

Young Worker

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Coolidge's Fake Disarmament!

FINAL BATTLE IN CHINA NEARS

U. S. Has 55 Vessels in Area

POWERS BACK WAR LORDS

From newspaper reports, it seems that the final battle in China is on. This battle will decide whether China will continue to be governed by foreign imperialists thru their tools the Chinese war lords, or whether China will have a National government fighting for the interests of the Chinese masses.

In this fight are arrayed on the one side all the imperialist powers—Great Britain, United States, France, Japan, Italy. On the other side are the masses of Chinese workers, peasants, and petty bourgeois. The foreign powers have already sent thousands of troops to China. The United States already has 55 vessels with approximately 8,000 sailors and marines. Great Britain has 12,000 troops and many warships. The other powers have proportionate numbers. However, these powers are not depending only on their own troops, but are backing the war lords who are thoroly hated by the Chinese people, and who would not last very long if foreign support were withdrawn from them. These are Chang Tso Lin of Manchuria, at present in control of most of Northern China, and Sun Chuan Fong, who controls the city of Shanghai and the three surrounding provinces. The fight is on between their troops and the troops of the Canton government.

Canton Makes Progress.

The Canton government has been making continuous progress. Today its forces are within striking distance of Shanghai, and it was the imminence of the fall of Shanghai which caused the foreign powers to rush troops there. Shanghai is the largest and

(Continued on page 7)

YOUNG WORKERS NOT FOOLED BY "SILENT" CAL'S PEACE SHOW

Talks Disarmament and Sends Marines to China and Nicaragua

FRIENDS PASS CRUISER PROGRAM

The practical rejection by France, Italy and Japan of all proposals to place any limitations on the building up of navies and France's contention that this matter must be taken to the League of Nations, means that the "Disarmament Conference" called by Coolidge will not be held. This puts a crimp in Coolidge's peace comedy. He had about figured out that it is time the gullible public was treated to another peace show. The Washington Conference is already too old to make much of an impression.

The joke of it is that this call by Coolidge comes at a time when it is so evident to even the uninitiated that the powers are as far away from desiring peace that it is difficult to imagine anybody falling for the old time con-game.

(Continued on page 2)

MINE BARONS OUT FOR WAGE CUT

Convention Said This Must Be Fought

YOUNG MINERS ARE GAINING

Negotiations are proceeding between the coal bosses and the representatives of the U. M. of A. in Miami, Fla., concerning the question of a new agreement for the soft coal miners. On April 1st the present (so-called Jacksonville) agreement expires and these negotiations are to try and draft a new agreement.

The bosses are out for a cut in wages, under the guise of competition with the Southern scab fields, altho it has been well proven by the union, that the same bosses own mines in both the union and non-union fields. The recent U. M. W. A. convention gave little attention to the scores of resolutions concerning the new agreement.

(Continued on page 2)

"Oh, Let Us Disarm, Brothers!"



ILLINOIS LABOR ADOPTS STATE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT; WON'T WORK

Will Only React Against Workers

NEED LAW TO MAINTAIN CHILDREN

CHICAGO, Ill.—The executive board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor has adopted four amendments to the Illinois child labor law. One of these amendments is: "Raise the educational requirements from the sixth to the eight grades." This amendment requires some attention even tho there is very little enforcement of the present provisions of the child labor law.

This amendment means that 13 year old children in the sixth grade will not be allowed to work; while 14 to 16 year old children will be provided with special vacation and school permits to work under the provisions of the second amendment which says "Providing for special vacation and after-school permits for minors between 14 and 16 years of educational attainment. The hours at school and the hours of work not to exceed 8 hours

Naturally this first amendment is proposed as a panacea for the ills of child labor of children under 14 years of age. Keep the children in the schools and out of the factories, say the benevolent trade union bureaucrats of Illinois. It sounds very good but what will it mean in reality? It will simply mean that children under 14 years of age who work not because they like to do it, but because it is their only way to make a living will be denied that right. And as for the

CHILD LABOR ON INCREASE IN U. S.

Child labor, according to official federal statistics, has been increasing steadily ever since the failure in 1925 of the second federal amendment on child labor. Exact figures in 1922 were more than 8% of all children between 10 and 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations. Or one in 12 of all the children of the United States. As the child census was taken in mid-winter, and children under 10 not even counted, it is obvious that these figures are far lower than the number of children actually working during what should be their school life.

children who work in order to "contribute to the insufficient family income," denying them the right to work simply means to lower the income of these working class families and to increase their misery.

This attempted solution only acts against the working class. The Young Workers (Communist) League is in favor of the abolition of child labor up to 15 years of age, but raises simul-

Says Young Worker Conference Tasks Must Be Tackled

Delegates to Report to Locals

Help Young Enamel Workers

By Young Worker Correspondent. SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — We know that the Young Workers' Conference held here on Jan. 16 was only the start of some real work for the young workers. The members of the Conference Committee must meet regularly to plan out work for carrying the decisions of the conference into effect.

Particularly the delegates from the local unions should report back to their organization on what happened at the Conference. One of the important questions that we took up was to make the young members of the unions more active, to give them a real interest in the union. This problem must be tackled by the locals.

More will have to be done to get moral and financial support for the young enamel workers of Bellville whose representatives were the real life and spirit of the Young Workers' Conference. The resolution on organizing a labor sports movement will take up much of the time of the Conference Committee when they start putting it into effect. That can be a big thing, because many young fellows that I know are sick and tired of boss control led sports.

Simultaneously the demand that the child laborers and their dependents be maintained (food, clothing, shelter, etc.) by the state.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CHICAGO

THE fight in the ranks of the politicians in the Chicago majority elections has resulted in the disclosure of some very interesting facts, not the least interesting being that in the year 1926 there took place 396 murders in Chicago, one for every day in the year, and one for a souvestr. These figures were disclosed by Ed. Litsinger, candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket. He gave the following table of murders:

1921	190
1922	228
1923	270
1924	347
1925	304
1926	396

This does not include the many thousands of other crimes committed in and around Chicago. Readers will recall the pitched battles which are regularly fought between the various gangs who employ all the modern weapons of war, including machine guns, armored cars, etc.

We can just imagine what the newspapers would say if this took place in Russia. They would howl about the reign of terror, the absence of any security on the streets, etc. Only a few months ago, the American press carried a regular campaign against Russia because some enterprising reporter had "discovered" a government report in which the problem of the homeless children were given very serious consideration. They held up their hands in horror at the destruction of the family and the sanctity of the home, and similar rot. But they say not a word about this perpetual reign of terror in Chicago.

It is interesting to note, that there are more murders in Chicago, with 3 million population, than in the whole of the Union of Soviet Republics with 146 million population. There are more murders in Chicago than in any other city in the world, and more than the murders in France and England combined.

Gag Menace in New Radio Bill

Declaring that the new radio control bill would not protect the public against monopolies, discrimination, and free speech gags, Morris L. Ernst, New York attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, urged Senator Dill of Washington by telegram on February 3 to combat the measure on the Senate floor. The bill, a compromise product of a conference committee, has been raged through the House and is now being pressed for quick action in the Senate.

Police Break Paper Box Strike in N. Y.

(FP) The paper box makers' strike has been called off after a 19-weeks' struggle. Two thousand union members are back on the job without a wage agreement. Three hundred others are in shops that settled with the union earlier in the strike.

Police brutality broke the strike said Manager Fred Caiola, in a statement to the Federated Press.

"We could win against the manufacturers," said Caiola, but not against the entire police department of New York City."

O. HEINEMAN YOUTH MUST TAKE BOSSES' WORD FOR WAGES

Time to Organize

By Young Worker Correspondent. CHICAGO—Since we last wrote conditions have not improved in the Oscar Heineman silk factory for the 2,500 to 3,000 young workers who slave here. Most of these young workers are girls from 16 to 20 years of age and they receive from \$14 to \$22 per week after putting in many hours of overtime.

Here Comes the Inspector.

How the bosses speed the workers can be seen in the new system installed in the 4 mills, making up the factory at Armitage and Washtenaw Aves. Every once in a while an inspector comes around to see how much work is being done. If the inspector comes up when some of your thread runs out and finds your end broken, he thinks the work is not being done. The girls here are in dread fear that the inspector will "pop" up at the wrong moment.

More Profits for Boss.

The workers used to take care of only one machine and receive about \$17 a week and now with the new system they can take care of 4 and 5 machines and do not make more than \$22 a week. To make matters worse the workers in making their maximum wage of \$22 do so thru a speed-up bonus system. They never know how much they receive for their work, but must take the bosses' word for how much they earned. It seems queer that no matter how hard one works, one doesn't make much more money. If, however, one should run below the usual amount turned out, we would not even make that much. Unite and Fight.

There is only one way to better your conditions and receive the fruits of your labor. That is by uniting together and fighting for your rights. That is our first task if we are to improve our present poor conditions. Watch for another article on our factory in the coming issue of the YOUNG WORKER.

