

Young Worker

Published semi-monthly by the Young Workers (Communist) League of America, 108 East 14th St., New York City.
Entered as second class matter Oct. 12, 1927, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription rates—\$1.00 a year; 50c for six months. Foreign Rates \$2.00 a year.

VOL. VI, NO. 17

DECEMBER 1, 1927

PRICE: 5 CENTS

BIG POWERS BEHIND POLISH-LITHUANIA FRICTION

Prepare Attack Against Soviet Union and World War

Of primary importance is the news that Poland is preparing for military action against Lithuania. Bukharin, leader of Communist International, declared at a meeting of the All Union Communist Party that this move is threatening the peace of the world, that the Polish activities are not only directed against Lithuania but also against the Soviet Union. This is coupled with the intensified anti-Soviet propaganda this week: the fake reports from Bucharest of widespread uprisings in Soviet Ukraine, the propaganda that the Soviet Union will be responsible for the break down of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva. The big imperialist powers gave as the reason for the failure of previous disarmament conferences the non-attendance of the Soviet Union. Now they say that the attendance of the Soviet Union will cause the conference's breakdown. The imperialist powers know that the Soviet Union is willing to disarm. The imperialist powers have no intentions of disarming, the only purpose for the disarmament conference is to create "peace" illusions to hide their increased armaments. The Polish-Lithuanian friction is not a small bubble. Behind the scenes, the big imperialist powers are pulling the strings—are taking steps for an armed attack against the Soviet Union, which means another world war, another slaughter fest of the youth. Young workers of America! Rally against the new war danger! Defend our Socialist fatherland—the Soviet Union!

EFFORT FOR NEW MEXICO WAR

Forged Papers Used

The Hearst papers appear with another exposure of the anti-American plot of the Mexican government. This time it is a new "bolshievis" plot which is substantiated by "genuine" documents signed by President Calles of Mexico proving that the Mexican government was constantly supplying the Nicaraguan rebel army with money and supplies.

These "genuine" documents which were published in all the Hearst papers were such obvious forgeries that even the government was forced to recognize that the documents were not sufficient grounds to undertake measures against Mexico. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in a statement to the press clearly shows that the American government, in spite of its imperialist policy pursued towards Latin America and Mexico will not take direct action against Mexico for the time being because the "story is based upon documents and material, concerning the existence and authenticity of which the (state department) has no knowledge or information whatsoever."

The Mexican authorities also repudiated these "documents" and stated that these documents were only few of the many forgeries which are produced by the agents of Wall Street in order to justify an invasion of Mexico by American imperialism.

POLICE BREAK UP

NEWARK YOUTH MEET

See Page 7



W. R. HEARST

Multi-millionaire publisher of a string of newspapers who is trying to stir up war with Mexico by printing fake documents.

TALK FEST ON CHILD LABOR

LOS ANGELES. Another talk-fest on child labor is promised for the west coast. Walter G. Mathewson, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations announces that public hearings on Child Labor will be held in San Francisco, Dec. 1st and Los Angeles, Dec. 6th.

A. F. of L: CONFERENCE ON MINERS' SIDE TRACKS STRIKE

Lewis Appeals to Governor Fischer and Coolidge

YOUNG MINERS MUST ACT

The lockout of the miners, beginning April 1st, has now reached a very critical stage. The existence of the union is at stake. Never in the history of the fighting career of the U. M. W. A. has it faced such a critical situation. The large corporations, Mellon interests, railroad and steel companies, are determined to wreck the Miners' Union.

Peace Angel



Austro Chamberlain of Great Britain goes to another disarmament conference.

YOUTH MILITANT IN COLORADO MINERS' FIGHT

Jailed By Rockefeller Government

By Young Striker

WALSENBURG, Nov. 1. — The strike of the Colorado miners with the northern and southern fields closed as tight as a clam with over ten thousand miners on strike under the leadership of the Industrial Workers of the World has brought to the fore the militant girls and boys who have taken an active part in the strike. No matter what camp you go to, in what hall you step, in what squad of picketers, or in what jail

(Continued on page 3)

Rush Miners Relief Now

The striking miners are in dire need of assistance. Their strike must be won. The workers must be mobilized to their support. The YOUNG WORKER urges its readers to do everything possible to help the miners. The miners' struggle is the struggle of the entire working class. Collect money, food, clothing, etc., and send immediately to the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, Room 307, Lyceum Bldg., 611 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Those in New York should bring it to the New York Office, Room 540, 789 Broadway.

According to figures of the Union the following are on strike: West Virginia, 25,000; Ohio, 25,000; West Penn., 45,000; Central Penna., 20,000. With the exception of Central Penna. all these have been locked out since April 1st.

Betrayal of Lewis

From the very beginning the miners have experienced a difficult time. Faced with hunger, evictions, injunctions, police brutality, they have fought courageously all this time, fighting against the combination of bosses and government, trying to win a strike in face of spineless policies of the Lewis machine. Very little, if any relief, has been received by the miners. The district and international union leaders from the beginning have tabooed relief, their argument being "we must not show we are weak." Instead of mobilizing the entire American labor movement behind the miners in their struggle against the lockout of the bosses who are attempting to smash the union, supplying relief and waging a militant struggle against the injunction and police abuse, the officers have contended themselves with a policy of permitting the miners to slowly starve, a policy of district agreements, thereby dividing the fighting ability and solidarity of the miners.

Thousands of miners and their families are living in tents and self-constructed barracks, being evicted from the company owned towns. The courts have upheld their eviction. Coal company gunmen are perfectly at liberty to do as they please, there being deputized by the state and paid by the coal companies. These thugs have murdered, stolen, raped, clubbed, etc., unhindered since they were brought into the coal regions by the bosses. An estimate of the union is that there are 4,000 of the armed thugs in the Pittsburgh district alone, paid at the rate of \$10.00 per day, or \$40,000 daily. The operators cannot pay the miner a decent wage, but can pay this amount daily to have them clubbed and murdered.

A. F. of L. Pinchot Boom.

So critical was the situation at that time, and it is doubly critical now, that the A. F. of L. convention decided in September to hold an "emergency conference" in Pittsburgh November 14 "to devise ways and means of aiding the miners in their struggle, to curb the police brutality, wage a war on injunctions, and develop relief plans." The strike was in its sixth month at that time. The situation became so grave, as a result of the militancy of the bosses and the spinelessness of the officialdom of the union, that the bureaucrats were compelled to do something. The conference was decided upon, to be held two months off, as a means of choking

(Continued on page 8)

CHARGES FILIPINO LEADERS CONNIVE WITH COOLIDGE AGAINST INDEPENDENCE

LOS ANGELES. That President Coolidge is carrying thru one of the greatest deceptions in the history of U. S. relations with the Philippine Islands, was charged by Pablo Manlapit, noted Filipino labor leader and revolutionary nationalist, who recently became a member of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

Involved with Coolidge in this deception are, according to Manlapit, Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, and Senator Sergio Osmena, rated as second in importance to Quezon in the "official" Filipino independence movement. Quezon and Osmena left the Philippine Islands nearly two months ago, in the midst of enthusiastic demonstrations. They declared that they had been invited to enter into a series of important conferences with President Coolidge regarding the future disposition of the Philippines. Newspapers in the United States and in the Philippines reported that the Filipino leaders had themselves sought the invitation from Coolidge, on the basis that they would like to have a chance to express an opinion as to the governor-general to be appointed in place of the late Gen. Wood. Both Quezon and Osmena denied this. They said the press reports were false and that sensational matters vital to the cause of Filipino independence were to be taken up in Washington.

Filipino People In Dark.

Nevertheless, they refused to reveal what these matters were, and they sailed from Manila declaring that they carried sealed instructions from the Philippine senate. What these "sealed instructions" were has never been explained to the Filipino people.

Since their arrival in the United States, Quezon and Osmena have held several conferences with President Coolidge, but the subject of their conferences has not been divulged. President Coolidge reiterated publicly endorsement of the Philippine policies pursued by Gen. Wood, whose ferocious assaults upon the national aspirations of the Filipino people aroused such unanimous opposition that it was no longer able to pretend that the Filipinos did not want their immediate, complete and absolute independence from the United States. The next day the Philippine Press Bureau at Washington (controlled by Quezon's party) issued a lengthy eulogy of President Coolidge.

