannon. The Provisional government did neither.

Since last February, when the roaring torrents of workmen and soldiers bearing upon the Tauride Palace compelled the frightened Duma to assume the supreme power in Russia, it is the masses of the people—workmen, soldiers and peasants who have forced every change in the course of the revolution. It was they who hurled

"The masses are in power . . . And on the morning of October 31, after the defeat of Kerensky's Cossack army, Lenin and Trotsky sent thru me to the revolutionary proletariat of the world this message: 'COMRADES! GREETINGS FROM THE FIRST PROLETARIAN REPUBLIC OF THE WORLD. WE CALL YOU TO ARMS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL REVOLUTION!'"



WE are combining the remembrance of two historic dates. November 7, 1917 and October 12, 1920. On Nov. 7th, 1917 the slogan: All power to the Soviets became accomplished fact and the glad tidings that the workers and farmers had taken power over one-sixth of the earth's surface was flashed thruout the world. On October 12th, 1920, John Reed, American Communist, died in Moscow in the service of the Russian Revolution and his body was buried in the Kremlin—where the body of Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin was later laid to rest.

The memory of John Reed, we feel, is inseparable from the commemoration of the Russian Revolution's ninth Anniversary. John Reed was born on October 22nd, 1887 in Portland, Oregon. Altho his parents were well to do he found his way to the radical movement. He became a member of the I. W. W. in 1913 and produced the pageant of the Paterson strike at the Madison Square Garden during that year. The revolution in Russia broke out when John Reed was in Petrograd (now Leningrad) as a war correspondent and he took an active part in all the events of these stirring days. He was no longer a spectator but was drawn into the struggle as an active participant.

In 1918 he came back to America and gave his service to the working class of this country. He was one of the editors of the "Masses" published in New York at the time. After becoming a member of the Communist Labor Party he went to Russia as a delegate to the Communist International in September, 1919 where he remained until his death.

down the Milukov ministry. It was their Soviets—their Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates—which proclaimed to the world the Russian peace terms—"no annexations, no indemnities, the rights of people to dispose of themselves." And again in July, it was the spontaneous rising up of the unorganized masses, again storming the Tauride Palace, which forced the Soviets to assume power in the name of the proletariat.

The Bolshevik expression of this popular will. It was useless to hunt down the Bolsheviks as rioters and imprison them—as was done after the riots which grew out of the July demonstrations. Useless, too, to fling at them the accusation manufactured by provocateurs and reactionaries and repeated until it was believed by all the world, that they were the paid agents of Germany. Unable to substantiate the accusations against the arrested Bolsheviks, the Provisional government was obliged to release them, one by one, without trial, until of the original hundred less than twenty remained in prison.

Meanwhile, day by day, the Bolshevik power was growing. It was bound to grow. For the whole Bolshevik program was simply a formulation of the desires of the masses of Russia. It called for a general, democratic immediate peace (that got the army sick of war; the land to be immediately at the disposal of the Peasant Land Committees (that got the peasants); and control of industry by the workers (that got labor). The demand that the government should be simply the Soviets of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, without participation by the propertied classes, until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly at the end of November, when the political form of the new Russia should be definitely decided—this completed their program. And it is worthy of remark that when the Bolsheviks first demanded that all power should be given to the Soviets, the majority of the Soviets were still bitterly anti-Bolshevik. It is a mark both of their utter consistency and of the incomplete confidence in the approaching triumph of their cause. Their cry, "All Power to the Soviets!" was the voice of the Russian masses; and in the face of the increasing impotence and indecision of the ever-changing Provisional government, it grew louder day by day.

*All dates according to Russian calendar. Our dates 13 days earlier.

NOTE:—The above is an excerpt from an article written by John Reed and printed in the March, 1918 issue of The Liberator.

Round the World Newettes

ENGLAND—

In a speech in Carnarvon, Wales, the former prime minister, Lloyd George, pointed out that the British industries were near ruin. "We are passing, with the coal strike, the greatest crisis since the war," he said.

GERMANY—

The German-Australian and Kosmos shipping companies have fused with the Hamburg-American line into a \$31,000,000 shipping combine. Even on the high seas only trusts are permitted.

SOVIET UNION—

Clementi Voroshilov, Soviet commissar of war, urged 6,000 soldier-workmen graduates from the Red Army Academy in Moscow to be prepared for an armed attack on a broad scale by world capitalism in the near future. If this attack is not immediately undertaken it is because of the antagonisms between the capitalist groups themselves.

FRANCE—

Edouard Herriot's party is going along with the Poincare cabinet on questions immediately affecting stabilization of the franc and his reactionary economic program of laying the heaviest burden of taxation on the working class.

MEXICO—

The Mexican Federation of Labor has arranged a great parade in Mexico City to dramatize its demand for the removal of the district court judge, Conto, who has granted several injunctions and declared strikes illegal.

CHINA—

After all other financial support for higher schools in Peking had failed, due to the use of public funds for military purposes, many of these schools were enabled to open their fall term by the payment of \$200,000 by the Soviet Ambassador Karakhan to a joint educational commission. This money is the accrued Boxer indemnity fund due Russia, which the Soviets are turning back to China.

NEW BOOKS

Edited by the GADFLY.

THE Gadfly has figured out that he wastes forty minutes a day traveling to and from work, and so he has decided, in the spirit of this age of efficiency, to utilize this time for reading and reporting as many of the many thousands of new books that are published yearly as possible.

George Washington, the Image and the Man. By W. E. Woodard. Published by Boni and Liveright. Price \$4.00.

We have no adequate judgment of Washington by his contemporaries. Possibly this is well. Mr. Woodward's book is the nearest thing to a biography of Washington that is really a picture of a human; a human whose life is well worth knowing. It makes no attempt at destroying Washington's fame, nor does it follow the disgustingly vulgar fables that the school marmos tell. It is weak in that the author too great an extent separates the life of Washington from the cross currents of life among the masses. It is an attempt at an honest picture, however, painstakingly done and well worth reading.