MINE BARONS OUT FOR WAGE CUT

(Continued from page 1)

ment and passed instructions, the only definite point of which was that there was to be no wage cuts.

The present Jacksonville agreement devotes no attention to any special needs of the young miners, altho it is well known that thousands of such are employed. The only reference to the young miners are ones which are not particularly helpful. In one section of the present agreement there is to be found a clause which calls for \$8.00 per day, for outside men with a clause reading "except for boys." In other section where it deals with the scale for trapper boys, it is seen that these receive the lowest wage, namely \$4.00 per day.

The fight put up by the young miners at the recent U. M. W. A. convention shows that they are awakening to their strength and influence in the union. The fight of such young miners must be widened especially to include a vigorous fight for elimination of such discriminatory clauses as quoted above and substitution of more favorable conditions for the young miners.

The fight of the young miners is not stopping at the International Convention and is being carried back to the rank and file. This is shown by the various resolutions dealing with youth problems being introduced into the various locals on the occasion of the election of delegates to the district conventions.

According to reports, the young fellows themselves seem to be taking the initiative as resolutions dealing with "increased activity on the part of the youth" and "increase in pay for trapper boys" as well as a demand for a youth section in the U. M. W. A. Journal to be run by the young miners themselves, are being passed in many locals. Such initiative on the part of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers shows an awakening which is a welcome sign in America, where the question of youth labor and special consideration of such by the labor movement, has long been neglected.

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YOUNG WORKERS NOT FOOLED BY "SILENT" CAL'S PEACE SHOW

(Continued from page 1)

With the United States having 2,500 battleships in the Pacific and 1,000 in the Atlantic, and the Great Britain having an army and navy to challenge with all the other countries making preparations to protect their "interests" in China, with Coolidge and Kellogg's "peace" warlike statement about the "rights" of American citizens, and the necessity to protect American investments abroad, one can hardly believe that it will be possible to fool the gullible public so easily.

On the same day that the Coolidge message was printed, the press also carried the announcement that W. M. Poincaré of the French government had worked out a seven billion franc program for the strengthening of French fortifications on the German frontier. This is disarmament with a vengeance.

Mr. Coolidge has been maneuvering for several months to place himself in a good position for the calling of the conference. Evidently, he has been against making appropriations for laying down the cruisers previously decided on. However, there is no doubt that he took this position only because he felt safe that the appropriations would be made anyway. There is even reason to suspect that Coolidge himself maneuvered the entire affair. The Chicago Daily News, in an editorial on Feb. 3, 1927, puts the matter very clearly in the following words: "Mr. Coolidge's position on the defense has reassured the friends of peace. Adoption of the disarmament amendments will not change the probable state of things. In other words, it was necessary for Coolidge to put in the front of being against building the cruisers because otherwise his disarmament proposals might have been too evidently a trick. At the same time, the friends of peace have made sure that the disarmament

program would pass anyway. Mr. Longworth, speaker of the house of representatives, and one who is very close to the president, delivered a speech in which he took a stand in favor of heavy arming. "Our influence among the nations of the world," he said, "not only for our own interests, but for the interests of enduring peace, must come from strength, not from weakness; from industrial and financial strength, backed up by a competent military power, for the first two without the latter would be of no avail." This is as clear a statement of the position of American imperialism as any of its spokesmen can make. The United States must back up its financial and industrial dominance over the world with military dominance. And in the face of a program as this, Coolidge has the nerve to call disarmament conferences.

A few facts will demonstrate how anxious the Coolidge administration is for disarmament.

Last year, the aircraft building program was adopted by congress, providing for the expenditure of \$235,000,000 in the next five years on the construction of army and navy aircraft. This program will add to the already large air fleet of the United States, 1,200 airplanes of the latest type, and will make the airfleet of the United States by far the most powerful in the world.

The budget bureau, in the recommendations for 1927, provided for a standing army of 115,000 men. This was increased by the house to 118,750 men.

There is a bill in the house which is already assured of passage, providing for the appropriation, outside

of the regular naval budget, of \$31,450,000 to recondition the battleships Oklahoma and Nebraska, to increase the limit of cost of the airplane carriers Lexington and Saratoga, and for a new \$6,300,000 submarine.

Gen. Hines, chief of staff, in his report pointed out that thru the operation of the defense act, America has more officers today than it had during the war. In June the total for officers from lieutenant up was 125,275 as against 83,006 that served in the A. E. F. In this way, an army much larger than the one that was mobilized during the war, can be put into the field in much less time. The advantage of this system is pointed out in the Milwaukee Journal, which says: "This work has been done without any show of militarism."

Of course, the other imperialist powers are no less anxious to build up mightier military machines than in the United States. The only difference is that the United States has more resources, and is therefore more successful. It also has far greater reserves, and any reduction must necessarily work out in its favor. The other countries recognize this, and therefore for one excuse or another, are very anxious that there be no reductions. Japan naively comments in the language of Coolidge that it does not see how its forces constitute a menace any more than those of the United States. Italy insists that the other countries are arming against her, and so she must protect herself. And the same thing all around. The countries are agreed only on one thing: it is necessary to convince its own inhabitants that it has only peaceful intentions, and that the other countries are warlike.

The famous Washington Disarmament Conference which adopted the 5-5-3 agreement, in no way limited naval armaments in general. It simply threw a veil across the preparations for war. Actually, it permitted unlimited increase in the strength of the navy. It limited only the number of capital ships, but so few of these are produced, that the limitation meant nothing. It also limited the size of cruisers to 10,000 tons. It placed no limit on the most important units of naval warfare: light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, airplanes. Each of the contracting parties scrapped some old piece of junk, which was useless anyway. The United States converted the two capital ships that it was building at the time into airplane carriers, which are now the largest and the most powerful in the world. The other countries did likewise. Armaments continued increasing and will continue to increase so long as capitalism remains the ruler of the world.

The many disarmament conferences are held for the purpose, pure and simple, of making the workers believe in the pacifist intentions of the capitalist class, thus ensuring the success of its imperialist designs. The best proof of the fake nature of all disarmament conferences is in the fact that since the Washington agreement, Great Britain has built approximately 300,000 tons of ships, the United States 130,000, Japan 140,000, Italy 110,000, and France 225,000. These are figures issued by the U. S. government office and consequently those for the U. S. should be taken with a grain of salt. They are probably much higher. The events in China, in Latin America and in other parts of the world are demonstrating that the working class is beginning to see thru these plans and is taking steps to put a crimp in them.

Wanted Some Youth From Large Shops

Problem of Small Town League

By H. Peterson.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Young Workers League here has been active all winter. It has given socials and entertainments, but still has accomplished nothing. The basic factor, i. e. organizing the young industrial workers has not yet been tackled. The natural question in such a case would be to ask why they haven't tried to reach the young workers in the shops, factories and mills. First of all, most of the members here are students. Some are wage earners, but they work in small retail stores or industries of very small size.

Members in Large Shop!

Thus our first task here is to win over some industrial young workers who come in contact with their fellow workers every day and who could thus influence the entire course of our League here. To me the only possible way to accomplish this end is for a member, who has been working in a store or some other job where organization is impossible to actually go into a large factory and work there. This would be a real sacrifice and yet I cannot see any other solution of the problem.

What will happen to the old members the students, when we gain new industrial workers to the league? They could help in the factory campaigns and could help to organize study circles in the league. Thus the students and workers could jointly endeavor to carry out the aim of the Young Communist International. Naturally the student's work in the schools should be continued but this would be of secondary importance.

Social and Shop Work.

It is not sufficient to form sports clubs, dramatic clubs and decide on socials to instill new interest in the members. Sometimes when the social activity decreases, the pleasure seeking members drop out. Therefore combined with our social activity we must gain a few industrial young workers. Let us have that for our immediate aim!

BREVITIES

The Chicago Naval Post of the American Legion threatened on Feb. 2, to bring criminal libel charges against Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University, unless he apologized for his attack on "the religion of nationalism" and "the flag cult". The Legion charged him with being a "disturber of peace, a seditious agitator, and an undesirable citizen."

Obedying the demand of a committee of Baptist ministers, T. H. Harris, state superintendent of education in Louisiana, has issued an order forbidding the teaching of evolution in the public schools. At its last session the Louisiana legislature defeated an anti-evolution bill. Evolution may still be taught in the State University and three state-supported junior colleges. Following their victory in the public schools, however, fundamentalists are said to be preparing to drive Darwinism out of "the godless universities."