"The conference between Messrs. Quezon, Osmena and Coolidge is in my opinion," writes Pablo Manlapit, "to determine the next tool of the imperialists in the Philippines."

Need Real Struggle.

Manlapit, whose brave struggles on behalf of the Filipino laborers on the American-owned sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands have won him a wide following among Filipinos in all parts of the "American empire," especially among Filipino workers, indicates that the much-advertised conferences were cooked up for the purpose of softening a new blow against the Philippines. While giving the appearance that President Coolidge really desires to consult the opinions of the Filipino leaders in any action to be taken regarding the islands, the conferences, Manlapit warns, are merely a prelude to announcement that the United States government will stand pat on its present Philippine policy which means no independence for the Philippines and a strengthening of U. S. imperialist rule there.

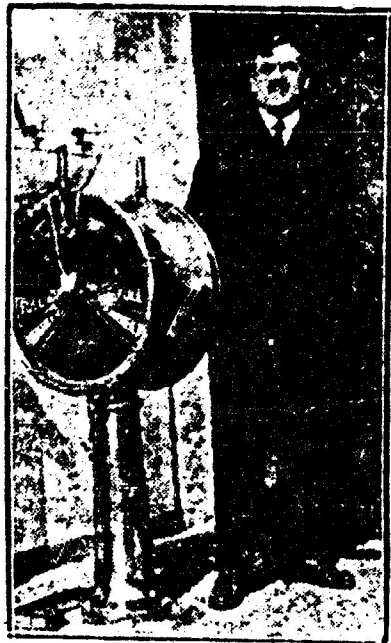
If Quezon and Osmena are involved in any such deception they will forfeit much of their already-waning prestige, which they originally secured as sincere fighters for Filipino independence. They will also have to explain why they made so much ado before leaving Manila about these "sensational" secret conferences.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that the new governor-general of the Philippine Islands is to be named shortly.

Nicaraguan Population To Be Disarmed Before Elections Take Place

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 17.—The Diaz government that was placed in control of the country after American marines had dispersed the liberal government of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, has just issued a decree that all permits for carrying arms must be countersigned by the senior American military officer residing in the jurisdiction of the permit's issue.

All persons other than the police and soldiers will be disarmed before the coming presidential elections, so that the population will be at the complete mercy of the reaction when the supervision of the elections take place.



E. CALLES

President of Mexico, who struggles for the control of Mexico by the petty-bourgeoisie and hence offers some resistance to American imperialism.

THERE SHE GOES! My Rebel Pal



Wearing the Badge of a Communist

A Clenched Fist with a Hammer and Sickle and the Initials of the Y. W. L.

Why Not You?

EVERY PLATE

25c Each

Order from

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE
43 East 125th Street
New York City



THE ARMY CZARS

By PAUL CROUCH

(This is the third installment of the story of his army and prison experiences written for the YOUNG WORKER by Paul Crouch.)

The two days spent in Panama en route to Hawaii will always remain among the most vivid experiences of my life. I was almost intoxicated by the indescribable beauty of the country and the tremendous natural resources and possibilities. Even the tropical climate in July was far more pleasant than summer weather in northern cities. But I could not be blind to the other side—the dark side—of the realities there. I was told by many workers that conditions were becoming worse and worse, and that the government would be overthrown immediately if it were not for American bayonets. Colored races were the worst victims of the exploitation, except that some of the Indian-tribes have sufficient intelligence to defend themselves against capitalist "civilization." Since I was in Panama, American soldiers occupied Panama City and fired on the workers who were protesting against the exploitation they had to endure. A revolt of the Indians also was crushed with blood and steal.

The Islands.

After leaving Panama, we had to endure two more weeks of transport life before arrival in Hawaii. I was up early in the morning and was the first soldier on the transport to see the island of Oahu, our future home for some time to come.

The inhabited islands of the Hawaiian group are Kauai, Niihau, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Kahulawe and Hawaii. The total population is 300,000, of which 40 per cent is Japanese. Of the remainder, 40,000 are Filipinos, 20,000 Hawaiians, 20,000 part Hawaiians, and other nationalities including Portuguese, Chinese, Koreans and some Americans. Most of the Americans are business agents of capitalist interests or are overseers on plantations. American workers are not desired.

Honolulu, with a population of 100,000, is located on Oahu, one of the smaller islands. All soldiers (except a small camp on Hawaii) are stationed on Oahu. The island is about 100 miles in circumference.

Passenger ships arriving in Honolulu are met by a band playing "Aloha Oe." However, even that sweet music was not for the soldiers on our transport. We were marched into army trucks and carried across the city to the railroad station, where we had to wait (outside the building) for a long time. Before going on the train for Schofield Barracks, officers from headquarters asked if any of the soldiers had experience in certain specialized fields of work. I was immediately assigned to the publicity section of the Hawaiian Division "Intelligence Office" at Schofield Barracks.

Can't Leave Barracks.

Arrival at Schofield Barracks brought disappointment to even the

NEWSETTES

200 delegates from 30 cities and an equal number of visitors attended the Third Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense in New York City, November 12th and 13th. Thirteen children of six Passaic Textile Strike prisoners were among the guests of honor. The most important development from the Conference will be a nation-wide attack on the sin-

Discontent Seen In Navy By Sailor

Aboard the U. S. S. New Mexico they are getting out a paper called "The Salvo" (it has four pages) which is filled with humorous cracks, and is aimed to keep us interested in continuing to fight for the bosses' government. It is supposed to make us forget that our life aboard ship is barren of all mental stimulies and consists of one "swabbing" after another with drill and battle practice thrown in.

The men aboard ship eat, sleep and spend their leisure hours in the same compartment. Hammocks are folded up and tables dropped from the ceiling when meals are ready. A small locker is provided in the same compartment which contains the entire personal possessions of the sailor. This locker is open at all times to inspection by the officers of the ship and privacy is unknown.

Civil life aboard ship is quite similar to that in an isolated army camp. Discontent in the Navy is rampant. Few of the men harbor a thought of re-enlistment and those whom I talked with are utterly disgusted. The same tyranny in the management of men, work and practice exists in the Army and the men who think for themselves soon realize the reactionary character of their superiors. The officer's pets and favored men, usually "rats" are at their ceaseless squealing and the class conscious men must look out for them.

Every soldier and sailor must be enrolled together with the workers in the fight against the new war, which our pro-boss government is now preparing, we must stick together and fight for our own interests.

most pessimistic of us. The monotonous concrete barracks, surrounded by dusty drill grounds, were a striking contrast to other sections of the island. They are on a high and dry plateau, about 26 miles from Honolulu. Soldiers there are isolated from the civilian population as much as possible.

The natives of Hawaii belong to the Polynesian race, speak a language of their own, and have very interesting traditions. I had hoped to obtain knowledge of purely scientific value as well as to study the present economic and social conditions. On the map many small towns are shown near Schofield Barracks, and I had selected the General Delivery at one of them as a mail address for letters written to me during the three weeks I was traveling from New York to Honolulu.

I had not entered the army with the illusions of most recruits. Nevertheless, I experienced many surprises and disappointments. One was the fact that soldiers are not permitted in any of the towns surrounding Schofield Barracks—not even in a village for government employees within the military reservation. Military police are stationed in these towns with orders to arrest any soldier on sight.

ister anti-labor frame-up system which flourishes in the United States.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has instructed General Organizer Duke of the Office Workers Union in Los Angeles that Williamson Schneiderman is to be expelled from the union. Schneiderman is a young left wing leader and was a delegate to the recent convention of the A. F. of L.

Disarmament Sign—New Bomb Plane Carrier



U. S. S. Saratoga, the largest and speediest naval craft has just been launched. Another sign of the "bunk" character of disarmament conferences.

YOUNG FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST NEW WAR

The celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution are over. The celebrations this year were of special significance to the international working class inasmuch as the anniversary celebrations were conducted in a period when world imperialism has commenced new preparations for war against the First Workers' Republic. Precisely for this reason the young and adult workers throughout the world rallied around the banners of struggle against new imperialist wars and in defense of the Soviet Union.