Causes and Their Champions. By M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Published by Little, Brown and Co. \$4.00.

This book is the sheerest tommyrot that has ever been peddled by a vulgarizer of what constitutes progress. There isn't even a pretense of understanding social forces. Some of the "causes" dealt with are the following: The New Uses of Great Wealth by the Rockefeller's. World Peace, by Woodrow Wilson. Need we say more?

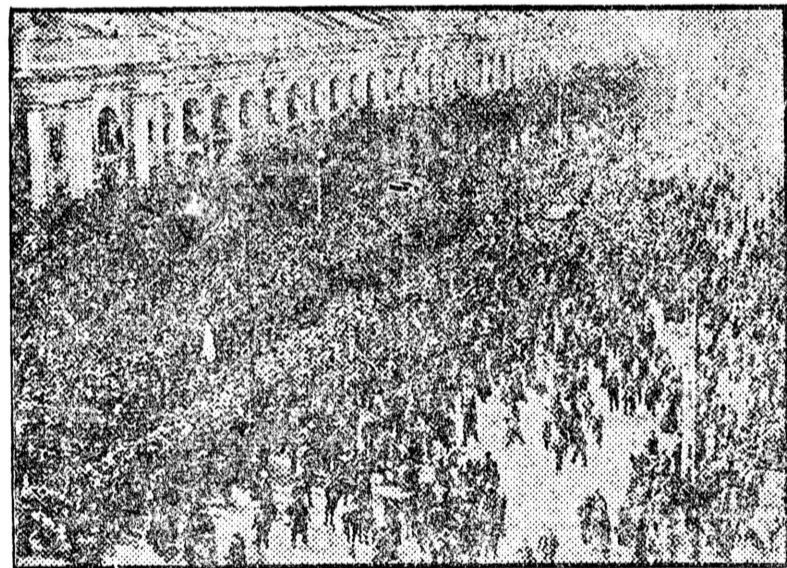
New Schools in the Old World. By Carleton Washburne, in collaboration with Myron M. Stearns. Published by John Day. Price \$1.75.

It pretends to be a study of experiments in education in Europe, yet it is rendered itself almost valueless by failing to treat with the most astounding and revolutionary work of the U. S. S. R. Read Education in Soviet Russia, by Nearing, and then this book. The one deals with the building of new lives in the first workers' republic; the other with an attempt at it in the old, fast-decaying social order. If ever you doubted your work in the revolutionary movement, the contrast will give you immeasurable confidence. On the other hand, we see small individual enterprises which have very questionable success, on the other hand a job well done on a grand scale as only an upheaval of masses can accomplish.

Psycho-analysis for Normal People.

By Geraldine Coster. Published by the Oxford University Press. The simplest book we have yet read on the subject. One is here not baffled by the various technical terms as are usually met in other similar volumes. If you have ever wondered what psycho-analysis is about read this book for a starter.

KONSTADT BOLSHEVIK SAILORS



Arrive in Petrograd to Fight Kornilov.

AN ATHEIST AT SIXTEEN

By CHRISTIAN W. WALKER, Nat'l Secy. Junior Atheist League.

AT the tender age of seven I was a doubter—I denied the existence of a Santa Claus. A jolly old fellow did not live at the North Pole all year, then on a certain night fill his sleigh with toys and visit all of the "good boys and girls" in this vast world, giving them the gifts for which they yearned.

Santa did not gain admittance to my home by coming down the chimney, as there was no outlet except into the furnace. He was too stout to make his way down any chimney.

After convincing myself these things were impossible, I concluded that this gentleman with a snowy white beard and a suit of scarlet was an object of the imagination—a myth.

However, after I had assured myself that this myth was meant as the spirit of good will toward our fellow men, I did not turn criminal.

In Sunday school I was taught that "god" was ever with me, as well as the millions of other beings in this great world. "He" not only accompanied me at all times, but was aware of all of my actions—knew my thoughts—and had a record of the number of hairs in my head. I began wondering if "god" was not in the same class with St. Nicholas.

Then in the grades I was taught to read and write—in high school to "think." Our general science taught us that the stars were larger bodies than the earth—not mere specks. There were other planets, too. Zoology set for the theory of evolution—man was the highest type of animal, and not of clay construction.

In Sunday school I dared to question the teacher about these subjects, but she readily informed me that the Bible only was the real truth and the "light" of the world.

Her reply did not satisfy my longing for the "truth."
What "light" did this verse give to us: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." These few words caused nine million people to be slain by religion-

ists. How could this "kind and loving father" close his eyes to this treachery?

All of this was wrong—the miracles were never performed—the gentleman with the black beard and flowing robe of white was a product of the imagination of the ancients—a myth.

However, after arriving at these conclusions I did not turn criminal!



The Mind of the Negro as Reflected in Letters Written During the Crisis 1800-1860. By Carter Goodwin Woodson. Published by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. In re. Price \$5.00.

A most invaluable bit of research to the student of Negro life and history, and for that matter to the student of the history of our country. The author has collected letters written by Negroes for both private and public reading, from the beginning of the nineteenth century until the Civil War. It reveals more than just the mind of the Negro, it lets us feel intimately the pulse of the literate section of the Negro race. One cannot know American history without having an intimate knowledge of the facts contained in this study. A detailed description of the contents is impossible in the space of the column, but if you are at all interested in the subject matter then capture the first volume you see.



WE'RE THE FUNNIEST PAIR YOU'VE EVER SEEN WE GO BATHING IN FILTH TO KEEP OURSELVES CLEAN

INSULL'S SEWER

CORRUPT CAPITALIST POLITICS

WHILE THE BOSS AIN'T LOOKIN'

Working class married life is indeed a problem. The average guy thinks that married life is like the honeymoon ads in the Saturday Evening Post.