A fiery cross was burned in front of the home of Jesse Burrell, school director of Carney, Iowa, last week because he appointed a colored teacher to take the place of a white teacher in his district. Negroes in Miami, Fla., have been intimidated by two public parades and demonstrations by the Ku Klux Klan. Three Negro bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church refused to attend the closing banquet of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand for Law Enforcement when it was learned that they would be "Jim Crowed" to a segregated table at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. The home of a Negro in Denver, Colo., has been twice riddled with bullets and damaged by bombs from white neighbors who resented his moving into the district. Five white men in Shreveport, La., kidnaped a Negro baggage carrier and flogged him in the woods with leather straps and sticks. Although he knows the names of his assailants, he is afraid to reveal them. No reason for the assault is known.

Workers' Sports

PRO-BOSS A. A. U. IS FALLING APART AS VARIOUS BODIES WITHDRAW

Meanwhile Labor Sports Move Has Increased Life

Judging by recent developments, it seems as tho the vaunted national, all inclusive Amateur Athletic Union which has boasted of a 2,000,000 membership, will be lucky if it has several districts left, since one after another of its affiliated bodies is dropping out.

Many Bodies Withdraw.

The most recent withdrawal is the Young Men's Christian Association very likely caused by rank and file pressure. Coming on the heels of similar action on the part of the American Navy, the National Collegiate A. A., the National Amateur Athletic Federation and the Western Conference, this leaves the national body, so-called, pretty much of a skeleton. The A. A. U. for many years, under the guise of amateurism in sports, has been one of the most reactionary pro-boss sports bodies in the country.

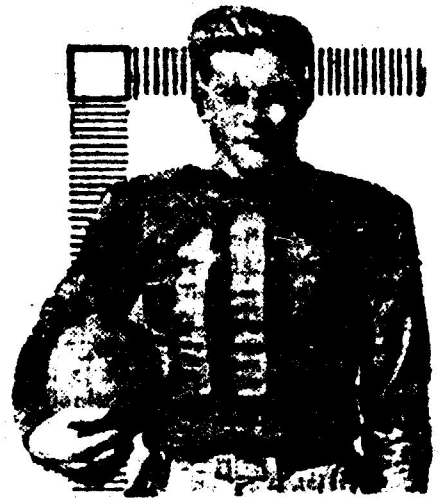
In explanation of its action the Y. M. C. A., thru its official spokesman, Dr. Brown, points out that the A. A. U. is interested only in "getting control of star athletes after they give promise of becoming star athletes." The A. A. U. frowns upon and discourages the spread of athletic activity on a broad scale. It does this thru charging heavy fees hitched up with a red tape system, which practically makes it impossible to secure sanction for meets.

Opposition to A. A. U. Grows.

Dissatisfaction against the national council is flaring up throughout the country. In Chicago, for example, the Tri-Chi basketball team balked at an arbitrary ruling of the district director and is now practically outside the organization. Many of the girls' basketball teams around Chicago are backing the Tri-Chi in their stand.

From the workers' point of view, the disintegration of the A. A. U., which of course, is completely dom-

TACKLE ON INDIAN FOOTBALL GAME



Chief Tom Stidham, Cree Indian, tackle and captain of the Haskell Indian Football team. In the last four years Haskell teams have won 37 games and lost 9.

inated by big business men, is to be welcomed as a development favoring the labor sports movement. The strengthening of the Labor Sports Union thru its recent conference and meet in Detroit is bound to draw to its organization many of the workers' sports groups who now see the A. A. U. in its true light.

A SHORT STORY

DOMINICK'S SICKNESS

By PAUL

MY name is Paul, and I am 12 years old and I am in the second grade. My teacher says I write the best stories in the class, but my grammar ain't no good, and it's because my parents are foreigners and don't talk English. But my sister Mary, who graduated from the same school I am going to, and who works in a department store, talks English right and she says I am going to be a writer some day, but I know I ain't because I don't know nothing to write about, even if am pretty good at writing my ideas down.

Anyway I am writing this story because I told my sister Mary about it and she said I should and she'd give me a nickel. She belongs to a club called the Young Workers League and she said they might put it in their paper. But I don't think they will because there is nothing exciting in it and besides they must be hard up for writers if they want anything by me. But it would be great if they would and I could show the kids my own words printed in a paper. Anyway what I wanted to write about was something that happened at school last week. We got a new boy in our class named Dominick and he was an arithmetic and memorization king. He is always the first to learn a poem by heart. He's 11 years old but he's smart. Every time he seems to grow a little, I think about what makes him so

smart. Or other he can't sit still very long or keep his hands still. He's always twitching and moving his hands and feet and winking his eyes and our teacher gets sore even if he is the smartest one in the class.

So anyways, they put some signs up on the walls for us boys to read and the rubbish on them is on how to be healthy. Each idea was put down in a little poem and teacher made us copy them and learn them by heart for home work. One of the poems went like this:

The proper foods for me to eat
Are simple ones and clean
A pint of milk each day I need
And vegetables green.
The time to eat is during meals
And never in between.

There were five more like this and they were all about washing your teeth and going to bed early and taking baths often. Next morning when teacher asked us who knew all the verses by heart, Dominick was the only one who did. That's pretty good ain't it? But teacher never praises Dominick because his twitching gets her nerves.

That morning I went into the penny lunch room in the basement and bought a penny work of sandwiches and Dominick looked at me so hungry that I gave him one, but the bell rang on her face:

rang before he could eat it all up, so he put the rest in his pocket. Afterwards, when we were supposed to be studying our geography, he tried to eat it up, but he was out of luck because the teacher caught him. She was sore. She yelled, "You big idiot, do you think this is a lunch room? And what of the health poem you recited this morning? Didn't it say you must eat between meals?" Poor old Dominick was so scared he began to twitch and wink and this got the teacher so sore she pulled him out of his seat and shouted, "You go home and bring your mother!"

IN the afternoon Dominick brought his mother to the school and she came into our room. She was dressed real poor and she had a baby on her arms and it kept on making funny faces and us boys could hardly keep from laughing. Anyway, teacher asked her what was the matter with Dominick and why was he such a bad boy. But I guess Dominick's mother didn't understand English 'cause she only kept on shaking her fingers at him and saying:

"I give him the good luck. I give him the good luck."

I was sorry for poor Dominick. He didn't do nothing. And I guess that got teacher angry because Dominick's mother didn't answer and she said loud and fast. Like when she's dragging us boys out and has that mean

"I think there is something wrong with Dominick. He's got some sort of disease or he wouldn't act the way he does. I can't do anything with him. You go to the doctor with him and find out if he can't be cured, or else we will have to send him to the defective school."

Then she said: "Dominick, you explain to your mother what I said." But poor Dominick was too scared to talk, so he just shook his head and blinked and then teacher said he should go home with his mother.

DOMINICK didn't come back to school for two days and when he did, I asked him what the doctor had said about his sickness. And guess what? He told me the doctor said that he wasn't sick at all, but he was growing real fast and he wasn't getting enough to eat! So I asked him why he wasn't getting enough to eat and he said that his father was only making a few dollars a week and there were five boys younger than him in the family and they only got one quart of milk a day and they didn't have enough money to buy anymore.

It's kind of funny ain't it? Here's Dominick, the smartest one in the class and the first one to memorize the health poems, but what good does it do him to memorize a poem about drinking one pint of milk a day and eating green vegetables, when his pa can't earn enough to give him as much bread and butter as he wants.

Highlights of Sixth Y. C. I. Plenum By Herbert Zam

(Continued from last issue.)
Stabilization.

THE discussion of the problems of the Seventh Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which was to meet immediately after the Y. C. I. plenum was the first point on the agenda of the Y. C. I. plenum. Comrade Shatskin gave a masterful report on this question, taking up in detail the differences in the Russian Party and in the Comintern. He analyzed the present situation, pointing out that the relative stabilization of capitalism continues, with various shadings and nuances in various countries. He polemized against the social democratic conception that capitalism has entered a new phase of progress, the stage of ultra-imperialism, and against the ultra-left within the Comintern, which refuses to accept the fact of partial stabilization altogether. While recognizing a certain recovery of capitalism, we take advantage of every weakness to promote the world revolution, as in the cases of the British general strike and the events in China.

The Russian Party Question.

Comrade Shatskin then analyzed the situation in the various parties, beginning with the Russian Party. The opposition here he characterized as a social democratic deviation, and gave the following facts in proof:

1. The opposition, like the social democrats, maintain that it is impossible to build socialism in the Soviet Union, that the state is not a proletarian state, and that industry is based on state capitalism, that, in the agrarian field, the kulak is winning the upper hand.
2. Like the social democrats, the opposition maintains that due to the backwardness of Russia, it is impossible to build up a socialist economy there, adding that only with the state aid of the proletariat from other countries can this be done.
3. The propositions of the opposition for appeasing the peasants fall in line with the claims of the social democrats that only the peasants profit from the revolution.
4. The opposition speaks about the bureaucratization of the Party and the government in the same manner as the social democrats.

The German Ultra Lefts.