The colossal celebration of the anniversary in the Soviet Union was an event when the working class and peasantry could review the past period of struggle, look back at the road travelled by the toilers of the Soviet Union—a road of hardships, famine, epidemics, chaos, etc., and map out the new path which leads the workers and peasants to Socialism. An important feature of this year's celebration in the USSR was the presence of workers' delegations and young workers' delegation from most all parts of the world. These delegations convened special congresses in Moscow—congresses of the Friends of the Soviet Union. At the Congress of Young Friends of the Soviet Union, the young workers from almost every country in Europe and Asia, after seeing the tremendous work being done in USSR are able to praise the Workers' State for its great efforts in improving the conditions of the young workers and peasants.

In spite of all the prophecies and predictions of the capitalists and their lackeys—the Social-Democrats, that the Soviet Republic was doomed to complete collapse, the Soviet Union stands today stronger than ever, continuing with the great task of building up Socialism. Though the anniversary celebrations are passed the task of struggling against the new war danger and the defense of the workers' republic still confronts the working class, particularly in America, the stronghold of world imperial-



STUDENTS AGAINST PRO-BOSS MILITARISM

Move Revived in City College

FACULTY EXPELLS TWO

NEW YORK CITY—As we go to press we received the news that the New York Students' Council called a conference against military training and for greater students' expression in the schools. At this conference more than twelve colleges were represented. One of the resolutions adopted endorsed the policies proposed by the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Preparatory Disarmament Conference.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. — Faced with a large student opposition as a result of the suspension of two students at city college for their anti-militarist activities; the faculty of the College of the City of New York tried their best to prevent the passage of a resolution condemning not only military training at the school, but capitalist militarism and imperialism, generally.

Despite all their efforts in this direction the show of hands at a mass meeting of the students held Thursday, November 17 demonstrated beyond question that the majority of the 500 present favored the resolution. This was further shown by the booing of the students when taking advantage of the disorder prevailed at the meeting the chairman announced that the resolution had been lost.

The "Young Worker" interviewed the two students who were expelled from college in view of the rumors spread that both had retracted their position as opposing military training in the schools. They assured the writer that they not only had not retracted from their former position but that they would carry on the fight against militarism, even more intensively, in the future and that they could not be intimidated by the threat of the faculty.

BOSTON ANTI-WAR MEET HEAR CROUCH

BOSTON, Mass. Paul Crouch who was recently released from prison where he served part of a 40-year sentence for organizing soldiers in the U. S. army against imperialism, spoke here in the big Tremont Temple Saturday, November 19.

A big crowd, among whom were many service and ex-service men eagerly listened to Paul Crouch's exposure of the real nature and purpose of the army. Among many other things he pointed out the great war danger that exists at present and that the service men must be won over to the cause of the working class and in the event of a war against the Soviet Union the army men of this country should help the Red Army defeat their bosses who send them to war.

Michael J. O'Flaherty, an active progressive labor leader, also spoke expressing greetings to the attempts of the Young Workers League to expose the real nature of the army and organizing the youth against the bosses' war.

After the address of Paul Crouch many questions were asked and literature sold. Nat Kay presided over the meeting which was under the auspices of the New England district of the Young Workers League.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT

By J. KRANTZ
Young Worker Correspondent

One of the important tasks of the Young Workers League is the distribution of literature, especially the "Young Worker." Due to certain conditions, this work was somewhat neglected in the past. We must overcome these conditions and concentrate on this phase of our work.

Every district must have a functioning literature committee, which must keep close contact with the National Literature Department. It is the duty of every league member to explain to the young workers what the "Young Worker" stands for and whom it represents. Get the young workers to write for the "Young Worker," this will make the young worker feel that it is his own paper. Order bundles of "Y. W." for distribution at factory gates, union meetings, clubs, etc.

Take up the question of the "Y. W." at every unit meeting. Let every comrade contribute towards the improving of the paper, materially.



CHINESE PROTEST IMPERIALISM; U.S. WARSHIP RUSHED

Warlords in Battle for Control of Canton

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 14. The United States gunboat Ashville has been despatched to Yeankong, where anti-American demonstrations are reported to have taken place.

HONGKONG, China, Nov. 17. Chang Fat-tui, militarist who is trying to set up a government in Canton headed by Wang Chin-wei, attempted to seize Canton last night, according to reports from that city. Gunfire between Chang's forces and the forces of Li Chai-sum (reactionary generalissimo in command of the city) kept up through the night.

(Chang Fat-tui who is attempting to take Canton commanded the famous fifth (Iron) battalion in the Nationalist army, composed mostly of left wing workers. Most of the Communists and left wing elements were killed off, following the successive betrayals of the revolution by Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow Government. Chang marched against Canton where he concluded a truce with Li Chai-sum.)

Youth Militants in Colorado

(Continued from page 1)
You look you will see the bright and determined faces of youth, girls and boys who are fighting for better conditions under the heel of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., a Rockefeller institution.

In the Walsenburg and Trinidad jails that overflowed with strikers the number of youth outnumbered the rest. The spirit of struggle for their demands is the spirit of these young Colorado miners and their sisters who in many cases took the initiative in the fights with the gunmen of the Rockefeller Company. The Spanish speaking workers in the strike are over half of the strikers and the young Spanish speaking workers have shown a militancy and determination that make their deeds records of class solidarity to the American English speaking workers in other parts of the country.

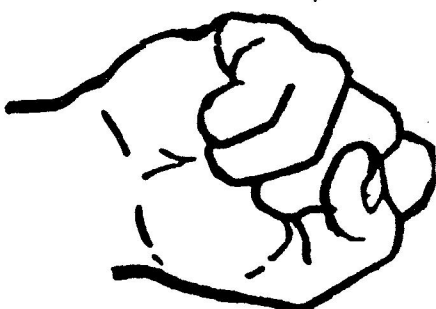
Milka Sablich, 19 year old girl picket leader who has been arrested and jailed three times and who has been injured when gunman horses trampled on her hand while she was on the picket line, is one of the youth types symbolizing the militant youth of the Colorado strikers and the Colorado strike.

In the daily strike meetings at Walsenburg young girls and boys who have never spoken to audiences take the platform with their older comrades and with militancy and determination explain the happenings of the day on the different strike picket squads and urge the others to increase their activity, stand by the leadership and continue the struggle until victory is ours.

