

# SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

## Young Worker

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CHICAGO

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### THREE HUNDRED WORKER-ATHLETES AT LABOR SPORTS UNION MEET

#### Crowd of Five Thousand Watches the Establishment of Worker Sports Records in First Labor Meet in America

With more than three hundred athletes participating in the field and five thousand spectators watching from the bleachers, the two-day National Meet of the Labor Sports Union, the first of its kind in America, held in Waukegan, Ill., July 30 and 31, was a great success. This marks the definite entrance of the working class into the field of sports. Heretofore the workers who participated in sports and athletics have done so under the hegemony of the capitalists. However, very few workers could participate directly in any kind of athletics, due to the practical monopoly of fields, apparatus, etc., by the boss class. The only way in which the workers were able to participate in sports was as spectators at the various fake events staged by the sport magnates.

#### All Athletes Are Workers

The ones who participated in the First National Meet of the Labor Sports Union were practically all workers from the shops and factories—no professional "amateurs" or rich loafers who have nothing else to do. Workers' sport clubs from all parts of the country sent delegations of athletes, and the events were as varied as at million-dollar capitalist meets. These included short and long distance runs, weight events, hurdles, pole vault, etc. There were also special events for women and for juniors. Winners and those making minimum time or distance in all events re-

ceived special LSU medals, and the winning club received a silver cup.

#### Labor Records Set

The times and distances established at this meet will be considered LSU records until they are bettered at official State, Local or National LSU meets. Thus, the Labor Sports Union intends to establish records for class sportsmen and athletes to rival the records of the bourgeois athletes.

#### Several Stars Participate

A feature of the meet was the participation in the distance runs of Ryo Jokela, famous Finnish runner and closest rival of Nurmi and Ritola, who ran in the United States for the

(Continued on page 5)  
(A detailed report of the meet appears on the Sporting Page.)

### Wall Street Slaughters Nicaraguans

#### Workers Must Stop This Butchery

In the last two weeks more than 350 Nicaraguan natives have been slaughtered by American marines. This act of butchery was ordered directly by Coolidge's State Department. The Nicaraguan soldiers who are fighting for the liberation of their country from the yoke of Wall Street have kept up the fight against overwhelming odds. Now they have to face bombs, poison gas and all the modern methods of warfare that Wall Street has at its disposal. These Nicaraguan soldiers did not even have a chance to defend themselves. The American airplanes swooped down and poured lead, iron and gas into their ranks. *It was a massacre, pure and simple.*

The newspapers make no mention of it, but it is probable that women and children were also killed by this indiscriminate bombing.

Modern imperialism has never been equalled for brutality. England slaughters Indian natives by the thousands. France bombed the defenseless city of Damascus, killing 10,000 men, women and children. England and the United States bombed Nanking, slaughtering more than a thousand men, women and children. And now the slaughter in Nicaragua!

How long will the American workers tolerate this?

How long will American soldiers

allow themselves to be used as executioners of Nicaragua?

Workers! Demonstrate your solidarity with the oppressed Nicaraguans!

Soldiers, sailors, marines! Do not be tools of Wall Street's imperialism!

#### Support Your Press

"A paper is not merely a collective propagandist and collective agitator. It is also a collective organizer. In that respect it must be compared with the scaffolding that is constructed around a building, which makes the contours of the future structure and facilitates communication between the builders, permitting them to distribute the work and to view the common results achieved by their organized labor."—Lenin.

## UNIVERSAL DEMAND FOR SACCO-VANZETTI LIBERATION

### UNIONS RESPOND TO APPEAL OF CHICAGO SACCO-VANZETTI GROUP

In response to 80 or 90 telegrams sent two days ago to Central Labor bodies and internationals, the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Chicago has already received the replies from the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, the Mercer County (Trenton, N. J.) Central Labor Union and the Pattern Makers League of No. America.

Says E. W. Richardson, secretary of the Mercer County body:

"We are in full sympathy with postponement of Sacco-Vanzetti execution. There should be PUBLIC investigation with LABOR participation."

While F. H. Fljzda, President of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, reports wiring Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts as follows:

"I respectfully urge immediate commencing PUBLIC investigation of Sacco-Vanzetti case with LABOR participating."

The Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti Conference is campaigning for increased pressure for a PUBLIC investigation with LABOR representatives to be on the investigation committee; and also to mobilize the nation for the send-

ing of a strong LABOR DELEGATION to Boston to wait on Governor Fuller. Albert Wechsler, 4622 N. Avers Ave., Chicago, secretary of the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti Conference asks to be immediately informed of actions of all organizations.

The Pattern Makers League, thru its president, Brother James Wilson, Cincinnati, writes:

"The Governor of Massachusetts has been informed of the attitude of our organization on this matter and we propose to do everything we can to insure JUSTICE being done these men."

Governor Fuller, listen to the voice of the workers!



### Why England Fears Revolution in China

The following facts show the significant reaction of the Chinese revolution upon India:

1. The Indian Parliament declared emphatically against sending troops to China.
2. Numbers of the Indian troops sent to China had to be withdrawn.
3. Numerous revolts have broken out throughout the country.
4. British troops in India are forbidden barracks after dark.
5. The Indian trade unions are beginning to organize strike movements.
6. The British authorities have found it necessary to effect censorship on news emanating from India.
7. The British agents have found it necessary to engender new religious conflicts.

The Chinese revolution is showing the Indian masses that to rid themselves from the yoke of British imperialism, they must follow the lead of their comrades in China and the Soviet Union.



### Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Meeting Held by League School

(By Young Worker Correspondent) Conneaut, Ohio.—On Tuesday, July 18, the Young Workers League Training School at Conneaut, in co-operation with Local Conneaut of the International Labor Defense, held a successful outdoor meeting to protest against the threatened execution of comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Three speakers dealt with various phases of this famous labor frame-up. Comrades H. Millman of Chicago, J. Carter of Cleveland, and Comrade Earley, instructor of the school. The speakers pointed out how Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested at the height of the post-war anti-red hysteria, how every effort was made to force through the capitalist courts a verdict of guilty, and how the confessions of the real criminal, Madeiros, were pushed aside, in order that the capitalists could accomplish their purpose and get rid of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The audience of 100, which is large for Conneaut, was enthusiastic, and the local of the I. L. D. will be strengthened as a result of the meeting.

## RENEW YOUR SUB!

Many subs are expiring this month and notices have been sent to the subscribers warning them that if they do not renew, this will be the last issue they will get.

If your label bears a date mark previous to 6-27 (July, 1927) it means that your subscription is among those that have expired. Renew it, before you miss an issue!

### RENEW!

Or if you are not a subscriber yet, do not delay in subscribing. DO IT NOW!

### The Lumber Camps of Copper Country

(By Young Worker Correspondent)  
Lumbering is an important industry in Michigan, but for the lumber workers the work is one that they are forced to in order to exist.

Von Platen Fox is one large lumber company that may serve as an example of the other camps. The wages range according to the officials from thirty to seventy-five dollars a month. But when a lumberjack comes into camp with his stomach empty and his purse in the same condition, the boss says that for a start they can't pay him very much, that lumbering is on the slack and a lot of other trash. He then goes to work, let us say the next morning. He must get up at six, don his wretched, torn, patched-up clothes. His memory is a bit sour from the hungry occupants of his bed and the stuffy air makes him feel doggy.

His food is of the cheapest kind in many cases. Thousands of flies flavor his bread, die in the soup, swim in the milk, but yet a lumberjack is just a lumberjack.

His work is a hard grind. His food cannot create strength for him so he works like a slave with every ounce he can give out of what he got. Day in and day out this steady grind, rotten food pulls on him. Then comes pay day. Twenty-six days of agony, his only enjoyment being the dirty tales told by other lumberjacks.

Then he celebrates. What other enjoyment have these lumberjacks than moonshining. They have been torn down from their dreams of success and the taste of trouble stopper helps him forget.

For the family man conditions are just as bad. He sells his wife from camp to camp, his children are forced to the same trail. He dies not happy. Life has been but a struggle. This is his democracy. He has a right to vote! So lives the lumberjack!

### Checho-Slovakian Soldiers, Refused Right to Vote

On May 13 the law withdrawing soldiers' right to vote signed by President Masnyk was published in the 'Books of Laws and Regulations.' The law came into force 15 days after its publication. Apart from soldiers on active service, those called up for military practice are deprived of the right to vote during that period.