He generally wants a girl who looks like a magazine cover and works like a three-shift Ford plant. The other day a young fellow just married, complained to his wife, "your salads ain't like my mother used to make."

In the old days a girl generally stayed home until she was married. Child labor statistics prove that today she starts work almost as soon as her father has married. No wonder she never learns to cook.

Two Negroes were having a discussion. Said Mistress Noy: "So your matrimonial life was very unhappy? What was the trouble?" December married to May?"

Answered Mister Johnson: "Lan' sakes, no ma'am, it was Labor Day married to the Day of Rest."

The Gaddy has often wondered whether people consider the question of what kind of a life they are best fitted for. We do know that most people aspire to leadership. After rubbing elbows with leaders let us give, with a defiant stare at Rudyard Kipling, our conception of the qualifications needed:

If you don't rest easy for a dozen years, And wear old clothes 'most all the time; If you can live on wages in arrears And take haircuts that only cost a dime; If your gall is made of pulp and steel And let your name be used for saps to toy; If you don't feel what every human ought to feel, Then your a leader, boy!

POST MORTEM.

The compromise measure regarding the ex-kaiser's property agreed upon by the Diet, will leave the Hohenzollerns as the wealthiest landowners in the nation. They will be paid 15,000,000 gold marks and over 250,000 acres of land and two great palaces. The state reserves over half of the properties and the entailed crown revenues. All the parties except the social democrats and communists have accepted the compromise. It is confidently expected that the ex-emperor will return to Germany in the near future.—Newspaper Item.

Who did you say won the war?

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES.

A professor, digging in Java, Dutch East Indies, digs up what is proclaimed as the skull of the "missing link"—the ape man. It is expected that this relic will prove much. It is a complete skull. The scientific name for this ancient biped is Pithecanthropus Erectus. Scientists are all excited about the great discovery.

However, scientists sometimes overlook that which is near at hand, searching for that which is afar. In the United States there have been and still are a few fine examples of Mr. Pithecanthropus Erectus.

Boy, the Y. W. L. member who thinks he too great a leader to do practical work.

Contributions are yet remarkable for their failure to reach the editorial desk. Even the K. K. K. has been absent. Well, we must resign ourselves with the thought that the elections are undoubtedly occupying their time. As soon as that is over we expect a sudden increase in contributions.

The Gaddy.

West and Scenery

ARE you a misled working class youngster in the Boy Scouts of America? Well, the next time you parade up and down the back yard of the sumptuous mansion where you live and whiff the encircling aroma coming from the decaying garbage, the factory-smoke-filled atmosphere, etc., don't be downhearted. Just think of the beautiful scenery surrounding the majestic palaces which your officials call their homes.

James E. West, editor of Boy's Life and chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, took a nice little trip to Europe this summer. In England he visited Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who organized the boy scouts to make better soldiers for the king. The visit took place at "his (Baden-Powell's) beautiful home at Benlily in Surrey." And then West got poetic: "Here the little hills are covered with purple and white heather and a smile of peace rests on the countryside dotted with its red-roofed houses."

PROTEST CUTTING OF VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS FROM SCHOOL SCHEDULE

Schools Force Youth In Ranks of Unskilled Labor

DEMAND UNIONS CONTROL TRAINING

The officials of the Chicago Board of Education are trying to merely wave aside the opposition shown by Chicago High School teachers and pupils to the cutting of such subjects from the school curriculum as stagecraft, artcraft, pottery, weaving, jewelry, auto mechanics, etc. William J. Bogan, assistant school superintendent and Willis E. Tower, district superintendent, are trying to make it appear that the teachers are only alarmed because of rumors.

Education, But Not Training.

But the real facts show that they are alarmed at more than rumors. The excuse made by the educational officials for cutting of these vocational training courses is the oft-repeated one about saving expenses (about \$370,000 will be saved). A deeper study of the question shows that this is not the main reason for the move. The school administration is in league with the bosses of the factories, etc., who require very little skilled workers and large numbers of unskilled workers. That's why the capitalist Chicago Tribune says: "The primary purpose of the public school system is the production of an educated rather than a trained population."

What they mean is they don't want to train high school and grammar school students to become carpenters, bricklayers, machinists, electricians, etc., so that they can work for higher wages when they leave school and enter the industries, but want them to become ditch diggers, sewer cleaners, fertilizer shovellers, etc., at measly wages and long hours and be educated (i. e., be filled up to the neck with patriotic, pro-boss propaganda).

Making Dummies.

The entire tendency in the capitalist schools is to set up more machine-like procedure. Platoon systems of various shades (in which the children march around from room to room and are instructed by special teachers of special subjects, etc.—regular Taylor systems of imparting "knowledge") are being instituted. Everything within the school is being rushed so that in the shortest period of time at the least possible expense the greatest number of robots can be turned out from the schools to enter the industries.

Before the restriction of immigration, when there was a large reserve of unskilled workers, the local capitalist government paid a little attention to the vocational training of the youth. But now, with the restriction of immigration, the high development of technique in industry, when machinery has narrowed down the demand for skilled labor, there is no need to train too many young people to become skilled workers. There is a greater demand for unskilled workers. And this is the real reason for the action of the school officials here who have cut vocational subjects from the school curriculum. They are making no bones about it.

In one breath, the school curriculum teaches the children of the wonderful opportunities facing them in the "business world" after they leave school "if they will only be thrifty, honest and patriotic;" in the other breath the school officials sentence them to a life existence as unskilled workers at the worst conditions.

Demand Vocational Training.

