

# Young Worker

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## MAY DAY FOR CHINESE FREEDOM!

*Celebrate May Day by rallying in support of our Chinese freedom. A blow struck for the Chinese Revolution is a blow against world-wide imperialism. The cause of the Chinese masses is the cause of the international working class!*

### BETRAYAL DOES NOT HALT CHINA REVOLUTION

The strenuous efforts of the foreign imperialists to suppress, by all possible means, the Chinese revolution has borne some fruit. But this temporary success will be short-lived. For a long time, the imperialists, especially the United States, have been trying to buy out the revolution. They promised the Canton government recognition, trade, loans, concessions, and what not. Their only demand was that the power of the revolution in China should be preserved. Having failed in this attempt, they endeavored to buy out some of the leaders of the revolution, and have met with temporary success in the betrayal of Chiang Kai Shek, the former commander-in-chief of the revolutionary armies. Chiang Kai Shek has turned his back on the revolution, has set up a new, a fake government with Nanking as the capital, and with himself as the dictator, and has declared that he will cooperate with the foreigners. In Shanghai, Canton and other cities, he has suppressed the trade unions, and executed the leaders. He has instituted a reign of terror against all workers in the Chinese revolutionary movement.

This is not the first time Chiang Kai Shek has tried the same stunt. (Continued on page 2.)

### MINERS CONTINUE STRIKE AS BOSSES DRIVE ON UNION

The miners' strike is now entering its second month. The lockout occurred April 1st, upon expiration of the agreement. To date all negotiations have failed to renew a contract. The bosses are determined to crush the union in the organized manner.

The first month of the strike showed the determination of the bosses. They refused to meet the miners' committee except upon the proposition of a reduction in wages. This proposition the miners turned down. They insisted upon the maintenance as a basis of settlement of the former contract which specified a day wage of \$1.50 additional to the tonnage. There have been several local settlements. Several of the U. S. Steel corporation at Danville, Ill. section have signed a "temporary" agreement based upon the expired contract. Centennial have signed up quite a number of mines in pursuance of the "district" and "district" agreement of the Lewis machine.

The operators notified the miners they were willing to (Continued on page 2.)

### YOUNG WORKERS!

International May Day is the great day of labor on which the workers of all countries demonstrate their brotherly solidarity in the struggle against the bosses and against every kind of oppression.

On this day we young workers must use our united strength in the cause of the working class the world over. On this day we mobilize our strength to help the struggling masses regardless of race, or of color in their fight for freedom.

On International May Day, 1927, what do we find? The American government, doing the dirty work of Wall Street bankers, has sent thirty battleships and nearly 9,000 armed men to China, waging war against the Chinese people. American warships have bombarded Nanking, a city of a half million inhabitants, massacring defenseless men, women and children.

America has not declared war on China. The masses of the American workers and farmers have no "interests" in China to "protect." They have enough to do making ends meet without investing in China. The Wall Street bankers, the Morgans and the Schwabs, the Standard Oil Company, having fattened themselves on the blood of the workers and farmers of America, have invested the millions they stole from us in China in order to make more millions thru slaving the Chinese masses.

The Chinese masses have determined to put an end to the domination of the foreign oppressors in China. The victorious march of the Chinese revolution means an end to the privileges of the foreign imperialists. That is why Wall Street and its tool, the American government, are making war on the Chinese people.

Are we, the American young workers going to stand by and see soldiers sent to crush the people fighting for the freedom just as we ourselves were fighting in the days of '76? Are we going to let ourselves be sent to China to butcher the Chinese people and to fasten the yoke of slavery around their necks? Are we going to be the Hessians of today, the tools of despotism?

NO! On May Day, we, young workers, whether we are at work in the shop, mine, or factory, or whether we're serving in the army, navy or marines, we must make it clear to everybody that we're NOT going to stand for what the despotic American government is doing for the benefit of the bosses.

On May Day, the day of the solidarity of the workers of the world, we, the young workers of America, demand:

**HANDS OFF CHINA!**  
**HAIL THE YOUNG WORKERS AND STUDENTS OF CHINA FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM!**

### Morocco Again in Revolt

The revolt of the Rifis has again flared up, according to the newspaper reports this week. Primo de Rivera, the Spanish dictator, is rushing to Morocco to assume personal charge of the situation. This seems to indicate that the situation is serious for the Spaniards. The Rifis are taking advantage of heavy storms, which cut off the supplies and lines of communication of the Spanish forces in Morocco, and the Spanish militarists have expressed the fear that the army would be wiped out before help can be rushed.

For ten years now, the Rifis have been struggling heroically against overwhelming odds to throw off the Spanish yoke. They have been defeated many times, but they have not yet submitted. The heroic fight of the Chinese masses is giving them new courage for a new struggle against Spanish despotism.

**Write for a FREE copy of the YOUNG COMRADE.**

### Plumbers Helpers Strike

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The plumbers' helpers organized to protect the interests of the young workers in the industry, have gone out on strike in support of the plumbers who are also on strike. The helpers are demanding an increase of wages from the present plumbers, who are also on strike. The helpers are demanding an increase of wages from the present scale of \$4.00 to \$9.00 which is the scale for other helpers in the building trades. Continued efforts were made by the helpers to enter the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, but they were turned down, thus compelling them to unite for their own organization. They are still fighting to get into the older union, and it is expected that they may be successful as a result of their present strike in support of the adult plumbers.

The 2,000 plumbers' helpers in Brooklyn struck solid on the call of their organization, and the industry is completely tied up. In addition to the wage demand, they are also demanding recognition of their union, the forty-hour week, and double time for overtime.

### WORKERS DEMAND FREEDOM FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

A wave of protest against the sentencing to death of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti is sweeping the world. Hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the country are demanding their liberation. In every civilized country in the world, the freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti has become a paramount issue, with the American embassies in France, Spain, Argentina and other countries being picketed.

In New York, a demonstration held in Union Square was attended by 20,000 workers. At this meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. The speakers included Frank J. Burke, who was a witness for Sacco and Vanzetti at the trial, and Charles Cline, who had himself served thirteen years in jail on a trumped-up charge.

A new development in the case is the arrival from Florida on his own expense of Albert Frantello, an eye-witness of the shooting of which Sacco and Vanzetti are accused, and who is willing to swear that they are not the men.

Central Labor Councils, local trade unions, and other labor organizations are adopting resolutions demanding the release of the two labor organizers. Among them are the Chicago Federation of Labor, the St. Louis Central Labor Council, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and many others.

Not since the Mooney case has so much interest been aroused. The workers are determined to do all in their efforts to free their brothers who are being railroaded to the electric chair because they fought in the interests of labor.

### Millionaires Increase; Poor Men Also

According to the report of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenues, based on the income tax returns, there were 30,295 millionaires in the United States in 1925, as against 21,021 in 1924, an increase of more than 9,000. These people together had an income of \$3,720,000,000. If we consider that the wage of the average worker in the United States is around \$25 per week, this is equal to the income of 2,500,000 workers. In other words, if the millionaires got what they worked for, each worker would get exactly twice as much as at present.

In the millionaire class are only 297 people who received \$5,000,000 or more. Each one of these 297 had an income as great as the total income of 3,500 workers earning \$25 a week. Now can you understand why so many of us are poor?

# LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE MAKES HEADWAY

The first responses thruout the country are already coming in on the Double the League Membership Drive. In the Boston district the party is way ahead of the league. In the party drive 2,000 workers, readers of the party press, will be approached to join the party. A good example for the league to follow.

Comrade Don writes us from the New York district:

"We started our drive about a month ago. We already held a special membership meeting to discuss the drive. All sections have held mass meetings. For these meetings we distributed special leaflets in front of shops, clubs and schools. We also held open forums in the sections which attracted non-league youth. Our open air meetings have started."

The Philadelphia district was the first to react to the membership drive. A whole series of recommendations were worked out for the drive. Comrade Green, district organizer, will tour the anthracite to build up the league.

In the Chicago district a special committee was elected by the district to handle the drive. A series of practical measures are being worked out.

On the Pacific coast Comrade Schneiderman informs us from Los Angeles that they have adopted the slogans for the drive: Every member an active member! Every member get a new member! From April 15 to May 14 they will try to get new members thru an anti-militarist campaign. From May 8 to May 22 thru the league anniversary campaign. From May 22 to July 1 there will be the final check up in the drive. "Every member join a union; be paid up in dues; every member a YOUNG WORKER subscriber; lighter features."

