

Young Worker

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DEATH AND DESOLATION IN FLOOD'S WAKE

The newspapers are describing the flood in the lower Mississippi Valley as one of the greatest disasters in the history of the country. The flooded areas between 6 and 7 million acres in extent, having a population of more than 250,000 persons. The flood is spreading daily, covering more and more territory and forcing more inhabitants to flee. So far, about two thirds of the population have been evacuated to refugee camps, and the other third is living mainly in the upper stories of whatever dwellings are still standing, and on high ground.

It is figured that at least 300 persons lost their lives in the floods, and the damage done is estimated as high as one billion dollars. The greatest suffering, as well as the greatest loss, is among the poorer sections of the population, especially the Negroes.

So far, the government has not appropriated a single cent either for relief or for rehabilitation of the refugees, in spite of the tremendous suffering. The government can afford

Southern Unionists Oppose Child Labor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In an address to the Tennessee State Federation of Labor convention, Secretary Thackeray of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor thrilled the delegates with his appeal to protect child and women labor.

"The chivalry of the South," he said "faces a severe test the next ten years in protecting women and child workers from exploitation by textile mills that are lured to the cotton states by cheap power and cheap labor."

"Two textile mills recently have located in Arkansas. Deplorable conditions are the result. Women and children work 10 1/2 hours a day for a weekly wage of from \$2 to \$7. More northern mills are moving to the south. Southern women and children can only look to organized labor to protect them from conditions that have always characterized the mill toilers of New England."

to spend millions of dollars "protecting" American lives and property in Nicaragua and China, but cannot afford to spend any money protecting lives and property in the flooded regions. The difference, of course, is that in one case it is the property of Wall Street, and therefore must be protected, while in the other case, it is only the poor Negroes and whites—and they can get along without protection.

STRIKING PLUMBERS SCORE FIRST VICTORY—MORE TO FOLLOW

Plumbers' Helpers' Union Recently Organized, Fights Like Veteran

Young Plumbers Jailed for Picketing

Sam Winnick, Harry Kaplow, Jack Weissman and Herman Reich were arrested in Queens while picketing the job at Glean St. and Elenhurst Ave. They were arrested by officer MacLevy of the 60th Precinct. They are held under five hundred dollars bail at the Flushing Ave. court on the charge of disorderly conduct.

C. E. Miller, president of the helpers union said: "Those men were arrested while picketing in a strike that is a fight for an American standard of living—it is a fight against a wage of four dollars a day. Our pickets every day are instructed to picket peacefully and keep within the law. I am sure that the employers are in back of this arrest and that those men are innocent."

The first victory in the strike of the plumbers and helpers was scored by the workers when one of the largest firms in the trade settled with the unions, accepting all the demands put, including the demands of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers. This will spur the workers on to further activity.

The strike of the Plumbers' Helpers, involving between five and six thousand young workers, of whom nearly three thousand are members of the helpers' union, the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, enter its third month and finds the ranks of the young strikers as solid as the day the strike was declared.

The strike of the helpers centers around two central issues, both of which are of the most fundamental character. These issues are (1) Recognition of the Union and (2) the miserably low wages. There are quite a number of minor issues involved but these two are the most important.

On April 1, the plumbers of Brooklyn struck for a wage rate of \$14.00 (Continued on page 2.)

REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS ADVANCE IN CHINA

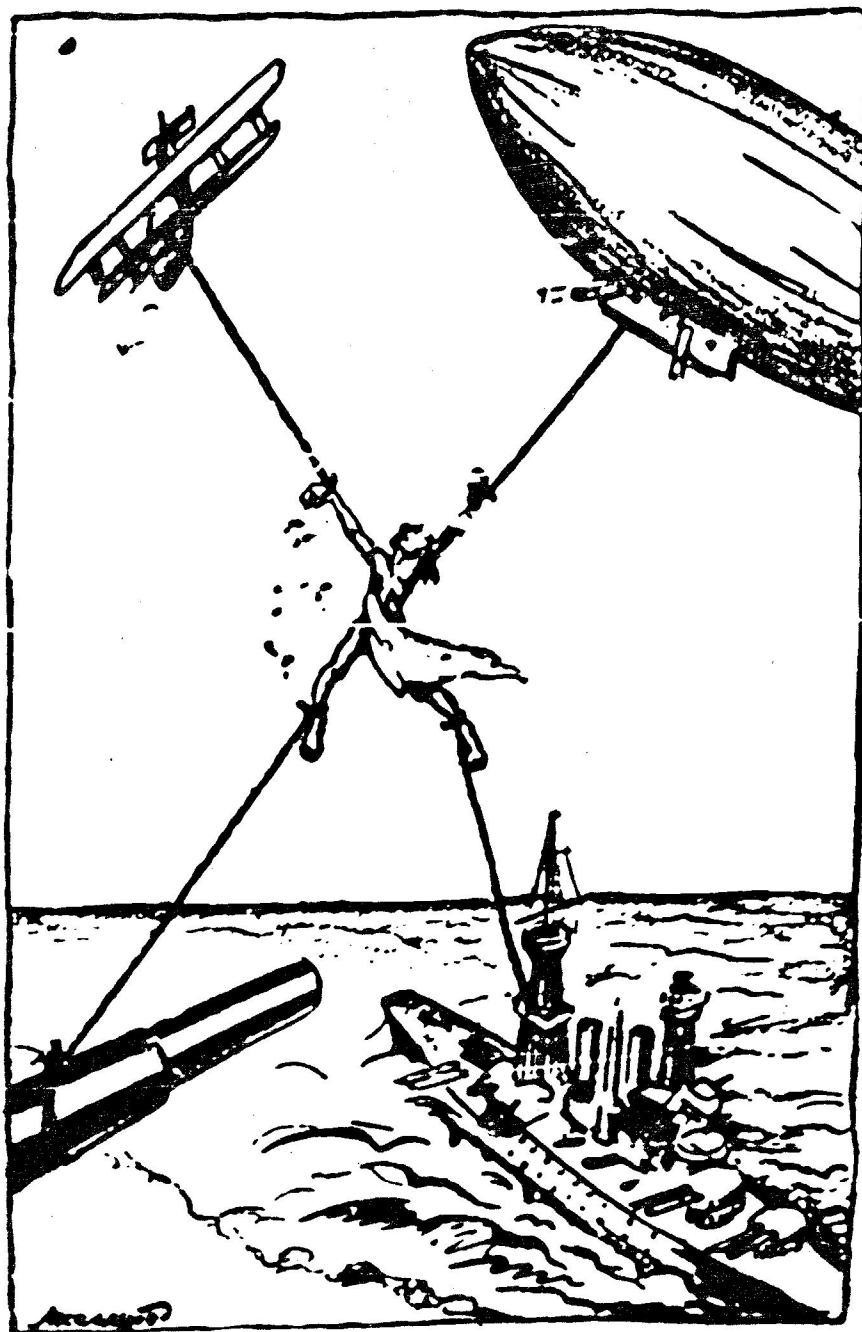
Special despatch to the Young Worker

HANKOW, May 20—The Hankow Revolutionary Army is continuing its successful advance North. On May 15th Shanghai, 25 miles East of the Hankow Railway, was occupied by the Revolutionary Army. The troops under the command of Feng Yu Huang and Yen Shih Shang defeated the Seventeenth Corps of the Mukden (Chang Tso Lin's) Army, which is retreating in disorder toward Kaifeng and Chengchow. The Hankow army captured many prisoners and large quantities of war material. All the operations bore the character of a stubborn struggle, with many casualties. The enemy had far superior technical forces, including armored cars, airplanes, numerous artillery, and practically unlimited munitions. They fought with the utmost tenacity, counter-attacking many times. The northern troops sustained heavy losses in killed and wounded, and there were also heavy casualties among the revolutionary troops.

The above report refutes completely the false stories being circulated in the capitalist press that the Revolutionary government at Hankow is about to fall. As a matter of fact, just the opposite is true. While the Hankow government is strengthening itself, the dictatorship of Chang Kai-shek is finding itself in hot waters. He has not been able to raise the money which he needs, his soldiers are beginning to grumble, and many of the generals who helped him in his advance, following the example he set, are now beginning to desert him and set up military dictatorships of their own in the territories that they hold.

We now read daily in the press of American battleships fired on the cities or forts. The general

THE WORKERS' PART IN THE MANEUVERS



Child Labor Increasing; Even Green Recognizes It As Menace

President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, speaking before the Child Labor Welfare Association, declared that child labor is a menace to the future of the country.

"The nation can not possess healthy children in a full and complete degree and at the same time permit industry to employ children," he said. "We can not have child health and child labor simultaneously. Child labor is a national problem, and requires the application of a national solution. It should be dealt with through the enactment of uniform legislation and this can only be done through the exercise of constitutional authority conferred upon Congress."

Green stated that child labor has been continually increasing, until today it already numbers over 3 million children between the ages of ten and fifteen who are working for wages.

"General debility, loss of weight and an increase of sickness among causes follow employment," he said. "We must find a way to regularize employment for adult wage earners so they may obtain an interrupted income sufficient to supply adequate and wholesome food for their children."

In a study made by the Young Workers League, it was found that the number of child workers is much nearer four million than two million, since there are hundreds of thousands of children under 10 who are not included, in the governments' figures—children who work for their parents who are engaged in illegal street trades, etc.

Those interested in child labor are referred to the March issue of the Workers Child in which Herbert Zam, editor of the YOUNG WORKER analyzes the child labor figures and arrives at very interesting conclusions. Copies may be secured from the YOUNG WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, at 15cts per copy.

PLUMBERS' STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.)

per day and the five day week. The helpers struck in support and sympathy of the Journeymen Plumbers, the helpers of Brooklyn responding in large numbers in support to the Journeyman. The strike continued in Brooklyn alone until April 27 when the employers declared a lockout in Greater New York. This lockout was directed not by the Master Plumbers, but by the Building Trades Employers' Association, the bosses' organization comprising all of the building trades. The obvious object of this lockout was to crush the Brooklyn strike of the plumbers and the helpers, to smash the union and to stop all the building trades workers from getting better wages and working conditions. Meeting this attack of the bosses the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, together with the Plumbers' Union declared a strike in Greater New York, between five and six thousand helpers responding to the strike call issued by the union.

Until very recently the plumbers' helpers were the only unorganized workers in the building trades. Taking advantage of this situation the employers compelled the helpers to work for the low wage of \$4.00 per day, compelled them to work long hours doing work they were not supposed to do and under the worst working conditions prevailing in the trade. The helpers themselves took the initiative and organized themselves into the American Assoc. of Plumbers' Helpers and are making an effort to have their union become a part of the United Assoc. of Plumbers and Steamfitters, the union of the trade. The Helpers' Union are at present negotiating with the U. A., recently having held a conference with the officials of the different locals of plumbers in Greater N. Y., presided over by Mr. Burke, where the problem of the striking helpers was taken up.

"The attitude of the plumbers and especially Mr. Burke was a very favorable one for the helpers," said C. E. Miller, president of the Helpers' Union, "the fact that the plumbers are taking such an attitude encourages us in our struggle".

In a statement the Helpers' Union states, "We are fighting for the right to be union men. We are fighting against our miserable conditions. We ask you to support us. Let your local pass a resolution supporting our strike and asking the Plumbers' Union to grant us a charter. The fight for the recognition of our union by the bosses will go on, our fight against the miserable working conditions and low wages will go on."

The strike now enters the third month. The Helpers' Union are preparing for a long struggle. The union has opened a relief kitchen at the Church of All Nations that will feed all their striking members. The first day it was opened the kitchen fed several hundred helpers. Committees from the Helpers' Union are approaching the different trade unions in the city to contribute to the strike of their members. The fact that the Helpers' Union is but four months old and in its early days entering a strike thereby making it difficult to accumulate a strike fund, demands that the workers and their organizations must support the strike.

CHINA

(Continued from page 1.)

excuse is that the ships were fired on first by the Chinese and they only replied in self-defense. It is very peculiar that no casualties are ever reported as a result of these "attacks" by Chinese on American ships. It stands to reason that if the Chinese made an effort to hit the ships, at least some casualties would be inflicted. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that the ships fire on Chinese cities and forts without provocation. If America is not at war with China why are the ships permitted to fire on the Chinese?

• • •

An optimist is the fellow who thinks the Financial Secretary will forget to notify him that he owes dues.

RUTHENBERG'S ASHES REST IN KREMLIN WALL

To the roar of three volleys fired by the Kremlin Garrison and the strains of the International re-echoing thru the Red Square, the ashes of C. E. Ruthenberg were laid to rest in the Kremlin wall, where many other heroes and martyrs of the Proletarian Revolution repose.

Thousands of workers bared their heads as Nikolai Bucharin, representing the Communist International placed the ashes in the niche in the wall. Leaders of the Russian revolution, representatives of the Communist International, of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of the Red International of Labor Unions, of the Communist Youth International were present as the last respects were paid to the dead leader of the American Revolution.

For two days, the ashes had reposed in the Red Hall of the Communist International, with a guard of Red Army soldiers and Communist

Comrade Young, "mourns today the loss of one of its dearest, best and truest friends and comrades. We have lost one who always, and at all times, devoted his best energies to our assistance in our struggles and battles.

"Comrades, on this day, when the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg are laid to rest, we shake our fists in the face of today's powerful American bourgeoisie, confident in the knowledge that the work which Comrade Ruthenberg accomplished, that on those foundations that he year after year so painfully laid, shall yet be built the mighty edifice of a Communist Party in America which will be capable of vanquishing the new powerful American bourgeoisie and instead of the world's most bloody and despotic imperialism, there shall stand a Soviet Republic led by a mass Workers (Communist) Party."



The Guard of Honor in the Red Hall of the Comintern. The civilians, from left to right: Engdahl, Kolarov, Kuusinen, Piatnitsky.

leaders stationed day and night. From the Comintern the ashes were taken to the Red Square, accompanied by Red Army soldiers and the leaders of the workers' organizations of the entire world.

The speakers at the ceremony were Bucharin, Kolarov, for the Comintern, Kugjak, representing the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, J. Louis Engdahl, and Harry Young representing the Young Communist International.

"The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International," said

From the moment that Comrade Engdahl landed in Bremen, Germany, to the time when the ashes were laid to rest, they were hailed by thousands of workers. In Bremen, Hamburg, Berlin, tremendous demonstrations were staged by the German workers to show their appreciation of the work, and to pay their last respects to the great leader. In Hamburg, 10,000 young workers, attending the annual convention of the German Communist League had a special meeting to receive the ashes.

Why the Maneuvers on the Atlantic

By JACK BRADON.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The article below is of great importance in view of the tremendous militarization campaign that the Coolidge administration is carrying on. The Young Worker has done everything in its power to expose these militarization and war schemes, and to mobilize the young workers against them. As part of this work, we shall print articles on all the important developments in this field. In a future issue, we will print an article by Jack Bradon on the Trans-Atlantic flights, including Lindbergh's flight, as part of the militarization program of American imperialism.