In the coming congressional elections the young workers and working class students will have to raise their voices on this question. The Young Workers (Communist) League in its election statement for the youth proper the slogan for the right of raised vocational training. The league is opposed to the attempt of the capitalist school administration in Chicago to force the working class students into the ranks of the unskilled workers by cutting vocational training from the school curriculum. We demand that this vocational training be continued and improved with the best possible technical equipment and that the Chicago Federation of Labor be placed in full charge of this training.

BOTH "Y" ORGANIZATIONS AFRAID TO DEBATE LEAGUE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It wasn't much of a surprise here when such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. L. A. refused to debate the question of militarism with the Young Workers' League. On September 25, the Y. W. L. A. letter was sent to these two organizations. On October 2 a letter was received from the Y. M. C. A., which stated: "Our debating team includes on its schedule only similar Jewish organizations, so therefore, we cannot accept the challenge." Up to October 18 we had no reply from the Y. M. C. A.

Naturally the silly excuse of the Y. M. C. A. will not fool any conscious young worker. They are simply afraid of the results of such a debate for their donation income from youth exploiters. Both these organizations are pro-boss and they therefore favor the hectic military preparations of the bosses' government.

WAR DEPT. CALLS LABOR HATERS CONFAB IN PITTS

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On top of the American Federation of Labor's endorsement the district war board has called a conference for November election, under the pretense of doing away with war. The first conference is called in Pittsburgh on November 11 at the Darvo building, 302 Penn avenue at 10:30 a. m. Mr. Darvo called this meeting in response to an order received by the secretary of war. Mr. Darvo is the chief of the Pittsburgh office and the chief of the Pittsburgh district of the 13 districts which are divided up all over the United States, so in case of war it will be more efficient to handle ammunition and other material for war.

The end of the 6th month finds the miners in a precarious though not hopeless position. The breakthrough in the midlands coal fields is the great danger right now. As forecast by the Federated Press some time ago, the miners' Federation is prepared to fight on, even if that field is lost. If the bulk of the miners will stay out another month winter will force terms on the government, they think.

Although the Federation of British Industries and the coal owners are for a fight to the finish, the financial interests are making renewed efforts to bring peace. Knowing this, Secy. Cook of the miners feels that it is a matter of keeping the men out a bit longer and thus saving the national organization and getting a national agreement and retaining the 7-hour day.

Tackling the miners' weakest spot, in Nottinghamshire, he got 10,000 to quit in one week end. In Warwickshire he got out men who have been at work for two months.

The following are the names of individuals and what corporations they belong to, and it would be well for the workers to look them over. Looking them over, they will recall the many struggles which have gone on against these corporations in the way of strikes by the workers of Pennsylvania. These compose the new advisory board:

- Homer D. Williams, president Pittsburgh Steel Co., chairman.
William G. Clyde, president Carnegie Steel Co.
A. L. Humphrey, president Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Taylor Alderdice, president National Tube Co.
T. T. Whittier, regional vice-president Pennsylvania Railroad.
F. A. Merrick, vice-president Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
William Larimer Jones, president Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.
Charles W. Brown, president Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
William L. Munro, president American Window Glass Co.
W. L. Mellon, president Gulf Refining Co.
O. D. Marshall, president McClintic-Marshall Co.
Arthur W. Thompson, president United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia.

Looking over the list, it is no wonder that they want to devise new ways of making profits thru the slaughter of the youth of Pennsylvania and of the United States. Would it not be much better if the workers that are working for these corporations would organize themselves into trade unions and declare war against them for more wages and better working conditions?

Attention to Russian Youth.

"Special arrangements are made for women and youths, and, in cases where no state school is yet available, children. The education of these women and youths of both sexes begins with the questions of health hygiene and cleanliness in the home, and is continued by various stages to general and political stages. Both women and men are encouraged to look upon illiteracy as a sign of inferiority."—Report British Trade Union Delegation.

Student Rights in Russia.

"The full state program includes clothing and food for all school children and students at their university."—Report British Trade Union Delegation.

SOME MORE BUG-HOUSE FABLES



The young people of the working class who leave school these days are forced into the ranks of the unskilled laborers and work under miserable conditions.



By virtue of hard work and unflagging industry, at the end of 35 years, reaches a responsible position paying \$5000 a year.

British Miners Call Out Safety Men

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press. LONDON—(FP)—Against the advice of A. J. Cook and Herbert Smith the rank and file of the miners, by a vote of 2 to 1, upheld the decision of the delegate conference to call out the safety men. It was proved again that the miners' leaders are less extreme than their rank and file. They also voted to ask for an embargo on coal and an assessment on trade unionists.

The end of the 6th month finds the miners in a precarious though not hopeless position. The breakthrough in the midlands coal fields is the great danger right now. As forecast by the Federated Press some time ago, the miners' Federation is prepared to fight on, even if that field is lost. If the bulk of the miners will stay out another month winter will force terms on the government, they think.

Although the Federation of British Industries and the coal owners are for a fight to the finish, the financial interests are making renewed efforts to bring peace. Knowing this, Secy. Cook of the miners feels that it is a matter of keeping the men out a bit longer and thus saving the national organization and getting a national agreement and retaining the 7-hour day.

Tackling the miners' weakest spot, in Nottinghamshire, he got 10,000 to quit in one week end. In Warwickshire he got out men who have been at work for two months.

Protest Mass Youth Arrests in Bulgaria

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (By Mail).—The executive committee of the Communist International and the executive committee of the Young Communist International have issued the following joint appeal to the working men and women and the working class youth of the world:

"The blood-stained government of Bulgaria has added another crime to its account. On the eve of the 12th International Day of Youth hundreds of young workers and peasants were arrested by the Bulgarian gendarmes and flung into prison.

"This blow had been prepared by the government a long time previously. Its aim is to destroy the Young Communist League of Bulgaria by mass arrests and executions. "Despite the mediaeval terror, however, the Y. C. L. of Bulgaria has never ceased its struggle for the emancipation of the enslaved proletarian youth of Bulgaria.