The other districts should immediately send in reports on the membership drive activities. Fall in line, comrades, to double the league membership!

## MINERS

(Continued from page 1.)

"negotiate" providing the negotiations presupposed a reduction in wages. Thus the miners turned down, and at present the Ohio operators are conducting a vicious drive against the union there, evicting miners, opening mines, scab and employing "nifty" "identities".

In the Pittsburgh district, considered the center of the present struggle, the situation is much more serious than elsewhere. The Pittsburgh Coal Co., the Mellon concern, with about 60 or more operators in the field have definitely repudiated the first of those "acts of violence" and are attempting to operate all their mines on a scab basis. The company has ordered 250 thugs, who are equipped with "lightning" guns, to go to the north and scatter the miners. The efforts of A. S. Brown and his crew in this endeavor are being frustrated by the miners through an assembly of the miners. The miners are also being organized among themselves, making their own pickets, and at the same time working for a strike.

In the case of the strike in the western Pennsylvania district, the miners of the P. M. Co. have been won over by the miners of the P. M. Co. and the miners of the P. M. Co. are now working for the P. M. Co. The strike was held by some miners' clubs. At the present time the strike leaders are negotiating with the company for a settlement.

# The Heritage of Ruthenberg Belongs to the Youth.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

To the great majority of our League members, Comrade Ruthenberg is only known as the General Secretary of our Party and one of its outstanding leaders. But when estimating Ruthenberg in the history of the American revolutionary movement, his struggle against capitalism, will serve as a tradition which every American Young Communist should try to emulate and continue in the class struggle.

The name of Ruthenberg did not flash across the horizon yesterday and disappear today.

### A Fighter in the Everyday Struggle.

Away back in 1910-11-12 and 13, Ruthenberg was active in the everyday struggles of the workers of Ohio. His is one of the names connected with the struggles which founded the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Cleveland or in the famous Akron rubber strike of 1913, one would have seen Ruthenberg encouraging these workers in their struggle. One could repeat many such events which would demonstrate that Ruthenberg, when not yet a national leader, knew and understood the value and necessity of active participation in every struggle of the working class, no matter how small.

### Struggle Against Imperialist War.

Of great significance to the present day youth movement, which has no American traditions, is the role of Comrade Ruthenberg, in opposition to the imperialist war. This event brought him national prominence and paved the way for his national leadership of the left wing within the Socialist Party. In contrast to the Bergers, Hillquits or Londons, Ruthenberg was to be found among the workers, at street corner or before factory gate, exposing the causes of the imperialist war and mobilizing the workers against it. While others turned coward or flinched passive before the mob spirit, Ruthenberg continued, and even while on trial, stood the test and went to jail. His policy, like that of our league, was not a pacifist one, which regretted the horrors of war with tears, but a policy which explained to the workers the economic causes of war, and the necessity of fighting that imperialist war by intensifying the class war and carrying that class war into the armed ranks, where the guns would be turned against the bosses, instead of their fellow workers in the ranks of the so-called "foe".

### A Principled Fighter.

An outstanding characteristic of Comrade Ruthenberg, which every

young Communist should strive to emulate, was that of being a principled fighter. At all times, whether it was in the struggle within the Socialist Party; amongst the various left wing groups; in the everyday class struggle; in the struggle of the Communist Party against capitalism and its lackeys, or even within the party itself, Comrade Ruthenberg impressed one from amongst many, of being a principled fighter, on the basis of conviction.

### Nothing Separate and Apart from the Party.

At last, but not least, Ruthenberg was a Party-man. It has been truly said that he had nothing separate and apart from Party life. He lived for the party as he died for the party. That is why the memory, the heritage, the inspiration, belongs to the entire party and league.

The gap left in the ranks of the party, puts greater responsibilities upon our league, the membership recruiting and training ground of the party. While Leninism serves as our beacon light of policy, the fighting tradition of Comrade Ruthenberg in the class struggle serves as an example for every American young Communist.

## CHINA

(Continued from page 1.)

A little more than a year ago, he did the same thing, removing the Mayor of Canton, reorganizing the government, expelling Communists, etc. In spite of that, the revolution continued, and the left wing in the Kuomintang grew ever stronger. Even Chiang Kai Shek realizes that he cannot halt the onward march of the revolution. He therefore says that he will continue the campaign against the Northern militarists. This is only lip-service which he is compelled to render to the revolution by the pressure of the masses. There seems to be no doubt that he has already established an alliance with the northeners.

The Nationalist Revolutionary Government, situated at Hankow, is taking steps to undo the harm this traitor has done. He has been removed as commander-in-chief of the army, and Feng Yu Hsiang has been appointed in his place. The Kuomintang and the Chinese masses are solidly behind the Hankow government and against Chiang Kai Shek. He has been able to maintain himself only thru the army apparatus which he controls. But this will not last very long.

# NOTES FROM THE SOVIET UNION.

By Our Moscow Correspondent, I. AMDUR.

The Youth played a very important part in the recent Moscow election. Weeks before the elections began, meetings of the Youth were called by the Communists. Youth met in the factories, offices, schools and workers' colleges at which reports concerning the work of the Soviets were given. Entire issues of wall news-papers were dedicated to the elections, and the importance of all youth working to strengthen the Soviets was emphasized. The slogan "100% Youth participation in the elections" was issued by the Young Communist League, and it was carried out, everywhere. Many youth representatives were elected to the Soviets, including 16 members of the Young Communist League.

At the suggestion of the League of Nations, the Young Communist League of the U. S. S. R. was organized. It was immediately decided to become the patron of the Chinese Young Communist League. The League has taken the Shanghai League under its patronage, and Moscow has done the same with the Canton and Hankow Leagues. The Soviet Union League will do everything in its power to help the Chinese League, giving its advice from its own rich store of revolutionary experience, and whatever material aid it can. Money to advance the work of the Young Communist League of China is already being collected in Moscow and Leningrad.

The capture of Shanghai by the revolutionary armies was greeted with great joy throughout the Soviet Union. The Moscow and Leningrad organizations of the Communist Youth League sent the following telegram to the Shanghai youth:

"Working youth, revolutionary students, and young Communists of Shanghai who, together with the Shanghai proletariat, heroically rose against the reactionary Shanghai troops and government and led in the vanguard of the revolutionary Shanghai proletariat, joyful and brotherly greetings.

The freeing of Shanghai is an effective blow against the united strength of Chinese reaction and international imperialism. We are highly confident that the young youth, and revolutionary students of freed Shanghai will be the firm support of the Chinese revolution and the valued help of the Chinese Communist Party. We call upon you to continue along the path of continued struggle with international imperialism. The workers' and peasants' youth of our country are with you."

# Child Labor Flourishes on Capitol's Doorstep

By J. PELTZ.

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a recent meeting of the "Washington Council of Social Agencies" the city's child labor laws were discussed. Miss F. L. Bentley spoke about the inadequacy of the child labor laws here. In 1926, 488 special certificates were issued to children between the ages of 14 to 16, permitting them to work. Yet, as she said, there is even a greater number of children between those ages who work, without even going thru the formality of receiving permits.

Fifty-four per cent of those who applied had temporary physical defects, with which even under the existing laws on child labor, they could not be permitted to work until they have overcome them. The fact, that the present laws forbidding children under the age of 14 to work during school hours and at night on the street, are violated, was revealed.

One Mr. J. W. Sanford, the chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court, had the nerve to defend child labor, saying that work keeps the children out of mischief. Miss Bentley put most of the blame of this mass violation of the child labor laws here upon the lack of inspectors. "We really did not expect more of these people who represent the bosses instead of the children."

It should be obvious to any honest man, even though he is not a worker, that the fault with the child labor laws is not that there are no inspectors, but the reason that so many children who live under the most miserable conditions are compelled to go to work instead of school in spite of all such meaningless laws; is that their fathers' wages are not sufficient to cover the support of the family, and so these children have to enslave themselves in order to make their livelihood.

Only when the children will be taken material care of by the school authorities, will the child labor laws have any meaning. The children in the schools must demand such maintenance by the state. All these capitalist fakery and "philanthropists" will not do a single thing towards reducing child labor unless they will be compelled to do so by us—workers. The way to fight against child labor is to fight against child misery.