The well advertised joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy in New England and off its coast line, are being conducted not for the sole purpose of war practice as the press indicates or as military leaders profess. But in addition to providing excellent training for Commanding Staffs and the ranks of the armed forces, as well as invaluable practical and theoretical data for the War College and War Department the outcome of the maneuvers, in harmony with the general militarization plan, will soon be decided and broadcasted by the umpires, War College and the multitude of lesser agencies, as to create a basis and give great momentum to a wide spread preparedness propaganda and activities—particularly in relation to the Atlantic.

The Trend of Militarization.

To protect its unscrupulously and arrogantly acquired economic supremacy and to enable it to further weaken its present and potential rivals so as to bring them more completely under its domination, American Imperialism has set out to develop a military strength that will be enabled to successfully fight, if necessary, even against combined armies and navies of a number of countries who, due to the growth and crowding of American Imperialism, may deem it wise and necessary to temporarily reconcile their own differences and contradictions long enough to give military attention to the curbing of the limitless appetite of the giant that threatens to eventually swallow them all.

(Continued on page 11.)

Ruthenberg Recruiting Drive Begins in Boston

By Young Worker Correspondent. In District No. 1, of the Young Workers' League, in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Maine the Ruthenberg Recruiting Drive began on May 1.

This drive is conducted by the Membership Drive Committee, composed of the functionaries of the unit. At their first meeting, Joe Boxer was elected secretary, and together with Al Stone, publicity managers.

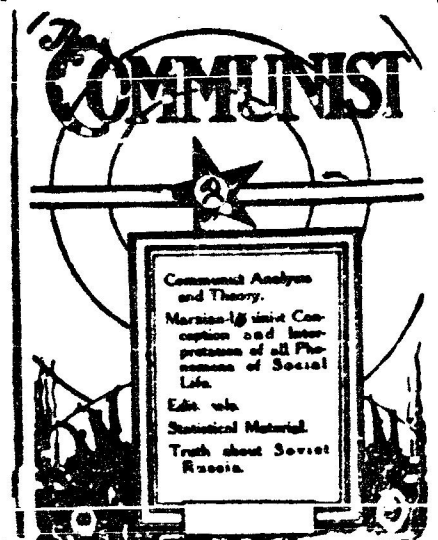
The quota of the district is 200, with quotas set for each individual unit. Prizes will be given to the Young Worker bringing in more than two new comrades from his shop. Also to the shop unit setting more than three new members, a prize of books, worth \$5 will be given. The official closing of the Ruthenberg Memorial Drive is July 4.

Baltimore Pioneers Active

A Young Pioneers League was started in Baltimore about two years ago, with an active group of workers' children. These comrades saw the necessity of working side by side with their older comrades and leaders, the Young Workers League and the Workers Party, in their everyday struggles against the bosses if the conditions of the children are to be bettered. The Pioneers have therefore participated in all the affairs undertaken by these comrades. At the Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting the Pioneers appeared as a body and pledged themselves to help carry on the work of our dead leader to free the working class. They are now getting ready to take part in the May-Day celebration.

During the past winter the Pioneers gave a very successful presentation of the play "School Days" and attracted many new children to their ranks. There are now two groups, in different sections of the town, carrying on the work of organizing the workers' children; against child labor, for government support of children now working and for better conditions for children of the workers in every field.

Young Workers and Old Should Read and Study



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WANTED

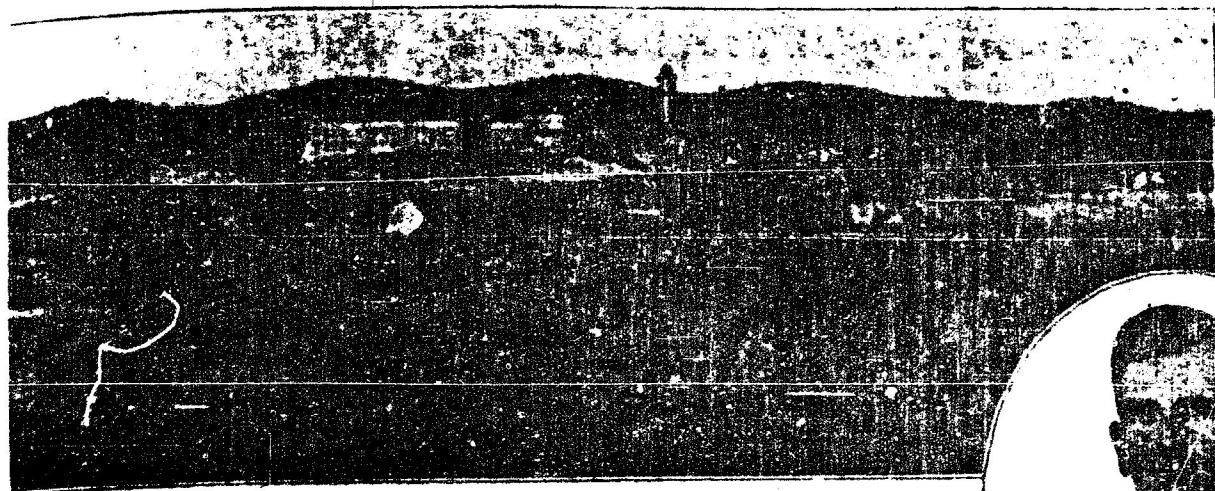
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Paul Crouch and Alcatraz Jail, where he spent two years



Paul Crouch Leaves Jail June First

WAS SENTENCED FOR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY

Paul Crouch, who, together with Walter Trumbull, was sent to jail in April, 1925, because of revolutionary activity in the American Army in Hawaii, will be released on June first. He has served his term in Alcatraz prison, California, since that date Alcatraz is notoriously one of the worst jails in the country.

Paul Crouch was the organizer and leading figure of the Hawaiian Communist League, whose objects were to improve the conditions of the soldiers in the army and also to endeavor to liberate the natives from the yoke of American imperialism. Altho it could not be shown that they had in any way violated any laws or army regulations, Paul Crouch was sentenced to serve 40 years in jail, Walter Trumbull was sentenced to 23 years imprisonment and other men were dishonorably discharged from the army. This brutal procedure aroused such a storm among workers and farmers, and among the soldiers, that the government was compelled to commute the sentences to 3 years for Crouch and 18 months for Trumbull. The usual reductions for good behavior enabled both of them to leave prison somewhat before the terms expired.

The Young Worker extends its heartiest greetings to Comrade Crouch. We welcome him into the revolutionary movement. The work he began in Hawaii will be continued. The example he set will be followed by thousands of young workers. The sacrifice he made for the movement will not have been made in vain.

The Young Worker has learned that it is contemplated to arrange a national anti-imperialist, anti-war tour for Comrade Crouch.

be capable of carrying 135 people and much material.

OUR FIGHT AGAINST MILITARISM

By PAUL CROUCH.

The Communist youth, the vanguard of the working class, must answer the challenge of capitalist militarism. We must conduct a rigorous offensive against this menace to proletarian emancipation.

To merely pass anti-militarist resolutions is not sufficient.

Programs for action must be prepared. Tho the importance of anti-militarist work by the Y. W. L. is recognized, little has been done to devise means for leading the masses in a war against war. We must correct this error.

What We Must Do.

But a program is not all. It must be executed. That must be converted into action.

To wage war successfully against militarism we must:

(a) Educate our own ranks regarding the dangers of militarism and the actual condition in the army and navy.

(b) Make our press the exponent of the rights of the enlisted men and give full publicity to their ill treatment and the wrongs they are forced to endure.

(c) Conduct a rigorous propaganda against the C. M. T. C.

(d) Conduct an intensive anti-war educational campaign among the workers who attend the C. M. T. C. camps.

(e) Organize nuclei in every unit of the army and navy.

(f) Popularize the Red Army and educate the soldiers and sailors, regarding Communism by the use of proletarian films.

(g) Lead a movement, thru the ranks, for the organization of soldiers, sailors and marines into unions.

The man who can tell us of existing conditions in the army is the soldier. If the desire for soldier correspondents for our press were made known to the enlisted men, we could publish exposes of brutalities that

would arouse the working class. Not only would our ranks regarding the menace of militarism and show its vulnerable points, but it would make our organization the exponent of the soldiers' demands. There is little doubt that our publications would soon have an extensive circulation among the enlisted men.

The attendance at the C. M. T. C. camps is composed of two classes. First, the petty bourgeoisie—the American Fascisti of tomorrow. Second, the working class youth. It is among the latter that our efforts must be directed. Most of the members of this group have no class consciousness, and unless we reach them in time they will become common fodder for imperialist wars or tools for the enslavement of their fellow workers. The mere possession of military knowledge by workers is far from being a danger to proletarian emancipation. The real menace is the nationalist-militarist propaganda to which they are subjected while in the C. M. T. C. We must remove this danger by counter-propaganda against militarism and capitalism. It is not impossible to reach every worker in the C. M. T. C. and to save many of them for the proletarian cause in the class struggle.

In many parts of the army, especially in the Hawaiian department, there is a real desire for a union of soldiers, sailors and marines. The Y. W. L. must help to give form and expression to this ideal.

The fight against militarism is important and we must not wait for an imperialist war before declaring war against war.

The offensive must be carried into the stronghold of capitalist militarism.

We, the Communist youth, must take up the slogan:

On with the war against war until victory is ours!

BIGGEST AIRSHIP BUILDING IN BRITAIN

Three hundred persons are at work on the biggest airship in the world in York-shire, England. When completed it will be 709 feet in length and 130 feet in diameter. Its capacity will be 4,000,000 cubic feet. It will have a speed of 70 miles per hour and will

Chinese Youth Congress Opens

HANKOW, May 19.—The Fourth Congress of the Communist Youth League of China opened here today. The congress was addressed by representatives of the Communist Youth International, the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, the British Communist Party, the Kuomintang, the Chinese Communist Party and by representatives of many trade union and labor organizations.

The Agenda includes the following items:

Report on the results of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Report of the representatives of the Communist Youth International.

Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.

The future tasks of the league.

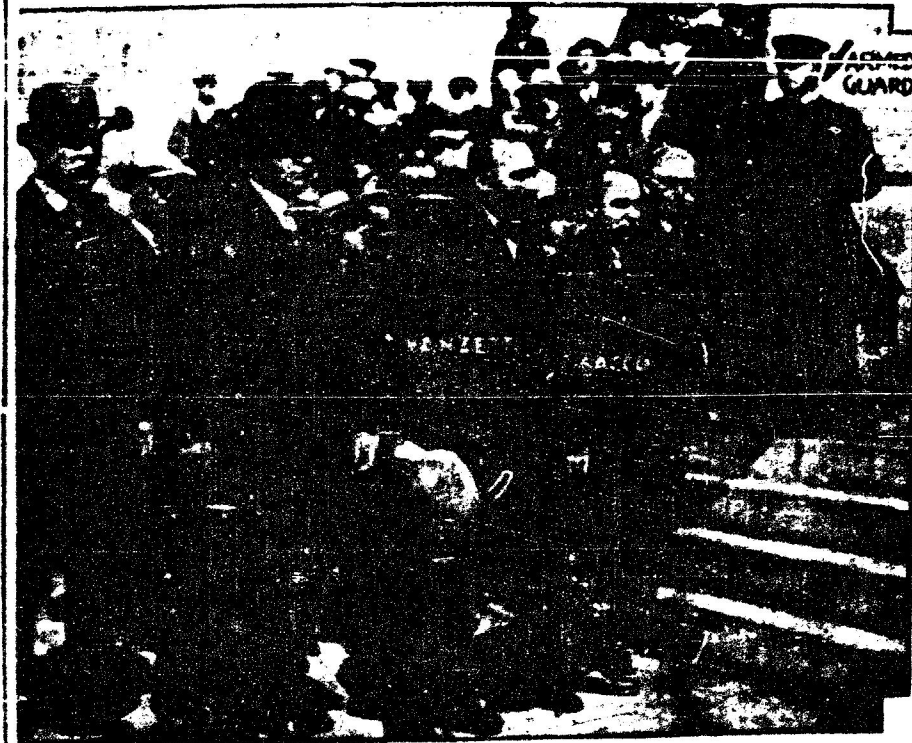
Work in the trade unions.

The work of the league in the cities.

The Pioneer movement.

The congress adopted a manifesto to the Chinese youth.

Since its last congress, the membership of the league has increased from 10,000 to almost 40,000.



After the Death Sentence

ENSLAVEMENT OF NICARAGUA COMPLETED

The finishing touches have already been put to the complete enslavement of Nicaragua by the minions of Wall Street. This little republic has put up a heroic struggle against overwhelming odds. For many months, the liberal forces have scored victory after victory against the conservatives, and each time, they were robbed of the results of these victories by the interference of the American forces, who declared "neutral" all cities and territory likely to be occupied by the liberal forces.

Coolidge's personal representative, Stimson, who was sent in to "investigate" the situation in Nicaragua, issued orders that the liberals must lay down their arms, or they would be forcibly disarmed by the marines. Since the marines outnumbered both armies put together and were far superior in equipment, the liberals had to submit under protest.

Now the United States rules Nicaragua. Diaz remains president till 1928, when an "impartial" election will be held under the direction of the marines. The native police force will be reorganized under American direction, and an officer of the marines will become the head of the reorganized force. Sacasa and other liberals have been forced to leave the country, thus becoming exiles.

These are the conditions that now exist in Nicaragua. Peace has been restored but here it can be truthfully said, it is the peace of the graveyard. And the largest stone in this graveyard bears the inscription "Here lie Liberty, Independence and Self-Determination, killed by America's defenders of democracy."

Life And Freedom For Sacco and Vanzetti!

The movement of the workers in the United States and in the countries of Europe and Latin-America to snatch the two radical workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, from the claws of the Massachusetts vultures, is growing every day with phenomenal rapidity.

The American workers are beginning more consciously to recognize that this internationally famous fight to obtain life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti is not a struggle for some isolated cause, but that it is a fight for the cause of the entire working class. They feel that Sacco and Vanzetti are the symbols of the struggle of the workers for liberation from capitalism, symbols of devotion, the spirit of self-sacrifice and heroism in the labor movement. They know that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, who the entire world, practically agree are innocent of the crime charged to them, will be a serious blow to the workers as a whole.

That is why labor everywhere is determined that Sacco and Vanzetti shall not burn on the electric chair.

Literally millions of workers and progressives have expressed their vigorous protest against the proposed judicial murder. Even conservative men and women have protested—urged on by the pressure from below of the working millions who are determined to save the two fighters from death and prison.

One after another come the protest meetings, imposing and firm; the governor's office is deluged with mailed and cabled protests; thousands of unions are aligned in the numerous Sacco-Vanzetti conferences that have been organized in the chief cities of the country.

Mass Trial Against Young Workers in Lomze.

POLAND. (IRA)—In Lomze a trial took place against 52 persons who were accused of being members of the Young Communist League. The trial took place with the exclusion of the public. There was no material against the accused and the prosecutor spoke only for ten minutes. Despite this, however, 21 of the accused were sentenced to a total of 45 years' hard labor. The remaining 31 had to be acquitted after having been in jail for ten months.