"Comrades! Bulgarian prisons are resounding to the groans of the tortured victims of the Bulgarian capitalists and landlords. Hundreds of young workers and peasants are calling to you for assistance. Hundreds of young workers have only death to expect unless the workers of the world stay the hand of the hangman.

Workers' Sports



Football Becomes Respectable

Professional football established on a "respectable" and paying (mostly paying) basis by the sporting financial wizard, C. C. Pyle, is already playing to crowds in all of the big cities. The American Professional Football League, which Pyle and his million-dollar athlete, Red Grange, organized, is hogging most of the limelight. It has on its roster scores of the most outstanding college football stars of recent years. As yet pro-football cannot compete with the college brand—in the way of drawing crowds—but it is altogether likely, what with the strong trend towards professionalism that is on the constant increase in American sports, that some day pro-football will win the ascendancy. Sports, as a branch of business, is beginning to be scientifically exploited.

A Modern Indian Runner



Philip Oeif, captain of the Haskell Indian School cross country team and a Pima Indian, is called one of the greatest runners in the country. He set a new American record of 31:32 in the six-mile run.

gigantic struggle against imperialism, the significance of the national revolutionary movement (and hence also the workers' sport movement in these countries) has likewise risen greatly. In recent times this movement has developed very rapidly in China, Persia, in all the countries of the Near East and in the eastern republics of the Soviet Union. To be held in Bakur, which is to be held in Baku in 1926 and which is being organized by the R. S. I., is an example of this.

Beginnings of the Sport Movement of the Toilers of the Orient

Parallel with the rising role of the colonial and oppressed people in the

International Youth Newettes

URGE IRISH YOUTH TOWARDS MILITANCY

IRELAND.—A member of the youth section of the Irish labor party has written an article in which he analyzes the coal miners' strike in Britain and calls on the young workers to leave the capitalist youth organizations, such as the boy scouts, and to join the youth section of the Irish labor party. (The Irish labor party is new, having been organized in April of this year. It is not affiliated with the Communist International, but is sympathetic.)

COLONIAL YOUTH HOLDS MEET.

ALGIERS.—On August 10 the colonial district of the Young Communist League of France in Algiers, North Africa, held a conference in the city of Algiers. The discussion was chiefly devoted to anti-militarist and trade

union work. The conference marked another step forward in the development of the district, which is characterized above all by the strengthening of the trade union work and the deepening of the theoretical basis under special colonial working conditions.

LEAGUE AND PACIFIST EDUCATION.

GENEVA.—The committee of experts appointed by the commission for international intellectual co-operation of the league of nations has already worked out the directions for propagating the idea of peace. It proposes that special instruction in peace ideas should be introduced in all schools, from the lowest to the highest classes, and in the high schools. The general secretariat of the league of nations is to have the proper text books prepared.

NEWS FROM CAMPAIGN FRONT

Pittsburgh Leads In Sub Drive

DISTRICT FIVE threatens everybody far behind and just run away with the campaign and all the prizes unless all other districts wake up and keep on running after District 6. With at least half a dozen capable comrades set on pushing the campaign, Pittsburgh gets into the place of honor this week. These comrades work hard, you may bet on that and they mean to challenge the country to beat them.



Pittsburgh ran for a touchdown in this week's sub drive.

District Five—in honor place, leads with 56.1 per cent of the quota filled. The outstanding accomplishments of the cities in this district are shown by Pittsburgh, Pa., having 81 per cent of the quota filled, and Monessen, Pa., 50 per cent.

CHICAGO SECOND.

District Eight has remained in the second place. Ethel Stevens of Chicago is the star of this district, but we also notice that every unit in this district has been active and sent in subs, something we cannot report for any other district. District Eight claims the work has just started and that they will not allow Pittsburgh to stay up there much longer.

District Eight—40.3 per cent of quota filled. Chicago, Ill., has 58 per cent to its credit and Waukegan, Ill., 31.6.

AND THE GOLDEN WEST.

Los Angeles has been forced into the third place this week, but we are sure there are many subs in the mails on their way here—it takes a long time to hear from the Golden West, but we know that the comrades there are some of the best sub-getters in the country, which, of course, is proven by the fact that:

District Thirteen, with 34.4 per cent of its quota filled, has Los Angeles having more than half of its quota—52.1 per cent.

TWIN CITIES LAND IN FOURTH.

The Twin Cities have just been heard from and in the first attempt they landed into the fourth place. We know that this place is going to displace the honor places in the very near future. There are some real live wires there and we are anxious to see what they will do.

District Nine—Twin Cities—7 per cent.



Natalie Gomez, campaign manager, telling the editor how the drive is developing.

BOSTON GETS SERIOUS.

District One has taken the campaign seriously, but they were a little slow so far. However, since they have a new campaign manager we just know that they are going to give us plenty of work and worry some of the leading districts out of their places.

District One—6.2 per cent.

GET THOSE THREE THOUSAND!

Subscription form for Young Workers (Communist League of America) with fields for name, address, city, state, and amount.

Question Box

How many members are there in the Young Communist League of Russia? By a new reader. Answer: Approximately 2,000,000 in the U. S. S. R.

What is the R. S. I. and when was it organized? By M. H. Answer: R. S. I. are the initials for Red Sports International, a world organization for working class sports organized on the basis of the class struggle. It was founded on July 23, 1921, in Moscow and has affiliated organizations in many parts of the world.

In regards to the question raised by the last contributor, how to answer the argument, often made: What will you do without the bosses to give you work? I would answer it something like this:

If you study the question you find that the bossy of big companies, not the little two-by-four joints, actually have nothing to do with their business, but take the profit—and sometimes, once in a year, come down to stockholders' meetings and vote on whether

EXPECT LOT FROM PHILLY. District Three has just missed District One by eight-tenths of a per cent. In this district, too, the comrades have been very busy in organizing the campaign, as proven by the organization of a Boosters' Club and careful check-up on the activities of the comrades. We expect a lot from this district, as we know they can deliver the goods.