In Germany, there are many opposition groups, "left" groups, which are split amongst themselves, but are united on one point, enmity to the German Communist Party, to the Communist International and to the Soviet State. These groups have solidified themselves with the Russian opposition and the Russian opposition has refused to repudiate them. All of these groups, after calling themselves left, are very rapidly marching toward the camp of social democracy. They have no influence in the Party, and the German workers have long ago lost all confidence in them.

Other Parties.

In other countries, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, there are also very many groups and grouplets, including many elements which have long ago been excluded from the Comintern, which support the opposition in the Russian Party. These groups have absolutely no influence. In spite of all opposition, the Comintern is making and will continue to make progress, will continue to lead the working class on the road to the world revolution.

Opposition at Y. C. I. Plenum.

The opposition was poorly represented at the Y. C. I. plenum. Only two members of the Y. C. I. of the Y. C. I. were present, Comrades Vukobratovic and Michalec. The latter had already been repudiated by the Russian Party, while the former had been removed from membership in the Y. C. I. of the Y. C. I. The opposition, in the Y. C. I. plenum, was represented by Comrade Michalec, who, in his report, pointed out that the opposition in the Y. C. I. plenum was poorly represented. He pointed out that the opposition in the Y. C. I. plenum was poorly represented. He pointed out that the opposition in the Y. C. I. plenum was poorly represented.

that the final socialist society will be completed before the proletarian revolution comes in other countries. When we consider that the official platform of the opposition even questioned the socialist character of Soviet industry, we can see what a big retreat this was. Comrade Michalec further charged that the Comintern was going to the right, and pointed out as proof that only the left was being attacked, while it was necessary to fight equally against the left and the right.

On the question of stabilization, he saw another indication that the C. I. was moving toward the right, stressing the fact of stabilization, and not sufficiently the partialness and relative character of it.

Michalec was well answered by all the speakers. It was pointed out to him that his position on inner party relations was entirely wrong. It was necessary to fight the deviation that is of greatest danger. Sometimes it is the right, but at present it is the left. To say that under all circumstances and everywhere, we must fight against the right and the left deviations with equal vigor is ridiculous. The same is true with the question of stabilization. We cannot work properly unless we make a correct analysis of the objective situation. At present, that analysis indicates that capitalism has attained a certain degree of stabilization. We recognize this and organize our activities accordingly. Not to do so would mean serious set-backs for the Comintern and for the working class.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the line of the Comintern and of the Central Committee of the Russian Party, with only Michalec and Vukobratovic voting against it.

Party and League.

AN important question that was discussed at this plenum was the relation between the Leagues and the Parties. It was found necessary to re-clarify this question because of a number of misunderstandings which had arisen in a number of countries. It was emphasized that the Party is the leader of the entire working class, and as such also of the Young Communist League. The Young Communist League is not a vanguard organization of the working class, but only of the working class youth. Politically, it follows the Communist Party. It is the duty of all League to support the Central Committees of the various Parties which have the confidence of the Comintern. Only in cases where the Central Committee of the Party does not follow the line of the Comintern, is it permissible for a League to support that Central Committee. Of course, in such cases, it is the Comintern which passes judgment, and not the League. In dealing with the situation in America, the Y. C. I. pointed out that whatever tendencies there are in the American Party for the conversion of the League into a cultural organization do not emanate from the Central Committee, which has the correct attitude toward the League, and which has taken the necessary steps to suppress these tendencies. The C. I. took immediate measures against such manifestations at its last Plenum, as well as against certain articles on this question. With the Comintern, the Y. C. I. says that the Central Committee of the Party has made much progress in unifying the Party and throwing it into mass activity, and has resisted attempts on the part of certain elements in the Party to destroy the unification process in the League by bringing differences from the Party into the League.

Opponents.

A SPECIAL point on the agenda, one on which will receive special attention in the future, was the question of the Young Communist League and its opponents. Although this question was considered many times before in a general way, it never received the attention it received this time. In the past, the Socialist youth had been the only

ones to whom we had paid serious attention. Through the use of the united front, we have succeeded in winning many of the best elements of the working youth away from the Socialist youth. But there are, unfortunately, many more organizations besides the socialist youth which have tremendous influence on the working youth. These organizations we must combat and penetrate, and destroy their influence over the working youth.

In general, the Socialist youth organizations are on the decline. In the most important countries of the Socialist Youth International, their sections are losing rapidly in membership. In Germany, for instance, the Socialist Youth League lost 20,000 in one year, and is still losing. This, in spite of the most energetic efforts of the Social Democratic parties to bolster them up. In Austria, a large section of the Socialist Youth League broke away and joined the Young Communist League. These phenomena are taking place in many countries. On the whole, the Communist Youth International compares favorably in membership, and far exceeds in activity, the Socialist Youth International. While the Y. C. I. has sections in all countries, including Asia, North and South America, the Socialist Youth International has its greatest strength in a number of small countries, like Belgium, Holland, Sweden and in Germany. In South America and Asia, they have not a single section.

The second class of opponents, religious youth organizations like the Y. M. C. A., the Catholic organizations, etc., still have a widespread influence on the working youth. Such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. are of especial interest to us, as in the countries like China, they are our most dangerous opponents, and the best instruments of imperialism. These organizations we must fight and deprive of all support among the working youth. There are also the military organizations of the bourgeoisie, which are the shock troops of the counter-revolution. Sometimes, these are openly fascist in character, and sometimes not so open. In America we have a fair share of all types of these organizations, and until we begin a serious fight against them, we cannot consider ourselves a real Communist Youth League.

America at the Plenum.

Although there was no American Commission at this plenum, and no special report on America, our League

still received some consideration. It is recognized that the League is making good progress in a number of fields, but its shortcomings and mistakes are still many, and the objective situation also difficult. It is therefore necessary to watch its activities very carefully with the idea of directing it along the right road, and to criticize it when it makes mistakes. It was pointed out that criticism at the present time will prevent bigger mistakes in the future. The activities of the League show strong points and weak points but the weak points preponderate. Therefore, it is more important to lay stress on the remedying of the weak points on the correction of mistakes, than on praising achievements. The greatest criticism directed against the League was for its anti-militarist activities. It was pointed out that the League had tended toward pacifism in its anti-militarist work, had not stressed the Communist point of view in its agitation, had confined itself to united fronts with petty-bourgeois pacifist organizations in which the League had almost lost its identity, and had gone to the extent of joining political federations consisting of these same organizations. It was pointed out that nobody charged the League with conscious pacifism, but that it simply did not know how to carry on Communist anti-militarist activity. This applied not only to the districts but also to the National Executive Committee, as was demonstrated by the resolution adopted at the May plenum of the N. E. C. The representatives of the League at the Plenum, as well as the Y. C. I. representative who had been here, accepted this criticism, and it is expected that in the future these mistakes will not recur.

The League's activities in Passaic were praised, although the League had not made sufficient use of the prestige it had gained and had not put out demands which were applicable to the situation. Nevertheless, the League had been very active throughout, and had demonstrated that it is possible to carry on activity among the broad masses of the working youth.

On the whole, the relations of the American League with the Y. C. I. are satisfactory. We can safely say that we have passed the stage of bluff. We are more interested in obtaining advice and direction from the Y. C. I. than in showing off our accomplishments. This can only lead to improvement in the work of the League.

— Youth News from All Directions —

Two members of the Young Communist League were arrested and shot without a hearing on Dec. 27th by the Lithuanian fascist dictatorship. One of them was Josef Greitenberger, who in 1918 founded the Communist Youth organizations in Smolensk, Minsk and Vilna. He participated in the first congress of the Young Communist International and was one of its founders. With him fell Comrade Telnorn, member of the Central Committee of the Y. C. I. of Lithuania.

The young workers of the Soviet Union organized a delegation to visit and study conditions in Austria. The Austrian government, acting as the tool of the big imperialist powers, is not allowing the delegation to enter the country. They are scared stiff that the Austrian young workers may learn the truth.

That the Socialist leaders are openly the tools of the capitalists is seen in Germany. There the National Com-

mittee of the S. A. J. (Socialist Young Workers) decided to consider all members of the second Young Workers' delegation to the Soviet Union as "automatically expelled" on the strength of the decisions of the last national conference in Hildesheim.

The Central Committee of the Y. C. I. in South Africa addressed a letter to the secretaries of six local groups of youth sections of the South Africa Labor Party inviting them for joint action on immediate youth demands. Only one of the six local groups in Benoni replied to the letter saying that it had thoroughly discussed the proposals, "the demands are good," but that they had decided not to collaborate with the Y. C. I.

The Communist Party of Australia has published a manifesto to the workers' children urging them to join the "Club of Young Comrades" (Pioneer Organization). The club is carrying on a membership drive among children.

Montana Passes Amendment.

HELENA, Mont.—The state legislature here passed the child labor amendment to the federal constitution. The House approved the amend-

ment by a vote of 78 to 19, and the Senate favored it by a vote of 28 to 21. The Senate rejected the amendment last year. The amendment gives Congress the power to enact child labor legislation.