# Upholsterers' Union Compels Bosses to Reinstate Workers

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

HARTFORD, Conn. Brothers Salow and Fishman, both good union members working in the Goldman Upholsterers shop, were fired Wednesday, March 9. No reason was given for this act. But it is understood that their union activity was the cause. Brother Fishman is president of Local 35, Upholsterers Union. Brother Salow was shop chairman.

Goldman Bros. had signed agreement with the Union last October when a strike was threatened in that shop. This agreement gained a 44-hour week and 15% raise for the workers, all young. Disputes during the year were to be settled by an arbitration board.

Before the other steps had been decided in settling the union with the firm of the courts and police, Goldman Bros. tried to break the union regulations and agreement. The first step was the firing of the two active union members. A shop meeting was immediately held. It decided to ask the bosses the reasons they were fired.

The arbitration committee held a meeting on Sunday and decided to take the workers back. Needless to say, the boss' representatives were afraid of a strike.

This incident alone is sufficient to show the need of a union as a protection against the bosses. It has gained for the workers better conditions which the workers of the other shops should also gain.

## France Rushes More Troops to the Orient

The constant successes of the Chinese masses in their struggle against foreign imperialism has inspired the oppressed people of other colonies to follow the example of China. In Indo-China, a French colony adjoining China and India, the people are becoming restless. In spite of the severe oppression and suppression of the democratic France is master, the feelings of the masses are being expressed more and more loudly against imperialism, realizing what has been done to British imperialism in China, has rushed 5,000 additional troops to Indo-China, including two divisions of the Foreign Legion, a force similar to the American Marine Corps, specially organized of colonial service.

## Father Dies; Son Goes to Funeral; Gets Fired

His League Activity Did It

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

SOUTH BEND, Ind. In my work I was very careful. At home my books, papers and papers were always locked in a safe case. The Studebaker Car Works have a very "good" secret system. I am employed in this factory. Last Sunday my father died in Detroit and I had to go there, but from Detroit I sent a telegram to Studebaker stating my reason for leaving South Bend, and that I would report to work Wednesday or Thursday. I reported to work Friday, but I was told to see my boss Radke. I waited for about half an hour, then he took me into the private office, told me how sorry he was that my father was dead, and advised me to go back to Detroit, and stay with my mother.

I told him that my mother was dead three years, but he still insisted that I should go to Detroit, saying that I would have more chance there. I told him that I wished to stay for the summer in South Bend because of my health. He told me that I must go to Detroit so I asked him to let me work another week, because I had some money for the funeral of my father. He would not let me do that. They gave me my pay and told me to go. I was canned, but I could not figure out why.

### Radicals Not Wanted.

The boss Radke told me that he will have to lay off other men as there is no work, but I knew he lied because we were asked to work overtime every Saturday. They were hiring more help and not laying them off. As I wanted to know the real reason for being canned, I went to the head of co-operative department, and when he read my name, he started to ask me if I belonged to any "movement," socialist, communist, and then he finally said, "You are a member and organizer of the Young Workers League." To all this, I answered that I had not heard of such a name and organization. Nevertheless, he told me to return my badge, which I did.

So you can see, comrades, either a shop-pigeon or a secret service man got the dope.

When I knew what I was fired for, I went back to my dept. (I am a craftsman by trade) that I used to work in and told why I was canned. They, of course, asked what organization it was that I belonged to. I told out that it was not necessary to keep it a secret so I talked to about 30 workers about what the League stands for. They all agreed with me.

### Collection for Boss—Nothing for Worker.

When all the workers got the information that my father died, they sent out my Detroit address and wanted to make a collection and wanted to send some flowers for my father. When this boss Radke saw them they stopped it. But when one of the bosses died, we were compelled to send flowers for them.

## WHITE TERROR AGAINST THE YOUTH

### A Trial Against Young Workers in Bulgaria

PLEVNA, Bulgaria.—In Plevna a trial against five young people took place, who were arrested at the time of the wholesale arrests in Bulgaria. One of the accused was not present at the trial. "He died during the imprisonment on remand", stated the judge. In reality, however, the student Dimitar Toteff died from the tortures in prison.

The workers who were present in the trial, were furious when they heard this news. "Down with the rule of murder," they exclaimed.

The accused stated that all their "confessions" had been extorted from them with tortures and showed marks of the maltreatment on their bodies.

Although there was no evidence against the accused, apart from the spy reports, they were sentenced to five years hard labor each. Only the two workers, Russenoff and Pangoff received three and a half years. The names of the accused who were sentenced to five years are Stoiko, Sabotiloff, Ivan Warbanoff and Goergl Christoff. The accused received their sentences with the singing of the "International".

### Jugo-Slavian Class Justice.

JUGO-SLAVIA.—(IRA) The supreme court has increased the sentence against the bookdealer Radomir Bugarski, in whose house the police had found two parcels with copies of "ABC of Communism," from six months to two years prison. The sentence of the young worker Jadko Schneider, who had received two years prison for Communist propaganda, was increased by the appeal court to five years.

### Five Years Hard Labor for Participation in a Reading Circle.

ROUMANIA. (IRA) In Kishinev the trial took place against six young workers, who were accused of "crime against the safety of the state," because they had been members of a reading circle for Communist literature. They received the following sentences: The 19-year-old tailor Braunstein 5 years, the young workers Gulkovici and Guralnik 4 years hard labor each. The other accused received sentences of two months each. The long imprisonment on remand was not deducted from the sentences.

## Students Boo Attack on China

By John Piccoli, Student Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis.—Bitter heckling and shouts that he "didn't know what he was talking about" were hurled at Dean H. L. Russell by dozens of Chinese students at the University of Wisconsin during an address by the Dean on present conditions in China.

The students ignored attempts of the speaker to wave them aside and insisted on questioning him from the floor following several of his remarks. The statement that called forth the worst storm was that "it probably will be 100 or 200 years before China becomes settled politically and civilized."

### Soviet Hint Resented.

The address, given in Bascome Hall, was attended by a large number of students and faculty members. Dean Russell was basing his statements on information obtained while in the orient last year.

Dean Russell had indicated in his talk that the present revolution was fostered by outside, mainly Communist influences, and it was this that so aroused the ire of the students. The disorder was so serious throughout the address that an open forum discussion, that was to follow the talk, was dispensed with.

### Draw Up "Manifesto."

The Chinese students gathered in a rooming house after the meeting and drew up a "Manifesto" in which they set forth that the "ruling class in America is still sticking to its old gunboat policy in regards to China," and backing the nationalist party which is fostering the revolution.

## YOUTH TERRORIZED IN POLAND AND BULGARIA

Down with the Bulgarian Hangman!

It is alleged that a Young Communist organization was discovered in Urgars. Eight young comrades were arrested.

In addition to the previous arrests, 15 more Y. C. Leaguers were arrested in Sofia.

In Ferdinand, the 16-year-old Dimitrov was arrested while singing a labor song; he had his hands broken in several places.

The 17-year-old Dimitrov Zankov, who was arrested on suspicion of belonging to a Communist organization, died as a result of the ill-treatment he received.

Seventy young workers and school boys of Sofia and 150 from the provinces were brought into court as suspected members of the Y. C. L. The law provides for such cases a minimum sentence of five years' imprisonment.

In Tragoman there was a collision between four young Communists and the police, during which a young Communist and a policeman were killed.

### Four Years' Imprisonment for Membership in the Y. C. L. of Poland.

On January 5, 1927, the trial took place in the Warsaw District Court of members of the Y. C. L. of Poland, Kirschbraun, Bonetsky, Donoshevsky and Gerlinkel. The last three have escaped. Comrade Kirschbraun was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment. The charge against him was organization of Pioneer circles.

### The Prisons Are Too Small.

LITHUANIA. (IRA) Fascist terror rules in Lithuania now as before. All left wing newspapers are prohibited. "Kovos Kelias" (Maximalist), "Musu Draugas" (Our Comrade), and "Ausrinia" (Morning Stars), the two latter being socialist youth papers, were stopped. All organizations, also the trade unions, are disbanded. All active members are imprisoned. The prisons are far too small for the thousands of prisoners. The government is therefore building new concentration camps.

Public unsafety is terrible. Nobody is safe from the field courts, because in reality the country is ruled by a committee of officers.