### Train Boy Scout Leaders in England

On May 15th, a new school for boy scout leaders was opened; it was built in the vicinity of Oxford and presented to the boy scout by Sir Arthur Evans. In presenting the building to the scouts, Sir Arthur Evans declared that never before in history was it more necessary for the scout movement to eliminate class differences and political cleavage among the British youth.

### Furniture Workers Strike for Union in Minneapolis

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

There are about five hundred workers employed in the furniture industry in Minneapolis. Up to recently the majority of the workers were older men, getting a fair wage. Soon the bosses found that it pays better to employ young workers. First, the wages paid to the young workers were from about one-third to one-half that of the adult workers, and secondly the young workers, the bosses thought, would not think so much of a trade union. While the wages received by the adult workers ranged from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per week. This not only pushed out of employment half of the adult workers, by replacement of young workers, but also lowered the wages of the other half.

Conditions like that could not exist for a long time. The greater part of the workers joined the union, and most of the shops were organized. The Levin Furniture Co. thought that it could keep the union out of its shop by two ways. By organizing a company union, and putting in operation a spying system.

But the company union didn't seem to fight for a living wage, for more sanitary conditions, or against the speed-up system. The more conscious workers set out to organize a trade union, which would really fight for them. The bosses, through their spies, found out who were the most active members, and fired them. All the workers immediately walked out. While this company previously employed 175 workers, it could get only about ten scabs.

The demands of the workers are: Recognition of the union; reemployment of those that were fired for union activity and the firing of the scabs.

The unions of the whole town are behind the strikers, and they are out for a victory.

### How the Y. C. L. Has Grown in China

According to the Org. Report of the Y. C. L. of the Y. W. L. of China, the League had, at the time of its IV. Congress, 35,618 members (it had 2,352 at the time of the III Congress), 83% young men and 17% girls. The composition according to age is: 80% under 20 and 20% over 20. The social composition of the League is as follows: 41% workers, and 10.2% peasants, 42.5% students, 3.1% small shopkeepers and shop assistant, and 3.4% other. At the end of 1926 the League had about 2,600 nuclei including 40% factory nuclei, 8% village nuclei, 44% students nuclei, 6% street vendors nuclei, and 2% miscellaneous.

### The Mall Hole at Briggs.

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

The Briggs plants are beyond doubt the worst hell-holes in Detroit. Their utter disregard for even the elementary rights of the workers, their indifference to the sanitary and health conditions is known to nearly all the workers in Detroit.

The foremen are brutes; brutal to those under their charge and fawning to their superiors. They seem to prefer lies and broken promises. The words they use most are: "Step on it!" They take an unholy joy in speeding up the young workers to the very limit. Is it any wonder that few can tolerate these conditions very long and that the Briggs plants have a continual turn-over?

There is only one thing that the young workers—and the old workers—can do to put a stop to the wage cuts, bad conditions, speed-up systems and the many petty annoyances of the bosses. That is to get together, to organize, to join the union, and the Young Workers League. By ourselves, we young workers are helpless. But organized, there is no power on earth that can prevent us from making Detroit and all the rest of this country a fit place for workers to live in.

### SHEPARDS BEGIN LAY-OFFS

By a Metal Polisher.

In the metal polishing department, where I work, work is slackening and naturally reflects a slackening of work in the plating room. The girls in the plating room were sent home; they were informed that they would be called back for work when there would be some.

In the polishing department we had just a little bit of work; but there was enough for all the workers to do on that day. But the new foreman, Mr. Charles, wanted to get in good with some of the best polishers and therefore picked them out and secretly told them that he would have work for them and then he sent to others. I happened to be one of the unfortunate and the next day when I returned to work, the employment manager stopped us from ringing our cards and told us to wait until our foreman came. When he came he picked out from amongst us those who were getting the lowest wage and sent the rest of us home.

These conditions—firing and then hiring for lower wages—makes the workers realize that they can expect nothing good from the bosses, that they are absolutely unfair and unjust, and that the cruel discrimination of the bosses against the workers can only be stopped by organizing the autoworkers of all departments into a strong union.

A Young Metal Polisher.

### DETROIT CAR MEN GET LOW WAGES

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

The conditions under which the street car men of Detroit work are about the worst in the whole country, in spite of the fact that the street railway system here is "municipally" owned.

The men, with the exception of a few that have been in the service about twenty years, have to waste from twelve to fifteen hours to get in eight hours, that is, their working day is broken up into two and three parts. They go to work at about five o'clock in the morning, work a few hours, then go home. Then they come back at noon for two or three more hours and are off again. Then they go back to work again in the afternoon and work until about seven or eight at night.

Four years ago, when the capitalist politicians were fighting the then private company, they promised the men that they would give them much better conditions than they were getting under private ownership. That was a god way to get some votes for the politicians and it worked. Now the men are working under worse conditions than a private company would dream of imposing upon organized union men.

The street car men are organized into a union which doesn't help them much to better their conditions, but rather acts as a company union. The officials of the union are the most reactionary labor fakery in Detroit. When the men kick against the almost unbearable working conditions, the business agent of the union, Neal McLelan, tells them that there are a lot of men walking the streets and that they ought to be glad to have a job.

Last winter the street railway officials organized a series of "smokers" that were held at the various car barns. At these smokers all the fat bosses were present and they told the men that they should co-operate with them to make municipal ownership a success. Then came some more about loyalty and a lot of other bunk that the bosses usually peddle to the men to make them satisfied with their rotten conditions. At these smokers the "honorable" union officials were also present. They did not, however, utilize these occasions to tell the men about fighting for better conditions, etc., but they mouthed the same words that the bosses said—about co-operation, etc., and that the men would have better conditions if the system is paid for, which will be some fifteen or twenty years from now.

At the present time the union is negotiating with the officials for a new agreement in which the men are asking for better working conditions. This negotiation has been going on for the last six weeks and no information can be gotten as to the progress, which means that they are not getting along and that they are afraid to let the membership know about it.

Six weeks ago, when the new agreement was presented to the officials of the street railway, the people of Detroit had a somewhat decent street car service, but two weeks after the presentation of the agreement by the union, the service on the street cars was cut one-fourth, thereby putting some four or five hundred men out of work. When the men protested to the officials of the union, they were told that nothing could be done about it. This cutting off of the service was done purposely so as to put a lot of the street car men out of work and thereby bring pressure upon the agreement committee and also give the officials of the union a good excuse for not getting the working conditions bettered for the men.

Municipal ownership is not what it's cracked up to be as long as the bosses are in control of the city government. It only gives the politicians an opportunity to tell the public that they are working for their interests and give them a new source of graft.

The only time when both the public and the workers will have things in their interest will be when they will have a strong Labor Party and a militant union.



SACCO-VANZETTI DEMONSTRATIONS

## Miners Relief Conf. of W. Pennsylvania Appeals for Help

July 12th, 1927.

Brothers:

The Miners' Relief Conference of Western Pennsylvania which was organized July 1 at Pittsburgh, Pa., has initiated a campaign to carry on extensive relief work in Pittsburgh district. We have decided to send out appeals to all organized labor, collections, hold mass meetings, picnics and etc.

We are going into the 4th month of our strike with no money in our treasures and local union after local union are continually asking for relief and not a week passes without requests coming in. In some camps large numbers of miners and their families are forced to leave the coal mining industry, never to come back again. This leaves the Loyal Fighting Militant union members to carry on the fight to its bitter end against the coal operators. Brothers, we can not ask the coal operators and steel magnates to help us to win the strike, therefore, we are forced to call upon your assistance in this life and death struggle against the coal operators. We have one of the best weapons in our hands, that is relief. Relief will keep our brothers at the mining camps, relief will feed our hungry babies and families. Relief will give courage to our brothers to continue and fight to the bitter end.

Fraternally yours,

V. Kemenovich, Sec'y Treas.  
807 McGeagh Bldg.,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Young Miners Hold Conference in France

Young miners of the Northern coal district held two conferences in the middle of May, in Semain for the Northern district and in Henin-Lietard for the Pas-de-Calais district.

These conferences which were organized by the revolutionary miners' union and the YCL of France were attended by 150 delegates including 24 unorganized young workers and 50 young trade unionists amongst whom were also members of reformist trade unions.

The main question discussed at these conferences was the economic demands of the young miners.