UNORGANIZED YOUTH, WOMEN SUFFER MOST IN W. F. HALL PRINTING PLANT

Bonus System Is the Bunk

By Young Worker Correspondent.

CHICAGO.—While the 40-hour week seems to be the talk of the day, the workers at W. F. Hall, printers, still work 9 hours a day. The workers are unorganized and particularly the young workers suffer because of this. They have the nerve to pay young girls as low as \$12 a week. Because of the no smoking rule, many workers are fired when caught in the wash room.

Safety Council or Stools.

The company has a stoolpigeon organization operating openly in the factory which parades under the name of the Safety Council. The council consists of foremen and snitchers and altho they are supposed to look after the safety of the workers their real job is to catch the workers that kick about the rotten conditions. Accidents happen despite the Safety Council mainly because of the speedup system. About Xmas time a roll of paper fell on a worker in the stock room and there were rumors going around the shop that he died.

Youth and Women Most Exploited.

By employing mainly youth and women workers the Halls Co. makes greater profits. This forces down the wages of the adult workers as for instance in the mailing dept. the makers, adult workers, get only \$22 a week, a job that is easily worth \$35 and more.

The Cafeteria is at one end of the building and it takes the workers about 15 minutes to walk to and from it when they only have a half hour for lunch. The place is unsanitary to say the least.

Bone Thrown as Bonus.

In order to speed us up the bosses have established the bonus for those who do a 100% rate or over. Very few get it. For example in the inserting dept. the bosses thot the workers were making too much so they cut the piece work rate. A job that had paid 55c a 1000 was cut to about 45c per 1000. The writer knows a worker in the shop who worked twice as much as he did before the bonus system and only made 7c a day bonus.

Need Organization.

As long as we are unorganized the boss will have us as individuals, but we get organized into a union it will be another story. Then we will not be alone when we face the boss for better conditions.

Open-Shop Landis Did His Bit for Baseball League

The comedy which will long be remembered as the baseball trial in Chicago is over and Empire Landis has that he has already earned his \$1000 salary for 1927. After rendering some of the most flagrant decisions in the history of baseball. Not only did he whitewash the Sox players accused of unheard of practice of "stuffing" but he has managed to get Cobb and Speaker reinstated in the game. His second only to that the advertised Babe Ruth.

Wide A. A. U. Runner Involved in Scandal

It seems that with every action the A. A. U. takes lately it sticks its nose into it. The most recent case is that of Edwin Wide, Swedish long runner, who had recently returned to the country. Wide is to appear in a match race against Hahn on March 17th in Chicago. In connection with this event it is reported that a block of 1000 tickets were turned over to the Swedish A. A. U. and the funds for the race have not been accounted for. The matter is under investigation as Wide has profited by the transaction. It is likely that the possibility of making money out of Wide's race will insure his being kept in a good bit of health.

FORSTMANN & HUFFMANN STRIKERS RETURN TO BUILD UNION INSIDE

Relief Still Needed

AIM TO UNIONIZE ALL MILLS

Young Capmakers Strike for 40-Hr. Week

By S. WYNN.

Young Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass. — The Cap Makers of Boston are out on strike for the second day. The strikers responded 100 per cent to the call. Among the demands there are two most important demands that the cap makers are out to win, namely the 40 hour week and an increase in wages of 7 per cent.

Want to Lengthen Season.

The season for the cap makers is a very short one, they work 42 weeks a year, the average wage is about 30 dollars, and the young worker is getting still less, therefore the increase of 7 per cent will at least keep up the capmakers with their families up to the end of the year. One of the demands is to eliminate or else to control the little "Bed Bug" shops who bring chaos in the trade.

Youth is Militant.

The young workers responded 100 per cent. Early in the morning at 7 o'clock they are on the picket line. On the front lines the youth raises the spirit of the adults and make it lively, the young striking capmakers are real soldiers of the working class, they fight hand in hand with the adult. The battle of the adult is the battle of the young strikers.

Non-union Youth Joins Strike.

After a days picketing at the shops, young workers, shippers, packers of the different shop who did not belong to any union, came down to the strikers hall and joined the strike. All labor organizations of Boston are behind the cap makers strike. Meetings are taking place every day. All the committees are on the job and they are going to make it 100 per cent.

In getting and putting away their wraps.

The store is supposed to close at 5:30, but the salespeople must be at the door before they are allowed attention until every customer is out to cover the counters. Then there are the want slips, cash deposit slips and their money to make up and take to the office. When the closing out and get their wraps it is a quarter to six and during the holidays it was six o'clock or after before they are out of the store. This makes more than 8 hours every day. Some people will say that the hours are not bad, but the girls must stand on their feet during the whole day. Then the constant strain of being "plared at" as the floor manager gets very tiring. The atmosphere of losing their jobs continually exists. All of this makes a very unhealthy situation.

Organization is needed badly among salespeople of Los Angeles.

Organization, to improve conditions of the workers, to demand better hours, and to raise the salary to a standard living wage.

PASSAIC, Feb. 15.—Voting to end their strike and turn their attention to the task of building the union inside the mills, the Forstmann & Huffmann workers in a meeting yesterday afternoon at Ukrainian Hall, on President Street, decided to accept the Julius Forstmann letter of January 17 addressed to Judge W. Carrington Cabell and Monsignor Thomas J. Kernan, as a basis on which to return to work, altho declaring the letter unsatisfactory in many respects.

The Forstmann letter, while not conceding recognition of the United Textile Workers' Union, is considered a distinct concession to the strikers, and a qualification of the former anti-union attitude of the Forstmann Huffmann Company. It declares that the company has never and does not now object to membership of employes in outside organizations, "whether religious, social or otherwise", while on the question of no discrimination, it states that Mr. Forstmann would re-employ his striking workers as business permitted and according to their individual fitness.

RELIEF STILL NEEDED TO MAINTAIN MORALE AND BUILD UNION.

PASSAIC, Feb. 15. Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the General Relief Committee of the Local 1603, U. T. W. of A., said today, after hearing that the Forstmann Huffmann workers had voted to discontinue their strike, that the relief organization would continue to function in order to take care of the strikers of the Gera Worsted New Jersey Spinning and United Piece Dye Works.

Write as You Fight, Brother!

By N. S., Chicago Young Worker Correspondent.

I was looking over the last issue of the YOUNG WORKER and there was not enough Young Worker Correspondence. The editor can't write the news of the shop—that job is up to us. So long as the industries are controlled by the capitalists and the unions by the labor fakers, there are events that the other young fellow should know about. So get busy and write.

YOUNG FARMERS SEE ENEMY.

By I. HAMBERG, Kimball, Wis.

Young Farmer Correspondent. I am 21 years old and live with my dad and mother on the farm. The capitalist is the man who gets his profits out of the poor man's work. He is the man who loves to see a poor man running breathless to his never-ending strict commands. The more riches they gain the more they want. Many times this "getting rich business" causes bloody wars in which the poor workers from all over the world have to fight in the capitalist interests.

GRIND OF THE L. A. SALESGIRLS FOR \$16 PER WEEK

Dress Well! It Can't Be Done!

By HELEN N. SILBRASSE.

Young Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Girls in large department stores are not paid a living wage. Their pay envelopes afford them only an existence. Most of the girls get \$16.00 a week. They must dress well to keep their jobs. It is impossible for a girl to dress well, pay room and board, car fare to and from work on \$16.00 a week.

The conditions under which these girls work are also bad. They must be to work at 8:30 to dust, straighten merchandise, and arrange new displays in order to be ready to wait on customers at 9 o'clock. The girls are continually watched by floor managers. They are not allowed to stand idle for a minute, if there are no customers at the counter they must straighten displays and stock.

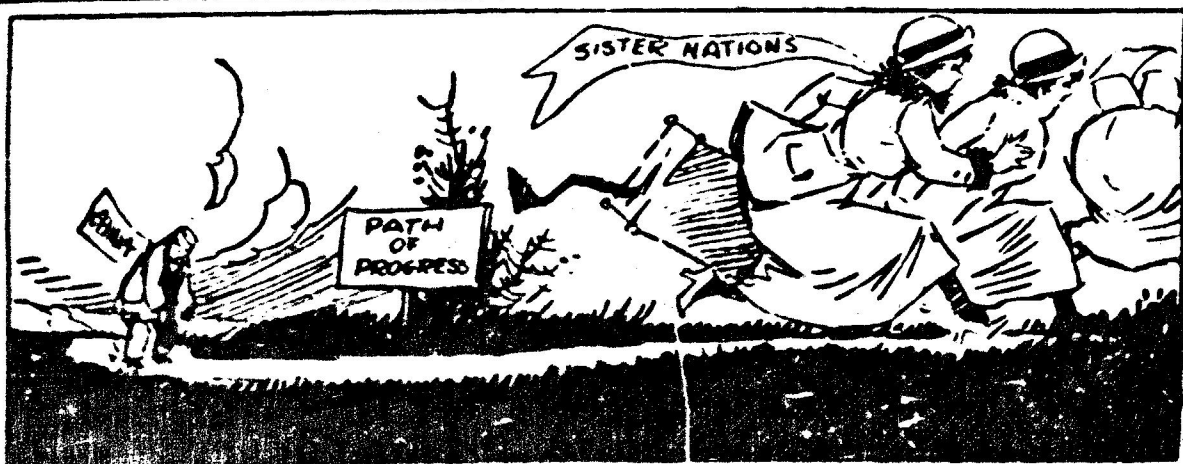
Seats to be Looked At.