## Colleges Censor Magazines and Students

Attempt to oust Paul Guthrie, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of Georgia, because of his connection with a student interracial commission and his opposition to militarism has collapsed in the face of determined opposition, according to the New Student. Members of the board of trustees said complaints had been made against Guthrie. The Y. M. C. A. board of directors and many students came to the defense of the secretary. "Red and Black", a student publication, labeled the attack an effort to "squench freedom of thought and expression" and "thoroughly typical of the southern method of maintaining mental backwardness."

Because of a burlesque life of Lincoln called "Lincoln Applesauce," Mark Sullivan, editor of "The Columns," student monthly of the University of Washington, and Glenn Dexter, a contributor, are barred from campus activities for a year. When patriotic societies in Seattle made protests about the story, the magazine was suppressed "until a satisfactory program of control" by the faculty is agreed upon.

The manifesto did not mention Dean Russell, but was a flat contradiction of his statements and interpretation of the situation. It declared that "the present nationalist revolution is not sponsored by any outside influence, but the movement is endorsed by the best elements of both the upper and lower classes in China, who are seeking liberty and freedom."

## ANTI-C. M. T. C. DRIVE UNDER WAY

### Many Camps Fail to Fill Quotas

That the campaign of the Young Workers (Communist) League and other progressive labor organizations against the Citizens' Military Training Camps is having a strong effect on the youth can best be shown by the difficulty the recruiting officers are having in their efforts to fill their quotas. Despite the reports in the newspapers to the contrary, it is well known that the military authorities have had to resort to the extreme measures in order to draw recruits.

During the period from 1921, when the camps were first founded to 1925, when the camps had practically no opposition, they grew from 10,000 recruits to 35,000. Last year was the first year that the League entered the field against the camps and they were able to recruit only 32,000 despite the fact that arrangements and appropriations had been made for 40,000.

This year the "Camp" authorities, judging by the recruiting figures that they will make even a poorer showing, have offered college scholarships and other similar awards in order to give more bait to any fish that they may catch. The only group to fill its quota at even this late date is the one located at Fort Niagara. This is one of forty camps. The number of young workers attending the camps is almost nil, the originally the "camps" were conceived as a method of giving military training to young workers while the Reserve Officers Training Corps gave it to the students. The failure of the young workers to respond to their fake vacation offer has driven them to go to the students. This year they were forced to send many officers into the schools where they addressed assemblies and made arrangements to give extra credit to those students attending C. M. T. C.

We are confident that they will be able to recruit even many less than last year and that the militarization scheme, so far as this phase of it is concerned will fail, particularly if the efforts to expose the "Camps" continue. Already it is evident that the original hope that General Pershing expressed that by 1927 100,000 will be attending the camps has not been realized.

We must, however, draw more and newer forces into the campaign to expose the fraud of these supposed vacation camps, we must continue to show them up as the military schools for the training of cannon fodder to fight the next capitalist war, their anti-labor character and their hardships for young workers and students who expect to find a rest from a year of toil.

### Educational Progress in Siberia.

MOSCOW. Education is making great headway in Siberia. During the year 1926-27, the budget assignment on education will be 18,600,000 roubles as against 5,000,000 roubles in 1925-26. The present assignment is one third of the total Siberian budget.

The realization of the plan for compulsory education has commenced this year. The number of schools is steadily increasing. The elementary schools have been increased by one third, 2,800 new schools having been opened. This has made it possible to educate an additional 120,000 children. The number of peasant youth schools have also increased.

Progress in the field of liquidating illiteracy is also to be recorded. Whereas 60,000 people were taught to read and write in Siberia in 1925-26, this year 150,000 illiterates will be educated. There are over a thousand village reading rooms in the Siberian region, and 130 new district libraries have been opened up during the past year.



C. E. RUTHENBERG

# MAY DAY IN CLEVELAND 1918.

## C. E. Ruthenberg Takes the Lead.

Practically the only real, militant, mass opposition to the war was made by the workers of Cleveland, under the leadership of C. E. Ruthenberg. In other parts of the country, the Socialist Party either remained silent, or indirectly supported the war, as did the New York alderman. In Cleveland, Ruthenberg led the workers to real mass activity against the war.

May Day, 1918, found the workers of Cleveland ready to take some real action to show that they are against the war. A monster demonstration was organized, with Ruthenberg at its head. Between forty and fifty thousand workers participated, and the long column began its march to the Public Square, growing larger as more columns of workers from all parts of the city joined. "The parade was orderly and peaceful", report the newspapers. Red banners flew in the breeze, together with an American flag, as required by the law. When the parade had almost reached the Public Square, it was attacked by a mob of American Legion rowdies, soldiers, sailors and policemen. A rush was made to tear down the Red Flags. The workers gathered around to keep the Red Flag flying. A fierce fight followed, in which 2 men were killed and more than 200 injured. The Red Flag was kept flying.

Ruthenberg was arrested charged with the murder of a policeman, and everything was ready to railroad him to jail, or even to the electric chair. These plans were squashed by a newspaper reporter who came forward in Ruthenberg's defense. He testified that he was well acquainted with the preparations that had been made to attack the parade, and that high city officials had participated in these preparations. Ruthenberg was declared not guilty.

And so, in the midst of the worst war hysteria, the Cleveland workers, under Ruthenberg's leadership, showed how to fight effectively against imperialist war.



### MAY 1st—The Gateway to the New Day!

Now is not the time to drape our banners in mourning. The storm banner of our movement must be unfurled far and wide. The increase in the cost of living, arbitrary despotism, reaction, everywhere drive to a sharp edge in the struggle. The revolutionary troops of the proletariat, today under fire, can achieve victory only if the entire international proletariat enters the struggle. For this the First of May, the day of international labor, must be the spur.

The First of May must mark the break from the old tactics of well meaning declarations of sympathy to the cause of active support to the Russian revolution and the beginning of a revolutionary struggle in our individual countries.

In these revolutionary struggles the socialist youth must stand in the front ranks. The youth which holds aloft the banner of internationalism in the ranks of social patriots and bourgeois.

The Socialist workers must meet the First of May in the streets. They must not be afraid of the police, they must not be afraid of the military, they must not be afraid of the bourgeoisie.

May Day is the day of the workers' struggle. It is the day of the workers' solidarity. It is the day of the workers' power.

May Day is the day of the workers' struggle. It is the day of the workers' solidarity. It is the day of the workers' power.

May Day Means:  
Workers of the  
World Unite!

### Some Historic May Days.

**May Day, 1886.** Great strikes all over the United States initiate the struggle for the 8-hour day. The capitalist determination to crush this movement results in the execution of the leaders of the working class in Chicago.

**May Day, 1890.** The American Federation of Labor reopened the struggle for the 8-hour day.

**May Day, 1890.** Great demonstrations held all over Europe and America, as a result of the adoption by the workers throughout the world of May 1 as the International Day of Labor.

**May Day, 1891.** May Day demonstration in Fourmies, France, was attacked by the police, and nine persons killed.

**May Day, 1892.** 100,000 workers participated in a demonstration in London which was attacked by the police, and many were killed and wounded.

**May Day, 1892.** Lenin, in prison in St. Petersburg, wrote a May Day manifesto which was issued to the Russian working class by the League for the Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class.

**May Day, 1898.** The Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia, which had just been founded, issued a May Day manifesto to the working class.

**May Day, 1899.** A 24-hour strike was called in Barcelona, Spain, in connection with an insurrection in the city of Catalonia.

**May Day, 1900.** Communist revolutionaries in Russia issued a May Day manifesto to the working class.

**May Day, 1917.** The Soviet Republic of Russia issued a May Day manifesto to the working class.

**May Day, 1918.** C. E. Ruthenberg led a monster anti-war demonstration in Cleveland. He was arrested and the demonstration broken up by the police and militia.

merwald (left wing) issued a May Day manifesto to the workers against the war.

**May Day, 1916.** A tremendous May Day demonstration was addressed in Berlin by Karl Liebknecht, who had just come from the front. He was arrested and the meeting broken up by the military.

**May Day, 1917.** After the fall of the czar, May Day was celebrated as a general national holiday.

**May Day, 1918.** The workers of Russia celebrated the victorious workers' revolution.

**May Day, 1918.** C. E. Ruthenberg led a monster anti-war demonstration in Cleveland. He was arrested and the demonstration broken up by the police and militia.