District Three—6 per cent.

WILL TWO MAKE FIRST? District Two has a very large territory to cover, and it took them some time to line up. We just heard from them now, and they still have chances of landing in first place. We count on you, New Yorkers.

District Two—4.9 per cent.

MORE SPEED NEEDED. In Cleveland things have been a little slow. We don't know why. We hope that the Cleveland comrades will not stay down very much longer.

District Six—3 per cent.

ARISE SUPERIOR. Rumors are about that the Superior Finnish comrades will not stay down here much longer. The district has a large membership and should be high up among the leaders in no time.

District Nine (Superior)—2.4 per cent.

SMALL BUT STEADY. District Four, too, has not even started to work. We hate to think that those comrades could not do better in the first two and a half weeks, but, sorry as we are, that's all they did.

District Four—1.5 per cent.

Same goes for our newest district way over west—District Twelve. We know that are some good workers there, and we only hope that next week we will not have to reproach this district for lack of spirit.

District Twelve—0.5 per cent.

LOOK OUT! THE BOOBY PRIZE! District Seven is our saddest disappointment so far. We simply cannot understand what happened to Detroit. Just before the campaign started they had things humming up there, but since the beginning of the campaign we have not heard a word from them. We hope District Seven is not aiming at the booby prize!

For lack of space in this issue we cannot give the names of the individual comrades who sent in subs. They will, however, appear in the next issue of the Campaign Bulletin. The Bulletin is free. Send for it if you want to keep well informed on the campaign. And if you have any news we will be glad to give space for everything you have to tell us about the work in your district in the Bulletin.

Note.—The figures given above include subs received up to October 27.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

District Seven tries to catch up with Pittsburgh.

METAL FACTORY BOYS AND GIRLS SHOW MILITANCY IN THE EAST

By MATTHEW STARKEY.
(Young Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY.—The economic conditions of the youth in the wire and metal goods factories here generally reflect the economic conditions of the whole working class youth in the industries of the eastern part of this country. Long hours of labor, unsanitary conditions, incredibly low wages, ill treatment from slave driving foremen are the characteristic features of the unorganized shop and factory in the east. Such are the conditions in Passaic and other parts in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, etc.

Young Workers See Point at Eagle Co.

NEW YORK CITY.—On Columbus Day the Communist nuclei of the Eagle Pencil Co. of this city distributed the October number of their shop bulletin. This was a gala number, as it appeared in four sides for the first time—the last one having been made up of two. In addition, it was attractively laid out with the statement of who we were on the front page, next to a lead article describing the installation of the new identification system and on the bottom the full story of the nipping of the provocative strike called by the bosses—piling up the watchful and ever-ready role of the nuclei.

But the first thing to hit the eye on the front page is an artful small-sized cartoon of a company cop, labeled "The Overloaded Scarecrow." It was a big hit with the workers. This cartoon was made upon the basis of a written description made to Comrade Fischer, a young artist whose work is used by The Daily Worker. It was so cleverly done that when the original saw his likeness in the shop bulletin, which the workers were scattering all around him, he at first grew angry, but later set down and had a good laugh at his own expense.

The next page contains an editorial describing a workers' paper in relation to the other capitalist newspapers, boosting The Daily Worker very much. On top an article describing a \$15,000 jewel buildup of the wife of the czar of the Eagle pencil. It compares the loot the robbers got and the loot he gets out of the hides of the workers. A feature is a letter by a woman working in the factory, describing the terrible conditions under which women work in the factory. And the end column is devoted to the young workers of the factory, who form a majority of all the workers. In it the youth conference held last June was described and an appeal made to the young workers to join the league. Other interesting features were contained in this issue.

EXPLOIT YOUTH FOR TRUTH TELLING

SWEDEN.—After the return of the delegates the Social-Democratic Youth League is conducting an intensified campaign to discredit the trip and the reports of the delegates. Not only have two of the social-democratic delegates, Hagmann and Lundberg, been expelled from the league, but the exclusion of the other social-democratic delegates is also being prepared for. In the league's central organ "Socialdemokraten," all means are employed to counteract the reports of the delegates.

The youth has been drawn into almost every industry. In the metal industry, where years ago the overwhelming majority of the workers employed were adult workers, today we have 90 per cent youth employed. Not only boys, but girls as well.

In the Brooklyn and New York wire-forming factories 40 per cent of the young workers are girls, ages ranging from 15 to 20 years. Under such economic conditions the young workers very soon get rid of all the illusions that are fostered in them in school. The young workers in these metal factories, where a successful organization drive is in progress, now relate their past life and experience. Only a year ago they were indifferent to any idea of organizing. Today we find quite a different picture.

These young boys and girls (many of them are the frivolous, reckless type of flappers) have, without any leadership, without any trade union support, themselves begun to take stock of their positions and have organized and led strikes. The militant spirit, the solidarity, the understanding of the uncompromising nature of the class struggle, etc., is the most telling argument that youth can and will be organized.

In one of the metal factories in Brooklyn, where a strike was in the process of being settled on the basis of having the strikers compromise one hour from their original demands, one 15-year-old girl made the most stirring plea, with tears in her eyes, that the workers do not go back to work unless their demands are granted in full.

In another factory in New York proper, where one young worker was fired because he was suspected of carrying on agitation, all the workers in that department walked out, and in spite of the foremen's persuasion to go back, refused to return unless their fellow-worker was reinstated.