There are seats placed back of each counter, this is done because the law requires it, but the girls know they are not to sit down. If a floor manager sees one sitting down he will give her a look that will automatically make her stand up if she wishes to keep her job. When new girls first start to work they think the seats are to sit on, but they soon find out differently, from the head girl of the counter, who gets \$18.00 or \$20.00 a week. She has been given that position because she is a good slave driver.

The hours for lunch begin at 10:30 and last until 3 o'clock. This is done so not more than two girls are away from the counter at the same time. Forty-five minutes are allowed for lunch, but the floor manager soon informs you, after you have started to work, that you may be gone from the counter forty-five minutes in place of taking forty-five minutes on your time card. Your lunch hour is subject to change at the floor manager's will, so it keeps your stomach guessing as to when it is going to be fed.

Some Bosses' Eat Shop.

Most of the department stores have employees' cafeterias. The food in these cafeterias are higher priced than in any other in the city. One can hardly eat under forty cents worth, especially if your lunch hour comes around 1:30 or 2:15. Employees going out of the store must wear their hats, therefore they cannot go out for lunch and get back to their counters in forty-five minutes as sometime is taken up



Some More Bughouse Fables

YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

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Army and Navy to Suppress Workers' Revolt, So Says Secretary Wilbur.

VIEWING the menace of Communism, Secretary Wilbur said that we need a strong army and a strong navy, so that if a world revolt materialized, we could see to it that free government was maintained. This is the way the New York Times sums up the speech delivered by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, at the National Republican Club on Lincoln Day. The American capitalists have become so arrogant in the knowledge of the power they hold, that it is no longer considered necessary to hide their aims. We therefore, have this confession from a high government official, a confession which has never been so openly stated before, and which no high government official in a "democratic" European country would dare to make. Previously when the workers were told that one of the main reasons the capitalist countries are building powerful armies and navies is to keep the workers in subjection, to suppress any attempt they might make to free themselves from capitalist slavery, the answer was that this is only Communist propaganda. But now, when the Secretary of the Navy says the same, the workers will have to believe.

LEAST anyone should mistake the intention of Mr. Wilbur that the big army and navy are intended only for use against the American workers, he makes it very clear that it is also very likely that the same workers will be used strategically to help smaller countries free themselves of the menace of Communism. "We owe it to ourselves", he continued, "to be strong, to maintain an adequate army and navy. Yes, we owe it to others to be strong, in order that if there is to be world revolution, we may, by our example, if not by our army and navy, assist weaker nations to maintain free government." Of course, Mr. Wilbur has no intentions of asking those weaker nations whether they want aid from the United States imperialists to maintain "free government". He himself gave the examples of what he calls correct action in the dispatch of American troops to China and Nicaragua. In China, not only have the people not asked for those troops, but they are objecting very violently to their presence. In Nicaragua, where the majority of the population is undoubtedly supporting the liberal forces under Sacasa, the United States troops are giving active help to the reactionary Diaz forces, the tools of Wall Street. Mr. Wilbur gives American imperialism a carte blanche to repress any and all working class movements in any country in the world where American imperialism has interests, which means everywhere. Mr. Wilbur is trying to become a competitor of the League of Nations, which guarantees to all countries assistance in the suppression of the working class.

MR. WILBUR is very ambitious. But he overlooks one factor—just one—and that is what the working class is going to do about it. Does Mr. Wilbur think that the American working class will stand idly by and see the workers and peasants continually suppressed by American imperialism? Does not Mr. Wilbur know that in the last general strike in England, many regiments were kept in their barracks because the officers doubted their loyalty to the capitalist class? Does Mr. Wilbur remember that thousands of French workers sent to Morocco to shoot down the Rifis fraternized with the Rif soldiers? Does Mr. Wilbur remember that only a few days ago Sikh soldiers in China joined in the nationalist demonstrations against British imperialism? And does Mr. Wilbur remember our own Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull who, sent to the Hawaiian Islands to oppress the natives, decided to organize a Communist League for the freeing of Hawaii from the yoke of American imperialism? All these incidents should be sufficient warning to Mr. Wilbur. When the time comes, of which Mr. Wilbur is already talking, then we are sure that the American workers in the army will be no less loyal to the working class of America and other countries than the workers in the armies of the other countries. Then, the soldiers will join hands with the workers in the fight against their common enemy—capitalism.

Remember, Mr. Wilbur, the first Soviets in Russia were Soviets of workers, peasants and soldiers.

SOVIET YOUTH WORK 6-HR. DAY

Get Same Rate of Pay as Adults

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—At an interview between the British Young Workers' Delegation with the People's Commissar of Labor Comrade Schmidt, the following question was asked: What are the important legislative measures with respect to labor welfare? What fundamental laws on labor welfare have been passed? The following was the reply, of interest to every young American worker:

The most important measures with respect to labor welfare are...

scents to industry, as the strength of young workers demands most care. Adolescents are permitted to work from 16 years of age, and only in special cases, with the permission of the inspector of labor, are they allowed to start working from 14 years of age.

Six Hour Day for Youth.

Besides this, in those conditions, they have a different working day. For adolescents from 16 to 18 years we have a six hour working day and for those adolescents who are employed from 14 years by special permission of the inspector of labor, a four hour working day. At the same time the pay for adolescents is at the same rate as adults working an eight hour day. Night work for adolescents is forbidden (and only allowed in special cases) and they are also not allowed to work in dangerous occupations, but only in those not particularly harmful to health.

Good Care Women Workers.

We have special labor welfare for women. As a rule women are also not allowed to work night work. In some

WALL STREET IN NICARAGUA

THE final move for the complete taking over of Nicaragua by the forces of Wall Street was initiated when the destroyer-tender Melville, with 6 bombing planes and 200 marines aboard was dispatched to Corinto, Nicaragua, at the request of Admiral Latimer, in command of the American forces there. The Chicago Tribune, in its comment of this action says: "This move, which was announced without explanation by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, is believed to mark the beginning of a more drastic American policy in Nicaragua." This newspaper, representing interests which have large investments in Latin America has been outspoken in its desires to have United States forces take over everything in Latin America. This latest move is heralded with evident satisfaction by these war-mongers, and it shows very clearly how the present administration is the tool of finance capital. Whether we will have in Nicaragua, a repetition of the events in Damascus, where French war planes bombed the city, killing and wounding thousands of women and children is yet to be seen. But the government is moving very quickly in that direction.

Evidently not satisfied with the forces already sent, 1,000 marines at Quantico, Va., and Paris Island, S. C. are being held in readiness for trans-

port to Nicaragua. The United States already has more forces than the combined armies of the liberals and conservatives, and more are being sent constantly. Were it not for the active help of America, the conservative Diaz forces would have been routed long ago, as the overwhelming majority of the people are behind the liberals, who score victory after victory. The United States forces are occupying more and more territory, declaring it "neutral" and will within a short space of time have most of the country in their possession.

The entire population of Latin America is outraged at the actions of the United States, and it is only the superior military powers of the United States which keep it from being fired bodily out.

IMPERIALISTS FIGHT FOR TANGIER WITHOUT ASKING ITS PEOPLE

It is announced in the newspapers that there will be held shortly in Paris a conference between French and Spanish representatives to take up the question of who should control Tangier. This will probably be followed by a larger conference in which all the important imperialist powers will participate. Naturally, they are all interested in this important question of the control of Tangier. The only ones who will not participate, of course, will be the ones whom this question concerns most—the inhabitants of Tangier. This is another example of self-determination.

Why Tangier?

The city of Tangier, and the surrounding territory occupies a very important position. It is on the Strait of Gibraltar, just opposite the fortress of that name, and if fortified would much more effectively than the latter control the connection between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. Aside from that, which is the

primary consideration, it is also located in a territory which is very rich in minerals. It has been a bone of contention for a long time. England is very much determined not to permit it to be fortified if it is controlled by any other power but herself, as that will greatly weaken her position. France, Italy and Spain each are very anxious to get control of it. Since 1912 it has been internationalized nominally, but actually under French control, with enough checks to prevent it being fortified. Spain has been endeavoring to obtain control for a long time to offset Gibraltar, and to strengthen her position in Morocco and one of the reasons Spain withdrew from the League of Nation was the failure of the latter to accede to Spain's demands.