## DECLARATION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL ON THE INNER SITUATION IN THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

### And Statement of the Political Bureau to the Party Membership in Reference to This Declaration

#### CABLE FROM THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

July 27, 1927.

ECCI considers such methods struggle as opposition group uses in statement impermissible factional. Such expressions styling majority of Polcom "Petty Bourgeois Intellectuals" as "Clique Leadership" are opposed to resolution of ECCI and agreement of American comrades serving only to poison party life. ECCI most decisively opposes these faction methods. On the other hand ECCI declares against any disciplinary measures against opposition.

(Signed) Presidium ECCI.

#### DECLARATION OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

1.—The C. E. C. is in possession of a factional document entitled "Statement of the C. E. C. Majority Group Exposing the Factional Irresponsibility of the Lovestone Group."

2.—The Polcom is of the opinion that it is high time to stop the circulation in the rank and file of the membership of all factional documents, no matter by what group they are issued.

3.—The Polcom has decided that with the publication of the C. I. Resolution, the C. I. Supplementary Decision and the Agreement arrived at by our comrades in the American Commission, the Party discussion is officially opened. This means that there is not the slightest reason for the circulation of any caucus documents by any group of the Party.

4.—Any statement or fact which any comrade cannot or will not make openly in the Party discussion should not be disseminated in our ranks thru any secret or caucus channels.

5.—The decision received by the C. I. in reply to this cable is herewith printed.

6.—The Polcom calls upon the Party members, regardless of their former group alignments to discontinue factional methods in the discussion. There is no reason or cause for bitterness, prejudice, hostility in our ranks. In order to hasten the unification of our Party we must discuss our problems only in a Communist, in a comradly manner.

## Chester Textile Workers Revolt

By IRVING GREEN

CHESTER, Pa., June 23, 1927.—

The other day the bosses of the Irving Worsted Yarn Co. cut the wages of their 500 workers. From the already miserable wages being paid at the time, five percent was to be subtracted. Those who were shocked by the inhuman conditions in the textile industry exposed by the Passaic strike, can find in this little town with its 10,000 textile workers as bad and even worse conditions. The wage cut merely accentuated the brutality and cruelty of the exploitation to which the workers here are subject. Because they are up in arms over this latest wage cut, the workers are now in a position to bring to the attention of the world their sufferance of practical starvation wages, long hours, ruthless speed-up, filthy factories, and all their other grievances.

All the wool-sorters in the plant have walked out, and they are firm in their determination to stay out until the wage cut is restored. A roomfull of young girls walked out in protest. All over the town the spirit of revolt spreads, and the workers seem to be getting ready for struggle.

The conditions of the young workers in particular, cry out for betterment. Among these young textile slaves, who comprise about 80% of the workers in the Irving Mill, one can see young boys and girls who are not possibly older than twelve years. This is in spite of the law which allows fourteen-year-olds to work in some cases. Many of these tiny children with pale, drawn faces, and listless motions, can be seen passing into the mill early in the morning, some of them together with their mothers!

The wages paid to these young and child workers defy comparison for inefficiency. From a few time cards of workers in the Irving Mill we pick out a few at random. Note the wages and hours! Card A: \$11.25 for 50 hours of work. Card B: \$9.43 for 46 hours work. Card C: \$10.00 for 50 hours work. Card D: \$9.00 for 50 hours work. Card E: \$7.38 for 41 hours work.

We would go on enumerating the magnificent wages paid to young children and young workers—wages which were evidently five percent too high, wages which were cut 5%! In some industries union men work only eight hours a day. Here we find the workers forced to shove fifty hours and more a week. These hours are especially harmful and outrageous when we consider that they are imposed on workers of from 12 to 15, 16, or 20 years.

In the factory it frequently happens that when the workers open their lunch pails, they find roaches, which abound in the mill, enjoying a free meal. In this sort of filthy mill, with the stench of insanitary and broken-down toilets in the air, they are forced to work!

With rotten wages, long hours, and on top of that the dirty mill, topped off with a wage cut, it is no wonder that the young workers in the mill are preparing to support the wool sorters and fight for a betterment of conditions.

## Increasing School Reaction in France

The radical bourgeois newspaper "Quediden" writes about the increase of reaction in schools, particularly in the South of France. The clergy are making every effort to strengthen their influence in the schools.

For instance, the Catholic priest of the Pinet parish organized recently a school strike in order to enforce separate classes for boys and girls. Due to the intervention of the archbishop in the diocese, his action was successful.



BOURGEOIS LIBERTY!

# YOUNG WORKER

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## Lindbergh, Nicaragua and Aviation

With the bombing of 300 natives in Nicaragua following so close upon the much heralded trans-oceanic flights of Lindbergh, Byrd and others—young workers can afford to think twice before swallowing hook, line and sinker all the propaganda about the great benefits to be derived from aviation (under capitalism).

Lindbergh originally claimed that he had only made his flight for scientific purposes, and in the interests of developing trans-Atlantic flying. And when he gave in to the pressure exerted by the imperialists, and stated the value of the airplane in national defense—he probably did not realize how significant his remarks would prove to be—and that "national defense" would so soon require the bombing of 300 defenseless natives as far away as Nicaragua.

Yet this is the main use to which the young workers can expect aviation to be put, until it is developed under the control of the workers and in the interest of society as a whole.

Until then it will remain merely a destructive force, to be used against those oppressed colonials who dare to struggle under the iron heel of American imperialism. Of course, commercial aviation will be developed to a much greater degree, but aside from the benefits to be derived in the business world through more rapid communication, how many workers will benefit—or be able to pay the passenger rates over the commercial air lines which may be established. And in case of another world war, these commercial planes will prove themselves to be merely a peace time auxiliary of the war-time forces, and as has already been emphasized by boosters of commercial aviation, these planes will be quickly turned into war planes when the time arrived.

And as the many recent tests show, the destructive value of the plane makes it well worth all the efforts that the employers and their "kept" press are putting forth to boost aviation—and also makes it well worth the while of every young American worker to ascertain just what he can expect from the airplane as long as it is in the hands of the imperialists.

For in the hands of the bosses the airplane is a dangerous weapon which can be used against the workers at home just as effectively as against our brothers in the colonies—a weapon which the young workers must be prepared to defend themselves against and not to boost.

## First National Meet of the Labor Sports Union

The first National Meet of the Labor Sports Union is a great achievement and will serve as a big boost for a powerful workers sports movement in this country. It is unfortunate that the bulk of the participants were Finnish and very few American athletes and sport organizations took part. Every effort must be made to draw the American workers and the American labor movement into the sports movement. Among the Finnish workers in this country, sports are already well developed—perhaps that accounts for their predominance at this meet. It is the American workers who are mostly the victims of bourgeois sport—commercialism, professionalism and corruption—and among them must the work be carried on.

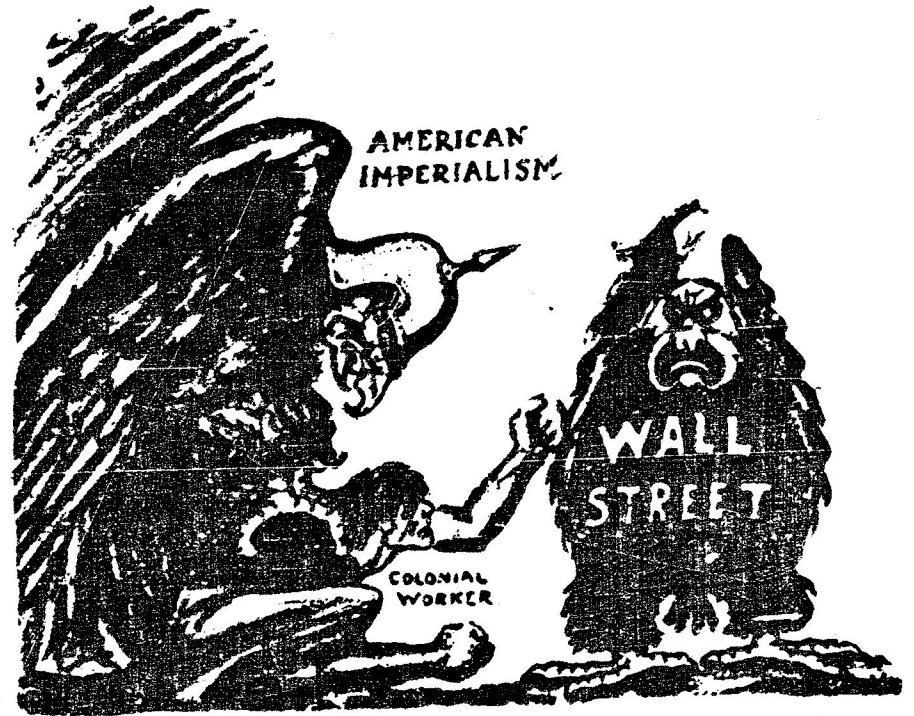
The meet showed the possibility of workers sports. It showed that workers, coming from the shops, factories and mines, can rival the achievements of bourgeois "stars."