YOUNG WORKERS JAILED FOR ACTIVITY

Rubenstein, Kushnir and Moskowitz
Sentenced to Six Months

After serving several weeks of his six months' sentence, Jack Rubenstein has finally been rescued from the clutches of the prison authorities. Matthew Kushnir is waiting to begin his sentence, while Herman Moskowitz is already serving his sentence of six months. Rubenstein and Kushnir are out on bail pending an appeal.

In addition to the jail sentence, Rubenstein was also sentenced to pay a fine of \$500. He was arrested on March 15, 1926, for leading the picket line in the Passaic strike. After being released he was re-arrested on a charge of assaulting one of the keepers in the jail. Rubenstein proved



Jack Rubenstein

that this was a pure frame up. While in jail he was beaten up continually. An effort was made to prevent him from participating in the strike, but he continued his activities on behalf of the workers. He is a member of Local 3, New York, of the Electrical Workers' Union and is a student at Brookwood Labor College.

Matthew Kushnir and Herman Moskowitz were arrested while distributing anti-war and Hands Off China leaflets. There is no doubt that it was the content of the leaflet which brought about their arrest. It is evident that the capitalist class is afraid of having its war plans exposed. They are both members of the Young Workers' League.

All three young workers are being defended by the International Labor Defense. Money is urgently needed if they are to be kept out of jail. Readers of the Young Worker are urged to rally to the defense of these young workers who have been pioneers in the struggle of the young workers of this country. Rush money to International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St. New York City.

Capmakers Against C.M.T.C.

The annual convention of the United Cloth, Hat and Capmakers Union of North America, held in New York, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the C. M. T. C. as organs for the spread of capitalist militarism and anti-labor propaganda. Similar action was taken at previous conventions.

To make sure that the resolution would not remain a dead letter, the delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor stand up to it and fight for its adoption regardless of the attitude of the A. F. of L. leadership. This class will crack out on the ground that it was not wise to take up the delegate in this way. They would only make themselves look like fools if they do not fight for the resolution. There were 200 delegates to the convention and the resolution was carried by a small margin.

A wide movement is being developed in the American trade union movement against the C. M. T. C. and its allies. Organizing them have been a goal of organizing the representatives of the thousands of workers

Open Letter to the Membership of the Young Peoples' Socialist League

At the present time we are living in a period of aggressive American imperialism, ventures in China, Nicaragua and Mexico. The growth of American imperialism, the sending of American marines and warships to various parts of the globe, the enslaving of smaller and weaker nations to the yoke of Wall Street, has a special significance to the working class and student youth of America.

The youth of America is being militarized. The B. O. T. C. has about 135,000 enrolled in its ranks. The C. M. T. C.'s are out for 35,000 workers and students to attend this summer. Not only is the youth of America being militarized ideologically, but actually in the various military institutions that have been created.

The Young Peoples' Socialist League is a supposedly revolutionary working class youth organization. As such, it is supposed to fight for the interest of the working class youth. The young workers in the shop and factory and mill are miserably exploited. The young workers are not organized. The young workers are paid low wages and work long hours. The A. F. of L. bureaucrats, including the S. P. leaders are not making any attempt to organize the unskilled, unorganized, exploited working youth.

Realizing this condition of the working class youth, the Young Workers' League, Dist. 2 proposed to the city convention of the Y. P. S. L. last year that both organizations act in a concerted, united campaign for the organization of the working youth in New York City. It was rejected at the convention. It was again proposed to the City Central Committee of the Y. P. S. L. but was again rejected.

Individual units of the Y. W. L. proposed to the individual circles of the Y. P. S. L. that joint open air meetings be arranged on the Sacco-Vanzetti issue. It was accepted by circle 8 down town, by circle 13 Brownsville, and by the Bronx circle. The City Central Committee immediately proceeded to instruct those circles not to hold the joint meetings with the Young Workers' League.

Then the Chinese situation developed. The Chinese masses started their heroic struggle for the freedom of China from imperialist domination. This struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants is part of the world struggle against imperialism and capi-

talism and therefore deserves the fullest support of the workers of the world. In order to show the Chinese people that the American working class is behind them in their fight, a provisional committee called a conference of all working class organizations—trade unions, political parties, clubs, Workmen's circles, etc., and all youth organizations both student and working class. At this conference there were present two delegates from the Y. P. S. L. One of them was Edward Levinson, prize red-baiter, and not even a member of the Y. P. S. L. The action of Levinson were purely destructive, and in line with the tactics of Sigman and the Socialist Party and which tended to disrupt the conference and sabotage the work of helping the Chinese people.

The entire situation demands the united action of both working class youth organizations. The growth of militarism demands a militant fight against it in the schools and factories. The struggle of the Chinese demands the fullest support to the Chinese revolution and the bringing of the message of China to all young workers and students in New York City. The decision of the supreme court of Massachusetts in refusing to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti means the still stronger and militant protest to save these two working class fighters from the electric chair.

The Young Workers' League, Dist. No. 2, calls on the membership of the Young Peoples' Socialist League to repudiate the actions of those leaders responsible for the youth conference decision, for the decision forbidding the circles to hold joint open air meetings on Sacco-Vanzetti, for the sending of Levinson as a delegate from the Y. P. S. L. to the Hands-Off-China conference. The Y. W. L. calls on the rank and file of the Y. P. S. L. to repudiate the actions of the Socialist Party in endorsing the unions smashing tactics of Sigman in the Needle Trades. The Y. W. L. proposes to the Y. P. S. L. to take steps that will result in the united front of both organizations against militarism, and the Citizens' Military Training Camps, against American imperialist aggression in China, and for the saving of Sacco and Vanzetti from death.

Dist. Executive Committee,
District No. 2,
Young Workers (Communist) League.

The Fifth Conference of the Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union

By D. R.

The fifth conference of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union opened March 24 in the large Moscow Trade Union Hall with a great mass meeting at which many young Communist leaders spoke. Comrade Chaplin, secretary of the League, in his opening remarks showed the tremendous work of the Young Communists in upbuilding the Socialist industry, and urged the delegates to continue this work in a more systematized, more organized manner.

A great ovation received Comrade Li-chen, a Shanghai Young Communist who greeted the conference in the name of the revolutionary Chinese youth and the Chinese Y. C. L. "The Chinese Y. C. L.," said Comrade Li-chen, "is still young and hasn't got much experience in practical work. We are studying the revolutionary theory and with the help of the experiences of our Russian comrades,

our victory will be assured. The 10th of March of this year, the youth of Shanghai were the first to take up arms and now with guns in hand, the youth takes an active part in the revolutionary struggle. To be with you and you with us," concludes Comrade Li-chen, "under the leadership of the Communist Youth International we will march on to the victory of the working class all over the world."

The famous Red general, Comrade Budionny delivered a greeting to the conference in the name of the Red Army.

The Young Communist League of the Soviet Union as the mass organization of the youth is fully aware of its duties, and with the greatest enthusiasm and responsibility, it is fulfilling its historic task of building up the first workers' country in the world. The proceedings and activities of the fifth conference prove this.

Every Worker Robbed of Six Thousand Dollars

According to the report of the United States Census Bureau, the industrial output per worker in the year 1925 was \$7,479. This is more than twice what it was in 1914. The increase since 1914 is as follows:

1909	\$1,125	1921	\$6,259
1914	2,445	1925	6,872
1919	6,867	1925	7,475

If we assume that the average wage of an industrial worker is around

\$1,500 per year, that is about \$30 per week (which it is not), these figures show conclusively that the worker is robbed of \$6,000 each year. The worker receives only one-quarter of what he produces.

Even if we make all possible allowances for deductions, such as new machinery, etc., we still have as the final figure an amount which is at least three times the amount that the worker receives. Is exploitation a Communist theory? As the government?

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION

In the last six weeks a series of raids have been carried out against consulates, embassies, and other offices of the Soviet Union on foreign soil. These raids began in Peking, China, and ended up in London, England. In all cases they were instigated by British imperialists.

What was the purpose of these raids? Everyone with eyes to see could detect the purpose the moment the newspapers began carrying reports of sensational "documents" found on the raided premises. The raids were only to serve as a cloak for the broadcasting all over the world of forged documents, in order to create antagonism towards the First Workers' Government. So clumsily was the business conducted that the newspapers were compelled to drop their talk of "plots", "documents", etc., almost immediately after the raids were over. For it became evident that not even the most glib would place any stock in the lurid and bloody accounts published in the press.

Of course, for a government that could forge the "red letter" in order to have an election issue, forging a few more documents is an easy matter. The raids were needed in order to "discover" the documents.

This last attack against the Soviet Union has been a flop. The workers in all countries, particularly China and England will no longer be fooled by such frame-ups. They know that the Soviet Union is their friend, and no amount of forging will change their convictions. Any government that tries to attack the Soviet Union will find itself in hot water in its own country.

Pennsy Labor Recognizes Youth Problems

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

The existence of youth problems that the American Labor movement must face was recognized at the last annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Several resolutions on this question were adopted, including a resolution calling for the total abolition of child labor, and the organization of the young workers into the trade unions.

A resolution condemning the C. M. T. C. was defeated after the resolution committee has twice recommended adoption. The defeat was due mainly to attacks against the resolution by Cappellini, renegade progressive and one of Lewis' henchmen in the anthracite. This is a black spot on the record of the Pennsylvania Labor movement, which has been the constant foe of militarism. Progressive workers and delegates pledged to fight for the rejection of this action of the convention.



Russians Read More Than Americans

The "ignorant", "backward", "uncivilized" Russians read far more than the "enlightened", "educated", "civilized" Americans, according to the figures of the Literary Guild. In 1926, fifty million books were sold in the United States against 240 million in Russia; that is, in Russia five times as many books were sold as in the United States. When we take into consideration the wide circulation of books in the workers' clubs, trade unions, and other workers' organizations in Russia, we see that the average Russian, although only a few years ago illiterate, now reads far more than the average American.

It is also interesting to note that fiction books have the largest circulation in America, while in Russia the non-fiction books—history, science, economics have the largest circulation.



Moral Inspiration at the C. M. T. C.

LEAGUE RECEIVES AN ANSWER FROM AN "AMERICAN"

By P. FRANKFURT Young Worker Correspondent

The Young Workers' League Dist. No. 2 sent out a circular to the C. M. T. C. recruits in Essex County, N. J. The circular pointed out that the C. M. T. C.'s are military institutions, places where the youth of America become imbued with the spirit of war. Also that they are scab-breeding and potential strikebreaking agencies. This contention is proven by the fact that Mr. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation, one of the biggest union smashing concerns in America, bankers and banking houses, ten railroads and Standard Oil, have indorsed the C. M. T. C.

The circular ends up with an appeal to the recruits to "refuse to fight and to for the investments of the Wall Street bankers. Not to go to the C. M. T. C. or any other military institution in order to learn to be a soldier and a scab!"

In response to this circular the Young Workers' League received the following letter:

Belleville, N. J.
April 23, 1927.

Young Workers' League,
100 E. 14th St.,
New York City.
Gentlemen (?):

When you sent your dirty Bolshevik letter to me the other day you were sending one to the wrong party. Too bad you had to waste a perfectly good two-cent stamp, wasn't it?

You made a slight mistake. This is not my first year at the C. M. T. C. It is my third and if you wish to know it, I am practically a reserve lieutenant.

And I am an American. Which is more than I can say about any of the members of the so-called Young Workers' League. Notice that I do not even capitalize the name. Young Workers' League would be a better name than C. M. T. C. I, for one, have long suspected that the propaganda against the C. M. T. C. was coming from a definite organization, now that I have the proof, I shall certainly do my utmost to compel you to disband your organization. And I have more influential persons in back of me in New York City than you have.

How would you like to be bossed at the moment by a cursing Prussian, Russian or Chinese officer? How would you like to be a slave? That is precisely what you would have been doing today if the United States did not believe in preparedness.

When your poorly addressed envelope came to me, written, no doubt, by some poor ignoramus, you have succeeded in duping:

I had a premonition of what was to come. And when I read over your poorly multigraphed and cheap letter I was still more amazed and disgusted.

I have wasted enough time on you so I will say no more. My slogan from now on will be, however: Down With the Young Workers' League.

I am signing my name to this communication, which you were either too lazy or too yellow to do.

Frederick J. Pixlee (Signed).

We do not want to be as petty as our correspondent is and call attention to the fact that his letter is poorly typewritten containing grammatical errors, and several misspelled words. What concerns us most, is the fact that our organization is attacked in typical babbitt fashion, the League is threatened because of its anti-militarist activities. What is significant is the fact that this letter is written by a reserve lieutenant and not some young worker or student going to the training camp for the first time. Mr. Pixlee asks us how we would like to be bossed by a cursing Prussian, Russian, or Chinese officer? He further asks us how we would like to be a slave? In the first place, we ask in return what difference is there between a cursing Prussian officer and a cursing Prussianized American officer? And why does our correspondent so strongly object to Russian or Chinese officers? This is because the entire capitalist press has carried on and is carrying on propaganda against Russia which has achieved its revolution and China which is in the process of completing its revolution. As to being a slave, every young worker who works 50 to 54 hours a week for \$14.00 to \$16.00 a week is a slave whether he knows it or not, and those young students who have been doped and duped into believing in the glory of the mighty dollar are slaves in thought.

It is superfluous to answer all the petty provocations of a reserve lieutenant. As to his slogan, Down With the Young Workers' League, we know that this will be taken up by only those elements who are in a favored position under capitalism, also by those militarists who have become panic stricken due to the activities of the Young Workers' League against militarism and the C. M. T. C. We answer the following:

Long Live the Young Workers' League, the only militant youth organization that fights against militarism and the dangers of war!

Long Live the Young Workers' League, the American Section of the Young Communist International!

If Your Boy Doesn't Like School—Send Him To The Army

THAT IS WAR DEPARTMENT'S

ADVICE TO PARENTS

Not satisfied with entering the schools and trying to pull the boys into the C. M. T. C.; not satisfied with introducing compulsory military training into the high schools and colleges—the war department is endeavoring to line up the parents as allies in their hunt for cannon fodder.

This was indicated in an appeal sent out to parents suggesting that they take their boys out of school and send them into the army. The appeal was sent out by the recruiting service, located at 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

"Perhaps your boy does not like to go to school longer than required by law," reads the appeal. "He can serve at a military post near his home, or go to a distant land." The appeal does not add that the distant land might be Nicaragua or China, where the boy would die "for the glory of the country" as several American boys have already done in Nicaragua.

C. M. T. C. RAIDS NEWARK HIGH SCHOOLS DRAWS A BLANK

By Student Correspondent

The five Newark high schools were recently visited by well-fed army officers who told the students the many benefits to be gotten by attending the C. M. T. C. Of course, the training was worth its weight in gold! The main object was not to train the boys to be good soldiers, but to make better citizens out of them.

The boys are brought together on a common basis, under very desirable conditions. You live in tents, get plenty of good wholesome food. The training is interesting and your time is fully occupied. There are facilities for much recreation, including sports and dances. The personal benefits received are self-discipline, physical development and obedience. Lectures on citizenship are given. You are taught to handle a rifle and also a machine gun. Besides baseball, football, tennis, boxing, swimming and other sports, a real gun fight is "enjoyed" by the boys. The blanks hurt but you get a good time out of it.