The City of Tangier has at present 52,000 inhabitants, of whom only 11,700 are Europeans, including 8,000 Spaniards, 1,200 Frenchmen, and 800 British. There are also 12,000 Jews, and the rest are natives.

NOTHING FOR FARM YOUTH IN McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

Passed in Senate

The McNary-Haugen bill supported by such reactionaries as Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and aspirant for the presidential nomination on the G. O. P. ticket, and by Charles G. Dawes, vice-president of the United States, passed the senate on Feb. 11th.

The young farmers who placed some confidence in this bill will have a chance to disillusion themselves if it ever passes safely thru the House. The bill will do nothing to help out the tenant and mortgaged farmers, for what interest has the millionaire model farmer Lowden in the farmer's needs outside of a desire to capture votes. And as for the young agricultural wage workers they will never better their conditions until they organize into unions and fight for themselves.

The United Farmer puts the McNary-Haugen bill in a nut shell when it says: "The McNary-Haugen bill provides for a Federal Farm Board of twelve members, appointed by the president of the United States. There does not seem to be much chance for any radical or fighting farm organization to render assistance to the bankrupt farmer thru this plan."

cases we make exceptions, particularly in institutions such as telegraph, telephone exchanges and hospitals, where there is continuous work day and night. It is strictly forbidden to employ pregnant women on night work. But these exceptions are only made for healthy women. Women are not allowed to work under ground or in very heavy work.

In Dangerous Industries.

In dangerous occupations we also reduce the working day for adult workers, as, for example, in the mining industry we have a six hour day for mine workers; for workers in the chemical industry and tobacco industry we reduced the length of the usual 8-hour working day one hour and sometimes two hours. In dangerous trades the workers are in accordance with a special decision of the Commissary of Labor, provided with special clothing in their work (overalls, shoes, etc.) or where the conditions of work react badly on the health of the workers, such as working with various kinds of gasses, they are given special food, fats and milk. Apart from this for those working in especially harmful trades we have lengthened the usual two weeks vacation to one month.

These are the special features of our labor welfare and which are difficult to be found in the legislature of other countries."

Washington-Lincoln Campaign Started by the Pioneers

TRUTH ABOUT HISTORY

There will be many a school teacher this year who will begin to discover towards the middle of February that there is some hitch in her plans of putting over the Washington-Lincoln propaganda among the children. Because the Pioneers in every part of the country are busy at work on their Washington-Lincoln Campaign, turning these holidays to the purpose of bringing the truth about American history to the workers' and farmers' children of this country and of mobilizing them for the struggle against the nationalist teachings in the school and on other burning issues linked up with these events.

The National Plan.

The plan of activity as outlined by the National Pioneer Department involves intensive educational work within the Pioneer organizations as well as among the Pioneer leaders. It details briefly but suggestively the nature of the campaign in the schools: the organization of systematic questionings in the school room, the distribution of leaflets, stickers and so on among the children, the chalking of slogans, individual and group verbal agitation, and finally the full utilization of the Young Comrade. The instructions also call for the organization of children's meetings for the purpose of agitation, demonstration, and recruiting.

In connection with these instructions the National Pioneer Department has prepared a full propaganda program in detail the content of the propaganda and agitation for the campaign. The significance of the Revolutionary War and the role of Washington, the Civil War and Lincoln—these purely educational subjects are tied up closely with the anti-imperialist agitation on the basis of: those who really believe in the Revolutionary War (a war to throw off the domination of England) must support the struggles of Nicaragua, China, Mexico, the Philippines, Haiti, etc., to free off the imperialist domination of the United States.

The Young Comrade and the Young Comrade Corners.

The February issue of the Young Comrade is a special Washington-Lincoln issue devoted to this campaign. Instructions have been sent out on the utilization of the Young Comrade in this campaign. In the Young Comrade Corners (the English children's sections in the foreign language press) an extensive propaganda has already been initiated and considering that we have sections in about fifteen cities, this extension of our press work is bound to have good results.

Results.

From all appearances the Washington-Lincoln Campaign is going over with a flourish, at this early date results are not at hand from all districts, whatever we have shows that the Pioneers are really on the job. At this campaign before the workers' and farmers' children, especially their school mates.

UNITY OF YOUNG AND ADULT LABOR.

By OKOVIN, Cleveland

Young Worker Correspondent. If you have an idea that we, the workers, are the only ones who can organize and unite, but you also want to unite with

Final Battle in China Nears

(Continued from page 1)

most important city in China. It has one and one-half million inhabitants, of whom 40,000 are foreigners. It collects, thru its port, 35% of all customs duties. It is the center of Chinese commerce. Its fall would be the severest blow yet dealt to foreign power in China.

The Manchurian war lord, in order to divert the Canton forces from Shanghai, has started a drive South with the capture of Hankow as his objective. The Canton government is at present located in Hankow, the second largest city in China, and the most highly industrial one. It also contains the largest munition works in China. The Nationalist government will probably divert some of its troops to the Hankow front, and thus the fall of Shanghai is somewhat postponed. In the meanwhile, Chang Teo Lin, having trouble which he had not seen. Last year when Feng-yu Hsiang evacuated Peking, a government was set up under the joint control of Chang Teo Lin and Wu Pei Fu, with Chang having the upper hand. When Wu was defeated by the Canton armies and lost most of his territories, he naturally lost all influence in the government, maintaining himself in one province. Chang's road to Hankow lies thru this province and Wu refuses to permit the soldiers to march thru, probably unless he gets some good concessions. Chang, who considers Wu too unimportant to interfere with his plans, has issued orders to proceed regardless of hindrances. This will undoubtedly result in conflicts between the troops of Chang and those of Wu, and it is even possible that the latter will seek an alliance with the Cantonese against Chang.

Imperialist Lord Threatened.

At the same time, a new danger threatens Chang. The troops of Feng-yu Hsiang are again advancing to the help of the Canton forces, and threatening Chang's flank. Feng has 100,000 well-armed and well-drilled soldiers, who follow the directions of the Canton government. From the military point of view, therefore, the position of the foreign imperialists and their tools is not very bright. They are therefore endeavoring to negotiate, and in the meantime strengthen their forces, hoping all the time that a new savior will arise who will rescue them from the clutches of Bolshevism.

The British, while continuing to send troops to China at the same time offered new terms, which were promptly rejected by the Canton government. These terms included the abolition of extra-territoriality, the right to levy duty and the participation of the Chinese in the government of foreign concessions. In rejecting these terms, Kung-chu Chen, foreign minister in the Canton government, declared that the new China cannot be dealt with in the same way as the old China. It is no longer a question of what the powers are willing to grant to China, but of what Nationalist China is willing to grant the foreign powers. It is this conception, that in the future they will only be able to accept what the Chinese are willing to give them, that frightens the foreign imperialists so much.

us and fight the capitalists and capitalism. The time has come for all the workers, young and old, parents and children to join hands in the fight against the bosses.

DISTRICT FIVE WINS BANNER AS YOUNG WORKER SUB DRIVE ENDS

Young Worker Has 2,000 New Readers

The subscription campaign for the Young Worker closed on February 1st with District 5 (Pittsburgh) in the lead as it has been since the campaign began. District 5 is the winner of the hand-embroidered banner the picture of which we are publishing in this issue, by filling its quota of 90 subs 100 per cent.

The city of Pittsburgh holds first place among the cities by filling its quota 710 per cent and is the winner of a \$20.00 library of choice selection. Comrade John Kasper, also of Pittsburgh, has sent in 155 subs, beating his nearest competitor, Comrade Ethel Stevens, by 55 subs. The Remington portable typewriter, which we offered to the individual comrade with the highest score has been presented to Comrade Kasper. Twenty-two comrades who have sent in over ten subs are being given book prizes, autographed by Comrade C. E. Reichenberg, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Over half of the districts have made an excellent record as can be seen from the table given below:

District	Quota	Subs secured			Total	Percent Filled
		Y. W.	Y. C.	Mis.		
One	238	84 3/4	32	3	119 3/4	50.7
Two	450	224 1/2	66 1/4	7 1/4	298	66
Three	300	111	10 1/2	7	128 1/2	42.9
Four	100	6	4 1/4	—	10 1/4	10.7
Five	90	182 1/2	47 1/2	130	360	400
Six	130	18	23 1/2	1	42 1/2	32.7
Seven	120	61	16 1/2	20	97 1/2	81.3
Eight	340	302 1/4	91	46 1/2	439 1/4	129.6
Nine (Twin Cities)	50	55	7	—	62	124
Nine (Superior)	564	236 3/4	1 1/4	24	374 1/4	67.4
Twelve	110	21	17 1/4	—	38 1/4	34.7
Thirteen	184	150 3/4	11 1/2	11	173 1/4	94.1
Unorganized	—	21 1/4	3 1/2	—	25 1/4	—
Miscellaneous	—	11 1/2	31 1/4	—	42 3/4	—
TOTAL	2674	1487	476 1/4	247	2213 1/4	82

Following cities have completed over 100 per cent of their quota.