**May Day, 1919.** The Soviet Republic of Bavaria was struck down by the army sent in by the Social-Democrats.

**May Day, 1919.** The first May Day appeal of the Communist International, which had just been organized, was issued.

### MAY DAY THE AGE

(This is the introductory for May, 1926.)

Interwoven with the a spring festival—ultimate slave, the serf or the pe lieve of a social order master and the master Day as a day of religio existed in the folk custo tom survived into moder turies in England there mutiny and disorder on caused the tradition of social forms.

In capitalist society herited the vestige of tradition, while retain course took on an entire modern proletariat. As the came historically bound



1900

1911

### MAY DAY 1888

LENI...  
In France, England, G...  
closed their ranks and won...  
day of all Labor.  
The workers leave the...  
lines with flags and music...  
in numerous crowded assem...  
are recounted and the plans...  
Comrades! If we fight...  
we too will be in a position...  
without distinction of race...  
strong arm will rise and t...  
terror will strike the hearts...  
N. LE...



### MAY DAY THE AGE

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### MAY CHINA



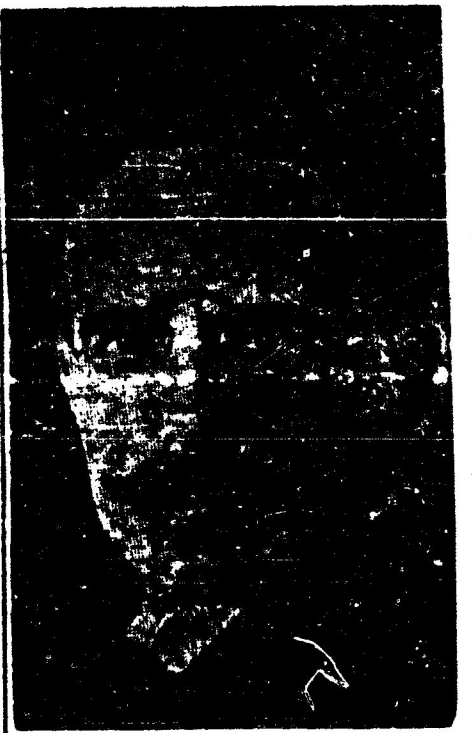
# DA 886—1927



## MAY DAY IN BERLIN 1916.

### Karl Liebknecht Takes the Lead.

May Day, 1916, marked the real beginning of the struggle of the masses of Germany against the war which finally culminated in the overthrow of the Kaiser, and which would have culminated in the establishment of a Workers' Republic but for the betrayal by the Social Democrats. Previous to this day, no meetings of workers were permitted. The workers had to be content with tame outings, with listening to the "patriotic" declarations of the leaders of the Social Democrats and the trade unions. Even for May



KARL LIEBKNECHT

Day, 1916, the Social Democrats issued instructions that workers must remain at work in order not to interfere with the proper carrying on of the war.

But the government and the Social Democrats reckoned without their host. Karl Liebknecht, who had been sent to the front in order to prevent him from agitating among the workers, came back in disguise. Under his driving direction, a monster demonstration was organized by the workers of Berlin to protest against the war as a fitting celebration of the International Day of Labor. Karl Liebknecht spoke. Before the tens of thousands of workers who had assembled, he tore the mask off the brutal face of imperialism. He exposed the betrayal of the Social Democrats. "Down with the war. Down with the government." These were the slogans he issued and these became the rallying cry of the workers in their struggle for liberation.

Karl Liebknecht was arrested, tried and imprisoned. But May Day, 1916, was remembered by the German workers, and one of their first acts when the Kaiser was overthrown was to liberate Liebknecht from jail and place him at the head of the workers' movement—where he remained until treacherously murdered by the henchmen of the bourgeoisie, the Social Democrats.

### LENIN'S MAY DAY

where the workers have already... FIRST OF MAY is a General Holiday... the main streets in well-ordered... their power grown strong and join... in which the victories achieved... developed... when the time is not far off when... struggle of the workers of all lands... capitalists of the whole world. Our... fail. The toilers will arise and... all enemies of the working class.  
N. LENIN, May 1, 1896.



## MAY DAY—AN AMERICAN TRADITION.

It is characteristic of the reactionary character of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor that the best militant traditions of the American labor movement are thrown into the dump-heap, while the "patriotic" boss-ordained holidays are celebrated with all the pomp that Gompers in his time, and today Green and Lewis can muster. The evident intention is to give the impression that American labor was always a docile lamb waiting to be slaughtered; that there has always been peace and harmony between labor and capital, and that this harmony must remain, with labor patiently accepting the crumbs from the over-loaded banquet table of capital.

Thus it is with May Day. Instead of celebrating the International Day of Labor, as do the workers the world over, the American Federation of Labor recognizes a safe and sane, respectable Labor Day, set aside condescendingly by the capitalist class in order to prevent solidarity between American labor and the working class movement of the rest of the world. This is all the more outstanding a

betrayal of the militant traditions and history of American labor when it is remembered that May Day, as an international labor holiday, had its origin in America, in the struggles of the workers for the 8-hour day.

In 1885 the convention of the Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Union, the forerunner of the American Federation of Labor, was held in Chicago. It was composed of delegates from trade unions from the United States and Canada. The convention passed a resolution calling for the establishment of the 8-hour day, and asking the workers to strike to enforce this demand if necessary. May 1, 1886, was set as the day upon which to inaugurate the 8-hour day. In the Central Labor Union of Chicago this proposal was brought up and adopted. Albert R. Parsons, editor of an anarchist paper, the Alarm, was the leader in the agitation. The entire Chicago labor movement was soon lined up solidly for the 8-hour day, and other cities joined in the movement.

May 1, 1886, found the Chicago labor movement well organized and demanding the 8-hour day. Wherever it was refused, strikes were declared. It was a fine demonstration of the solidarity of labor. In the biggest factory in Chicago, the McCormick works, the workers struck solidly for the 8-hour day. On May 4th, a meeting of the strikers and sympathizers was held in the Haymarket. The police, who had, with great brutality, already broken up several meetings before, rose into this one, also, clubbing in all directions. Someone threw a bomb. Many policemen were killed and injured. Who threw the bomb is not known, but the capitalist class used this incident as a pretext to smash the movement for the 8-hour day, to break up the organizations of the workers, and to do away with the workers' leaders. Albert Parsons, George Engel, August Spies, Adolph Fischer, the leaders of the 8-hour day movement were hanged. Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden and Oscar

## HAIL MAY DAY

BY JIMMY.

"Workers of the world unite"—  
Join hands across the sea  
And forge our arms still stronger  
For the day when we'll be free.  
World-wide brothers, hear the call  
Rise up in every land  
And show your solidarity.  
Let's join one mighty band.  
For May Day's labor's holiday—  
And what's a happier sight  
Than to see our masters tremble  
As they gaze on Labor's might.  
Today we stand as conquerors  
Our bosses have no say—  
So brothers, let's declare the year  
One long and great May Day.

Neebe were given long terms of imprisonment. Louis Lingg was either murdered or committed suicide while waiting to be hanged. These men were executed, not for any crime they had committed, but because they had fought valiantly in the interests of the working class, because they were pioneers in the struggle for the establishing of decent conditions for the workers.

In 1889, at the founding of the Second International, when the labor movement throughout the world came together for joint struggle against the international capitalist class, May 1st was declared an international holiday to be celebrated all over the world by the working class, and to be used to further the cause of the workers. At this conference the American Federation of Labor was represented. Later, when Gompers turned renegade, the American Federation of Labor turned its back on May Day.

The revolutionary traditions of the American working class may be forgotten by the class-collaborating officialdom, but they are not forgotten by those men who have inherited these traditions and who are today fighting for the interests of the workers, just as the martyrs of 1886 did. This is the Communist movement, which carries on the tradition of struggle as expressed in May Day, the day of international labor solidarity.

## MAY DAY THROUGH THE AGES.

By... article in the Workers Monthly... kind is the tradition of... First of May—when the... ceremony made be... the slave arising to be... rule of the slave. May... liberation and rejoicing... thousand years. The cus... the 16th and 17th cen... incidents of rebellion... classes, which... within the changing... proletariat, at its birth, in... tradition. But the peasant... militant quality, of... when adopted by the mo... working class it be... struggle for the 8-hour day.