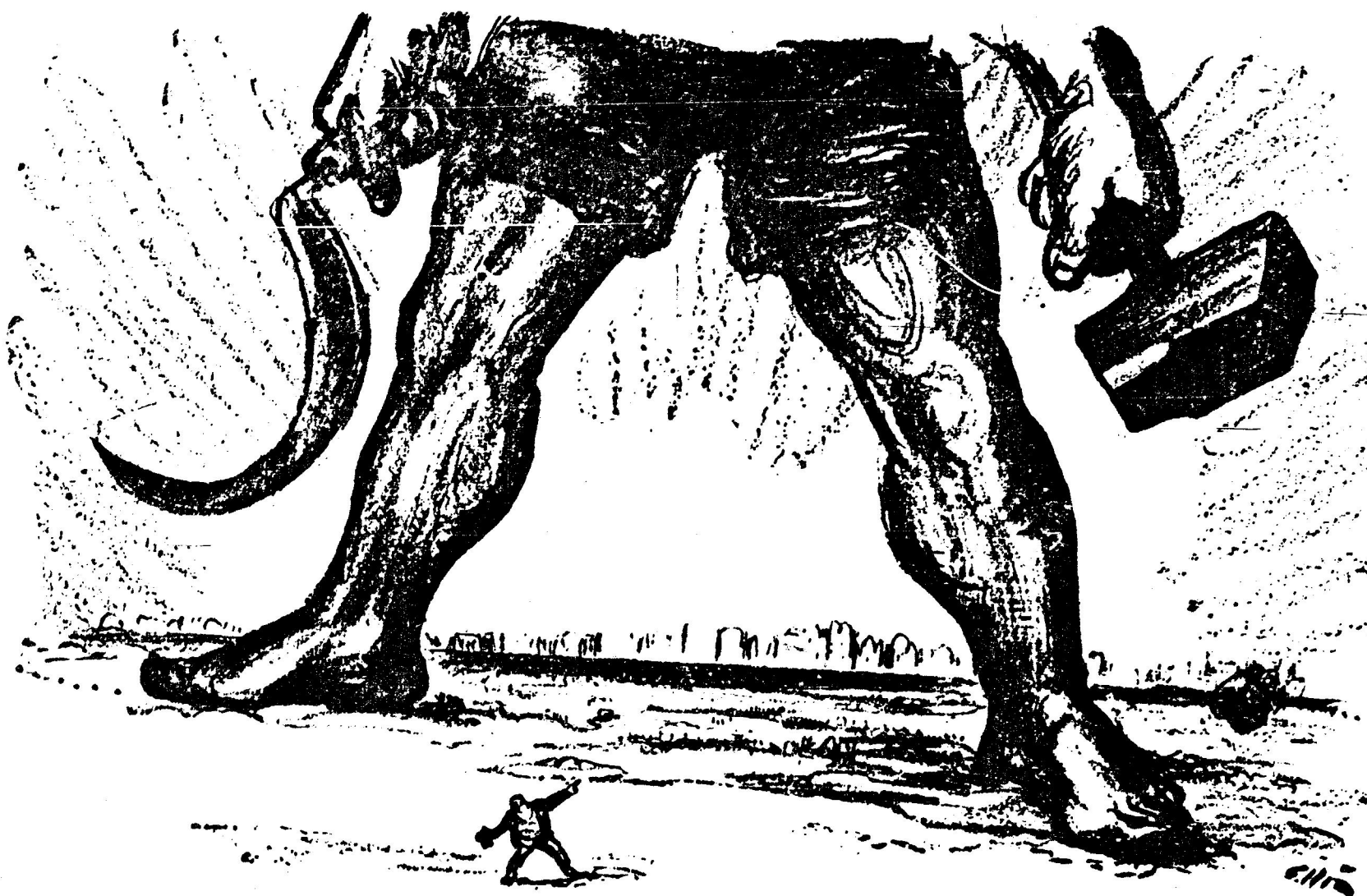
LEAGUE NOTES

The Weymouth-Abington League is getting along well in spite of the fact that our enemies have been spreading propaganda against us in the schools. We have interesting meetings which discuss immediate important problems such as anti-militarism, how young workers are exploited, etc.

The Buffalo League passed a resolution which declares "recognizing the very beneficial results of the Conneaut School strongly advises the continuation of such schools and especially commends Comrades Early and Harberg for the very capable manner in which they conducted the Conneaut



**AFTER TEN YEARS OF BUILDING SOCIALISM
IN THE SOVIET UNION**



Puny capitalist: Look! He is standing on his last legs!

Book Reviews

THE TENTH YEAR—The Rise and Achievements of the Soviet Union. By J. Louis Engdahl. Workers Library publishers: New York. \$15.
How could one wish for a happier combination of circumstances? On the birthday of all Labor—the tenth anniversary of the world's first workers' government—we are given a valuable book on the event, which is also the first of a series of new publications in a newly organized labor concern. Surely a fitting venture on the part of American revolutionary labor as part of our greetings and pledge to Soviet Russia.

"The Tenth Year" is no dry compendium of statistics. Comrade Engdahl has brought into thirty-two neat attractive pages a restrained recital of glorious fact after fact in a systematic fashion that makes reading a pleasure and leaves the reader with a complete bird's-eye view of the greatest achievement in history.

DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION and other stories. By John Reed. Vanguard Press, New York. 50 Cents.

John Reed's book "Ten Days That Shook The World" is a world shaking book. The above book is nothing of the kind, but makes interesting read-

ing for the average young worker, nevertheless. The book gives you an idea of John Reed, the story teller, in those days before he became one of the dominant leaders that helped to usher in the Communist movement in this country. Floyd Dell, in the introduction to the book, declares: "Before the revolutionary movement claimed him for its own, he had a space of youthful years in which, in the midst of journalism and adventure, to show his powers as a story teller."

Read "Mac-American" in this book to get a real thrill. You are taken to Mexico and listen to the conversation of a group of American emigres. The American are complaining about the "loose morals" of the Mexican women and the fact that if you "tell that to a Mexican Greaser he'll just laugh at you." American morals are different, and as glass after glass of Tom-and-Jerries are swallowed down Mac gives us the low-down on our good American morals. He starts by describing how he stole his brother's sweetheart. Mac lost an ear, his brother an eye in the fight which ensued. A vivid description of a "nigger" hunt down in Georgia. Men and dogs running wild. "I never did find out what that nigger did," exclaims Mac, "and I guess most of the men didn't either. We didn't care." Of course nothing like these Mexicans who "haven't got any heart."

SPORTS

**MANY EVENTS AT
LABOR SPORTS
INDOOR MEET**

CHICAGO, Nov. 17. — The Labor Sports Union has made arrangements for a National Indoor Meet for Saturday, January 21st and Sunday, Jan. 22nd, at the Finnish Workers Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. The following program for the meet has been announced:

- 1) Apparatus Tri-Event, consisting of horizontal bars, parallel bars and horse. The exercises are free choice, with two trials for each contestant. The exercises however must include swinging and pressing. This event is for seniors only.
- 2) Jumping tri-event, consisting of standing high jump, broad jump and hop-stop-and-jump. This is for both seniors and juniors. Also there will be a running high jump event for seniors and juniors and women.
- 3) Women's calisthenics for groups of women with six in each group.
- 4) Wrestling with bouts at the following weights: 112, 118, 126, 135,

147, 160, 176 and over 176. The preliminaries are to be 10 minute bouts and the finals 16 minutes to a decision.
5) Boxing. Champions to be determined at the same weights and particularly in the bantamweight, lightweight, middleweight, light-heavyweight and heavyweight divisions. The bouts both preliminary and final are to be 3 rounds of 3 minutes each and 6 oz. gloves are to be used for all weights under 160 lbs. and 8 oz. gloves for all weights over 160 lbs.
6) Basketball. A tournament will be staged for men and games between women's teams will also be staged.

DISARMAMENT ILLUSION.

The Naval Limitation Conference is over—Coolidge still shouts about disarmament, hence on November 17 the Plane Carrier Saratoga, the largest and the heaviest ship ever set afloat on the American continent was launched. The carrier costs \$35,000,000, weighs 35,000 tons, has a crew including officers, of 2,200 and carries 83 planes. The carrier is equipped with eight 8-inch guns, twelve 5-inch guns as well as four 21-inch torpedo tubes. The anti-aircraft guns are aimed by a mechanical device. This again shows the illusion of disarmament and the need for a revolutionary struggle against capitalist war.



You lazy good-for-nothing!