Besides all these benefits, President Coolidge and 30 governors think so much about these camps that they send their sons to them. Surely that's enough reason for any American boy to attend the camps.

Almost immediately after these speeches, the students were presented with another version of the C. M. T. C. in the form of a leaflet signed by the Young Workers' League. It was headed Citizens' Military Training Camps—A Spur to War! Each phase of the officer's speech was dealt

"Strutting" Colonels Invade New Haven For C. M. T. C.

By Young Worker Correspondent
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Never since the beginning of the world war has the city of New Haven seen such a persistent and organized campaign to boost the different military forces of the U. S. government. The C. M. T. C., the army, the navy, and the marines have never held out such alluring bait for the young workers and students. If the campaign continues the government will spend more money on ads for cannon fodder than even Wrigley.

The C. M. T. C. was brought forcefully to the attention of the high school students this week, when colonel this or that strutted before them with all his implements and trappings and told of the beauties of the camps. Many of the students would have fallen for his stuff if the Young Workers' League had not the next day distributed a leaflet telling them what the colonel had forgotten to mention.

The recruiting offices for the different branches of the service have used the moving pictures to the fullest advantage in this campaign. The youth of New Haven has been given the opportunity to see "Tell it to the Marines", "On Guard" and "Convoy". There is no attempt made to hide the fact that these pictures are receiving the moral support of the navy, army, and marines.

To combat this propaganda the Workers (Communist) League must inform the young workers and students of the true nature of the C. M. T. C., navy, etc. The leaflet that was distributed to the high school students must be only a start. We must have more leaflets, more mass meetings, both indoor and outdoor, and the league must unite with all organizations that honestly oppose the militarization of the American Youth to combat the well organized campaign of Wall Street's military arms.

"The army satisfies that restless feeling to which all normal young men are subject. Have a talk with a recruiting sergeant anywhere in the city or call at headquarters," is the further inducement of the appeal.

The above is but another indication of how desperate the militarists are becoming in their search for cannon fodder to protect the billions that Wall Street has invested in all parts of the world.

Preparedness is the best security for peace. The leaflet pointed out that the increase in armaments, the militarization of the youth had not given us peace but actually furthered the interests of the imperialists, the sending of American marines to Nicaragua and China. The slogans, "Build your bodies", "an ideal vacation" were in for similar treatment. It was pointed out that the camps in their "lecture on citizenship" gave the recruits an unsympathetic attitude to labor and really taught them to be strikebreakers.

It ended by calling upon the students to stay away from the C. M. T. C.; to demand withdrawal of the American marines from Nicaragua and China.

This has stirred up much comment in the schools, amongst the teachers, who with few exceptions have spoken against them in their usual "agent for the boss" manner and amongst the students, many of whom have openly and loudly condemned the camps. It has also stirred up the patriotic veterans' society which has announced its intention thru the press of condemning the Young Workers' League leaflets by means of another leaflet. We wonder whether the principals and teachers will tell the distributors that it is not permissible to distribute such stuff near the schools also.

At any rate the students have been given something to think about and many have reconsidered their decision to attend the C. M. T. C.



Moral Inspiration at the C. M. T. C.

YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

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

HERBERT ZAM, Editor

NATALIE GOMEZ, Business Manager.

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Vol. VI Chicago Ill., June 1, 1927 No. 10-11

The Strike of the Plumbers Helpers

The strike of the Plumbers' Helpers in New York City should have a stimulating effect on the organization of the young workers into the trade unions. For the plumbers' helpers are striking not only for themselves, but also for the adult plumbers. It would have been very easy for the helpers to remain at work while the plumbers struck, and done a good deal, if not all of the work. Their solidarity will ensure victory for the workers.

For a long time, the plumbers tried to get into the Plumbers' Union. They were turned down. Several years ago, they went out on strike for better conditions, only to be defeated for lack of support by the older plumbers. They finally decided that if anything was to be done for them, it must be done by themselves, and they organized into the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, under whose direction the strike is now being conducted.

Not only are the plumbers' helpers trying to better their conditions thru the strike, but they are also making every effort to obtain admittance into the plumbers' union, which has hitherto been denied them. Some progress has already been made, considering that the plumbers' union has consented to cooperate in the establishment of a food kitchen for the helpers. Is anything more needed to convince the workers that it is to their benefit, and to the benefit of the entire working class to organize the young workers and the helpers into the trade unions? The plumbers' Helpers have set a good example. Now it is the turn of the older workers.

What Will Green Do About It?

It is a sign of progress that President Green of the American Federation of Labor has finally recognized that child labor exists, and that it is a problem that the labor movement must tackle. For years the Young Workers' League has been trying to impress upon the workers of America, particularly the organized workers, that child labor is a problem which can be settled only by the workers; that so long as the labor movement is content to permit the struggle against child labor to be carried on by a few philanthropists, child labor will continue, and the conditions of the working children will not improve. At one time, the Young Workers' League arranged a conference with Samuel Gompers at which this question was discussed. Samuel Gompers declared at that time that "he would not compromise with child labor to the extent of organizing the young workers." This policy meant complete neglect of the struggle against child labor.

In the last few years, child labor has increased by leaps and bounds. Next to China, there is more child labor in the United States than in any other country in the world. Child labor is still increasing, because the capitalists see that they can pay children a fraction of what they would have to pay adult workers for the same work. This lowers the standard of living of the entire working class. It is time that the workers realized this. For a real, effective struggle against child labor, it is necessary to organize a united front of the entire working class, including the young workers and the child laborers.

What Are The Maneuvres About?

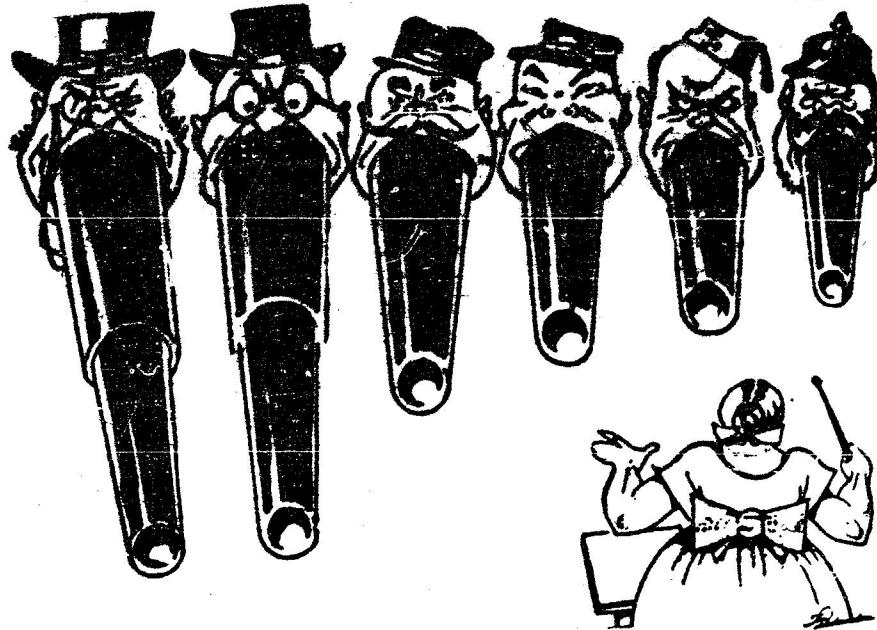
After lying at anchor in the Hudson, at New York City, for more than a week, the Atlantic Fleet, over one hundred ships, steamed out into the ocean and engaged in a series of maneuvers which lasted another week. These maneuvers were in every way a duplication of actual war scenes, with of course, certain exceptions made necessary by the circumstances. But while the guns did not fire any actual shells, the movements were complete war movements. There was an enemy which invaded the shores of the country and whom it was necessary to repulse.

It is a known fact that these maneuvers were only for purposes of exhibition, they will be widely discussed. They will find that the report on the maneuvers will include recommendations to remedy serious weaknesses in the defense forces, that the fleet without more equipment, like a blind person, that more equipment is necessary to give the fleet the proper qualities, and a

hundred other proposals to increase the militarization of the country. We were given a taste of this last year after the Hawaiian maneuvers, when millions of dollars were spent for improving the efficiency and fighting power of the Pacific forces and the Pacific possessions.

At the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that these maneuvers may be a rehearsal for actual warfare. The situation in China, where America, together with the other imperialist powers, almost started a new world war is still serious. America's actions in Central America, where the small republics are being crushed under the heel of American imperialism, and where the population is beginning to rebel, also have elements of war. It behooves the American workers to consider carefully these military maneuvers and to remember that such maneuvers are an indication of where the wind is blowing in the arena of imperialist antagonisms.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS "DISARMAMENT" CHORUS



DISARMAMENT NEWS

"FRANCE TO RING LAND WITH ITALY BUILDING MONSTER AIR FLEET."

"France intends to begin immediately the construction of a vast system of fortifications to protect its frontiers.

"The 1928 budget, which has been practically completed for submission to parliament, provides a huge sum, earmarked for building a series of fortresses at strong points. These are to be linked up with earthworks, strategic highways, railways, air-dromes, battery emplacements, troop assembling shelters, and other appurtenances that were demonstrated as necessities in the great war. Conservative estimates place the cost of these fortifications at billions of francs." (Quotations from Chicago Tribune.)

When Mussolini came into power in Italy in 1922, that country had 300 airplanes in her military forces. Today that figure has risen to 1,200 and 1,700 permanent pilots. According to Mussolini's plans, Italy will have 2,000 planes and 3,600 pilots by 1931. The air budget has increased from \$2,250,000 in 1921 to \$8,000,000 in 1923, to \$25,280,000 in the current budget.

UNITED STATES TO BUILD LARGEST NAVY IN THE WORLD

Senator Frederick Hale of Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee declared that the United States will build a navy "capable of defending the United States from any and all possible foes". He predicted that the naval "disarmament" conference will be a "flop" and that Congress will therefore make provisions for the building of ten modern, fast cruisers.

FRANCE RUSHES 5,000 MORE SOLDIERS TO THE EAST.

Two battalions of the Foreign Legion have been rushed to French Indo-China, because the government is afraid of a revolution there, following the success of the Chinese revolution. The French Foreign Legion is composed of the worst elements in society - criminals, adventurers, exiles - and is used especially for the oppression of colonial peoples.

"UNITED STATES ARMY AT WORLD'S TOP IN AVIATION"

(Chicago Herald Examiner) "Secret and effective development of airplanes and the use of aviation services by the army has continued ever since the war, and is going on steadily at the present moment.

"As a result, the army of the United States is ahead of any other nation in aircraft, and expects to remain so.

FRENCH NAVY TO BE ENLARGED.

A bill which has already been approved by President Dumergue, provides for the building of one cruiser, six destroyers, five submarines and two dispatch vessels between July 1, 1927 and June 30, 1928. The bill provided for the immediate appropriation of the necessary funds.

"Thus Maj. General Charles F. Summerall, chief of staff of the American army, set at rest any fears that this country was going to sleep in the development of the newest arm of the service." All quotations from Chicago Herald Examiner.

BRITISH ARMY FORMS MECHANIZED UNIT

The following official statement was issued by the British War Office on April 28. "An experimental force of completely mechanized units is being assembled at Tidworth with the object of discovering thru practical experience the effect of mechanization on the organization and tactical employment of highly mobile units."

This force will include a tank battalion, an armored car company and an infantry battalion re-equipped as a machine-gun battalion with thirty-six machine guns. The force is capable of traveling at a high rate of speed.

SWEDEN WILL BUILD UP NAVY.

Recently, the Swedish government undertook an ambitious "disarmament" program. The result of much debate and discussion was a ten-year naval building plan, proposed by the parliamentary commission, and approved by the government. The plan provides for the building of four coast defense battleships, eight destroyers, eight submarine chasers, three submarines, one cruiser with catapults for twelve airplanes. The total cost will be \$26,000,000.

Lindberg Flight Used To Boost Militarism

Carl Lindbergh, traveling all alone, and without a stop, crossed the Atlantic Ocean in something like 33 hours, flying thru fog, rain and mist at an average rate of over 100 miles per hour. This is a remarkable feat. Only a few days before Lindbergh crossed, two Frenchmen, Nungesser and Coll, attempted the same feat and have not been heard from since. After this, there can be no doubt that trans-Atlantic flying as an every-day event is not far off.

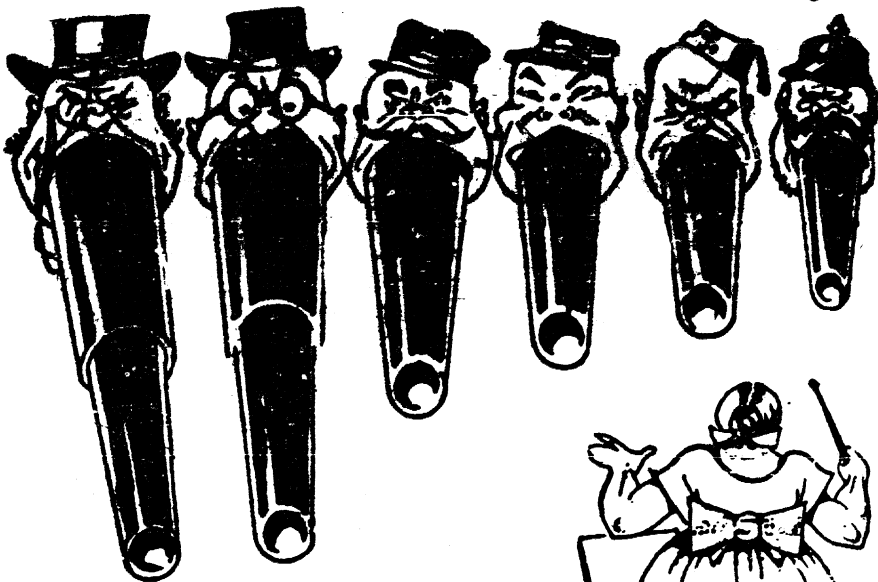
That, however, is not the most important matter in connection with this flight. When we consider that this is only an extension of similar flights in other parts of the world, and that the three countries mostly engaged in the United States, England and France, with Italy also horning in on the proposition occasionally, then we can see that the only purpose is not

to expediate travel. The three countries mentioned above are the strongest competitors for mastery of the air. Each one of them is busily engaged in building up a powerful air fleet and in arousing public sentiment for their plans.

Thus, the United States has undertaken flights to the North Pole, to Hawaii, to South America, etc. These flights have a double objective. One, the main one, to arouse public interest in the air fleet so as to prepare the ground for the government to appropriate large sums of money for military aviation, and the other is to improve the air service technically.

Lindbergh's flight is probably the greatest piece of propaganda, beating even Mitchell's sensationalism. We wonder whether young Carl realizes that he is being made a tool of in the government's militarization scheme?

LEAGUE OF NATIONS "DISARMAMENT" CHORUS



DISARMAMENT NEWS

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No. 10-11

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York City
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A Sermon by William Gropper



You lazy good-for-nothing!



When I was your age I worked eighteen hours a day —



And ate pompernickel, bread and water!



Young man, I supported a whole family!



The boss was proud of me—I did all the work in the place!