## MAY IN CHINA



# YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

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## Disarmament--For the Other Fellow.

The Preparatory Disarmament Conference held at Geneva ended in a fizzle. Several factors contributed, the most important being that there never was any intention on the part of the imperialist powers to do any disarming. As a matter of fact, all the time that the confab was going on, every country participating was rushing into war harness of one kind or another, France taking the lead with its now famous conscription bill, drawn up by the "Socialist" Paul Boncour.

The general hymn at the conference was that disarmament was a very good thing for the country. France wanted limitation on reserves but not on the standing army. This was opposed very vehemently by England. The explanation is that in France, with a standing army of 650,000 men, the reserve plays a comparatively unimportant role therefore they might as well limit it. But in England, where the standing army is small, the reserve means everything. Therefore, limit the army, but not the reserve. The same was true for naval power. England, whose naval strength is distributed among all classes of seacraft, wanted limitation by classes, but France, weak on large battleships, but very strong on the smaller craft, like light cruisers and submarines, wanted limitation on total tonnage. America, spending more than any other country on its army, was opposed to budgetary limitations. But France, whose soldiers are practically serfs, was willing to limit the budget. The same thing was true all down the line. Every country made proposals which meant limitation for the others, but not for itself. This is the only sort of limitation that the imperialist powers want, or will ever propose.

## May Day--Rally to the Chinese Revolution!

May Day, 1927, sets before the American workers the task of rallying to the defense of the masses of the Chinese workers and peasants in their endeavors to overthrow foreign imperialism. Only by the most energetic action can an imperialist war, which may develop into another world war, be prevented. As a matter of fact, England and the United States are already making war on China. America has a tremendous fleet of 50 warships and approximately 10,000 men in China. England has an even larger force. The bombardment of Nanking was only one incident in this war. Now newspapers report fighting between Chinese and American forces almost every day. This can mean only one thing, that the United States government, that most democratic of all governments, has made war on the Chinese people, without consulting the American people, without even consulting the "voice" of the public, Congress.

At the same time, every effort is being made to embroil the Soviet Union into war, in some form or another. The most provocative tactics have been employed by the master bandit, Chang Tso Liu, the tool of British imperialism, from the arrest of Russian citizens without cause, to the raiding of the Soviet Embassy. But the Soviet Union is not permitting itself to be provoked. The Soviet government is continuing, and will continue to fight against war. The masses of the Russian people will continue to help the Chinese Revolution in every way possible.

The American workers must deliver an ultimatum to the American government on May Day. STOP THE WAR AGAINST CHINA! STOP MASSACREING UNARMED MEN, AND DEFENSELESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN! Not only must the workers deliver this ultimatum, but they must stand ready to enforce their demands.

The men who are being sent to China to defend the interests of Wall Street and London must ask themselves the question "Why should we fight against the Chinese people?" Remember what we ourselves were taught about the Hessians who were sent here in 1776 to defend British interests. Do not permit yourselves to be used as Hessians against China!

On May Day--Remember!

Stop the War on China Rally to the Chinese Revolution!



## DISARMAMENT NEWS

### United States Navy Ready for War.

"Scenes of war were featured off Guantanamo tonight. The entire American armada lights stabbed the Caribbean skies as feverish preparations were made for long range firing this week. The fleet will stand out to sea early tomorrow morning. The navy has inaugurated a new system of advising the men the purpose of the action, with a full explanation of the maneuvers, to increase the efficiency of all hands." (Chicago Tribune)

### Sixty Million for New Cruisers.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur has opened the bids for the constructing of the six new cruisers for the United States Navy. The bids were pretty uniformly around the ten million dollar figure for each cruiser. (Of course, no one should suspect that there is any collusion among the bidders). Together with machinery, equipment, etc., the cost for each cruiser will be no less than \$12,000,000.

### Hungary Increases Armaments.

The Conference of Ambassadors, which has nominal control over the military affairs of Hungary, has approved the plans for increasing Hungary's armament, proposed by the premier, Count Bethlen. These plans permit the Hungarian army the manufacture and use of 52,000 gas masks, experimentation with poison gas, increased number of machine guns and armored cars, etc. Hungary is thus favored because she is considered by the imperialist powers as being one of the worst enemies of the Soviet Union.

### Millions for Militarism--Nothing for Soldiers.

The War Department, U. S. A. is working with enthusiasm to spend the \$7,020,000 appropriated by Congress for new housing for the army. It is expected that for next year, \$5,000,000 additional will be available.

### South America Also Builds Navies.

Following the example of the rest of the capitalist countries thruout the world, the countries of South America are proceeding to arm to the teeth. Chile has placed contracts with British steel firms for the building of torpedo boats and other craft totalling \$30,000,000. Argentine has plans for three light cruisers, six destroyers and six submarines costing \$75,000,000. Brazil has a similar contract to offer.

The British government is encouraging this armament program, as it will rehabilitate the British steel industry, which was knocked into a coked hat by the miners' strike.

### Australia Will Have Royal Navy.

The Australia, first of the two modern cruisers built at Glasgow, Scotland, for the Australian navy has just been launched. It is a ten thousand ton ship carrying 8-inch guns and 4 inch anti-aircraft guns and has a speed of 34 knots. The Canberra, second ship in the navy, will be launched shortly. This is in accordance with the decision of the British Naval Ministry to set up an independent navy for Australia. It is thought certain that the Royal Indian Navy will also be strengthened, and navies for other British colonies will also be built.

### London Preparing for Air Raids.

Experts of the British War Office are methodically listing underground cellars, tunnels and tubes in London and all over the country, which could be used as air-raid shelters and gas proof. Members of the Royal Guards are being sent down to these places to determine just how long they can stay down without being supplied with artificial ventilation. Experiments are also being conducted for the building of special gas-proof shelters in London.

## Pennsylvania Legion Is Challenged to Free Speech Debate

If the American Legion of West Chester, Pa., accepts the challenge, the American Civil Liberties Union will send one of its lawyers to aid the Liberal Club of the West Chester State Normal School in a debate on whether students may criticize the president of the United States and his foreign policies. Forrest Bailey, a director of the Union, intimated that he may ask Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney, to act as teammate to Ray H. Abrams, minister of the Olivet Church of West Chester and member of the Liberal Club.

The debate challenge resulted from an attack by legionnaires on the Liberal Club for placing President Coolidge's Nicaraguan policy under fire. The Liberal Club raised the cry of free speech. The Legion replied with charges of "creating disrespect to the president and the government." Major John A. Farrell argued that there was no justification for students in a tax-supported institution to criticize the government that was giving them an education. Protests were made to the governor and a Legion committee appointed to "investigate" the Liberal Club.

## Minn. Students Ousted for Drill Evasion

Thirty-eight students of the University of Minnesota were expelled for evading compulsory military drill under a new faculty ruling. The ruling states that students who refuse to take drill may be dismissed without getting credit for their work or refund of fees. Twenty-two of the students have been reinstated. Opponents of the rule are organizing for action against it.

"Is Minnesota Under Martial Law?" asks the Midwest Student, a sectional intercollegiate monthly. Skirmishes of a general campaign against compulsory drill are also going on in the Universities of Nebraska, Illinois, and Ohio. Military men at Ohio are demanding the discharge of Captain Donald Timmerman, R. O. T. C. chaplain, for attacking compulsory training in a speech before the Optional Military Drill League. He has been declared by the Scabbard and Blade, honorary military fraternity, "traitorous to the Scabbard and Blade, disrespectful to our country, and wholly unfitting as a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps."

# Sa-Id the Dreamer - - Mohammed Ali Tells a Story

(Concluded from last issue.)

Month passed. The foreigners kept a constant restraint upon themselves and lived on the best of terms with the natives. Mustapha demanded that they should level the thick stone walls about their city and deliver their weapons over to the natives but Marius explained the value of the valley that this wouldn't be a good idea at all because may be some savages would pounce upon the valley and who would protect the peaceful inhabitants if not their leaders under Marius? Nor had the strangers crowded up the most fruitful fields but, as explained, this was because they were waiting for the harvest. The inhabitants of the valley waited patiently.

One night... a rainy autumn night... a sound of horses hoofs and the heavy tread of marching soldiers and a few hours later Antonius, drenched in blood, staggered into the cave. "The warriors have returned," he said, "and even more of them. My three sons have been beheaded. I alone escaped back. Arm yourselves, men of the valley."