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

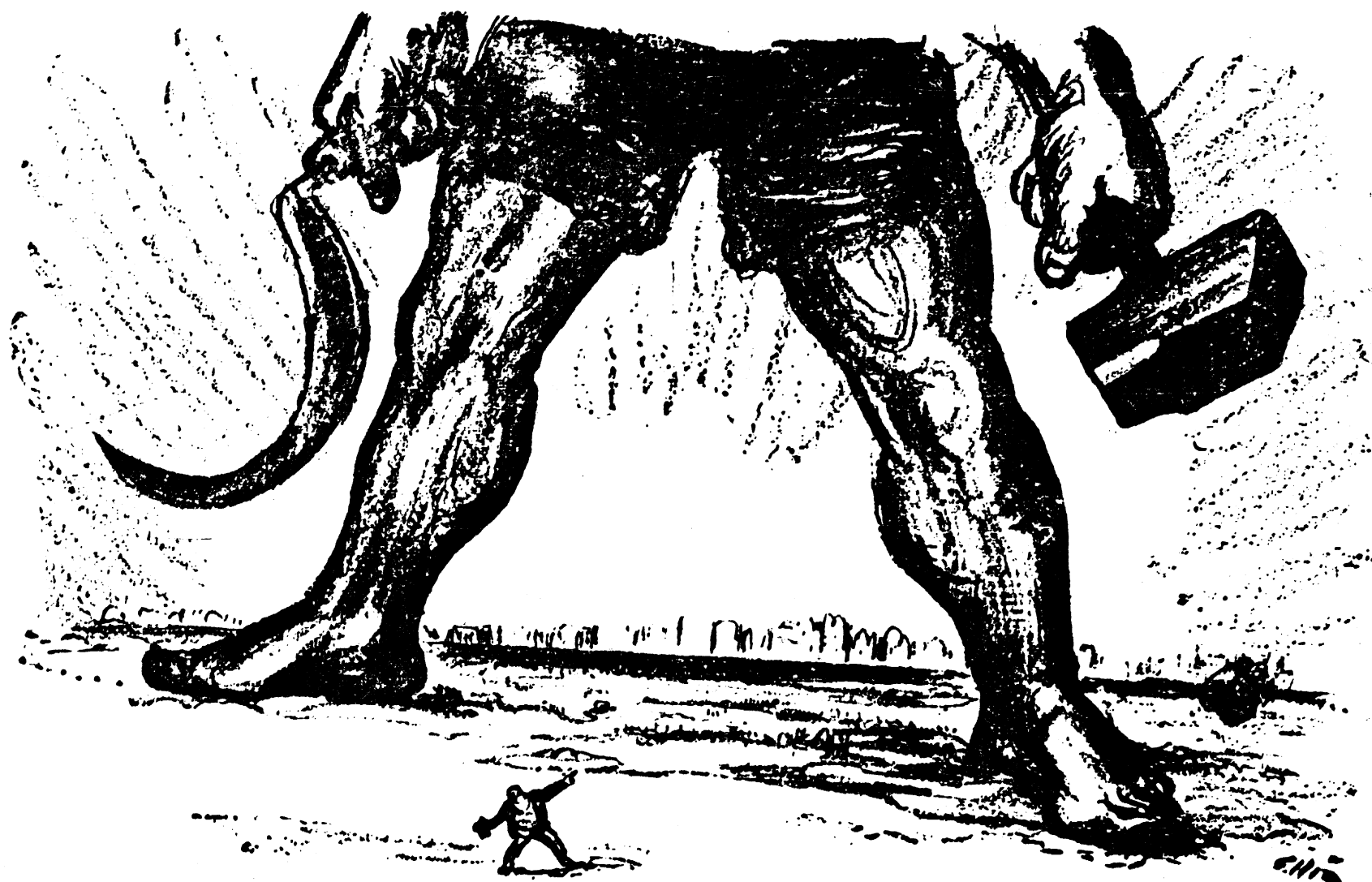


And ate poppernickle, bread and water!



Young man, I supported a whole family!

**AFTER TEN YEARS OF BUILDING SOCIALISM
IN THE SOVIET UNION**



Puny capitalist: Look! He is standing on his last legs!



You lazy good-for-nothing!



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



And ate pompernickle, bread and water!



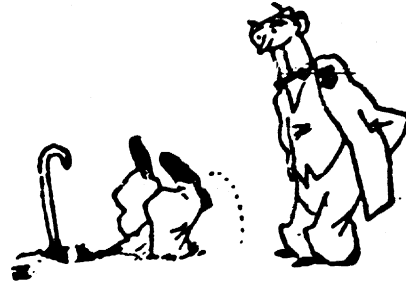
Young man, I supported a whole family!



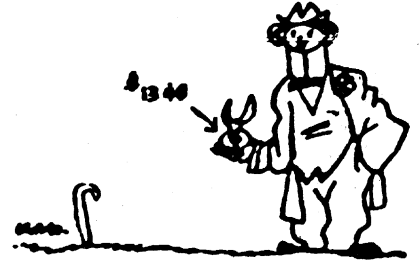
The boss was proud of me—I did all the work in the place!



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



— Rest up —



—]

N. Y. So-Called Youth Labor Law By C. MILLER

The recent election campaign and the evergrowing unemployment brings to the forefront a law that passed at the last session of the N. Y. State Legislature pertaining to the limitation of hours of work of young workers and women in industry. This law known as the Mastick-Schenck bill was sponsored by the N. Y. State Federation of Labor and is hailed by Governor Smith as a great achievement. Let us see what this law is.

Fake Limitation of Hours.

According to this bill women and young workers under 18 years are not allowed to be employed for more than 40 hours per week, unless the employer establishes a Saturday half holiday than he is permitted to employ these young workers nine hours a day and Saturday 4 1/2 hours making a 49 1/2 hour week. In addition to these 40 1/2 hours the boss is permitted to employ these women and young workers for additional 78 hours overtime annually to be worked during seasonal and rush periods. On the average therefore this piece of capitalist legislation, which is hailed by the Wall Street Governor and by his lackeys in the labor movement, as a great achievement, permits the bosses to work these young workers for 51 hours a week and even more during the busy seasons.

That this law is nothing but a fake and an attempt to get the votes of the workers is seen when we make some comparisons. At its last convention the A. F. of L. in Los Angeles went on record for a 40-hour week for every worker. In many industries the 40-hour week has been achieved by adult workers. This shows that the N. Y. State Federation officialdom is not interested in really bettering the conditions of the young workers, but that they are interested in getting such legislation passed that will not antagonize their friends the bosses, and will at the same time help fool the workers into supporting Tammany Hall of which they are a part.

Youth in Soviet Union.

Another comparison would not be out of place at this time. A few weeks ago the Workers Government in the Soviet Union passed a law making the seven-hour day the prevailing working day for all workers in industry. For a long time now in the Soviet Union the young workers have been working for six hours a day and five days a week, including some of this time for vocational and general education. This more than anything shows up the nature of this Mastick-Schenck bill which is a good example of capitalist legislation as contrasted with the laws in a Workers Republic.

It is also interesting to note that the N. Y. State Federation of Labor is really interested in helping the young workers there is a much simpler thing for them to do than monkeying around with capitalist legislators and that is to ORGANIZE THE YOUNG WORKERS INTO TRADE UNIONS. This more than anything else will help the young workers achieve better conditions.

Our Program.

In the last election campaign the Workers Party in its program proposed legislation limiting the hours of the young workers under 18 years to six hours per day and a five-day week as a maximum. This is more in line with the needs of the young workers who are still in the process of physical development, who today are forced to grind away their life

Colorado Strike Breaking Militia Quartered in Home of Striking Miner at Columbine.



Soldiers of the State of Colorado sent by Governor Adams to kill miners if they picket at the Columbine mine, resting in the home of a miner after he has been driven out. At the Columbine, state troopers and Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. mine guards killed six strikers and wounded dozens.

PAPER BOX YOUTH MUST NOT BE COWED BY BOSS INTIMIDATION; ORGANIZE!

By ROSITA YOUNG
Young Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY. — The Paper Box Makers Union has been carrying on a campaign to organize the workers of the trade. However there was not sufficient results of this campaign. Why didn't the workers respond as they should have to this drive?

The Lost Strike.

This sub-head may seem somewhat misleading. We workers maintain that a strike is not completely lost, even when the workers return to work without getting their demands, as is the case with the paper box makers. Because in the course of the struggle the workers got splendid training. They clearly saw the forces that worked against them and protected their immediate enemy the employer: police, courts, gangsters, etc.

energy at long hours of toil. These young workers have no chance to learn anything and the efficiency systems just kill any kind of intelligence. — They become robots. This is just what the bosses want and need, in order to maintain their power. For this reason any legislation or any action that will give the young workers a chance of growing up into normal human beings with an understanding of things, especially their class interests, will be a blow at the very heart of capitalism.

This program of the Workers Party pertaining to the young workers, which is the program of the Young Workers League, is not only an election campaign slogan but a program for which we must fight all year around especially in the trade unions. We must fight and call the bluff of the officials of the N. Y. State Federation of Labor and see whether they are interested in the young workers or not. If they are then the answer will be an organization drive to unionize the young workers.

Looking at it from this viewpoint the paper box makers did not lose their strike. That splendid struggle which lasted nineteen weeks had helped the workers use all that was in them: courage, devotion to the workers cause. That was their first big struggle. Also the employers learned that the paper box makers can fight and hit hard.

The Young Workers.

In this industry close to 70 per cent of the workers are women. Most of them girls in the teens. These young workers were among the most militant strikers in the battle of last year. In most cases they inspired the men on the picket lines, and with their youthful vigor battled the scabs and police.

For obvious reasons names cannot be mentioned. We were all blacklisted and work under different names. But the paper box makers know their fighters. Many of us broke with our homes because we were advised to leave the ranks of the strikers. Several died after the strike as a result of the cough they contracted on the picket lines.