The trade unions particularly must wake up to the advantages of a workers sport movement. Sports in the trade unions will help make them more attractive to the young people, who at present are not very numerous in the trade unions. Through sports, the labor movement can develop defense organs against fascists, Ku Klux Klan and thugs.

Forward to a broad, national workers sport movement!

## The End of the Disarmament Farce

As this is being written, the final touches on the death of the disarmament are being put on. But even before it is over, the British and American are already berating each other over the responsibility for the break-up. In the United States a national campaign for retraction against possible British aggression has already been begun, and the Chicago Tribune is carrying special articles to show that the U. S. is completely at England's mercy from a military point of view, and therefore must build a powerful navy to "protect" itself against British aggression. Thus the results of the "disarmament" conference are—a naval race, a struggle for mastery of the sea. That is just what the Young Worker predicted when it styled the conference "Coolidge's fake disarmament."



## IMPERIALIST ENGLAND

By WILLIAM RUST,

Secretary, Young Communist League of Great Britain.

I have just returned to imperialist England from Soviet Russia. I returned impressed by the achievements of the Soviet Union and the quiet confidence and determination of the workers to resist to the bitter end the murderous attacks of the imperialist powers now being prepared.

I returned to find that great public interest was being centered on a big Air Pageant in London. The object of the Pageant was to demonstrate the air might of Great Britain to the world at large, and to extend the patriotic imperialist propaganda. The display was almost entirely military, the civil side being ignored. Twenty huge night bombing machines, consisting of 140 tons of aircraft and 20,000 horse power gave remarkable performances. An air battle for London was staged.

The most amazing performance, however, was the impudent and blatant piece of cold blooded imperialist propaganda in the form of the destruction of a "barbarian city." According to the official program of the Air Ministry this scene supposed "a wave of unrest among tribesmen and a rising against isolated Europeans." The white refugees are rescued and whilst one squadron is bombarding the city another is landing armed infantry. The town is completely destroyed, even the church perishes. (According to the earlier announcements of the Air Ministry, "the town is seen burning in the distance, only the church standing," but apparently they had afterwards come to the conclusion that not being a Christian church, where the bombing of defenseless natives is blessed, it should be burned with the rest of the town.)

It is difficult to write calmly on this vile outrageous exhibition of the murderous Air Ministry. British aeroplanes are repeatedly bombing unarmed natives in Iraq and the N. W. frontier of India. Bombing in Iraq took place under the Labor Government. The British Government is intending to carry out more bombing of unarmed subject nations. That is why they give their pilots practice in London and try to show the massacre as a noble and heroic deed demanding skill and courage.

And this hypocritical government which gives public shows on the glory of murdering peaceful colonial slaves

has the colossal affrontery to raise its holy hands to heaven in a pious protest against the execution of the twenty monarchists found guilty of terrorism and espionage against the Soviet Union.

Not only that. The government issued special invitations for school children to attend the pageant at the very same time as they refused passports for the children's delegation to Soviet Russia and endeavored to stop their departure.

What a contrast! Special invitations for children to see the "destruction of a barbarian city," how defenseless people are murdered, but every effort to stop children from enjoying the wonderful educational advantages of a visit to the only country in the world where the workers rule. These events will be an object lesson for many thousands of British workers.

Young workers will certainly be charmed to hear that the pageant was graced by the presence of none other than King George V, cousin to the late beloved Tsar Nicholas. He was accompanied by the Duke of York and the King of Spain, one of the few remaining monarchs in Europe.

According to the Times, "the royal party followed the program with great interest," and "the King was often in conversation with his military experts." We are not surprised at the touching and intelligent interest displayed by His Royal Highness. He must be feeling very shaky on his throne and needing some assurances. His family has been having a rough time. One cousin, the Tsar, has met with a sudden and deserved fate, another cousin, the Kaiser, frets in Holland dreaming of the glories of Potsdam.

What if the "barbarians" of India should decide to free themselves of the services of their King Emperor?

The London air pageant is a sharp reminder of the deeply laid war plans of the imperialists. Systematically, in numerous forms, they prepare technically and ideologically for war, particularly war in the air.

We recognize it as such and intend to reply to it by intensified anti-imperialist work in the air force.

We are fighting the war danger—now.

## ILP. Youth Guilds Reject United Front by small Minority

LONDON, England.—According to telegraphic news, the proposal to establish a united front with the Communists was rejected at the congress of the ILP Youth Guilds by 29 votes against 24. This shows on the one hand the ever-growing revolutionization of the British working youth and on the other hand that the reformist leaders can still obtain a majority although an insignificant one.

## SHALL IT BE AGAIN

Earl Haig, speaking at a meeting in Glasgow, stated that as a result of the great war in England alone—

300,000 children had lost their fathers;  
160,000 women had lost their husbands;  
2,100 were totally blind;  
6,166 were insane;  
42,374 had become tubercular;  
4,063 had become epileptic;  
30,000 were deaf;  
600,000 were still unemployed.

# 300 Athletes at Labor Sports Meet

## JOKELA WINS DINSTACE RUNS

**Takes 5000 Meters Easily.**  
The 5,000 meter run was won easily by Yrjo Jokela, rival of Nurmi and Kotola, in the time of 15 min. 41.6 seconds. This result was expected, and a large crowd had turned out to see the famous Finnish runner do his stuff. The time was not as good as Jokela is capable of. (He has made 14:53 in this distance). This was due



YRJO JOKELA

to the absence of greater competition. Jokela took the lead at the crack of the pistol, and kept it to the end, being approximately 400 yards in the lead when he crossed the finish line.

Eino Heikkila of Norwood was second in 16 m. 48 s. and Anselmi Luoma of Bessemer, Pa., was third in 17 m. 49 s.

### Also Wins Mile Run.

In the one-mile run, Jokela had to outdistance himself somewhat more to stay ahead. He was closely pressed by Heikkila, who stayed one yard behind him near the end, when Jokela drew ahead and finished several yards in front. The time was 4 m. 26.4 s. for Jokela, and 4:27.7 for Heikkila. H. Enlund, of Cloquet, Minn., was third. In this event 6 men ran the distance in under five minutes, which is considered very good for a meet of the kind.

### Heikkila Promising

When interviewed later, Jokela predicted that Heikkila would develop into one of the best distance runners in the country. He is at present only 20 years old.

## Alex Kangas Best Among the "Heavies"

The weight events developed into a duel between Alex Kangas of New York and Emil Saari, of Canada, with Oscar Bergroos of Brooklyn pressing the two of them and compelling them to extend themselves to the limit to stay in front. Kangas won the duel by taking first in the hammer throw, second in the 16-lb. shot put and second in the discus throw, thus giving him a total of 11 points. Saari won the discus throw, placed second in the hammer throw, but slipped back and only took fourth place in the shot put, accumulating 9 points. Bergroos won the shot put, and placed third in the discus throw. Detailed results follow:

### 16 Shot Put

Bergroos, 11.77 meters; Kangas, 11.63; Nurmeila, 11.60; Saari, 11.40.

### 16-lb. Hammer Throw.

Kangas, 40.28 meters; Saari, 33.60; Hannula, 33.33; Hansen, 33.20.

### Discus Throw

Saari, 35.42 meters; Kangas 34.72; Bergroos, 34.91; Tarvainen, 33.85.

## Workers' Sports



## PAUL VENHE IS BEST JUMPER

### JOKINEN HIGHEST SCORER

Paul Venhe easily outdistanced all his competitors in the jumping events by taking the hop-step-jump and the broad jump, and placing second in the pole vault. Venhe, together with his mate Jokinen, both of the Into Club of Waukegan, contributed a pile of points to their club to help it win the club trophy, Venhe by his jumping and Jokinen by his running. The results in the jumping events follow: (The results in the broad jump had not yet been compiled when the paper went to press.)