Mustapha the smith, tore open the door of his anvil and rang the air with his great hammer on the anvil. The storm howled thru the darkness and the great hammer screamed: "Arm yourselves, men of the valley, arm yourselves!"

"Too late! The call came too late. The enemy was here already! They set fire to the houses, they considered everyone they saw taking arms. When dawn came the scene was horrible. The dead bodies were covered with bleeding corpses. Sa-Id and his friends fled to the hills. The valley however, was left untouched because the enemy needed it.

Directed by Antonius many of the inhabitants of the valley succeeded in saving themselves. Among these Sa-Id could not be found. He had been dead, everybody thought. But one day little Selim reported that on one of his scouting trips he had spied an old man in rags wandering around aimlessly. "I think it was Sa-Id," said Selim.

"Poor preacher of love," thought Mustapha, "how sadly, now you are reaping what you have sown."

As for the inhabitants of the valley had been in the valley for about a half year, something unexpected happened. The clanging of arms and the tread of marching men was heard. In fright the people ran to their caves and only little Selim

could not resist his curiosity to go out and discover what was happening.

Towards evening he returned to the cave of his father. But he was not alone; a tall warrior followed him.

"Don't get frightened," said the man. "I come as your friend. Your son told me what has happened in the valley. My friends and I are warriors who have escaped from their cruel lord. We'll help you win back the valley. We are a hundred men and we understand war."

For weeks following that the warriors lived in the hills, teaching the natives the art of war.

Water came and went. The warm rains of spring came and the hazy fog penetrated to the hills. "Now is the time to strike," said the natives.

On a bright night loud metallic clangs came to the hills. The fugitives looked at each other in astonishment. But little Selim understood. "The great hammer is calling! Don't you hear it? It's calling: Come! Come! Come!"

Well armed, led by the foreign warriors, the men of the valley swarmed down in the direction of the smithy. There a strange sight met them: a ragged, wild looking old man was holding the great hammer fast upon the anvil. They looked closer; it was Sa-Id. As he saw them he called out: "Welcome, brothers! I am calling you to council. You must pass judgment on a criminal. You must pass judgment on the judge of the valley."

In silence the men looked at each other, no one found any reply. Then Sa-Id raised his voice again:

"Judge me, brothers. Judge me without mercy. Look at our valley. Where are the houses that once sheltered us? They have been turned to ashes and owls roost in the ruins. Where are our sheep and goats? Driven off by the enemy who has also taken your fields from you. Where are our people who believed me and therefore trusted the enemy? Dead, butchered, crippled, murdered! I am the guilty one for I put fire to your homes, I drove off your herds of cattle, I stole your fields, I murdered our people! I who preached love to the enemy! My love, brothers, was no love for he who loves people of his own kind must also hate with an unmerciful hate the enemies of his people. My weakness that is responsible for all your woes. I wanted to tame the wild beast because I felt pity for it but it burst its bonds and devoured the little child.

drum. Judge me, brothers, speak your judgment on the judge of the valley!"

Still the men remained silent. The very desperation of Sa-Id frightened them. Sa-Id, however, continued: "Am I not worth that you should speak your judgment over me?"

"Judge of the valley," called out a young voice and Selim stepped forward. "Judge of the valley, we are out to beat the enemy. Come with us and fight on our side."

Sa-Id leaned over towards the boy. "Men of the valley, this boy has spoken the judgment over me and shown me the way. Let me go with you."

"Yes, yes," they all called out together. Sa-Id grasped the great hammer and joined the men.

The great struggle lasted two days and two nights. Where battle was hottest there was to be seen the judge of the valley, his great hammer raised aloft. And finally, when the enemy was overcome, the victorious natives found over a hundred men bearing in their crushed skulls the marks of the great hammer wielded by Sa-Id, the preacher of love.

Sa-Id's eyes were burning brightly. He spoke in a broken voice. "Brothers, I have made up for my mistakes and Sa-Id, the preacher of love has at last come face to face with reality, with the truth. Let him now, before his death dream once again of the happy world of preaching of loving brothers."

His shaking hand patted the head of the boy Selim who was standing close by. "You Selim, you will learn about this world in the course of your long struggle. And if you do your duty then your children will not have to beg at all for they will no longer have any enemies."

And with this the judge of the valley closed his eyes and died.

Little Selim grew up and fought many battles against the enemies of his people, of the oppressed.

"The great hammer is still striking today, directed by an unseen hand and calls to all oppressed. 'Come, arm yourself! Come, arm yourselves!'"

Don't you hear it?"

The night is dark and quiet. From the distance come strange tones, as of metal striking metal.

Mohammed Ali, the old story teller, said: "The great hammer is wielded by a sure hand. The smith of the future is at work."

THE END

## Workers' Sports



### Young Coal Miners Spend Spare Time Playing Baseball.

As the strike closing down the coal fields, over a thousand miners find time to play baseball. The miners are taking advantage of their leisure time for a hobby. This means baseball. Organizers point out that it is important to keep the young fellows in order to maintain their loyalty and keep them drifting to the city. In addition it would be an excellent thing to organize, not only for recreation, but because it will give and provide inter-val com-

munications, and arrangements were made for regular matches.

### Red Star Team Victor in the Korea Cup Game.

The Red Star Team, clad in the new uniforms, took the Red Star on the field shown some play in the game for the Korea Cup Competition against the Trampelors.

The first half of the game ended in a tie, but in the second half the Red Star team got busy and have built some speed in scoring goals.

The second was a victory for the Red Star player, walked off the field. The goal was scored by M. Albert and I. Cho Kin.

The game was played at 12th and Korea Ave. Close to Sunday, April 30th, at 2 p.m.

### Many Coal Miners Play in Major League Baseball.

Probably no industry in the world has furnished so many major league baseball stars as coal mining. Probably the most famous of these stars was Mark Cowley, the great three-fingered club pitcher of a century ago.

Stanley Cavelsky, former Cleveland pitcher, and at present with Washington, Jim Bottomley, star of the Cardinal first baseman, and Harold Stricklin of the White Sox, are only a few of the coal miners who threw away their shovels to make a mark at the more congenial occupation of playing ball.

### Postoffice Workers Arranging Baseball Schedule.

The postoffice workers are already engaged in making one to start the new workers' Baseball League very successful season. Last Postmaster Lueder donated a game cup which was won by the Avenue Station. Games are to be held at 10 a.m. and only postoffice workers are permitted to play.

### Chicago Postoffice Clerks Beat Milwaukee's.

Five new howling teams of Avenue Postoffice Clerks, last week won a similar number of Copping quintets, representing Chicago Union, and came out on the short end of the score. How the margin of difference was on-

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

1. What was Liebknecht's connection with the Youth movement?
2. What is the N. E. P. and when was it instituted?
3. What are the Marines? What use are they put to?
4. What are the three principles laid down by Sun Yat Sen as a guide to the Chinese Revolution?
5. Who were the Knights of Labor?
6. Who are the social patriots?

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN THE LAST ISSUE.

1. "Revolution" is the only way to get rid of the capitalist system. Liebknecht was a leader of the Youth movement in Germany. He was killed in 1919.

2. The N. E. P. stands for the New Economic Policy. It was instituted in 1921 in the Soviet Union to allow some private enterprise to help the economy.

3. The Marines are a branch of the United States Army. They are used for amphibious warfare and for occupying foreign territories.

4. Sun Yat Sen's three principles are: Nationalism, Democracy, and Socialism. They were a guide for the Chinese Revolution.

5. The Knights of Labor were a labor union that was founded in 1869. It was one of the first national labor unions in the United States.

6. Social patriots are those who support the bourgeoisie and oppose the proletariat. They are considered as traitors to the working class.



# THE UPHOLSTERERS OF BALTIMORE ARE DOING GOOD WORK. THE DEATH OF THE YOUNG SCAFFOLD-MAN EDWARD.

By an Upholsterer.

On hearing that the Young Workers (Communist) League is active in helping the Tin Workers to organize themselves, I want to tell the boys how we, the upholsterers of Baltimore, are carrying on this important task.