The Blacklist At Work.

What has become of these young workers? On the night when the strike was called off, there were over 200 workers who still participated in the strike (the union controlled 2000 members). Of these over a hundred were blacklisted. Among them were many of the young workers—boys and girls. All were hungry and to get

a job was their main problem. When they found employment the bosses avenged themselves on them and paid them the lowest possible wage. This effort to terrorize the young workers must be overcome by all means. Their spirit in behalf of the union must again be raised.

It is only seven months since the strike came to an end. Many of the workers learned the need for greater solidarity from breaks in their own ranks: The Italian drivers as a whole branch, with some exceptions, together with a paid official sold themselves to the bosses in the midst of the battle. The Round Box Workers—in this case all Jewish—also with few exceptions, broke the ranks in the earliest part of the strike. These setbacks did not break the courage of the young workers, but combined with the bosses' reaction, etc., weakened the spirit of the workers to a certain extent.

Revival of Militancy.

If we are to live like human beings there is no room for weakening in the fight. There is no doubt in any ones' mind that the workers will come back to the union. As a young worker myself, I know how my brothers and sisters in the dark shops feel about the present conditions. They whisper about the necessity of building up the union anew. When the union started the campaign in the paper box district one could easily see how the blue and blacked eyed Jewish and Italian boys and girls were beaming with hope for the great day when there would be a union again.

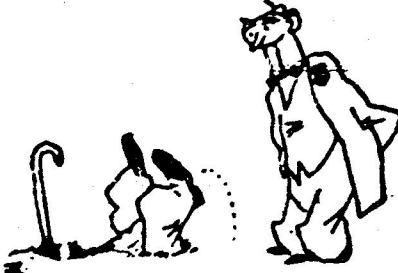
During our strike much help was given us by the Young Workers League. Its help is important now. More youth is flowing into the industry. More machinery throws out the experienced box maker and replaces him by young workers. The industry employs thousands of workers in Manhattan and Brooklyn and is still expanding. You can ease the task of our union officials in their efforts to bring the union back to its former strength and influence.



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 —



—

YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America

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

NAT KAPLAN..... Editor

Send all orders and articles, and remit all funds to THE YOUNG WORKER 108 E. 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

Vol. VI New York, N. Y., December 1, 1927 No. 16

Reason for Trotzky-Zinoviev Expulsion

Many comrades may wonder why Trotzky and Zinoviev, outstanding figures in the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, were expelled. Some may think that they have only petty differences with the Party and that the majority of the Party was unjust and is not pursuing a line of reconciliation. This is not true. The most important principle of the Bolshevik Party is that every member of the Party must submit, unconditionally, to all decisions of the leading bodies. That point was one of the main questions of disagreement between the Mensheviks and the Bolsheviks twenty-five years ago and exists ever since. Trotzky until 1917 supported the Mensheviks on this question. Another important principle of a Bolshevik Party is that one can be a member of the Party only in the case of his or her full agreement with the program and policy of the Bolshevik Party.

The accusations of Trotzky and Zinoviev against the Party today are exactly the same as those made by the Mensheviks eight or nine years ago. At present there are no differences between Trotzky and Zinoviev and the Mensheviks, who struggled against the workers government during the ten years of its existence. The cause of this is another question, however; this is a fact which must be realized at present.

Words and Deeds of Opposition.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union several times during the last four years offered many opportunities to Trotzky to correct his errors. The same possibilities were also given to Zinoviev during the last two years. However, they paid little attention to these possibilities and warnings and their attitude towards the Bolshevik Party was one of wordy acceptance of decisions but their deeds were in complete contradiction to the decisions. For example, they made a statement, three months ago, in which they promised to cease all factional activity and dissolve their fraction, but several weeks later an illegal print plant was discovered operated by the opposition. Two weeks later a second plant was found. Thus the opposition becomes a rallying center of the counter-revolution. In 1917 the counter-revolution fought against the Soviets for a constituent assembly. When the Soviets became mighty weapons of the workers, peasants and soldiers and inseparably connected with the toiling masses, the counter-revolution issued the slogan: For the Soviets, without Communists. At present the slogan of the counter-revolution is: For the opposition, against the Communist Party.

It is not true to say that Trotzky and Zinoviev are counter-revolutionaries, for if such was the case, they would be arrested and tried as such. But willy-nilly they became the rallying center for all the anti-soviet elements who are trying to undermine the Workers' Republic—the proletarian dictatorship. It is obvious that the Communist Party could not tolerate the action of the opposition and was compelled to expel them from the Party. Without an iron discipline in the ranks of the Communist Party the existence of the dictatorship of the proletariat becomes impossible.

Trotzky Prophet of Collapse.

How did it happen that Trotzky and Zinoviev have turned to Menshevism? It must be remembered that Trotzky never was a Bolshevik. He only joined the Bolshevik Party in 1917. At that time he was a sincere member of the Party, and insofar as he executed the decisions of the Party he was a Communist. However, when he attempted to use his own theories he became a non-Communist. Trotzky was the hero of phrase and pose. He underestimated the forces of the Russian Revolution but he thought that if revolutionary possibilities existed he must utilize them. As soon as the revolution faced difficulties and hardships he lost faith and became a willing capitulator. In 1918 he supported the theory that it was better to die a noble death than sign the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. In 1919 when the revolution showed signs of victory, due to the great support rendered by the peasantry, Trotzky claimed that the revolution was saved by a miracle (pseudo-Bolshevism!). Ever since 1921 Trotzky continuously kept on predicting the collapse of the Soviet government; he aimed to be the prophet of the collapse of the workers' state. This is the best proof of his under-estimation of the forces of the Revolution.

Zinoviev did not agree with Lenin on the basic question of Bolshevik strategy in 1917. He did not believe in the possibility of a Socialist Revolution in Russia. Later he opposed the organization of the October Revolution. Zinoviev, together with Kameneff, declared that the October Revolution could not be successful without the revolutionary uprisings taking place in other countries, thus accusing the Party of being nationalistic, etc. The revolution, they contended, must wait for a more favorable international situation. Today Zinoviev also accuses the Communist Party of "national limitedness." They even went further and published the secret date of the uprising in the bourgeois papers which, naturally, were struggling against the proletariat. Objectively, they acted as stool-pigeons of the bourgeoisie and as scabs against the workers and peasants. Some time later they both recognized their mistakes and this incident was forgotten in the Party. Zinoviev and Kameneff until 1925 struggled together with the Party against Trotskyism and now that the Soviet Union again faces difficulties, that of armed intervention on the part of world imperialism, the problem of construction of Socialism, as in 1917, both Zinoviev and Kameneff desert the ranks of the Communist Party.

Lenin Describes Zinoviev.

Lenin before his death wrote the so-called testament, or characterization of the leading comrades of the Party. In speaking of Zinoviev he writes the following:

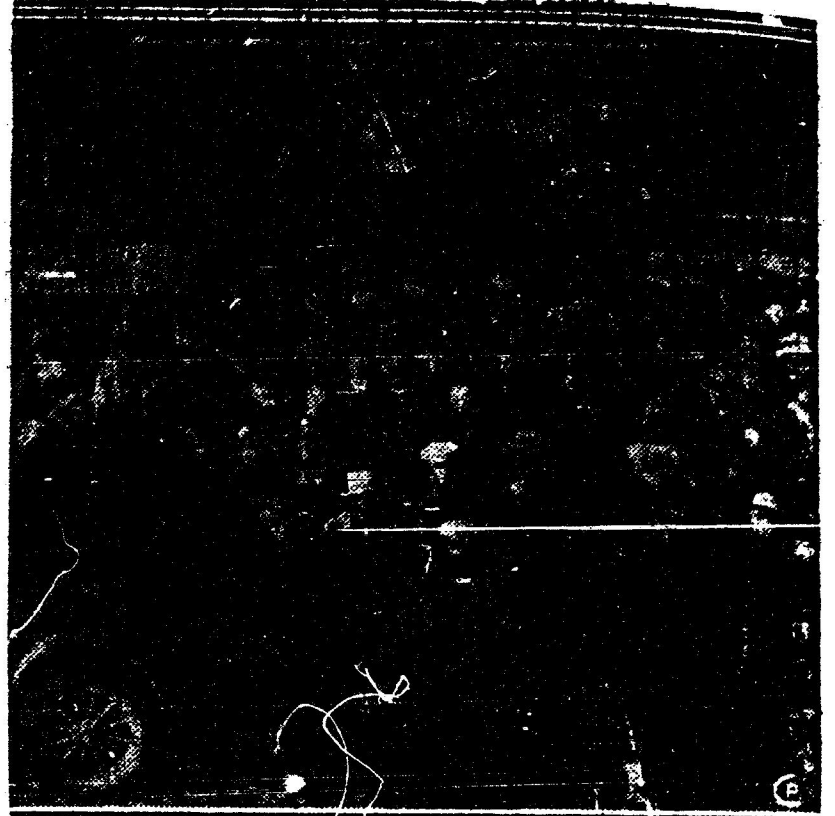
"I will remind you of the October incident of Zinoviev and Kameneff which of course was not accidental, but it can also to a certain extent be said that it is their personal guilt—as the non-Bolshevism of Trotzky."