And now, I've saved up enough money to —



— Rest up —



—!

BOOKS

E. B. Reuter's "The American Race Problem"

(Thos. Y. Crowell Co., N. Y., \$3.00.)

This book is on the whole impartial though at times it reduces its impartiality to the weakness of neutrality from which nothing except the volume's authoritativeness resues it.

The chief value of this book lies in the elimination of the belief of Negro inferiority. It is true that the Negro has not done so much in the fields of science, art, literature, as the whites, but that does not mean that he can't do it. He simply has not been given the opportunity the white man has; he hasn't those opportunities even now. As far as the strong belief—the prejudice—the white man's belief of the white man is concerned, well, as the author of "The American Race Problem" phrases it, profound passionate belief may tell us much of the person who holds the belief but it tells us nothing concerning the truth or falsity of the belief which is held.

In my estimation Professor Reuter owes a little the slave's recognition of his inferiority and the master's superiority during the slave time. It is true, however, that the slave did accept that attitude to a great degree but what else could he do on strange soil without law protection?

The chapter devoted to Race Consciousness is very good indeed. "The creation of a distinct Negro culture," says Professor Reuter, "in the midst of an advanced and alighly complex civilization is manifestly impossible." There is no reason why anyone should try to establish such standard; for, after all, there is nothing distinctly African about the Negro. His culture, his customs are American; he is an American. There is need of racial unity but the race must be taught not to segregate itself.

There will be no race or religious problem when the proletarian revolution takes place. This point can only be proved by the eradication of the problem of the Jew in Russia at the great revolution of 1917.

Rae Spiegel.

Too Late.

A bachelor had bought two eggs and had just brought them home. He noticed writing on one of the eggs as follows: "Farmer's daughter seventeen, like to meet bachelor with marriage. Communicate name there followed name and address."

He dashed off and telegraphed to the farmer for an interview.

On his surprise on receiving the following reply: "Sorry, too late. Was married six years ago. Got four children."

WHILE THE BOSS AINT LOOKIN'

To The Gadfly:

Care of The Young Worker. I enjoy your column very much. I like your so-called jokes and such. It tickles me to read your stuff. Wherein you call some current bluff.

But listen, Ed.—take my advice. 'Cause if you want your column nice Make all your stuff still lighter yet. That'll make your name a winning bet.

Sincerely, "Jimmy."

The Labor Fakers' Banner

(Reprinted from the Australian Record)

The workers' flag is deepest red, To show that color I just dread. I flinch beneath the rich man's frown, And so have hauled that color down.

I wave a pale pink banner now, Beneath its folds I cringe and bow, And humbly listen to the sneers Of shirkers and of profiteers.

Above me as a sign it flies, Of deep conceit and cunning lies; I cringe before the master class, And try to gull the tolling mass.

I call myself the workers' friend, And just to prove it, some I send On pleasure trip out to Long Bay, To there enjoy a holiday.

With vanity my pulses throb, I am above the common mob; The boneheads by the Lord are sent To bump me into Parliament.

Don't mention agitators bold— The O. B. U. makes my feet cold. When workers strike I never fail To send their leaders into gaol.

Red-raggers are a curse, I think; I only like the palest pink. If boneheads should wake up, I fear I'll lose eight hundred pounds a year.

I by the pale pink banner swear To draw my salary year by year, And keep the muck hard at their toll, And let the idlers take the spoil.

With hat in hand, I humbly crawl, Whene'er the master class does call. So damn the Reds! But I will cheer The meek and human profiteer.

"Distance lends enchantment," said the poet. That may account for the fact that so many fat bellied capitalists who never saw the inside of a factory, go into ecstasies over the "glory of toll."

Structural iron worker tells a story about an Irishman who slipped from a girder on the tenth story of a building under construction. As he sped toward the ground far below, his partner leaned over the edge and shouted:

"Don't worry, Pat. Remember God is with you."

"Begorra, if he is," Pat yelled back, "He's goin' some!" Minneapolis Labor Review.

Teacher (to unusually bright student, whose father is the local banker): How much would \$500 at two per cent amount to at the end of a year?

No answer.

"Don't you know that?"

"Yes, but I'm not interested in two per cent."

It's a short road that has no hot dog stand, these days.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

ANSWERS ON ANOTHER PAGE IN THIS ISSUE

1. What was responsible for the World War? How long did the World War last and when did the U. S. enter it?
2. What big group of workers are now on strike and what for?
3. What is the name of the center of the real People's Government of China?
4. What does "Arcos" stand for? (The "Arcos House" is the headquarters of the Soviet commercial delegation in London which was raided by the police to provide an excuse for the British government to break off relations with the Soviet Union.)
5. What were the names of the first Communist organizations in the U. S.?
6. What is the name of the foreign policy under which American imperialism operates in Latin America?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN THE LAST ISSUE.

1. Karl Liebknecht was one of the few German socialists who understood how important it is for the revolutionary labor movement to have the working class youth organized in a fighting organization of their own. Liebknecht saw that especially in the struggle against capitalist militarism and war the young workers must play a leading role. Liebknecht agitated and worked within the Socialist Party for the organization of the youth, but met with the resistance of the reformist leaders who had no confidence in the youth and considerable distrust because of its militancy and revolutionary spirit. Finally, in 1907, Liebknecht's efforts met with success and a Socialist Youth International was organized. Liebknecht's confidence in the revolutionary qualities of the youth was justified when, at the outbreak of the war, the Socialist Youth International was the only important international socialist body that remained true to the interests of the proletariat and refused to follow the imperialists in support of the war. When the Spartakusbund (Spartan League)—the first German Communist organization—of which Liebknecht was a leader, raised the flag of revolt against capitalism, the young workers were found in the front ranks. Finally, when Liebknecht was murdered (1919) by the reactionaries with the help of the Socialists it was the youth that felt the loss most severely for through the development of the youth movement Liebknecht had been its inspiration and leader.

2. The N. E. P. (New Economic Policy) is the name of the economic policy adopted in the Soviet Union in 1921, once the immediate dangers of intervention were over and the previous policy of "war Communism" no longer applied. The essential features of the N. E. P. are certain restricted privileges of private enterprise given to: (a) peasants who are allowed to keep and sell all their grain over and above their agricultural tax; (b) artisans and handicraftsmen who are permitted to carry on their work under certain conditions; (c) tradesmen who are permitted to carry on retail trade within certain limitations; and (d) foreign capitalist concerns who are given concessions to develop certain industries on condition that the decisive control remains with the Soviet government and that the workers employed in these concession industries have the same rights and privileges as the workers in state industries. The aim of the N. E. P. is to supply a transition system

between capitalism and Socialism suitable for a country like Russia. The six years that have passed since the institution of the N. E. P. have shown the correctness of this policy, for the Soviet Union is well on the way to Socialism at the present time.

3. The marines constitute one of the three forms of the armed forces of the U. S. A.—army, navy and marines. They are used to carry thru American imperialist policy across the seas, in other words, for intervention and colonial oppression, as for example, in Nicaragua and China.

4. The three principles of Sun-yat-sen are:

Nationalism: The right of the Chinese people to determine their own destiny—China for the Chinese. This means a struggle against foreign imperialism in China.

Democracy: The rule of China by the Chinese people. This means primarily a struggle against the native Chinese militarist and war lords who are oppressing and robbing the Chinese masses while at the same time serving as tools of foreign imperialism. This principle of "democracy" does not mean the parliamentary capitalist fake democracy like in America but a real people's democracy as in Russia.

Socialism: The control of the industries and economic life of the country by the people themselves. This means: the land to the peasants who work them; for the workers—at first laws protecting their interests and raising their standards of living and working conditions and finally the control of the factories and industries.

5. The Knights of Labor was an early American national labor organization. It was about a quarter million organizationally, it was neither craft union nor industrial union for it accepted all sorts of workers and even professionals without any attempt to divide them up into industrial unions or departments. It had considerable success, especially in gaining members, until it was displaced by the American Federation of Labor in about the years 1880-90.

6. Social patriots is a name given to those "Socialists" who advise the workers to support "their" government when this government is in conflict with other governments, in spite of the fact that the government is the tool of the bosses and the enemy of the workers. During the World War the social patriots told the workers to go out and fight for "their" country and murder the workers of other countries.

A Sermon by William Gropper



You lazy good-fer-nothing!



When I was your age I worked eighteen hours a day —



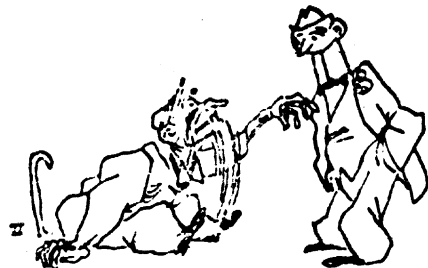
And ate pompernickel, bread and water!



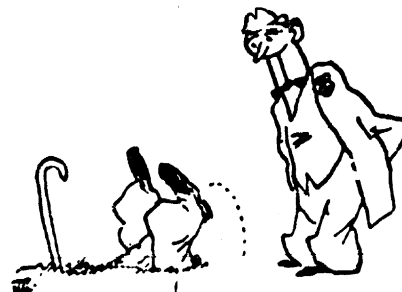
Young man, I supported a whole family!



The boss was proud of me—I did all the work in the place!



And now, I've saved up enough money to —



— Rest up —



—!

Peter Burg Joins the Union - - - A STORY By BONCHI FRIEDMAN

Late in the evening when John Burg came home from miners local meeting, of which he had been president for five years, Mrs. John Burg, his wife, a fair looking woman ironing a cheap, striped shirt for their seventeen year old son said to her husband:

"He ain't gonna be a worker and not a miner neither."

Saying this, she first centered her big light blue eyes on John, her husband, and then pointed with her index finger at the shirt, meaning the young high school boy.

• • •

John Burg had been a miner for the past twenty-five years. He was born in Sweden. His father, Jensen Burg, a machinist, was one of the organizers of the Metal Workers' Union in that country. During a general strike old Burg was killed and the family emigrated from Sweden to the States.

Here in Plains, Pa. John Burg worked in the mines and married a Swedish girl who, after several years became the mother of five children.

The first one, a boy named Peter, was now seventeen.

Burg, now close to fifty had learned many things during his life as a miner. He was a good fighter and an active member of the union. He was board member of the district for several years, president of his local union and due to his good reputation had been made check-weighman—a position he had held for twelve years.

For his activity he was revered by his fellow miners, and hated by the coal company.

• • •

For a moment after his wife expressed to him her resoluteness about the young boy, John Burg remained silent. He wiped the perspiration off his completely bald, big round head and looked at the boy's shirt:—"Every mother wants her children to be great figures and easy money makers. I have no objection to sending Peter to college and let him learn journalism. This is really what he likes. But, you know that we are only miners. It is all right, I am a check-weighman and haven't been down the mines for twelve years but things change so rapidly in our days."

Young Peter Burg was an ambitious boy. He was studious and loved to write stories and poems. The school teachers, whom old Burg helped to organize into a local union which brought about an increase in wages, had encouraged Peter to write more and more stories. During the miners' strike in 1925 Peter had disappeared for three days. He read in the "Anthracite Miner" of the suffering of the strikers in Carbonate where he found conditions worse than in the strike area from which he came.

On his return home, Peter had written a furious attack on the mine operators for exposing the miners' children to such terrible suffering.

The local union printed the circular in tens of

thousands of copies. It aroused the interest of the miners' children, from those who were fortunate enough to go to grammar school to the others who in their young age were compelled to work in the cigarette factory of Nanticoke, or in the silk mills of Oliphant, Wilkes-Barre or Peckville. All had written to young Burg "What to do?"

The operators would not forgive the Burg family the "crime" of their son.

The strike was settled. Conditions required local readjustments. The Colliery where John Burg had been working for sixteen years refused to pay for "dead" work. A strike was ordered. The operators insisted that Burg be changed from checkweighman to miner, to work underground.

For one month John worked there, when an explosion in his chamber occurred and killed him.

The miners knew the explosion was caused by the company. The mine was not cautious. Even the mine inspector, a company owned man, could not prove to the miners' union committee that the accident was due to Burg's carelessness.

The explosion had been prearranged.

The miners gritted their teeth, They clenched their fists, clamoring for revenge. The engineers and other maintenance men left the mines to be flooded and cave in. Amidst the general fury, the operators tried to arrest the discontent and to avoid a possible outbreak. Herds of priests were sent among the crowd. Meetings were called in the churches where priests advised the miners to return to work. One fat hypocrite shouted:

"Our beloved John won't have rest unless you go to work and give peace to his soul."

Then he asked for a collection for the family. This was more than even religious miners could stand. Shouts, threats and songs penetrated from the streets into the church crowded with infuriated miners. A young worker ascended the platform. Black curls capped his gigantic head which rested firmly his shoulders. His eyes were sparkling fire. He called upon the workers to remember the crimes of capitalism and to hand over their experiences to their children.

A deepening rolling thunder caused the earth to tremble. The masses of miners remained silent for a moment. That was an explosion caused by the accumulated gas and water in the mines.

Miners are not afraid of explosions. They ran to the scene. Furious explosions kept on occurring every second. Thick black smoke mixed with coal-dust was pouring through the shafts. An other explosion which shook the whole vicinity lifted the breaker and wrecked it into bits, with gears, wheels and belts thrown in all sides for hundreds of yards.

Superstitious women were weeping that John's soul couldn't find peace and was playing havoc in the mines. Children were rejoicing that their fathers won't have to work and the miners, were smiling bitterly at the despair of the operators.

They knew the mine was completely wrecked, which meant unemployment for so many miners, the breaking up of homes and families, but the desire to avenge themselves on the company was stronger than the suffering that was in store for them.

The destructive forces of fire and water were raging. The company's agents pleaded with the engineers to prevent disaster in the other mines. The workers remained calm.

John Burg's home was surrounded with thousands of people. From the nearby towns hundreds of miners and their families came in demonstrations to honor their beloved comrade. Peter Burg who was known to the miners as "Pete the Polit" came out to greet them. His poetic soul, despite his father's death, was filled with joy as a result of what had happened since the death of his father. After two days of complete silence his eloquence came back to him. Under the guidance of his father he had developed a sense for practical calculations. Peter was a pragmatist in the full sense. Also here when everything that was alive, outside of the operators, was clamoring for revolt and destruction Peter figured out that in the long run it won't pay. It will wreck the union and many workers will be sentenced to jail.

With a little carbon lamp which workers use in the mines and an old pick used by his father seventeen years ago,—with these tools in hands Peter began addressing the crowd of miners. With one hand lifting the carbon lamp he shouted:—

Brothers, miners, while we rejoice that the spirit of protest is alive and strong in our hearts, and demonstrate our readiness to avenge ourselves on the company for the brutalities inflicted upon us, yet we know that any destructive action on our part will not compensate our mothers and children for their suffering.

Then swinging the pick he pointed at it: "Our power lies not in the destructive force, not in the destroyed mines but rather in the organized power as miners, as workers.

"With the mines destroyed in this town we shall only have to look for work in other towns, work for operators with different names but who are just as cruel, just as bestial as the operators here! After father's funeral we shall all return to work, maintain union—for which father and many other fathers have died,—build it stronger. This will have been the only assurance against atrocities like the one we have witnessed now.