These incidents reflect the militancy of the working youth. Of course, it would be a mistake to divorce the league and party work for the past year from the present militancy which the youth shows. The Passaic textile strike, the work for the youth conference, the factory campaigns, the factory bulletins, the I. R. T. strike, the needle trades strikes, all helped to crystallize the present sentiment which the working youth begins to show. The league must learn many lessons from this work, above all how to gain real organizational benefits (new members) for our league.

Compare Russia and United States.
"Forty-five per cent of the students in the higher universities are drawn from workers and peasants."—Report British Trade Union Delegation.

MARS IS WORST YOUTH DRIVER

By Young Worker Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Long hours, miserably low wages and brutal treatment is the lot of the youthful employees of Mars, Incorporated, makers of well-advertised Milky Way bar and Mars' Chocolate Mints, located in this city. Despite the fact that hundreds of jobless men and women are walking the streets daily in search of employment this concern continues the use of a "help wanted" ad in both of the local papers. In this manner the concern is able to pit one worker against the other and thus slash wages.

Mars Is Bulldozer.

Very few of the men employees receive a salary in excess of \$15 per week, while girls work on the piece rate basis. They are constantly driven at top speed, they never find it possible to make a wage sufficient to properly feed and clothe themselves. Mars himself superintends all operations, and his bulldozing voice can be heard thruout the entire factory from early morn till late at night. He seems to take great pride in his ability to intimidate these of his employees who haven't the courage to fight for their rights.

His manager, known as "Doc," is a mere figurehead around the plant. This insignificant individual attempts to create the impression among the workers that he is sympathetic with them, when, as a matter of fact, he is nothing short of a "double-cross." One must have permission from the forelady to go to the rest room, and the person overstaying their leave is severely censured. Profit, of course, is king. "Long live the king," says the Mars Company.

Workers Do Some Thinking.

Several of the more militant slaves have been doing a lot of thinking for themselves lately and as a result much agitation has been stirred up within the plant. The only thing that is needed now is a well-directed campaign to organize the candy workers into a local union. Beautiful pictures of the Mars products adorn the huge billboards in all large cities thruout the United States, but few people know of the miserable conditions under which the youthful makers of Milky Way toil. Sympathetic workers may help materially by refusing to purchase Mars' brand of candies so long as conditions remain intolerable. Only thru organization will youth ever be able to accomplish anything of value. The Young Workers (Communist) League points way—it is up to the young slaves themselves as to whether this bitter exploitation is to continue.

GOVERNMENT STRIKEBREAKER



Photo shows Col. Schwartzkopf of the New Jersey State Police, and Tom Gibbons and Lieut. Harry Edwards of the Philadelphia police, with tear gas bombs used in dispersing strike pickets. Tear bombs of this kind were used in the Passaic strike.

INSTALLMENT PURCHASE SYSTEM INCREASES CONSUMER DEBTS BUT NOT POWER TO PAY, SAYS EXPERT

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That the capitalist system is fundamentally ill appears from an analysis of instalment selling made by William T. Foster of the Pollack foundation before the Babson national business conference. Foster shows that the hogging of profits tends constantly to clog the nation's economic life which the capitalist doctors are relieving by patent medicine laxatives known as partial payment plans. But these provide only temporary relief.

A Gap in the Circle.

"What, then," asks Foster, "is the basic meaning of the recent growth of instalment selling? It is this: in a period of increasing productivity, industry turns out more consumers' goods than consumers can buy with their incomes. That is the bedrock fact." And he adds later: "We would all be better off not only industrially but morally as well if the financial organization of business could be so revised that business would disburse enough money to enable the people to buy back all its products as they are produced."

Piling up stocks of goods that cannot be sold for cash, Foster asserts, is a normal phase of business expansion. It comes about because industry does not pay consumers as much money as it expects consumers to pay for its products—as much money as consumers must pay if business is to expand and prosper.

Merely Increases Debts.

Foster describes instalment selling as an attempt to meet this maladjustment by expanding sales thru increasing the consumer debts. He shows that within limits it results in more wages and therefore in additional consumer purchasing power. He continues:

"Instalment selling cannot, however, permanently increase prosperity. The chief error of those who hold that it can lurks in their assumption that if the consumers go into debt \$3,000,000,000 in order to acquire certain commodities industry will necessarily pay them an additional \$3,000,000,000 as wages, dividends and the rest, whereby the debts can be paid."

Making Debts Not Paying Them.

If, he says, the financing of increased production automatically induced a flow of money into consumers' pockets equal to the flow of goods into consumers' markets, then business would not need instalment selling at all. But it does not, for the reason that industry does not distribute its profits so as to increase the general purchasing power of consumers. Instead, it encourages the hoarding of profits and their investment in increased productive equipment.

Something Must Be Done.

"Those who favor instalment selling," he concludes, "are right in holding that something must be done, more than we have done in the past, to enable the people as consumers to acquire and enjoy whatever they succeed, as producers, in getting ready to be enjoyed. To our exceedingly efficient system of financing production we must somehow add an equally efficient system for financing consump-

YOUNG WORKERS FLOCK TO PASSAIC STRIKE MOVIE WHEREVER SHOWN

PASSAIC, N. J.—Every city in which there has been a showing of the thrilling, seven-reel motion picture of the Passaic strike reports a tremendous success for the picture. Large masses of workers and particularly young workers have everywhere flocked to the presentations of this vivid history of one of the most dramatic strikes in labor history.

In Lawrence, Mass., where the picture had its first public showing, capacity crowds of textile and other workers wildly applauded the inspiring scenes depicted and the courageous strikers and their resourceful leaders as time and again the camera revealed the police outwitted by the sweeping, powerful picket lines. The invincible spirit of these strikers is perhaps best shown in their action in returning to the picket lines in gas masks on the day following a police attack with gas bombs, and in marching out in steel helmets in defiance of the clubs of the brutal police Cossacks.