Y. P. S. L. Leaders Take the Cake. Pass the Tea.

Ben Goodman, organizer of the Young Peoples' Socialist League of New York City, steps forward to entertain us this week. We present you with some choice gems from his article in the American Appeal, Socialist organ, of Oct. 15. The Yipsel leader reports "... an hour or more of serious discussion on questions such

as politics, religion, economics, love, prohibition, books and a host of other topics." "... we keep the subject from getting dry by drinking tea." "It is interesting to note the spirit of comradeship and fraternity that has been fostered by the organization ... During my five years in the League (Yipsels) I can recollect more than a dozen inter-Y. P. S. L. marriages. ... Here we get the spirit of an organization engaged in a real struggle—a struggle to revivify old maids.

IMMIGRATION RULING SHUTS WORKERS AWAY FROM THEIR JOBS ACROSS CANADA-U. S. LINE



Crowd gathered before U. S. Consulate at Windsor, across from Detroit. The new ruling of the Department of Labor prevents them from coming to work. Every young worker must realize that to exclude the foreign born workers from the industries is no solution of the problem. Only by organizing the foreign born workers in the unions can efforts be made to solve this problem.

SECOND BRITISH YOUTH DELEGATION SENT TO SOVIET UNION

By William Rust
Secy. Y. C. L. Great Britain

Immediately on receipt of the invitation of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union to send a Second Young Workers' Delegation to Soviet Russia, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary, the National Campaign Committee which organized the first delegation was called together, and enthusiastically accepted the invitation.

From the very beginning the campaign took the form of solidarity with the Russian young workers and struggled against the war-making plans of the Baldwin government and the treacherous agents of Baldwin in the ranks of labor. Conferences were organized under the auspices of United Front Committees in the following industrial districts: London, Birmingham, South Wales, Manchester, Sheffield, Tyneside, Fifeshire and Glasgow. The campaign was enthusiastically taken up by the young workers, but viciously opposed by the bourgeois press. The capitalists well understand the revolutionary character of the working class youth movement in Great Britain. A. J. Cook supported the delegation and declared at the Manchester Youth Conference that there were many labor leaders who were not prepared to help the Youth organizations, because they were afraid of their being revolutionary.

The delegation is very representative and consists mainly of young workers from large-scale industry. The London young workers are sending E. J. Ellison, a member of the Y. C. L. and Secretary of the London Youth Committee of the A. F. U. (Metal Trade Union).

The Sheffield young workers have appointed Comrade T. Burrows who, although only 23, is Secretary of the Hillsboro' Labor Party.

The Glasgow Conference, attended by 50 delegates, appointed Comrade R. McAllister, Chairman of the Glasgow Federation of the Guild and a prominent fighter for the United Front of the Youth.

Comrade Hawker, of Smethwick, is a leading Left-winger in the I. L. P. Guild. He is a metal worker at present unemployed. This is the first time that the young workers of the Midlands have taken part in the United Front Movement.

Manchester, as usual, was to the fore in organizing the campaign, and at a conference attended by 44 delegates appointed two comrades as their representatives. They are Margaret

McCarthy, a young Communist textile worker and a member of the executive of the Weavers' Union. The other comrade is Cliff Ralphs, also a textile worker, and a leading member of the Guild of Youth, being President of the South Eastern Lancashire Federation.

The Tyneside Conference elected Comrade O. W. Clancy, the Durham organizer of the Guild of Youth. He is a young miner who has been unemployed for many months.

From the revolutionary miners of Fife comes Comrade R. Newlands, a member of the Y. C. L., who was unanimously elected at an enthusiastic mass meeting. The young miner of South Wales at their conference elected Comrade M. Thomas, a member of the Y. C. L. who played a valiant part in the heroic struggle last year.

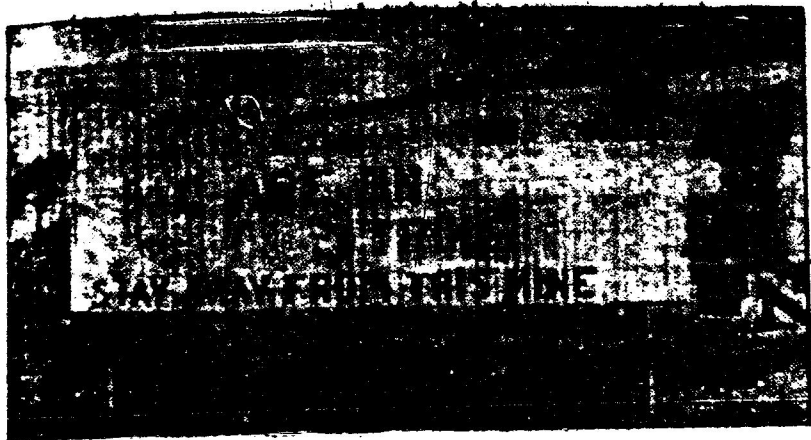
In these two comradely the Y. C. L. is the only youth organization, and the young miners would not think of electing other than Y. C. L.ers at their representatives.

Landsbury



Now chairman of the British Labor Party. Only a short time ago he was shouting "left" phrases; now he has taken his natural place with the right wing leaders of British labor.

It will be seen from the above that the Youth Delegation Campaign has (Continued on page 8)



Sign put by Pa. striking miners to warn scabs

FOUR - DAY LEAGUE CONVENTION SHOWS GOOD RESULTS

Thoro Discussion Youth Problems

The Fourth National Convention of the League held in New York City October 30, 31, November 1, 2 was the most important and significant convention the League ever held. (a) The delegates present came from all of the most important organizations of the League and represented its best and most active sections—the convention was fully participated in by all of the delegates—the convention really represented the League; (b) There was a complete absence of any factionalism in the convention in direct contrast to the League situation for the three previous years; (c) The convention really took up and discussed the basic problems facing the American Communist youth movement, familiarized the delegates with those problems, and went a certain way towards their solution.

The Reports.

The convention agenda was so organized and the reports so constructed as to meet the problems squarely in the face. Instead of having the usual run of routine reports (N. E. C. report, Industrial Work, Agitprop, etc.) the convention considered the main problems confronting the League and the reports presented and discussed these problems in a very readable and informative manner. (a) The reports of Comrade Zam—"The Situation of the Youth and the Problems of the League"; of Comrade Williams—"The Problems of the Youth in Industry"; and the supplementary report of Comrade Toohy—"The Situation in the Mining Industry"—dealt very effectively with the conditions of the American young workers and the problems before us. Besides calling to our attention a number of important facts and problems these reports had the effect of making a definite break with the inward orientation and of turning the face of the League outwards. The thoro discussion these reports received—nearly forty speakers—shows how eagerly the League as a whole reacted towards this change of orientation. (b) The war danger was thoro dealt with in the report of Comrade Crouch—"The War Danger and Anti-Militarist Work"—which described the general situation, examined the work of the League, and outlined a perspective and provided directives for future work. This attention to the war danger and anti-militarism is in striking contrast to the last Plenum (May, 1927) where there was no special report and discussion of the war danger and our anti-militarist tasks. (c) The League situation, particularly its organizational phases, were taken up in the report of Comrade Kaplan—"The Sit-

uation in the League"—which examined the functioning of the League, brought out our main tasks and outlined directives for meeting these tasks. (d) For the first time in any League convention or plenum the question of children's work was thoro and seriously considered in the report of Comrade Herberg—"The Pioneer Work of the League"—and the discussion that accompanied it.