"My mother had hoped to see me become a doctor. Father wanted me to follow in his foot paths. Our muscles, our common sense, the pick and the union shall cure us of all abnoxious diseases.

"Miners! Workers! The next day you shall find me in your ranks building a strong miners union!"

Thousands of miners shouted: Union! Union! From the spaces of the valley and from the hill-tops there come re-echoes:

Criminal Youth-Victims of Capitalism

By PHILIP Z. HORYTZ, Young Worker Correspondent

Joe Poveri was a criminal; for the fifth time in the forty-five years of his life he was released from prison. His last crime was a "dastardly act against property." Anyway that was what the judge said when he sentenced him to three years in the state prison. He had a few dollars in his pocket when the state set him free to follow the straight and "narrow path of righteousness". With the few dollars that he had, he could travel only as far as New York, and then he would be left penniless; he decided to "burn it". He was hungry; he stole a chicken. He picked up some company, they talked; they spent the night in a barn. Finally, he arrived at New York. Without wasting a moment he immediately sought out his former companions there. That very same night he robbed a Fifth Avenue store. He was caught and sentenced again to three years by the very same judge.

This is not a list of events that occurred to Joe Poveri, once a criminal, always a criminal, the state forces him to do so continuously. We should like to examine the life of any of these Joe Poveris to ascertain the source of crime.

When he was seven years old he sold papers. His companions showed him the art of playing with dice, he matched pennies; when he lost he picked someone's pocket in order to bring his mother home some pennies. He stole "white-rats", which is the technical term for milk. He stole from push carts, in fact, he stole everything he possibly could so as not to go hungry. He was caught stealing from a push cart; he was sent to the reform school. When he came out, he was black listed, and he could get no job. It was then, that he began his life of a professional burglar. No job, no money, no food, he had to steal to exist, and he did.

We find, to take the figures of Clarence Darrow, that over ninety-five percent of all criminals begin their criminal life when young, and that over ninety per cent of all criminals come from poverty-stricken families, or were orphans, or both their parents were workers, and had to leave their children to roam the streets while they were at work.

Crime begins with the young, and it finds its source among the poverty-stricken. Then the source of crime is obviously, among the proletariat;

it is they who will have to combat it more than anyone else. They see the cause of crime-poverty. And, the only way that they can do away with crime is by doing away with the system of society which causes poverty.

Our bourgeois poets sing of the beautiful, romantic, and colorful days of youth. Youth no longer has that colorful tinge of which the poets are so eager to sing. Youth means young wage-slaves. Youth means that along with the innumerable problems as militarism, low wages, long hours, he also is confronted with the serious problem of crime.

It is remarkable to note that with the increase of illiteracy in the state of Connecticut which has resulted in one-fifth of the population being unable to read and write, we have a corresponding increase in the number of criminals. With the decrease in the number of graduates from the grammar schools, there is a marked increase in the number of graduates from prison penitentiaries.

Our worthy supreme court judges have affirmed that child slavery is quite constitutional. The child slaves; his physical and mental constitution weakens; he associates with pool room sharks; he gradually sinks into the dark abyss of the underworld.

We can sum up the entire cause of crime with this short anecdote. The prison director asked the criminal,

ANTI EVOLUTION BILL FOR FLORIDA

Florida schools supported wholly or partly by public funds will be forbidden to teach evolution, if a bill introduced in the House of Representatives on April 11 by Representative Leon Stalnak is passed. The bill also prohibits the use of any text book teaching "any theory that mankind either ascended or descended from a lower order of animals or any theory pertaining to the origin of mankind not in harmony with the Biblical account of the creation." A fine of \$100 is provided.

whose execution was to take place next morning: "What do you want for supper? You are allowed to eat and drink what and as much as you want."

"What a pity," the murderer replied. "If you had only asked me that three months ago. Then the murder would not have taken place!"

• • •

Doughboy: "Say, do you remember when you went away and they said 'Nothing will be too good for you when you come back?'"

Sailor: "Well, what's that got to do with my claim being refused?"

Doughboy: "Well, you're getting it --NOTHING!"

Illinois Miners Revolt

By JACK O'HARE.

There is a spreading revolt of young miners throughout the Illinois mining fields, both against the coal operators and against the reactionary Lewis-Fishwick machine. Due to the corrupted and generally reactionary policies of the Lewis-Fishwick machine and the present speed-up system being employed in the mines of Illinois where over 70 per cent of the work is done by machines the lists of deaths and injured among the young miners resulting from this breakneck speed is constantly growing.

In the Illinois convention just held, the beginnings of the revolt of the young miners was especially noted. Resolutions introduced by young miners pertaining to youth problems in the mining industry was introduced and on the basis of these resolutions several young miners were elected as delegates to the convention. Not only did the young miners of Illinois put forward youth demands, but also cooperating with the left-wing in fighting the reactionary policies of Lewis & Fishwick. When the resolution on the present strike was being debated on the floor of the convention one of the reactionary delegates took the floor and said, "This resolution was adopted by my local union and it is mostly the efforts of a young fellow down there that it was endorsed and when I took the floor to defend Lewis' position I was almost thrown out of the hall."

The activity of the young miners is well illustrated by the nature of the resolutions introduced by various local unions to the convention. Resolutions for the organizing Labor Sports Clubs, against Citizens Military Training Camps, for the drawing of young miners into more active organizational work against Child Labor, for the urging of young miners to Labor Colleges, and for the calling of youth conferences in each Sub-Districts in the Illinois coal fields.

In the convention it was the young miners delegates that fought for many of the progressive issues such as, for the Zerkow Miners, against the speed-up system of hiring, Alex. H. ...

Not only must the young miners fight the coal barons, but also fight for better education in the public schools, for better mining camps. The mining camps are very badly neglected and the facilities are very poor. Figures that R. C. Moore ... in the convention in his ... show the sort of deal that ... in the mining camps ... comparing the amount of money ... on each child in the mining camps and the suburbs where the ... live, are quite ...

Winnetka has a great deal of money, many millionaires live here ... \$114.18 on each child a year, ... this with \$17.34 spent on ... in Johnston City, a mining ... Or Evanston, another suburb ... wealthy class, better known as ... Coast" spends \$161.73, while ... another mining camp ... \$24.59.

The convention of the Illinois Miners ... the great struggle in the ... fields is entering upon the ... work, the young miners must ... together with the progress- ... fight for a 100% strike and ... "Save the Union" program ... against any treachery on ... of the reactionary officials ... Lewis machine.

(Continued from col. 4.) ... are fighting for their exist- ... Severe unemployment ... uncertain industrial condi- ... with the strike situa- ... the tactics of the bosses of ... may add these miners to ... on strike now. Prolonged ... are expected when the ... of the district and the opera- ... to sign a new agreement ... scale committee was "em- ... secure the best agreement ... to wages and working ... based on the basic wage ... the union any agree- ... satisfied by referendum"

THE MINERS' STRIKE AGAIN.

By PAT TOCHEY.

Once again the soft coal miners are compelled to lay down their tools in defense of their wage and living standards. The coal operators have launched their attack against the miners in the hope of destroying the United Mine Workers of America, the once powerful and traditionally militant organization of the miners. The miners and their union are the proletarian pillar and backbone of the American Federation of Labor. An attack on the miners presages an attack on the whole of the working class. A defeat for the miners is a defeat for the whole working class. In the United Mine Workers of America, the great mass of the unskilled workers finds expression. It is the aim of the coal operators to destroy this union and introduce into the mining fields of this country the condition which prevailed before the union came, a condition of actual bondage.

The mining of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, is unquestionably the most hazardous of all occupations. Yearly there are 2,500 miners killed outright, and 150,000 injured. In the anthracite industry alone, situated in north-eastern Pennsylvania where 150,000 men toil in the mines, there are 600 killed every year and 30,000 mangled. In the twenty year period of 1900-1920, the anthracite mines claimed a toll of 12,032 lives and hundreds of thousands injured, blinded, limbs taken off, etc. Periodically, in the soft and hard coal industry there are explosions which snuff out the lives of hundreds of workers at a time. The safeguarding of the mines and the protection of the lives and limbs of the toilers in the mines are forgotten about by the bosses as the task of wrecking the defense of the miners (U. M. W. A.) is much more important to them.

In their attempt to establish "open shop" in the hitherto unionized coal industry, the coal operators have the aid of the capitalist government and their lieutenants who are well established in strategic positions of leadership in the miners' union. The miners therefore are compelled to fight on three fronts, against their bosses,

against the government, and against many of their traitorous leaders.

The strike of the 150,000 soft coal miners is at present in full swing. The center of struggle is principally in the "Central Competitive Field" which is that section of the coal industry embracing the states of Ohio, West Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois. Usually the contract agreed to by the miners and bosses of this field is utilized as a basis for the agreements in other outlying states. The coal industry is highly trustified and when the bosses attack they attack as a unit. Thru their financial hegemony and interlocking directorates their control of the industry is complete and they are organized as one and attack collectively. This is hardly so with the miners, who usually are divided and strike against this powerful boss combination in sections. This futile policy is emphasized by the policy of John L. Lewis in striking only a section of the industry, the 150,000 miners and permitting the remainder of the union membership in the soft coal mines to continue working, thus helping, involuntarily, as do the unorganized miners, to defeat the fight of the miners on strike. Then the fact that the anthracite industry, where at present the U. M. W. A. is strongest, continues operating despite the fact that their brothers in the soft coal is striking, is evidence that the none-too-great forces of the union membership is separated.

Already in many sections of the strike zone the forces of the government are at work in behalf of the bosses. The state police (coosacks) are busy clubbing pickets and framing them up. The sheriffs have issued their "proclamations" forbidding assemblage, marching, etc., and terror is the order of the day.

But the miners are not easily defeated. Their history is a history of militant struggle. Their aim is to save their union and build their union. They will fight long and bitterly for victory. The aim of the bosses in trying to reduce their wages and worsen their working conditions, will be fought to the very last by the many thousands of miners.

The Young Miners in the Soviet Union

By a Young Miner, V. Tanin (Translated for the Young Worker from Russian by D. R. and J. L.)

(Note:—This article was translated from a young Communist peasant poem "Mokhaya Derevnia" (Young Village). The object of it was to acquaint the young peasants with the life of the young miners. We believe it will be of some interest to the American young workers, especially to the mining youth. Translators.)

The train brought me nearer to the face of my new work. I had heard so much about the Andjerski mines, that I wished to reach the mines quicker, to look around, get acquainted and start to work.

When I descended the train the first thing that attracted my eye was the straight line of "official" looking houses and a heavy, black smoke and dirt above the mines.

On one side of the railroad tracks the snow sparkled with a white shining cleanliness, on the other, the snow was covered with a heavy carpet of coal dust.

These were the mines, that supplied the Siberian factories and plants with coal—Siberian only? Were not many cars loaded with coal sent to the Urals and Central Russia also? The district here is rich. A lot of coal is under the thick layer of soil.

It is damp in the mines. Large drops of water, mixed with coal dust were dropping from the top, running down the walls and along the bottom of the shaft.

I am walking on the main path of the mine, lighting my way with a miner's lamp. From somewhere loud frequent tappings of the pickaxes are heard.

Ahead of me I notice the twinkling of the miners' lamps.

Here is the place where hard labor produces coal.

Above the mines the sun is shining and here it is eternal night.

How hard is the work! I see a young miner clad in boots and trousers only. Sweating, black from coal, laying on his back, digging with a pickaxe. His muscles are tense, and his back hurts from the uncomfortable position. Alongside another miner is loading coal into the cars.

It is difficult to breathe in a mine, if it is improperly ventilated. Regardless of the ventilation is of the best, the air of the mines is different from the air of the open fields.

An enemy of the miner is the explosive gases and black damp, etc. The least carelessness with fire and the "fun" starts. Fire, explosions! And then, it isn't easy to save one's life.

But not only the gas is after the miner. There are floods and landslides.

The Soviet government does all in its power to make the toil of the miner safer and easier.

Before, in the times of the czar, fires and floods occurred quite often. The capitalist mine owners cared very little for the miner. They thought more of greater profits and quick enrichment.

District No. 2 Miners' Convention

The once powerful Central Fenwa section of the U. M. W. A. held their 16th convention recently in Dubois. This is the district over which John Brophy, candidate against Lewis in the union elections recently, presided over for more than ten years. 111 delegates, about one-third of its former strength, were in attendance, the Lewis machine having a majority of the delegates, the contested votes being 53 to 58.

The machine refused to hold the district convention until Brophy's term of office expired, so that he would not preside over the convention. Nevertheless, Brophy submitted to the convention a written report of his presidency. This report took up in detail the condition of the union, the incorrect policies of the administration, and made many recommendations what should be done. That this report was not to the liking of the machine is shown by the U. M. W. A. Journal which states "for two hours Vice-President Murray paid his attention to Brophy and his report, and ... took up the report piece by piece."

The machine refused to seat Brophy as a delegate, despite the fact Brophy presented signed and sealed credentials from the Expedit local union, though the credentials committee supported him. The official excuse given was that Brophy, upon expiration of his term of office April 1st, had moved to Pgh and that he was not "employed" in or around a mine. Despite this, Brophy secured the floor upon several occasions and led the attack on the policies of the machine. His influence was quite strong.

That some of the old progressives still exists in Dist. 2 is evidenced by the fact that several progressive resolutions carried despite the opposition of the machine. The Labor Party resolution was adopted, as was the nationalization of mines resolution, written by Brophy. The International Union, controlled by Lewis, decided against these proposals. The convention also demanded the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Dist. No. 2 is working under a temporary agreement, altho the union is (continued foot of column one)

The miners in the Soviet Union are working in four shifts each shift consisting of six hours. To work 20 to 25 years underground, to breathe in the coal dust, not to see the sun for many hours, reflects on the health of the miner. The Soviet government and the "Komsomol" (Young Communist League) examine the health conditions of the young miners every year. (Under the Soviet laws young workers under 18 years of age are not allowed to work in the mines.)

In 1926 the medical examinations of the young miners showed that of each 100, 30 are sick, (some very lightly) and are being taken care by the government.

The average wage of a young miner is 28 roubles 50 kopeks (\$14.25).

Working only six hours a day the miner has a chance to enjoy life above the mines. After work he washes and dresses himself and he goes to his club meeting to a lecture or discussion. The Soviet government takes care that in the mining towns cultural activities should be carried on. Schools are built and stations for the liquidation of illiteracy are established.

The workers themselves manage the mines and carry on trade union activities.

Before the revolution children were allowed to work in the mines.

In the capitalist countries even now children of 8 to 10 years of age are working in different branches of the industry.

Under our laws young workers under 18 are not allowed to work in mines. The toil of the worker and peasant is hard, but the Soviet government and the Communist Party are doing their best to make their task easier.

Such is the life of a young miner in the Soviet Union, altho he works hard, he knows thru his toil he will hammer out a new, happier and better life.

HAKOAH COMES TO CHICAGO

By Young Worker Correspondent
The city of Chicago is the target of a gigantic campaign of propaganda in connection with the visit of the soccer team Hakoah.