#### Hop-Step-Jump.

Venhe, Waukegan, 12.75 meters; Ahola, New York, 12.24; Ahonen, 12.23; Enlund, Cloquet, 21.21.

#### High Jump

Paul Ahola, 172.5 cm.; John Enlund, Ed. Johnson, Waukegan, Henry Maki, Bessemer, Pa.

#### Pole Vault

Ed. Johnson, 3.51 meters; Paul Venhe, 3.35; Kivikoski, Maynard 3.20.

#### Jokinen Highest Scorer

Aarne Jokinen, who won the all-around championship, does not confine his athletic activity to track and field. For the last three years he has been the star football and basketball player of the Waukegan High School, being placed on the All-Illinois prep teams in these sports. Jokinen plans to enter Illinois University this fall.

## Hundred Meter Dash Goes to Cepeda; Jokinen Takes the 400

By winning the 400 meter dash, and placing second in the 100 meter dash, Aarne Jokinen of Waukegan copped the honors in the short distance runs. He had a tough job beating Heikkila in the 400 meter, and it was not until the last yard was run that the winner



SAL CEPEDA

could be picked. The time was 54.2 seconds. Heikkila, Haltunen and Cepeda finished in the order named. There were 25 participants in this event.

Sal Cepeda easily won the 100-meter dash in 11.2 seconds. He might have made much better time had he been more closely pressed. Jokinen, Haltunen and Karjala finished second, third and fourth respectively.

MORE REPORTS AND A COMPLETE PAGE OF PICTURES OF THE L. S. U. MEET IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE YOUNG WORKER

## LABOR SPORTS IN DETROIT

By A. ZOBEN.

The sports indulged in by workers sport clubs affiliated to the Detroit Labor Sports Union are varied. The most prominent sport so far is soccer. Although only two clubs have had a soccer team on the field in the last two years, they have played before hundreds of soccer fans during the season. The Workers Athletic Club, winning the class C championship in the Detroit-American Soccer League last year, advanced into the class B division and it looks like they will clinch the first place prize in this division. While the Sport Alliance did not rank so high, a fair estimation of its caliber may be judged, when recently, with their team half crippled, they played a class A team in a cup game to a score of 1 to 3. The opposing team playing the same kind of a game as usual, were just eliminated from the cup race in the semi-final round.

From the showing of these two workers sport clubs against many semi-professional teams, the conclusion may be drawn for the reason of two more new clubs springing up with soccer as their chief sport. Of course, the aim of these two clubs as well as the other workers' sport clubs is to promote every kind of sport possible in order that every member may participate and reap the physical benefit derived from them.

Then there is base ball, and basketball which did not fare so well last year, more because of financial difficulties than from anything else; such as the inability to secure gymnasiums from the city free of charge or even at a reasonable price. The Yemas Athletic Club together with the Sport Alliance were forced to pay, for a 12-week period of 36 hours, almost a hundred dollars for a gym from the Board of Education, with the attendance being limited to only thirty members.

The Voima Athletic Club, a Finnish workers sport club, the oldest one in Detroit, as well as the strongest financially, and excelling in track and field events, have so far failed to take up any of the American popular sports. There are signs that it won't be long tho, when they will be represented in these sports as well, for the younger generation is coming to the forefront slow but sure, the beginning of these signs being the formation of a strong basket ball team.

At the moment great interest is being shown in a District meet which is being planned for late in September by the Detroit L. S. U.

This will be the most important one yet held in Detroit, strengthening the Detroit Labor Sports Union in every way. Every fraternal workers' organization, every union and sport organizations should support this coming event in order that a strong Labor Sport movement may be built up here whose participants, as well as supporters will be the workers who benefit by it instead of paying into the pockets of commercial interests by attending fixed ball games and sports.

## OVER 75 GIRL ATHLETES COMPLETE FOR HONORS

More than 75 girls from all parts of the country competed in the special women's events.

Ellen Wilson, of Detroit, was the highest scorer, closely followed by Esther Longsis of Duluth, Minn. Ellen was best in the jumps and Esther in running.

The team from the Into Club of Waukegan won the volley ball contest against Duluth and Detroit.

## LARGE CROWD WATCHES FIRST LABOR OLYMPICS

(Continued from page 1)

First time, and of Sal P. Cepeda of the Filipino Athletic Club of Chicago, who was a member of the American Olympic team in 1924.

A notable characteristic was the youthfulness of the athletes, especially in the track events. This shows conclusively that there are good possibilities for enrolling the young workers in a labor sports organization, if the effort is made.

The Labor Sports Union, which is still less than a year old, is to be congratulated on being able to put across such a successful meet.

To start off the final afternoon of competition on Sunday afternoon, there was staged the athletes grand march. The 300 athletes formed in a long file, by twos, and grouped according to clubs, carrying banners, stretched half way around the one-quarter-mile track surrounding the green field. The crowd, seated in the bleachers, at the east side of the field cheered and applauded as the athletes lined up at attention before them, while Paul Cline, the secretary of the Labor Sports Union, gave a short speech of salutation. Cline pointed out the significance of the First National Labor Athletic Meet, to the workers and labor movement of this country. He expressed confidence that the Labor Sports Union National Meet would be larger and better each year and that the Labor Sports Union would develop into a powerful organization embracing tens of thousands of workers. Judging by the large number of athletes who took part in the meet, by the despatch and system with which things were run and by the enthusiasm which surrounded the whole affair, Cline felt justified in predicting a bright future for the future national meets of the Labor Sports Union. Financially the meet was also quite successful.

## Entertainment in Evening Many Medals Presented

On Sunday evening, the medals and trophies were presented to the winners in a special affair at Workers' Hall. Unfortunately the capacity of the hall is only 800 and about 1,500 people tried to get in, the overflow stretching down the steps and onto the street.

A narrow aisle was cleared down the center of the hall so as to enable athletes to come forward for their prizes. Many of them, quite embarrassed by being cheered and slapped on the back put their sprinting ability to good use in dashing up to the stage and back. The medals and trophies occupied two large tables, the team trophies and all-around championship prizes being huge silver cups and golden runners and athletic prizes. Around \$350 was spent for the prizes, according to statements of officials.

This meet, altho it suffered from absence of American participants, nevertheless demonstrated that the Labor Sports Union already has attained substantial strength and that the foundation of the mass workers' organization in this country has been laid. It is true that the aims and principles of the L. S. U. are very far from laying a clear class basis for its activities, but nevertheless, it has great possibilities of development and should receive full support from all progressive workers.



SOME GIRL PARTICIPANTS

# THE LUDLOW MASSACRE

## An Unknown Page From American Labor History

### Living Conditions Unbearable

Living conditions and working conditions of the coal miners of Colorado were unbearable and unbelievable. The workers and their families were forced to live in hovels of filth. Sanitation measures were practically unknown. Every activity of the coal camp residents was supervised and overseered by the employes of the coal operators. The workers were forced to buy their provisions where the coal operators desired them to buy them. They were forced to pay prices the coal operators ordered them to pay.

Respect for womankind in the coal camps was a thing of jest. Wives and daughters of the miners were the "legitimate" prey of sensual mine officials and bosses. To resist meant the loss of the breadwinner's job. Many are the untold outrages committed on the women of Colorado coal mines in the name of industrial power held by the operators. The women lived in dread of the coal mine officials. The men worked in the mines, chafing, waiting for their "day."

The workers were denied the right of engaging their own doctors to give them attention when they or their families were injured or sick. Company doctors were forced upon them. The title "doctor" was a travesty when applied to most of those who paraded the camps under it. Tools of the companies, drunken sets, unskilled practitioners, men whose medical ministrations were too often worse than the disease—these were the "doctors" forced on the workers.

If the domestic and social life of the workers was trampled and warped by the domination of the employers, the industrial life was worse. The coal diggers were subjected to the entire gamut of abuse to which workers can be subjected. They were assaulted by mine foremen; they were cheated of their earnings; they were robbed of self-respect by compulsory obedience to gunmen clothed with the authority of mine officials.

Less abuse has broken the spirit of other men. The miners of Colorado suffered until the time came to challenge the bondage of the coal operators.