Before and during the war the upholsterers had a union and received a fairly good wage. During the years 1919-1921 the bosses had a national drive to smash the unions. Almost every union was forced to strike. The bosses wanted to starve the workers and force them to give up their unions. It was a question of who would hold out longer, the bosses without getting their work done or the workers without getting their weekly wages. Most of the unions realized the consequences of this trial. They struggled bravely and vigorously. No one wished to surrender, no one was allowed to scab. These unions came out victorious. But there were a few unions throught the country who were not aware of this frame-up of the bosses. The fight was too difficult for them and they dropped out.

The Baltimore Upholsterers' Union was among these latter. Since 1920,

when the local union broke down, there did not pass a single year without the bosses making a cut in wages. The average wage of a union upholsterer in 1920 was \$75 a week. In 1926, after 6 years of open shop conditions, it decreased to \$70 a week. The patience of the workers grew shorter. They wanted to get back to those good old union days, but they did not know how. Luckily there were a few young fellows in the trade that did know how. They got in touch with the proper labor organizations (the Young Workers League and the national Upholsterers' Union etc.) and called a secret meeting of a few, most trustworthy workers. At that meeting they worked out a plan of how to win over the rest of the workers for a union, and in a few months 75% of the trade was unionized.

At the present time the Upholsterers' Union is preparing for a decisive struggle with the bosses. These workers have learned a lesson and paid dearly for it. They are on the right path and are determined to win higher wages and better conditions from the bosses thru their organized strength.

## An "Occurrence" on the Job.

By DAVE RAPPO

(Young Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal. We were working on a building. The rush of hands, hammers, and machines build up before our eyes a beautiful three-story building in Hollywood, near the movie studios.

The collective efforts of the building trade workers created a symphony in the form of a three-story building.

The scaffolding were taking apart the scaffolds. The building was nearly completed.

I was staining windows and doors to be grained.

Those who were working on the scaffolds were mostly young fellows, being paid 4 or 5 dollars a day.

I was looking thru the window, bending my head out. I saw a young fellow, standing like a dummy, holding an electric wire in one of his hands. Somebody downstairs screamed. I thought something was falling on both of us, and quickly grabbed my head back into the room.

I looked at the fellow again. I see he gets blacker and blacker. Smoke is coming from his hands. And then a fire! . . .

Oh, Edward is burning! . . . The electric wire burned him all over. Then he fell with his head down, like a bird, which was shot down in the midst of its flight. Thru the fire escape walk the crushed down and reached the ground. I cried. I screamed. I rushed from the room where I was working to the fire escape window to grab him . . . but it was too late! . . .

A moment before, one fellow was out on the scaffold, taking out nails near the window I was staining another one was in the room watching me working. I said to the latter "Better watch your friend. He shouldn't fall" . . . He answered "You can't push 'em down" . . .

Later the fellow was working on the fire escape on the third floor. I was working in the room next. He was standing on the iron fence. He lost his balance. Instinctively he stretched out his hands to reach something and a 440 volt electric wire came into one of his hands. The iron fire escape on which he was standing quickened his death.

Edward Wendel was his name. A young fellow about twenty-six years of age.

He had just married. He had a child two months old.

The police came. The firemen came. A doctor came. The workers from the building gathered around him.

Nobody cried. Nobody screamed. Everybody's face expressed deep sorrow and silent pain.

We felt like soldiers are feeling watching their death comrades after a battle.

The electric wires could be protected. The wires should be a certain distance away from the house. You shouldn't be able to reach them with your hands.

But who gives a damn about the workers' life? Who cares about being electrocuted, meeting death in the spring of our youth?

I couldn't work that day any more. I took off my overalls and went away, but the smell of my burnt comrades went with me.

## Organize or Starve, Is Problem of Workers at Union Brass Works

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

ST. PAUL, Minn. The workers at the Union Brass & Metal Mfg. Co. are in most open shops, subjected to terrible conditions. Twenty-five and thirty cents an hour is the pay of a young worker and the pay of a man with a salary as \$2 dollars a week, barely enough to keep our existing.

Can a young man or girl really live on such wages? Can one pay board and room, car fare and dress decent all on these miserable wages? Can a married man support a family of mate children, and still save up some money for the time when he'll be out of work or sick? And yet we workers never came together to talk things over.

The 10-hour day is taken for granted by the workers of the Union Brass & Metal Mfg. Co. while organized workers enjoy the 44-hour week. Our work is quite flabby but there are no washrooms where one can wash his hands before going to lunch or leaving for the street.

Ventilation is very poor. In the trading department on the second floor, in the polishing department, and in other departments the suction fans have been out of order for the last three years. Various complaints have been made by several employees but the suction fans have not been fixed.

Why didn't the company fix the fans? Because the workers were not organized and as long as the bosses were not organized as individuals we will have no advantage. When we do get organized we will no longer be taken advantage of by the boss and our complaints will have to be listened to by the company.

The Young Workers League is the only organization that helps us in this important point out the workers.

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## WHY THE PAPER BOX MAKERS LOST THEIR STRIKE.

(By a Young Paper Box Maker)

(NOTE: The following article is of special interest to readers of the YOUNG WORKER because the majority of those employed in the industry are young.)

For over 15 weeks the workers had on strike. This hard struggle of the box makers gained the sympathy of every good feeling worker of the trades. Great injustice was being done to us of the legal justice, altho we did not ask much. We wanted only a 44-hour work week, a small raise and security of the job, and what is the American Federation of Labor that at its last convention carried thru a resolution for a 44-hour work week throught the country?

What then was the fear in the heart of the bosses for our strike? Were they afraid of the 44 hours that we demanded? No. They could pile together their profits as well. The thing they could not stand was the workers' organization. It was the honest and well-meaning leadership of our union that they feared. They were convinced that they cannot be bought off. If so they will ask the next time for 48 hours and even less, more and more wages and better conditions for the workers. A strong power to fear!

The paper box makers will not forget the brutality of the New York police, even the various committees in the police commissioner and may be were assigned that we will get no consideration. And so we got the full force of St. Paul's police. Our first pocket demonstration was started by the police just like the second. No wonder that the bosses could get enough snails, they had the police. To many pockets were put in and near every shop so that the strike breakers should not be afraid of them. Who did not get in touch with every snail that was in the warren? All observed.

The police were of no strength there. The police were of no strength there. The police were of no strength there.

the whole capitalist bunch that we should believe in their modesty after they had tried their sharp teeth on our skin? Of course we don't blame em for their usual hypocrisy. They can't change their very nature.

All these matters are the result of our losing the strike.

Now the yellow mediocres, the men of the Jewish Daily Forward, their biggest paper, they sabotaged and quietly boycotted our strike because some of our good leaders happened to be left wingers. It's the thing they fear that communists left wingers may win. The influence upon the workers will grow and spread. At the relief conference for the box strikers the minority, the right wingers, the socialists stood up like one to leave the hall to break the conference after a vote that gave the left wingers a majority. It was only the action of the left who withdrew their delegates which prevented the conference being broken off and wasn't it the left wing women of the Workingclass Council that supported us with a splendid kitchen during the strike? Surely the box makers know it. Would the socialists support us as much as the left wing did, the strikers would be able to receive a small weekly benefit and many a suffering strikers family man would not have to leave our tanks and look for work either in different trades or in the striking shops even if of course, the latter were the least class-conscious.

This was the second cause of our losing the strike.

But no! We did not lose, we made a RETREAT. Despite of all things in our way, we will prepare against the bosses such a flow that they will remember it forever. We will not lay down our arms! The exploitation in the factories of this line will now grow to its possible limits. The steeping slaves of the old open-shop will at last awaken and join the struggle with the experienced strikers and so we can assure all of our various enemies that there will be a strong Paper Box Union within the next few or three years if not before.

## Labor Leaders Recognize Youth Issues in Unions

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN

(Young Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES.—That there are important youth problems in the labor movement is admitted even by trade union leaders or trade unions. In his opening address before the recent California State Building Trades Convention, President Frank C. McDonald declared that this connection and president earnestly calls your attention also to the fact that in the most successful and progressive trade unions of this state every possible means is utilized to develop, advance and protect apprentices have been applied. Our duty to the American youth makes it incumbent upon us to extend to them the fullest opportunity and advantage.

The Los Angeles Citizen, official Labor Organ, gave prominent space in its most recent issue to an article "Youth and the Trade Unions" by Dave Rappaport, a militant youth painter, which was published in the International Painters Journal. The article deals quite extensively with the apprentice problem as well as the general tasks of reaching the American working youth and bring them into the labor movement.