Especially in the Jewish neighborhoods the nationalist Jews are working themselves into a frenzy about the new Judaism, the muscular variety on par with muscular Christianity.

This is not the first invasion of a team from Europe. Hakoah originally came, then Sparta of Prague, Czechoslovakia and now Hakoah again. Besides teams, there have been individual stars like Paavo Nurmi and Willie Ritola, white guards of Finland, and Wide, a Scandinavian and many more.

Just what is the reason for these visits? The reason is very simple for any one who knows the least about economics. It was noticed that after the visit of Nurmi the Finnish white terror government immediately floated a loan for \$20,000,000. After the visit of the Czechoslovakian team credits to the Czech Republic took an upward turn.

The visit of the Hakoah football team is used by the Jewish nationalists to stir up a lot of feeling among the Jews who are somewhat hesitant in donating to the Zionist Fund.

These teams are all open supporters of the capitalist system and are used by the capitalist country men to stir up patriotic feeling among respective nationalities. There is only one country in the world which the workers of all nationalities can call theirs, that is Soviet Russia.

Needed—A Team From the Soviet Union

Russia we know has taken an immense interest in physical culture and athletics. The workers of the America owe it to themselves to invite a team, a workers' team from a workers' land to come to America and create interest for a workers' sport movement.

A Russian team would not bid for support of any one nationality, but would serve the workers of all races and nations as their champions on the athletic field.

Indian Runners Set Marathon Records

One of the most remarkable running feats in athletic history was pulled off recently by several untrained Indians who ran from Austin, Texas, to San Antonio, a distance of 89 miles, in a little less than 15 hours. A young Indian girl loped 29 miles in about five and a half hours. Track experts are of the opinion that these Indians, if properly trained, would be able to break all existing long distance track records.

Union Printers to Have National Baseball Tournament in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati: Probably the outstanding event in labor athletics this coming summer will be the 17th annual tournament to be held August 13 to 19, in Cincinnati by the Union Printers' International Baseball League.

The following teams will be represented: Cincinnati, Boston, Indianapolis, New York, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Toronto, and Washington.

In addition to the baseball competition, the second annual golf tournament of the Union Printers' International Golf Association will also take place. Over 150 entries have been received for the golf meet, and the entry list is not yet closed.

John M. Dugan, President of the Union Printers' International Baseball League, is chairman of the General Committee of the Cincinnati events, and under his capable leadership they should be a big success.

N. A. A. C. P. Endorses Protest Against Training Camp Segregation

NEW YORK The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, has endorsed the protest against segregation in the camps' military training camps made by George W. Harris, editor of the New York News.

Workers' Sports



CHICAGO CAR MEN'S LEAGUE HAS CLASSY BALL PLAYERS

(LSU SERVICE)—The Chicago Street Car Men's League, which is composed of 16 teams, has been staging some great ball games. Each team has played on an average of 3 games, with the result that the Lincoln car barn team is heading the North Division with a perfect record, and the Burnside team is at the head of the South Division also with no losses checked up against it.

In the games played thus far, the pitchers have had it all over the batters, three and two hit games being a common occurrence. None of the players in the Street Car men's League get payed, altho many of them could, if they desired, step into semi-pro ranks and make good.

LABOR SPORTS UNION STAGING HUGE NATIONAL MEET, JULY 30th and 31st.

(LSU SERVICE) What will probably be the largest labor athletic meet in the history of the country, will be staged in Waukegan, Ill., on July 30th and 31st, under the auspices of the Labor Sports Union. The beautiful Electric Park athletic grounds have been secured for the occasion, thus assuring ideal athletic facilities. Posters, buttons, entry banks, and invitations are being circulated thruout the country, and the LABOR SPORTS UNION expects a turnout of hundreds of participants from the east and middle-west.

Track, soccer, baseball and gymnastics will be featured in the program.

American Turners Are Strong Organizations.

Probably the largest single athletic body outside of the fold of the A. A. U. in this country, is the American Turnerbund. This organization was founded by German immigrants, but the bulk of the membership is now English speaking. It has a membership of 33,000 with branches thruout the country. Its activities are confined mostly to calisthenics and gymnastics. In principle it is quite sympathetic to the labor movement.

Girls' Teams Play World's Championship Basketball Games.

At last it seems that the much disputed women's basketball championship of the world is due to find a definite claimant. The three outstanding contenders for the honors, the Chicago Taylor Trunks, the Edmonton Grads, a Canadian team, and a Cleveland girls' team, are going to play it out in a series to be staged in New York and Chicago during the next month.

Matthew Woll Active in Sports.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is interested in athletics. He is president of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, an organization which has been very active in the eastern states, spreading the ideas of real sportsmanship within the ranks of amateur athletes. It is to be hoped that more labor leaders will take an interest in sports from the labor angle.

SPORTS IN THE SOVIET UNION

By Our Moscow Correspondent, I. AMDUR

One of the most important cultural-educational activities in the Soviet Union is the popularizing of physical culture among the wide masses of worker and peasant youth.

Before the War—Sport for the Aristocrats Only.

Physical culture had never been developed, before the revolution, to any great extent among the city workers and not at all among the peasants. Physical culture and sport, during the Romanov regime, was the pastime of the children of the privileged classes. The terrible exploitation that the Russian working masses underwent left little energy for participation in any energetic recreation of this kind.

Today—Sport for the Mass

Today, enjoying the privileged conditions under a Workers' and Peasants' government, enormous numbers of working and peasant youth are evincing keen interest in the sport. The Central Council of Physical Culture has launched a campaign to attract the worker and peasant youth to more active participation in sport. This campaign is meeting with the most enthusiastic support.

The Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union is changing its forms and methods of work for the summer period and is concentrating all efforts to push the campaign for participation in physical culture among its own membership of 2,000,000 young workers and peasants to draw into such active participation the millions of worker and peasant youth who come within the orbit of the influence of the League.

Trade Unions Promote Workers' Sport

The Trade Unions play a most important role in the popularization of sport and physical culture. Each Trade Union has a physical culture section and when it is borne in mind that there are only 23 trade unions (the Soviet unions are based on industrial lines) which embrace some eight million old members, the enormous scope that these physical culture sections have in which to attract sport enthusiasts is evident.

In Moscow the Trade Union Physical Culture section has a membership of 50,000 sportsmen—of these there are some 17,000 footballers; 8,000 basket ball players; 12,000 light athletes; 3,000 swimmers; some 2,000 oarsmen and so forth. The majority of these sport enthusiasts are youth. It is estimated that during the coming summer in Moscow will be organized 114 first class football players.

More Sport Grounds Built.

Sport stadiums are being erected in all the big cities. In Moscow in 1925 was erected, under the management of the physical culture section of the Omece Workers' Union, a huge stadium containing a football ground, space for basket ball, push ball, tennis court, swimming pool (which in winter is turned into a skating rink) open air theater and cinema, music and theatrical circles. Base ball is being introduced. This physical culture stadium has a membership of 60,000—the dues are 10 kopeks (5 cents) per month.

The physical culture section of the Textile Workers' Union intend, this year, to expend 100,000 roubles (\$50,000) in erecting a stadium which they plan will provide for every known form of sport and will contain sporting apparatus of the most modern use.

In Leningrad, in Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and in all the large cities in the union the same extensive preparations for an intensified popularization of sport are being carried out.

Training for Instructors.

The Central Council of Physical Culture is organizing special training courses to turn out instructors. These instructors upon leaving the courses are dispatched to the factories and office clubs, to the schools and into the village where they organize physical culture and sport circles. This work which is growing ever wider each year is laying the foundation for a healthy generation that will be well able to defend the fruits of October and to carry on the great work of socialist construction.

Who Will Win The Base Ball Race?

CUBS AND SOX PLAYING GREAT BALL

(LSU SERVICE) Both Chicago Major League teams have made a great showing thus far this season mainly as a result of great pitching. In Blankenship, Lyons and Thomas the Sox have three of the best young righthanders in the American League. Between them, these three young men should easily account for 50 games in the win column. Thomas, at the present time has already won six of his starts.

The Cubs have doing the pitching work for them, Bush, Root and Blake. The two former young men are trimming the opposing teams with great regularity. Bush is one of the youngest pitchers in the National League, and seems destined for as bright a career, as his famous namesake, "Bullet" Joe Bush.

If the Sox and Cubs continue to get good pitching, they should be able to finish up in the first division.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RACE A THREE CORNERED AFFAIR

(LSU SERVICE) The National League flag race this year promises to be one of the hottest in history. Three teams, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and New York, have powerful machines, very equal in strenght. Of the three, New York has the weakest pitching staff but probably the strongest attack. St. Louis has a well balanced team, strong both in pitchers and sluggers, but not as formidable in the latter department as the Giants. Pittsburgh, in our opinion has both the pitchers and the sluggers—and the reserve strenght, and for those reasons we are inclined to think that the Smoky City outfit will cop the pennant. But not till after a tough struggle.

Yankees and Pirates Loom as Strongest Pennant Contenders.

The start of the 1927 major league pennant race finds New York, in the American League, and Pittsburgh in the National, favored to win their respective pennant races. Both teams have a powerful attack, plenty of reserve strenght and strong pitching staffs. The Yankees have such clouters as Ruth, Lazzeri, Combs, Gehrig, and Meusel. This outfit packs enough batting power to bother any pitcher.

The Pirate lineup boasts such hefty hitters as Cuyler, Grantham, the Waner brothers, Wright, and Traynor. The pitchers include Morrison, Meadows, Aldridge, Yde and Kremer. With the internal dissension which wrecked the team last year seemingly eliminated, the Pirates are being picked to beat out St. Louis and New York in a three cornered fight for the National League championship.

Labor Sports Press Service Wants News of Union Sports.

With the organized labor movement taking a growing interest in the development of sports activity within its ranks, as evidenced by the spread of union baseball teams, the problem of labor sports publicity comes to the front. In this connection, LABOR SPORTS UNION is putting out a press service which is issued weekly, without charge, to over 100 labor papers. However a press service must have correspondents, and these the Labor Sports Press Service badly needs. It will be glad to receive news of and trade union sports events. Such news should be sent in to 453 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Midwest Student Conference for Sacco-Vanzetti.

(By Young Worker Correspondent)
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The second annual Midwest Student Conference, composed of representatives from the liberal element of the colleges and universities of the midwest states, held a two-day session at the Y. M. C. A. in Kansas City, beginning April 16. The conference sent a telegram this year as well as last year to the governor of Massachusetts, protesting the persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Maneuvers on the Atlantic

(Continued from page 2.)

The propaganda for which the present maneuvers are paving the road, will bring into the open the plan which will enable American imperialism to fight on both coasts with equal advantage. It is intensely desired to prepare for such an eventuality, particularly since Britain, disappointed at America's Chinese policies, is again making gestures at an alliance with Japan.

There was a time, not so long ago, when the ambitions of American imperialism did not extend beyond Latin America. It was then quite content to limit its protective program to the Pacific where it has obtained most advantageous naval bases of which Honolulu is the most important. But now, not only did it come into frictional contact with Japan and particularly with Britain in China but it has via the Dawes' plan, the loan to Italy, the pressure of its war loans, etc., entered the very front door of its European competitors; to say nothing of having financially annexed Canada and at least partially other British dominions.

This development of American dominance calls for a gigantic naval and military preparation orientated both on the Pacific and the Atlantic. And since the Pacific has already received adequate attention and fortification, the large scale naval maneuvers usually conducted on the Pacific have been transferred to the Atlantic. In a word, the military eye of American imperialism has been focused upon Europe. And the spectacular front-paged maneuvers afford an excellent medium with which to attract the public ear to propaganda for preparedness on the Atlantic.

It matters but little what conclusions the War Department arrives at as a result of these maneuvers, one thing is reasonably certain and that is that the American people will be told in most skillful sentiment-moulding language that unless great preparations are undertaken at once, there is grave danger that some foreign foe will come and steal New York from under our very noses. Many will be made to believe this not as a remote possibility, but as an eventuality which calls for immediate guarding against. Such a belief will make easier the squandering of millions of dollars for further militarization. Sooner or later an open propaganda will be made for that part of the militarization plan of our imperialists which aims to establish a naval base at Block Island lying some twenty-one miles from our New England Coast line and in the vicinity of which is the Narraganset Bay capable of accommodating a large fleet.

With the attainment of this goal, American imperialism will establish a sort of a Honolulu of the Atlantic and will thus become quite invincible in a defensive war even against a group of the larger capitalist nations. Thus fortified, we may expect a new, hitherto unheard of brutality to mark the international dealings in which our imperialists will be involved. Strengthened still further, its ambitions will become limitless and the workers of this country will be called upon with increased frequency to shed their blood for the purpose of subjugating other workers so as to safeguard the wealth and power of our rulers.

THE ARMY AND THE MANEUVERS.

The army authorities too will be on a more favorable position to ask for more man power and appropriations. Major General Brown, who is in command of the land forces in these maneuvers, will be amply assisted in propagating for the army. He will recommend no doubt, the strengthening of the Eastern Garrisons, without at the same time weakening those further away from the coast line. He will speak of the necessity of more and longer ranged coast guns and will yell for great mobility of the entire land force so as to make possible their moving to either coast on short notice. He will tell the American people that it is impossible for a few "scattered" soldiers to defend a front of 150 miles, beginning at Chatham Cape God and ending at the mouth of the Connecticut river.

That these maneuvers in addition to war practice are also aimed at military propaganda is further indicated by the fact that a great number of correspondents have been gathered to give publicity to the maneuvers. The idea being to play up the maneuvers so as to pave the road for militarization propaganda. If these maneuvers were held solely for war practice, newspaper correspondents would not be welcome; because the war department knows the advisability of keeping secret whatever discoveries are derived from military maneuvers. While it is true that press correspondents do not write about things they are not wanted to, even trusted correspondents often blabber. They are not all prohibitionists and when drinks go in, words come out. The war department knows this and doesn't take unnecessary risks. Therefore, if these maneuvers were conducted only for war practice the unprecedented staff of newspaper men would not have been gathered.

MANEUVERS A THREAT TO BRITAIN.

Some of the features in the conduct of the present maneuvers justify the statement that they constitute the boldest peace-time threat ever made by this government to an important foreign power. This threat is directed at Britain not to renew her pre-disarmament conference alliance with Japan and to watch her step at the coming Geneva Naval Conference. One of the outstanding features distinguishing these maneuvers from others is the fact that in no time in the peace-history of the country was a make-believe attacking force actually named after a foreign power. The press is continually referring to the attacking forces in these maneuvers as the "British Fleet" altho officially these forces are known as the "black forces".

The State and War department must have approved of this terminology for the press because the press consults with the State department and is in turn consulted by the department on publicity relating to such matters. And the press as a rule echoes the attitude of the state department particularly when there is not a great conflict in the interests of the press owning groups.

For the workers of this country these maneuvers which are part of the general plan of militarization there is a lesson; these preparations mean more wars, more blood shed, more exploitation and poverty. At every step the workers must block the greedy and bloody road led to by our imperialists. We must fight against military expenditures and militarization of the country which is carried on among every strata of the population, but particularly among the young workers. The young workers and the old, are the only power in this country that can put a stop to the war schemes of the ruling class. Instead of obeying our war instigating master who will soon call upon us to kill and be killed, we must turn upon them and once for all relegate the system of robbery, poverty and war to a past chapter, yes a sad chapter in the history of man.