### Asked Rights

Demands made by the organized coal workers of Colorado were few and simple. But they were important. Chief among the demands was recognition of the union. This recognition guaranteed by state statute was denied by the Rockefeller operators. They asked for an increase in wages of ten per cent, which, with the increase, was paltry enough. They asked for honesty in the company's dealings with the miners. This they had never received. The right to deal with any store they saw fit was asked, as well as the right to select their own medical doctors.

The miners demanded a check-weighman on the mine property. Colorado mine laws provided that the workers should have a check-weighman in order that they might receive for themselves the amount of coal due. In violation of the state law, the operators consistently refused this right.

Abolition of the system of mine guards was demanded to allow the miners to work in peace. This was demanded. This was the "strong system" by which miners were constantly kept in a state of fear and terror. They were "fired" for any slight deviation from the camp rules.

Although political rights were not made a part of their "coal" demands of the workers, the demand was one of the others of the workers. The

### MINERS FIGHT FOR RIGHTS IS MET BY MASSACRE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—1910-14 STRIKE IS THIRD FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

The following article is reprinted from the July 7th issue of the Colorado Advocate:

By HARRY ELSTZKY

**INDUSTRIAL WAR** is a much-used phrase in describing the ever-current struggles between the workers and their employes. In Colorado the phrase is more than a phrase, because it has been an actuality. Ludlow.

Ludlow, a mere spot in the coal country of southern Colorado, is known throughout the world, as the scene of the most graphic exhibition of to what ends power-crazed employes, such as the coal operators of Colorado in 1913, and a weak, controlled state government, will go to crush the spirit of the workers. Employers, government, and professional gunmen and murderers were banded together against the coal miners in the Colorado mine strike of 1913. The result was murder, abuse, destruction, civil war. At Ludlow, the rape of the state of Colorado by those who were its agents and by those who controlled, was complete.

The coal strike of 1913-14 was the fourth of a related series of industrial conflicts in the coal fields of the state caused by the denial of industrial, political, and social rights to Colorado coal diggers. Strikes were held in 1884, in 1893, and in 1903. The bloodiest, the most tragic, the most brutal, the most heroic conflict was that which started on September 23, 1913, and which culminated in the "Ludlow Massacre" and the battle-marked days that followed. Thirty years of the most heinous abuse, thirty years of denial of nearly every human right, stretched behind the coal miners before Ludlow. Each time before the workers' attempts at industrial freedom were crushed by murder, by burning of their homes, by deporting. Each time everything was stamped out of the workers except their dream of a day when they would be free.

While the coal miners dreamed and planned for this freedom, the coal operators of the state, inspired and dominated by John D. Rockefeller, owner of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company mines, plotted for destruction of every vestige of the labor movement in the state. Rockefeller was determined to destroy the United Mine Workers union in Colorado. He stopped at nothing. Ludlow.

miners of Colorado in those days were never allowed their political rights.

By their own votes they were forced to help perpetuate a state government that could be controlled by the Rockefeller interests and a state government which later, aided in the slaughter of themselves, their women and their children. On election day they were driven like so many sheep to the polls. One by one, the miners were sent by the superintendent to the booths. He marked a ballot. But, instead of placing it in the ballot box, the ballot was given to the superintendent, determined that it was marked "right." Workers who refused to vote were discharged and driven from the district. When this method would not win the election for the operators, some prominent man was elected and the following were told to vote "right" or he would be "kissed." If this did not work then the "peace officers" of the counties, the sheriffs, abused and intimidated the citizens. This was political democracy in Colorado in 1913.

### Hold Convention

It was on September 16, 1913, that delegates from local unions of the United Mine Workers union met in convention to decide on action against the bosses. The delegates demanded a strike at once. There was no question in the minds of those who attended the Trinidad convention of what was necessary to gain their demands. Leaders of the workers, however, foresaw that the strike of 1913 would be a bitter one, and asked the delegates to wait a week to endeavor to attempt to gain the demands by arbitration. Those who asked for the week were John R. Lawson, national board member; Frank J. Hayes, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America; Colorado State Federation of Labor John McLennan, president of the and also president of District No. 15

of the union; and E. L. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of the district, who formed the policy committee.

John R. Lawson, whose compelling personality made him easily the actual leader of the Colorado miners, did all in his power to avert the catastrophe which was to follow. Weeks before the memorable strike convention he conferred with officials of the C. F. & I., and other large operators, warning them against the impending strike. The coal operators scoffed. They laughed. They jested. They boasted. The coal miners, 12,000 of them, were grinding at their bonds. Lawson pleaded for adjustment. The coal operators laughed on.

"I have a feeling, gentlemen, that this strike will be no ordinary one," Lawson told E. H. Wertzel, general manager of the C. F. & I., in Trinidad.

"John, we won't do anything," Wertzel answered. Lawson left the conference.

In August, the Colorado State Federation of Labor convention was held in Trinidad, a month before the miners' convention. A high C. F. & I. official was among those who watched the delegates parade through the city.

"There will be no strike," he was overheard to say. "We can wipe them out in three weeks."

### Women, Children March Thru Snow

On September 23 the strike call was issued. Nature seemed to forecast the tragedy that was to follow. Rain, hail, sleet, and snow fell on the coal fields of Southern Colorado. Slowly, but with singing hearts, the coal miners and their families, gathered their possessions, and moved from the hovels that they called homes. They knew they would be evicted from the company-owned houses when the strike was declared. Tent colonies—one of which was at Lud-

low—had been prepared in advance. Through the snow, and hail, and sleet, which ultra-dramatized an already dramatic scene, they marched and rode in improvised vehicles, their valuables piled high. A cold wind lashed the marching men, women and children. But none complained of the cold. It was a march toward a dream—freedom. They trudged through deep, sticky mud. Here and there a vehicle collapsed. In the penetrating cold the riders waited patiently for others to rescue them. Mothers rode on high seats with the drivers. Some were nursing newborn babies as they rode.

Tears were in the eyes of miners' leaders as they watched the evacuation of the coal camps. "What a tremendous price . . ." one whispered huskily. The miners knew. They saw the guns before they were fired. They saw the riddled bodies. They heard the cries. But through the sleet they marched. Some sang.

### Miners Live in Tents

The tent colony of Ludlow was located in the most strategic spot in the district, near the Hasting camp of the Victor-American Fuel company. Ludlow was the junction point of the district and close to the railroad center. It was for this reason that the coal operators vigorously opposed the erection of the Ludlow colony.

When the miners left their homes on company property for the tents on land leased by the union they knew they could not expect protection from officers of the law. A sheriff who, at the company's behest, would deputize hundreds of men whom he had never seen, many of whom were ex-convicts, professional gunmen, and known murderers, could not be expected to protect strikers and their families. The strikers knew and they were prepared.

The strike declaration and the removal of the miners to the tent colonies was the signal to the coal operators for the importing of hundreds of thugs and gunmen into the region. Every train brought hired gangsters to the district. At the head of the hired gunmen were agents and officials of the notorious Baldwin-Felts detective agency of West Virginia. No more ruthless and brutal organization could have been engaged by the Rockefeller interests for the "Colorado job." This agency already had a record for brutality against strikers in a coal strike in West Virginia. They were hired to suppress the strike. Their job was to recruit other gunmen, to install machine guns, to operate machine guns—to kill. The hired gunmen did their job well.

### Attacks and Raids

From the very first, the colony of Ludlow was subjected to attacks and raids by the operators' hirelings. Attempts to terrorize the miners began as soon as the coal miners moved their families and possessions into the tents. The operation of the law of the "survival of the fittest" was seen at Ludlow, for only the strong, physically and mentally, remained in the much-attacked camp. The weaker ones—there were a few—sought other camps. The strong remained and these repelled the raiders who swooped down from nearby hills.

The first blood in connection with the strike was shed before the actual strike declaration. Gerald Lippiatt, miner union organizer, was shot down in cold blood on a main street of Trinidad just prior to the convention of the State Federation of Labor. George Belcher, a Baldwin-Felts detective, employed by the C. F. & I., was the slayer. This was not the last miner to die.

(To be continued)

### A Good Example of Party Cooperation

#### A SPLENDID BIT OF COOPERATION.

The Workers Party of Bridgeport, Conn., has performed a great service to the Young Worker and the Young Workers League.

The Party unit in that town has organized a Young Workers Club, as a first step toward organizing a League unit and has subscribed for every one of the 30 members. These subscriptions to the Young Worker were paid for by the Party members.