In Passaic, where the picture was shown in spite of police attempts to suppress it, great crowds of sympathizers viewed it, and a net profit of \$1,600 was realized.

Ansonia, Bridgeport, Stamford, Conn., Perth Amboy and Trenton, N. J. and Cleveland, O., all report the same fine success in their presentations. Everywhere working class interest in this labor film is at a fever point.

In New York City a showing realized \$1,200, and so great is the demand to see the picture that two other showings have been arranged: November 6 at Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, and Nov. 12 at New Star Casino, Manhattan.

In Rochester where "The Passaic Textile Strike" will be shown Nov. 13 and 14, four thousand tickets have been sold already, with every indication that a sale of ten thousand will be reached before the date of presentation. In Trenton, advanced ticket sales realized over \$500. Boston, which is to have the picture Oct. 26, is having such a run on tickets that they are planning to run the picture again on the 28th.

In the meantime, requests for showings continue to pour in from territories all over the country, indicating that Passaic is quite alive in the minds of the working class of this country.

"Profits." He is a leading conservative economist, yet his analysis reveals the need of a fundamental change in the profit system.

YOUTH 'SWEETLY' TREATED IN LOFT CANDY COMPANY

By Young Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY.—On a busy corner between Brome and Center streets there is a large seven-story building which houses Loft's (sweet) Candy Company. Probably if you have passed this corner this building has attracted your attention. I am a worker here and feel it my duty to describe how "sweetly" the workers are treated.

Team Speed-Ups.

In this branch of Loft's factories there are employed from two to three hundred young boys and girls. The average wage of these young people is from \$12 to \$14.40 per week. There are very few workers getting a higher wage. Mr. Loft is not satisfied with the piecework system and therefore introduced the idea of the team speed system, that is, a group of workers combined into a partnership. The young workers, not realizing it, are used to speed up their own mates.

"Lofty" Rate Cutter.

Two weeks ago one girl happened to be working slower than the rest of them, so one of the others exclaimed: "If you don't work faster, I will tell the forelady." Mr. Loft is also taking advantage of the fact that his workers are unorganized, and when he sees that some of them are making more money, which only means that they are working faster, he lowers the rates immediately. If any of the workers complain individually they are fired.

Mr. Loft is trying to keep his workers as ignorant as possible. No newspapers, no books, are allowed to be taken into the factory at all. He is afraid that his workers will develop their minds to a greater extent and that will interfere with his business of exploiting his workers at the present rate. As a young worker in this factory, I think that things have gone far enough and the workers should demand their rights. We must begin to think of organization.

STORY OF CHILD LABOR FROM CRADLE TO FACTORY BY HARRY GANNES

ARTICLE IV.

In the middle ages child labor was extensively used. Boys at a very early age were apprenticed to a handicraftsman, or were otherwise forced to labor for a living. Highly developed capitalism, with its increase in technical appliances, is able to utilize the labor of children to a greater extent. As production becomes simpler by the introduction of machinery the use of children in industry becomes more profitable to the bosses because less skill is needed by the worker. In a great number of factories the small and nimble fingers of the young workers are preferred by the boss to older and less supple hands.

American industry was built mainly on the labor of children. In 1775, when American industry was being established, independently of Great Britain, nearly all the labor in the eastern cotton mills was done by children and women. As early as 1816 a New York member of congress bragged about how valuable children were in industry. He said: "Five or six men are sufficient for the management of a factory of 2,500 spindles, spinning 100,000 pounds of twist yarn yearly; the other hands are mere children. . . ." (Social Forces in American History, p. 172).

Then came the development of the steel, iron and coal industries, and with their growth child labor was introduced as a permanent part of the exploitive machinery. More and more children were demanded.

As the United States grew in wealth

(owned by the few), as technical and industrial progress stepped forward the number of children employed in industry advanced. Conditions of labor became worse. The boom in the cotton industry after the civil war, when the slaves were gone, when the Negroes began to move north, forced the southern cotton growers to employ more children, white and black.

Using our 3,000,000 figure as the number of children employed in the United States under the age of 16, and taking the percentages of those employed in various industries as given by the U. S. census, we find that the following number of children are exploited outside of the farming occupations:

Industry	No. of Children 16 and under employed
Mining	21,000
Manufacturing	456,000
Transportation	53,000
Shops and Stores	170,000
Domestic and personal service	162,000
Clerical and office	160,000
Total	922,000

The above gives us a fair idea of the number of children being exploited as proletarians in industry. It does not include all the juvenile workers outside of the farms that are forced to work.

During the congressional hearing on the national child labor amendment Miss Grace Abbott, head of the children's bureau of the department of labor, spoke on child labor, and after showing the "regular" and permissible employment of children, she said:

"More recently we have had very

definite evidence of employers of children attempting to dodge behind the state lines in order to accomplish their purposes, and I should like, in connection with that, to call your attention especially to the situation that developed and had a great deal of publicity during the past summer (1923) in the states of New York and New Jersey. . . . New York had prohibited tenement home work for children under 14 . . . then the employers in New York sent the material into New Jersey homes, and they found in one city in New Jersey more than 1,000 children employed in industrial home work."

This is just a form of exploiting children 6 to 16 so that the state laws cannot reach and prevent it.

There are also children employed under 14 in states that permit children of 14 to work, but factory inspection is so poor that thousands of children are illegally at work.

(To be continued.)

There Is Plenty of Gas in County Says Head of 'Pete' Institute

Fears that the gasoline supply of the nation soon will not be equal to the demand are groundless, W. S. Farrish, president of the American Petroleum Institute, told members of the institute of American meat packers at their annual meeting here today.

"Our conservation commission reports in sight a reserve of four and one-half billion barrels, equal to several years' demand," Mr. Farrish said. "This reserve is greater than any at any time in the history of the industry and I personally see supplies of motor fuel for generations to come."