LEAGUE NOTES

This summer there will be held four District Young Workers School. All of these are in the process of organization at present. The Waino (Superior) district will last for six weeks while the Boston, Ohio and Pacific Northwest School, will all last for five weeks. Applications are being received for all of these schools in large numbers at the present time and the School Committees will have a hard time limiting the school to the attendance decided upon.

In Baltimore a large Hands Off China Demonstration took place. A large number of banners were carried by all organizations represented. During one part of the parade two members of the Y. W. L. were arrested who were carrying large banners stating the position of the Y. W. L. on the present offensive against China and the Soviet Union.

In Los Angeles, the Y. W. L. has been especially active in the elections for the Board of Education, where Globerman, a militant left winger, who has received the endorsement of a large number of local unions and labor organizations, is a candidate. The Y. W. L. has held a number of street meetings and participated in other activity supporting his candidacy.

In the recent city elections in Passaic, the famous textile strike center, the local Young Workers League held two mass meetings. Present at one of these were 300 young Passaic workers. This demonstrates that the influence gained during the famous strike is still being held by the Y. W. L. at this time.

Preparations are being carried on at present to establish five Pioneer Camps this summer. The start made in this direction last summer by the Young Pioneer of America, when several hundred children attended these Communist Childrens' Camps, bids well to be duplicated many times over this summer. These camps will be established this year in the Boston, New York, Ohio, Detroit and Chicago districts. Recently there was held a conference with 135 delegates representing 77 different labor organizations and unions in New York City for promotion of the Pioneer Camp in that district.

The Superior District plans a full time two weeks school for Pioneer Leaders to be held immediately after the conclusion of the District Courses.

For Pioneer Leaders!

Young Comrade Sub Campaign Extended.

Well, at last the districts are awakening to the fact that there is Young Comrade Sub Drive in progress. In the last two weeks the Drive has begun to gain momentum and forge ahead. Districts Two (N. Y.), Three (Philadelphia) and Six (Cleveland) have done especially well in the last few days—always remembering the fact that they started so late.

Upon the unanimous demand of a number of districts we have decided to extend the period of the drive to June 30. This gives you an extra month—a good chance not only to fill your quota but to go way ahead of it. Will you do it?

Speed up the Drive!

What About Reports?

One of the least satisfactory phases of our Pioneer work is the lack of attention given by the Pioneer Bureaus to reports to the National Pioneer Bureau especially to reports dealing with special campaigns. We have as yet received only one report on the May Day Campaign, altho we know that a number of districts have succeeded to record or at least serious efforts and valuable experiences. How can we function in such a situation?

Pioneer Bureaus: We must have regular reports on your day-to-day work, on the state of your organization, but, above all, on your special campaigns. This is an elementary duty—don't fail!

Boston District Opens Course for Organizers

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

The Young Workers' League of District One has organized a training course on Organization and Policy of the Young Workers' League.

This course will be given in seven lessons with two periods every lesson. The course contains instructions on structure of the Y. W. L. duties and function of units and officers, how to build shop nuclei, how to get new members, discipline and policy of the Y. W. L. on every field of work.

Comrade Nat Kay, the District Organizer of the League will instruct the course. The lessons will be held every Sunday morning from 10:30 to 12 o'clock. A half hour lunch period and one hour closing period. Students are being sent from all units of the district including Mafnard, Worcester, Fitchburg, Gardner, Lynn, Chelsea, Allston and Boston proper. The course began Saturday, April 23, 7:30 p. m. at #2 Chambers St., Boston.

We hope that as a result of this course the students will be able to carry out the building of the League with more intensification than heretofore.

We haven't Henry Ford's money, so we cannot hire anyone to write this column. Therefore our readers must contribute if they want this column to appear regularly.

AGITPROP NOTES

The National Agitprop has just issued a circular to District Agitprop calling attention to the most important general tasks of agitprop work at this time. These are enumerated as follows:

1. Build the Agitprop Apparatus.
2. Establish the Politminimum Courses.
3. Improve Our Agitational Methods.
4. Develop the Inner League Life.
5. Prepare for Summer.

In connection with these tasks, the National Agitprop has already issued the new politminimum outline with the accompanying explanatory circular. In a few days it will issue one bulletin on New Agitational Methods and the Development of the Inner League Life and another bulletin on Summer Work.

Recently there was held in Chicago an intensive functionaries class, lasting one full week, every evening for three hours. At this class special phases of work were concentrated upon after discussing the general political situation and activities facing the League.

The National Office of the Y. W. L. has recently appealed to all League units and sympathizers to support the Young Worker during this difficult period. East Pittsburg shop nucleus immediately responded with \$5.00. We urge all other units, individual members and sympathizers to dig deep in their pockets, if they are interested in the Young Worker coming thru its present crisis with "flying colors."

Answers to Questions on Page 7

1. The World War was caused thru the conflicts between the imperialists of Great Britain and France on the one side and of Germany on the other. It broke out in 1914 and ended in 1918. The U. S. entered in 1917 in support and alliance with Anglo-French capitalism.
2. The bituminous (soft coal) miners 150,000 of them, are now on strike trying to beat back the attempt of the coal operators to smash their standards of wages and working conditions.
3. Hankow is the center of the real People's Government of China. There is a so-called "People's Government" at Nanking, established by Chiang-kai-shek who recently sold out the Chinese revolution and became a tool of the imperialists.
4. Arces stands for: Anglo-Russian Co-operative Society.
5. The names of the first Communist organizations in the United States are: Communist Party of America and Communist Labor Party of America, both organized around September 1, 1919.
6. The name of the foreign policy under which American imperialism operates in Latin America is the Monroe Doctrine. The essential meaning of this policy is that all of Latin America is the special preserve of exploitation of American imperialism both as against the masses of the people of Latin America and as against the capitalists of other countries.



SLAVERY IN THE HYDE SHOE COMPANY

By J. KRANTZ

Young Worker Correspondent

I have worked in many industries, in many shops, but the shoe factory owned by the Hyde & Sons Shoe Co. located on Columbia St., Cambridge, Mass., is one of the worst places in which I ever worked. The working conditions are similar to those of China. The workers slave, ten to twelve hours a day. It means that they begin at dawn and leave at night. They never see the sunlight.

I was working in the stitching department and through an investigation I found out that the best stitcher does not make more on the average than \$18 to \$20 per week. In some departments children under age are employed so that the bosses may get more profits. This is one of the means to lower the wages of the adult workers.

As far as sanitary conditions are concerned, there is not much to say. An example is the men's room. The water does not run. Such conditions in the year 1927 is unheard of and must be fought.

Lately the boss found out a new scheme how to keep the workers enslaved and make them stay at their jobs. He brought in the insurance proposition, that every worker should be insured and pay 25 cents per week, and the superintendent made a big speech that the boss is doing the best for the workers. In fact it means that the workers are paying for insurance which the boss manages, to keep them on the job and make bigger profits for him.

Look at those that are in a union shop—they work shorter hours, get more wages and have sanitary conditions.

Workers, how long will you lay under the iron heel?

How long will you slave under such miserable conditions?

How long will you suffer? Get rid of those parasites!

Join the boot and shoe workers' union!

St. Louis Gets Lively Workers Strike

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—April 29.—St. Louis has become a very lively city lately. Within the last three months the Amalgamated's two strikes to a victorious end and now it has a third one on hand.

It is about this last one that I wish to write in this letter. The shop is located on 709 No. 3 Broadway. It employs about twenty-five workers and was the first shop in the needle trade which was organized by the Amalgamated Union. Lately, however, the boss found that an open shop would bring more profit; and so as is usual with a boss, he made a lockout against the union workers. On April 27, the workers like real militant union men declared a strike.

The workers are full of pep and feel sure of a victory. Hyman Schmid, the general organizer from the Amalgamated is leading this strike as he was also leading the other victorious two strikes. The Y. W. L. is also taking and took an active part in the present and former struggles of the workers and the bosses.

Pittsburgh Picnic July 4th

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The annual picnic of District 5 of the Workers Party will be held on July 4 at the F. Gajda Farm, Cheswick, Pa. It is the same farm where the picnic was held last year and which attracted nearly 3,000 people.

Friendly organizations are urged not to hold any affairs on that date and to help make the picnic a success.

PLUMBERS' HELPERS' STRIKE FOR THEMSELVES—ALSO FOR SENIORS

By M. H., Young Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY.—The plumbers' helpers, because of their youth, and lack of knowledge of the principles of trade unionism, are the most exploited and underpaid workers in the building trades industry. They are also subject to much abuse both from bosses and mechanics alike. They are compelled to work for the miserable wage of four dollars a day, and single time for overtime. The average wage earned by the helpers is fifteen dollars a week. This is due to the fact that they do not work in rainy or cold weather. All the other helpers such as painters, steamfitters, bricklayers, iron workers, etc., are organized, and receive on an average a wage of six to nine dollars a day.

It is these rotten conditions which the helpers are forced to work under, that led to the formation of what is now known as the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers. Four months ago eight young plumbers got together, secured the services of an organizer, and decided to wage a fight for better conditions, more pay, and admittance to the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters. Since these four months have passed the membership has grown by leaps and bounds. There are but a few helpers who have not as yet joined the organization, but it will not be very long before the trade will be organized one hundred percent. The membership numbers approximately three thousand members at present.

On April 1, local number one of the plumbers' organization, which represents Brooklyn, presented their demands to the Master Plumbers' Association, for a fourteen dollar a day wage, and a five-day week. They previously were receiving twelve dollars a day, and working on a five and a half day week basis. The Building Trades Employers' Association, which is an organization formed by all the bosses in the building trades, decided to take a hand in the matter. They ordered the Master Plumbers' Association to lock the plumbers out. Immediately before this lockout went into effect, the helpers declared a strike in sympathy with their brother workers, and at the same time presented their demands to the bosses for recognition, nine dollars a day, double pay for overtime, and a five-day week.

The efforts of the employers to starve the workers into submission were not so effective. They then decided to resort to other methods. On April 27, they declared a general lockout in greater New York City. The helpers declared a general strike in sympathy with the plumbers, and at the same time announced that they

would not return to work, regardless of what action the plumbers might take, until they were granted all their demands.

In the six weeks that this strike has been going on the helpers have been negotiating with the officials of the plumbers' organizations, for recognition and admittance into the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters. They proved to these officials, that they have done everything that is possible in aiding the plumbers in their struggle, and they have also succeeded in keeping the jobs clear of scabs by effective picketing. However, the only results they have succeeded in attaining as yet from these so-called representatives of labor, are a lot of empty promises which have proved meaningless. Altho Thomas E. Burke, the international secretary and treasurer of the United Association came out openly in favor of organizing the helpers, he has as yet done nothing towards helping them in obtaining their charter. This is also true of the rest of the officials who dictate the policies of their organizations.

This has not discouraged the helpers and they are determined to keep this fight up until they shall force these organizations to admit them. A kitchen has been opened to feed the helpers who are on strike. Their organization does not consist of young workers only, but there are plenty of married men, with wives and children to support who are also members on strike. These men and young workers are in a starving condition, and must be fed. They are therefore appealing to outside aid in assisting them in winning their struggle. The response so far has been very encouraging. They are still in need of help, and everything must be done by the working class in assisting them in the fight for human conditions and existence.

MINERS ARRESTED IN PICKET TEST

Four miners arrested for peaceful picketing in Daisytown, Pa. will make test cases of their hearing when they are arraigned before the justice of the peace in Washington county, according to a correspondent in Pittsburgh. They were arrested by police of the Pittsburgh Coal Company and accused of being a "mob". The sheriffs have ruled that only two pickets may be stationed at a mine. The Pittsburgh Coal Company is a subsidiary of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, a number of whose employees were raided during the past winter in Woodlawn and Aliquippa, and charged with sedition.

YOUTH AROUSED IN PASSAIC ELECTIONS

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

The campaign for the election of commissioners in the city of Passaic, for the first time realized the significance of enrolling the youth as an agent in vitally affecting the campaign. The Y. W. L. played no small part in the election campaign.

The Young Workers' League from the very beginning of the campaign, took a stand in showing the youth of the city that they were a section of the working class and the most active workers for the Labor candidates, Albert Weisbord, Simon Bambach and Simon Smelkinson. At all the rallies called by the Campaign Committee, they were always on the job distributing leaflets, selling literature, making campaign speeches (both on the stump and indoors) and participating with the party comrades in all the phases of the election campaign.

At the special rally called by the Young Workers' League, over 300 young workers were present. The rally was a very enthusiastic one. All the speakers outside of Weisbord were Y. W. L. members and they surely impressed the young workers present. Leaflets for the meeting were issued to all young workers in all the textile mills, handkerchief factories, rubber mills and all other factories where young workers are employed. Many colored young workers were present at the rally.

The other candidates seeing the role played by the league in the campaign decided to mimic us. Many youth organizations composed of students and other young people were organized by the political aspirants for commissioner. They served temporarily as boosters for the candidates. In the different rallies in which they took part, they acted as the entertainers—in minstrels, boxing matches, and plays. However they did not succeed in winning over the young workers who very soon saw their insincerity toward them, and these caterings to them did not make them forget the recent strike in which so many of the young workers played the leading role as the most active fighters, nor did they forget the present crisis existing on unemployment.

As a result of the campaign, the young workers realized that the role played by the league was different from that played by the different organizations organized by the different campaign bosses. They realized that the Young Workers' League supported the Labor Candidates because they were for unionizing the young workers who are exploited so miserably in the city, and for solving the unemployment situation. The young workers have begun to realize that the election was not only a local struggle, but was a part of the whole struggle of the working class against their oppressors; that in the next war he will become the cannon-fodder for the selfish profits of the capitalist. This the young workers in Passaic has learned in the recent campaign.

The following demands were put forth by the Young Workers' League and incorporated in the Labor Program:

- Enforcement of the child labor law.
- Vocational training.
- Abolition of the C. M. T. C.
- Unemployment relief for young, as well as adult workers.
- Relief for workers' children in the schools.

Weisbord received over a thousand votes, as against 7,000 for the highest capitalist candidate.

A great deal of propaganda was gotten over to the young workers who thronged every meeting at which Weisbord spoke. We sold over 150 copies of the Young Worker, and would have sold many more had we had them.

Help the Plumbers' Helpers Win Their Strike

GRAND PICNIC
SUNDAY, JULY 10, from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.
At PLEASANT BAY PARK
UNIONPORT, BRONX, N. Y.

Music by PLUMBERS' HELPERS JAZZ BAND.
Sports and Games for Young and Old.—Added Attraction: Baseball Game Featuring Plumbers' Helpers Team.
Auspices: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS' HELPERS.
Proceeds for the Striking and Locked-Out Plumbers' Helpers.
TICKETS, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. For sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place.

DIRECTIONS—West Side—Take Broadway Subway to 181st St., then 180th St. Crosstown Car to Unionport. East Side—Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St., then 180th Crosstown to Unionport.