	Percentage
Pittsburgh, Pa.	710
Waukegan, Ill.	403.7
Newark, N. J.	238
Superior, Wis.	197
Berkeley, Cal.	172.9
St. Paul, Minn.	136
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	127.5
Belden, No. Dak.	121.6
Chicago, Ill.	120.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	112
Detroit, Mich.	105.6
Makinen, Minn.	100
Los Angeles, Cal.	100

Following cities have completed over 50 per cent of their quota.

	Percentage
Monessen, Pa.	90
Onu, Wis.	83.3
Cherry, Mich.	76
New York City	68.8
Duluth, Minn.	68.7
Denver, Colo.	61.2
Worcester, Mass.	60
New Haven, Conn.	57.5
Nashwan, Minn.	57
Bale de Wasal, Mich.	57
Cromwell, Minn.	52.2
Boston, Mass.	50.5
Chisholm, Minn.	50
Marengo, Wis.	50
Markham, Minn.	50
No. Hurley, Wis.	50
Payneville, Mich.	50
Ilwaco, Wash.	50

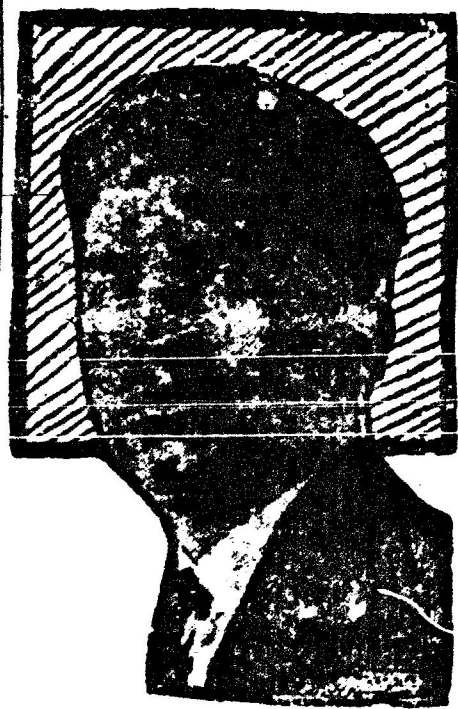
A complete list of cities with their quotas and subs they sent in is given in the last issue of the Campaign Bulletin as lack of space prevents us from giving these figures in the Young Worker.

Every Subscriber a Member!

This must be our slogan from now on—we call upon every new subscriber to the Young Worker to join our ranks—we call upon the membership of the league to help us recruit our new subscribers, to bring them into the league and thereby use the results of this campaign to the best advantage for our organization. We have secured over two thousand new contacts in our new subscribers—now we must follow up the good work done during the campaign by a successful membership drive.

Our work of building the Young Worker is begun. We must keep it up and now more than ever we must continue working hard and get all the subscriptions we possibly can. There must be no slackening of the work. The Young Worker needs subscriptions and if we want a better and stronger Young Worker we must get

Figures in Young Worker Sub Drive



Above: John Kasper, who got 155 subs in the drive and won the Remington Portable Typewriter. Below: The banner for the winning district held for the camera's gaze by Nat Kaplan, Editor of the YOUNG WORKER and Natalie Gomez, Business Manager and chief of the drive.

port it to the best of our abilities. We have learned during the recent campaign that we can get subscriptions in large numbers, we will use these de-

Send Your Sub in Now!

Young Workers (Communist) League of America
100 West Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

THE YOUNG WORKER—\$1.00 a Year—50c 6 Months

Name of Subscriber

Address

City

State

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FOR

months

and \$

NEW SUB

THIS SUB SENT IN BY:

Name

Address

City

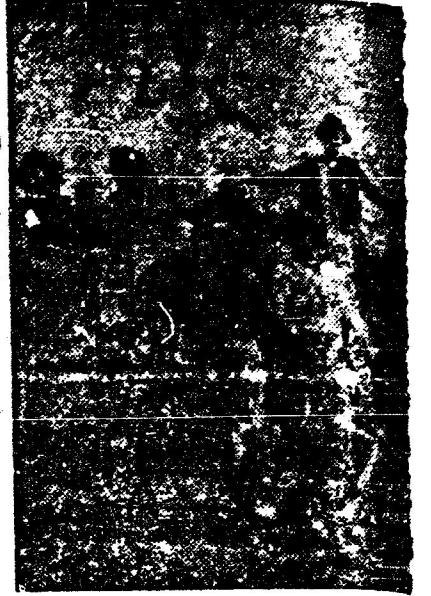
State

RENEWAL (mark which)



Defeated by Police Brutality

In the paper box strikers' lunch room in New York. These militant workers, most of whom were youth, had to declare their strike off after a 19 weeks' struggle. Police brutality broke the strike.



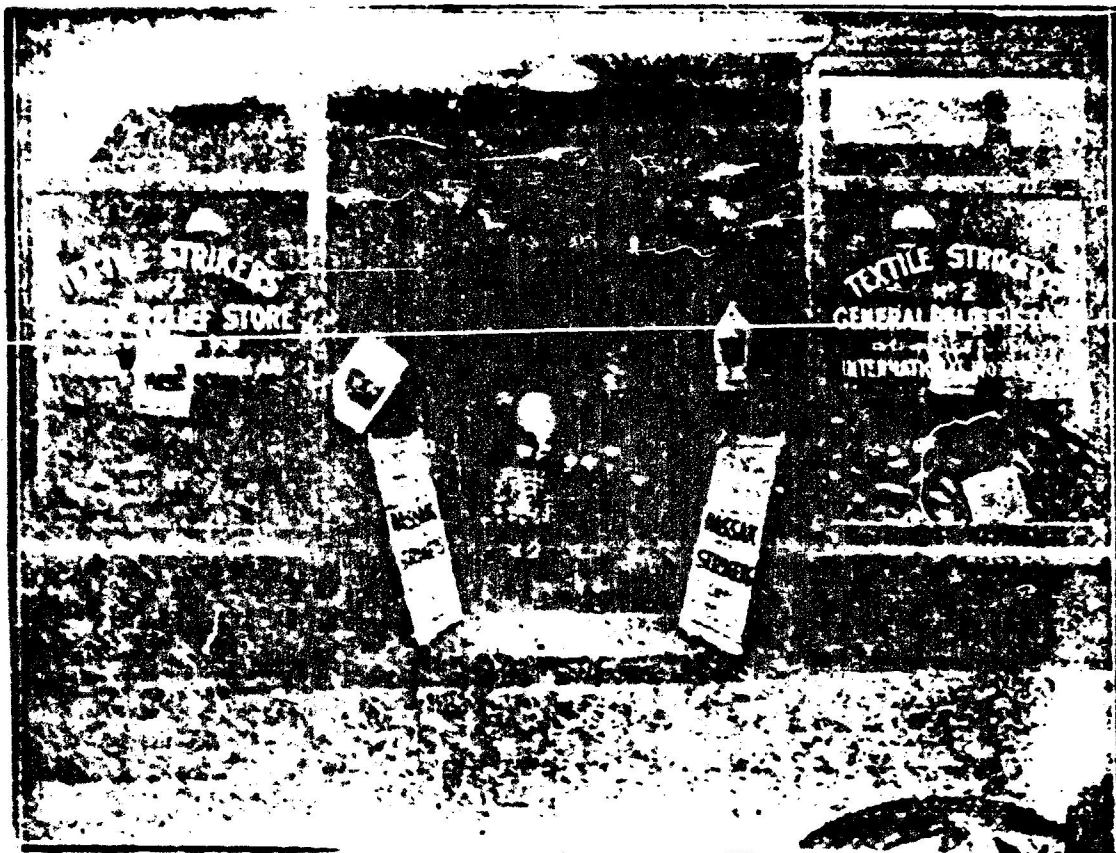
Farm Labor of South.

Scenes among the young farm slaves of the south. On the tobacco and cotton fields thousands of young Negro children can be found slaving under miserable conditions. Freedom from chattel slavery doesn't mean anything to these totos.



Against Roumanian Capitalist State

Demonstration of young and adult workers before the Roumanian embassy in the United States. Many demonstrations of this kind were held in this country during the visit of Queen Marie.



Passaic Relief Still Needed

The Bonemann & Hoffmann strikers in Passaic have voted to return to work in order to build the union inside the mills. This action was taken after the mill owners made certain concessions to the strikers. Relief is still needed for the strikers as above, to feed those strikers still unemployed.



Scott Nearing.

Radical lecturer and writer. All young workers are urged to read his latest booklet, "Dollar Diplomacy". If you read this booklet you will know whom you are going to fight for in the next war.