This is an unusual example of cooperation between the Y. W. L. and the Party and one that we appreciate.

We hope more Party units will follow it and help us both materially and organizationally to build our League and the Young Worker.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Young Worker, published monthly at Chicago, Ill., for April 1, 1927, State of Illinois, County of Cook.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Herbert Zam, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the YOUNG WORKER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed in the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Young Workers Communist League of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Editor: Herbert Zam. Managing Editor: None. Business Managers: None.

2. That the owner is: (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well those of each individual member, must be given.)

Young Workers League of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Nat Kaplan, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, if given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: . . . . . This information is required from such publications only.)

Herbert Zam, Editor.

Sworn to and published before me this 1st day of May, 1927.

S. T. Hanson, Notary Public.

(My commission expires May 22, 1927.)

## CHILD LABOR IN CHINA

The World's London Bureau summarized yesterday an official report on child labor in Shanghai made by the Municipal Council of the foreign quarter of that city. This is the inner city which the Western powers sometimes boast that they have built up from a swamp and made a shining example for all China. The report cited these conditions in the districts which foreigners control:

In foreign-owned factories many children are at work who are not more than six years old.

The hours of work are generally twelve, with one hour off for a meal.

"Contractors obtain young children from the country districts, paying the parents \$2 a month for the services of each child."

Children in the silk mills "must dip their hands constantly in nearly boiling water" to soften the cocoons. They must stand on their feet for four or five hours at a stretch.

"Fainting of six- and seven-year-old children in hot weather is not at all uncommon."

In some of the match factories white phosphorus is used because it is cheap, and "cases of phosphorus poisoning have been observed . . ."

—New York World.

### After the Disaster

(By Young Worker Correspondent)

After the tragic mine incavement in Ishpaming all possible precaution on the part of the mine bosses has been put forth to weave out any mine worker who dares to agitate the workers in so much as stating the unsafe condition of the mine.

At one of the relief meetings two mine "dicks" and two city policemen were present. They were in plain clothes but their sneaky faces could not be reproduced so they were recognized.

### Make the Capitalist Press Print Your Stuff

The article quoted below is reprinted from the Philadelphia Daily News, where it appeared in the "What Have YOU to Say" column:

"One of the main inducements to young men to join the Citizens' Military Training Camps is sport. But is it the aim of the patriots to give a month's vacation to young workers and students in order to give them sports, or is it something else? "I say that the aim of the camps promoters is to give military training in order to prepare our young men for another war into which American capitalists are willing to plunge us. Many of us remember the day of 1917, when we made "war to end war." Since that "war to end war" America has been engaged in heavy military preparation.

"The C. M. T. C. are sponsored by interests that profit from war. Standard Oil, U. S. Steel, du Pont, and so on. They have designed the camps to train our young men to serve their selfish purposes. Unless the youth of America like the idea of being cannon fodder they should refuse to attend the C. M. T. C."

DOMENICK FLAIANI

### A DEFEAT OF THE Y. M. C. A.

In spite of the colossal propaganda for the 6,000,000 dollar fund the Y. M. C. A. has not succeeded in collecting the 6,000,000 dollars. Altogether 4,000,000 dollars have been raised.

## Chrysler Plant Cheats Workers; Starvation for Bonus

(By Young Worker Correspondent) I worked in the Rear Axle Department No. 64 in the Chrysler plant for about 20 months. There we made nothing but the rear axles for Chrysler cars.

The conditions in this factory are no better than any other of the factories in the auto industry of this city. In fact I think that they are worse. I would like to tell of my experience in this factory instead of telling about the rotten conditions as by reading of one plant you can judge of the other.

I had been working there for 20 months and so I decided that I would buy a car on the installment plan which was being advertised to the workers in Chrysler's. I first went to my foreman and told him that I wanted to buy a car and would do so if I was sure of steady employment so that I would be able to make the payments. He told me that there was plenty of work and that I need have no fear of being laid off as I had been here for such a long time. Well, I bought the car and made several payments.

Then about three weeks after I bought the car I got laid off. They said that there was no work and things were slow and that I should come back within two weeks. I came back in that time and altho I saw that they were hiring plenty of men, my foreman told me to come back again in two weeks as it was too slow.

When I came back the next time I was determined to find out whether I would get the job back or not. So first I went to the foreman and he said that he couldn't do anything and sent me to the factory attorney for some reason which I do not know. He asked me my name and a few more questions as to the payments on the car and then he sent me to Mr. Duncan, the head of the Labor Department. Mr. Duncan has charge of investigating all cases having anything to do with radicalism, so I began to wonder what was up.

After making me wait for some time Mr. Duncan finally called me over and here are some of the questions that he asked me: Are you opposed to the U. S. constitution? Do you belong to any organization planning to overthrow this government? Do you belong to any Shop Nucleus? Do you know anything about these "Shop Papers"? I answered "No" to all of these questions as I needed the job. Then he said to me:

"I know, young man, that one man cannot overthrow the government, but he surely can spread a lot of poison." I was very glad that he at least knew that.

He finally told me that there was no work and to come back within a month, but what was I going to do during that month? How was I going to eat and where was I going to live? Those things are not the concern of the bosses. They have only one aim and that is profits and more profits.

We young workers have got to realize these conditions and must fight side by side with the older workers to spread the truth about our conditions to the other workers, and help to bring nearer the time when there will be no more bosses. To this end our slogans should be: Join the union! Join the Young Workers (Communist) League! Forward to a workers' government!

## School for Young Workers in Ohio

A training school for young workers, where they can get a Marxist education, and prepare themselves to lead various phases of revolutionary activity in the working class movement—this we have established in Conneaut, Ohio, at the Workers Hall.

The Young Workers League Training School opened on July 5th and to date we have registered 55 students, representing workers organizations in Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago districts. The teachers are Comrades Will Herberg, member of the N. E. C. of the Young Workers League, and D. E. Early of Pittsburgh.

We have already taken up problems of the exploitation of labor, the origin and structure of classes, the nature of the class struggle, and the functions of the state. We carry on this work in the following manner: One teacher gives a lecture on the particular subject in hand. We then go to study and look up various reference material. Then we come back to a discussion circle, where we ask and answer questions on the particular subject. In this way we are able to develop ourselves in many ways.

Our student body has organized various committees to carry on special work, such as the discipline, press, library committees, as well as kitchen squads. We have been holding open lectures in the evenings, and are planning a wall-newspaper, "THE RED STUDENT" and a series of open-air meetings.

Altogether the school is providing a very many-sided education for the young comrades who have come to gether. Also swimming in Lake Erie, dancing and singing, are making this a most wonderful stay for every student here.

### THE CHILDREN'S MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA

The Red Pioneers have recently been rapidly developing in Mexico. Five groups were formed in the capital and the movement is beginning to spread also among peasant children, for instance in the districts of Los Tuxtlas, Estado de Varsonus, etc. A group of 18 members was formed in El Sato. Since January 1st, the organ of the Red Pioneers of Mexico is published monthly.

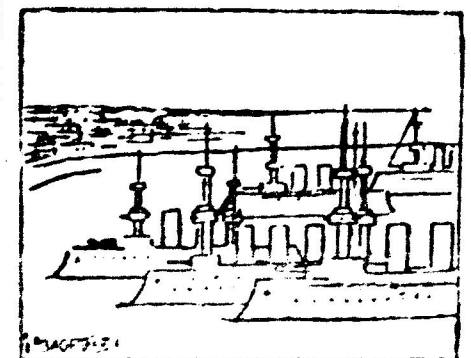
A children's section of the Anti-Imperialist League of South America was formed on March 21 in the town of Mexico. It has set itself the task to explain to all children what American imperialism means.

A Lithuanian court martial passed sentence of death on four of the accused members of the Young Communist League including two girls. Five of the accused were sentenced to penal servitude of various terms of duration, because they offered resistance to the guard in the Vornic concentration camp and are alleged to have incited the guard to disobedience. The war minister commuted the death sentence to 15 years' penal and servitude.

### AMERICAN IMPERIALISM'S TWO FACES



At Geneva



In China

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THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA  
1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

A PAGE FOR DETROIT READERS



SLAVE-DRIVING, UNDERPAY, FIRE TRAP, IS WORKERS SHARE AT HUDSON'S

(By Young Worker Correspondent) In this department, where I work, there are more than 95% young workers under the age of 28. One reason for this is that boys and girls will work harder and get out more work for much less wages than is paid to older workers. We work from 7 in the morning until 5 at night with only half an hour for lunch for the meager wage of 35 cents an hour to start with. The girls only 23 cents an hour. They led the workers along by telling them they can make good money by the bonus system—that is, 35 cents an hour and the rest on bonuses. But they never tell you just what your bonus is and half the time they decide to keep the bonus back. The conditions in this department are terrible. The foremen are regular slave drivers. We are not allowed to leave to go to the wash room or even to get a drink during the working hours unless we ask permission from the foreman and wait until he puts some one in our place. The girls are supposed to get 5 minutes off every hour but the foreman always tells them to keep right on working as he has no one to put in their place. There are no accommodations for clothing and no place to put our lunches even. We have to keep them right next to us at work and must keep an eye on them or we will find that it has been stolen. The cars keep on always moving and we must keep up with them. When we get to the end of the line and the car has been complete we must rush right back to the beginning to start on another body. The foremen and straw bosses stand right behind us all the time and when we stop for a minute, even to wipe off the sweat, they holler, "Allright there, now, no loafing, keep on the job" and other such remarks. They are just beginning to build the fourth floor where the paint shop is there are only two doors to go out, one for the men and one for the women. If a fire was to break out

Militarism in the Detroit Schools

(By Young Worker Correspondent) The R. O. T. C., or Reserve Officers Training Corps, is an organization established by the United States in every state and every high school and college. The aims of this organization, as said by governing officials, are: 1. to give the boys clean minds; 2. to teach them how to be good citizens; and 3. to give them perfect health. Now if these are the aims of the government for the R. O. T. C., we surely would like to know why we boys are equipped with guns, bayonets, cartridges and fire uniforms, and why they teach us to use guns and drill us in marching, target practice, tent pitching and many other military maneuvers. We see at school boys walking thru the halls and everywhere they are equipped with guns, bayonets, the R. O. T. C. and they school credits are being given to them. About two years ago, Captain W. S. ... Northern ... We must be prepared for war when it does come. This, then, is their main idea! From wars mean not only killing thousands of other leads but using the ignorant boys of the R. O. T. C. for "Home Duty" as well. In strikes they are used to shoot down the workers. If there is a lockout in some factory, they are sent in to break from the R. O. T. C. ...

here as it did at Briggs Plant, we would all be burned before help came. We are forced to work overtime as long as the boss wants us to or else we will lose our jobs. We do not get paid for overtime. They make us work later for them but they don't give us any time off to wash up. If we want to wash we have to do so in our own time. And by the time we get to the sinks, we are too tired to wait and so go home without washing. If we want to quit, we have to give him two weeks notice or else we do not get our pay for three weeks. But when they fire us they just hand us a slip at the end of the day. And they do not need any reasons for firing us. Good bye and that's all. The young workers of Hudson's should all get together and demand better working conditions. They should get the same wage as the adult workers for doing the same work. Equal pay for equal work. Shorter working hours for young workers. More sanitary conditions in the shops. Every auto worker a member of the union. Every young worker a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League. Join us and help fight for these demands!

BERLIN EXHIBITS SOVIET SCHOOLS

An exhibition on Soviet Russian schools was opened on May 24th in the Central Institute for Education and Instruction in Berlin by the German Society for the Study of East Europe. Among the opening addresses special mention should be made of the speech of the Ambassador of Soviet Russia, Comrade Krestinsky, and

HUDSON SHOP PAPER EXPOSES AVARICE OF AUTO BARONS

(By Young Worker Correspondent) There has been quite a lot of excitement lately, in both the Jefferson and Gratiot Ave. plants of the Hudson-Essex Motor Car Co. Discussions are being held by the workers whenever there is a chance to do so. The reason for this is soon found out. A small paper, headed "The Hudson Worker," has been distributed at the rates, and it seems to have opened the eyes of the workers to all the injustices that are happening around them. The paper tells them, for instance, that the profits of the Hudson-Essex Co. for the first quarter of 1927 are 1,326,515 dollars more than for the same period of time last year. This is due to the great speed up being enforced by the bosses in order that they may make a good showing in the eyes of the "Big Guys." Then the paper goes on to expose the unhealthy and dirty conditions under which we men and women have to work. Filthy drinking fountains; no place to wash our hands; insufficient ventilation, causing many cases of T. B. to appear among the workers; and not even a place to eat our lunch. Accidents are daily happenings. The increase in the number of women workers, who are fast replacing the men is very conspicuous. The women do the same work as the men

BODIES BY BRIGGS.

Reprinted from the "Ford Worker" (In the recent fire at the Briggs Body Plant in Detroit an unknown number of men were burned to death. Twenty bodies were recovered. None of the Briggs officials were arrested. No gunboats were sent to protect the interests of American workmen.)

AT THE AUTO SHOW

Soft glowing light in pillared hall, with music softer still. The soothing blend of palm and rose and golden daffodil, The swirl of fashion's silken tide, sweet laughter's vibrant thrill; Dame and mistress gathered there, a languid hour to kill. Came thru the crowd a money king, silk hatted, boorish, grim. A fur clad strumpet on his arm, her form divinely slim. They paused before a gleaming car—last word in speed and trim; He helped her in, the cushions soft embraced each dainty limb. "Oh Dan!" she cried, "this car for me"; his check book out he digs. "'Tis just the thing to set them wild, these cattish, women priggs." A clever salesman fussed around—his job to sell these rigs. "No better car in all the world, this body's made by Briggs."

AT THE AUTO FACTORY

Deep in the murk of spray booths that stink like the pit of hell, The workers sweat at the paint guns on cars that showmen sell; Gas laden air and poisoned lungs their labored breathings tell, Stark hunger's lash the foreman cracks, they speed to evry yell. A thunder crash and death rode thru astride a blood red flame The workers died in their bondage,—each black and blasted frame; Burnt offering to the god of greed,—great Christ, the cruel shame! Incense at profit's altar their scorching flesh became. BODIES BY BRIGGS, this cinder heap of things that once were men. Bone of our bone, our brothers, they, slain in that flaming den; Such the tally of wealth and greed thru all of mortal ken, Death marks the score in workers' blood using a golden pen. —P. R. O'Scribed.

also the address of the Prussian Minister of Education Dr. Becker, who declared the exhibition to be indicative of the progress of the educational system of Soviet Russia.

Young Workers League Issues Factory Paper at Young Plant

(By Young Worker Correspondent) L. A. Young workers have at last gotten into the field of having a shop paper. The first issue of the "Spring Worker" was distributed at the factory gates in the morning and at night on Thursday and was eagerly read by all those who received one. This little paper is being issued by the Young Workers League members L. A. Young, and wants to hear from all the young workers in the shop as to the conditions in each department so that they can all organize and put up a fight for better wages and conditions. Here's more power to the L. A. Young "Spring Worker."

PICKING OUT THE "INEFFICIENTS" AT FORDS

(By Young Worker Correspondent) When conditions were normal and the men working full time, Ford did not seem to have many inefficient workers, but now that production is very much subnormal, it is surprising how many "inefficient" workers there are. Thousands of men are being picked out by service men and the regular foremen and sent to the employment department to get their pay for some little petty violation of some imaginary rule. In the drop forge department if the big boss comes around and sees a worker waiting for a job with machine idle he is usually fired. If he is caught repairing his own machine he is invariably caught. The other day the foreman sent a man to another department to get some fire bricks to rebuild the furnace. He was caught in this other department by a service man and taken to the employment office and sent home for a week, notwithstanding the fact that he was ordered by his foreman to get this brick. At W. W., 6th floor (radiators) conditions are very bad and getting worse every day. All one hears is "Hurry, Hurry" and "Speed up." The speed mania is becoming unbearable. In the final windup of production on the old car the bosses are going crazy indeed. They don't care about quality, all they want is quantity—and still more production. The result is bad work; enormous production; less men for less money; three days work a week with an extra week off now and then. The workers here are very discouraged, realizing that all this hurry means less jobs later on. When we try to reason with the foremen they say: "Can't help it. These are orders from higher up." Who are these higher ups? These fat salaried "big" men whose orders speed us up one week and starve us and our families the next. How can a family of five live on \$21.00 for two weeks? Will Ford answer any of these questions?