End of Factionalism.

The convention was completely distinguished by the complete absence of factionalism or the factional spirit from its proceedings. It is not too much to say that the convention completed the process of unification and that the League left the convention with all signs of factionalism completely eradicated and really unified.

The most important problems discussed at the convention were: The war danger, a program for youth social legislation, child labor and the school leaving age, apprenticeship and vocational training, the nature of youth demands and youth issues and when to raise them, the role of the youth in industry, the youth on the land, Negro work, various problems of the children's movement, the necessity of increasing the number of Pioneer leaders; sports; the problem of making the League operate more effectively.

Party and League Relations.

The convention succeeded in laying down the practical basis for the proper relationship between the Party and the League which had become distorted in the period of factional struggle. The opening report of Comrade Bedacht and the closing address of Comrade Wolfe was very effective in this respect and indicated a healthy understanding on the part of the Party leadership of the problems and tasks of the League.

Y. C. I. Guidance.

A large part of the success of the convention must be attributed to the help and guidance of the E. C. Y. C. I. in our difficult situation. The resolutions on the American Question of the VI and VII Plenums of the E.C.Y.C.I. (1926 and 1927) provided us with the basis of our general political perspective and estimation of the situation and tasks. The aid of the E.C.Y.C.I. in the unification of our League was also tremendous. Beginning with the binding agreement signed by the representatives of the two former groups in Moscow and by a representative of the E. C., the E. C. Y. C. I. exercised a close and direct supervision over the development of our internal situation, thus directing and stimulating the process of unification. If we have achieved some measure of political clarity and have arrived at unity so quickly and completely we must remember that this was made possible only by the help and guidance of the E. C. Y. C. I. The significance of our international organization and our relation to it were both made much clearer and more effective at this convention, particularly thru the report of Comrade Kaplan—"The VII Plenum of the E. C. Y. C. I."

It is estimated that the bride received more than \$500,000 in wedding gifts.

HAVEN, Cuba. The University of Havana has been closed by the orders of President Machado because the students repeatedly protested against his dictatorship and particularly against the laws prolonging the term of Machado's presidency.

LATEST NEWARK YOUTH NEWS

POLICE STOP JERSEY YOUTH MEETING

"Picturing Youth Conditions is Sedition"

By L. B.

(Young Worker Correspondent.)... NEWARK, N. J. On Sunday, Nov. 13, a Russian Revolution celebration was scheduled to be held here, under the joint auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Workers (Communist) Party. After visiting the chief of police McReil many times, a permit for the meeting was granted by him. He was informed as to the character of the meeting and who the speakers were to be. Leaflets were printed by both the Party and the League and were widely distributed. The Saturday before the meeting was to be held, the hall keeper was informed that the permit for the meeting had been revoked and that he should not open the hall. The papers had it that the permit was revoked because the chief had been deceived as to the character of the meeting and because the leaflet that had been issued by the Young Workers League and had received wide distribution both in front of many large factories in Newark and at the armistice day parade, was seditious.

N. J. Youth Conditions.

The leaflet was both interesting and instructive and by just pointing out a few of the facts given in it one can easily see why the police department was not pleased that it was distributed. It stated that prosperity reigns in America. Examples of this prosperity for the New Jersey Young Workers are seen by the following wages: \$17.07—underwear industry; \$15.36—hosiery inspectors; \$15.20—underwear inspectors; \$19—paper bag industry; \$17—shirt industry; \$17.74—textile industry. The hours of work range from 49 to 52 hours per week; the leaflet quoting specific industries. "In 6 months there were (between ages of 14 and 21) 27 cases of skin disease, 10 cases of benzol poisoning and 55 cases of lead poisoning. From January 1 to June 1 there were 2330 compensated accidents to young workers between the ages of 14-20, besides the many more that were not compensated. The leaflet gave most astounding facts on child labor in New Jersey, pointing out that 1 out of every 4 children work. In New Jersey for the year ending June 30; 18,692 children between the ages of 14-16 got schooling certificates and 2,986 got home-work licenses. Out of these ONLY 920 SHOWED THEIR BIRTH CERTIFICATES.

These awful conditions were contrasted with the conditions of the Russian Youth, the 6-hour day, 5-day week, 1-month vacation with pay, NO CHILD LABOR, etc., etc.

The bosses are afraid to let the workers know the true conditions of the Russian workers and the achievements gained by them since the revolution.

We were not ready to give the police another opportunity to stop a meeting. (They had been prohibiting meetings for quite some time) and with the moral support of the many hundreds of workers who turned out to the meeting, the speakers mounted the stairs of a nearby house and proceeded to inform the workers of Newark of the sudden revoking of the permit and their intention to go on with the meeting. One by one the 5 speakers including Pat Toohy of the Young Workers League and Emil Gardos of the Workers Party were arrested. Two workers who committed the "crime" of listening, were also

arrested. As the patrol wagon rode by with out courades, the crowds lined up on both sides of the street and cheered the speakers and booed the police.

After being in jail for three hours they were released on \$950 bail, pending trial. Preparations are being made for another meeting with nationally known speakers in the near future. Meanwhile, a conference is being arranged between the city commission and the Civil Liberties Union, International Labor Defense, W.P., Y.W.I. and other organizations who have been prevented from holding meetings.

This obvious denial of the freedom of speech is another contrast with the conditions prevailing in Russia where absolute freedom of assemblage and speech is allowed for the workers. This action on the part of the police should show the young workers the need of organizing and joining the Young Workers League and helping us fight for a workers government in America.

NEWARK CIGAR

G'RL SEES NEED

FOR UNION

No Bonus For Five Minutes Late

(Young Worker Correspondent.)... NEWARK, N. J. Cigars may be very good and enjoyable to the smoker but the 350 workers, mostly girls, employed at one of the Wauit and Bond Co. plants in this city on Clifton Street, makers of the Blackstone, Perfecto, Epicure, and other brands, do not get any pleasure making them.

The girls rarely receive enough to get along. Many continually complain of not being able to make out. They are disgusted with the work but plug on. Wages and conditions are just as bad elsewhere and it is not easy to get a job.

The 5 1/2-day week prevails. 8 1/2 hours daily with a half-hour for lunch keeps the girls on the go. The air is poor and unhealthy and the young workers are always getting sick. A bonus is paid but if a sick girl should happen to go home she loses this miserable bonus. Or if a cigar maker is late a total of 5 minutes during the week, the entire weekly bonus is lost.

Piece-work is the basis of pay. The rate is 96c for each 100 cigars produced. With this goes a bonus of 10c on each \$1.00 earned. The bosses demand that out of each 8 lbs. tobacco 4000, 3200, 2800 cigars etc., according to the brand, must be made. 4000 cigars a day are rarely produced by any worker. The average is between 3000 and 3500. More worry is caused the workers by the poorly conditioned machines which must always be repaired. In this way the girls are held up and they lose in time and money. Thus they are lucky if they can work out \$18 per week.

Stick Together.

Fellow Workers! We must not just plug along and let the bosses get away with it. We must demand and fight for more money so that we can live better. We must fight for less hours and an hour for lunch, so that we will not ruin our health and young lives. And the best way for us to get our greatly necessary needs is to get together into one big bunch of workers and organize ourselves into a UNION.

More will be written about conditions in your shop. Don't you want others who suffer from those same rotten conditions to know about them? And so in this way we can all work together to better our conditions. Then write to this paper, the "Young Worker," about what's going on in your factory. Your boss will not find out because your name will not be printed. So there is no chance of losing your job.

YOUNG COLORADO STRIKER SHOWS IMPORTANCE OF MINERS' DEMANDS

Recalls Trampling of 19-Year-Old Girl Leader
By Cossacks
By Young Striker

WALSENBURG, Colo.— On the 18th of October the young coal miners of Colorado, led by the experience of their older brothers, laid down their tools and walked out on strike. It is a strike which shall determine now and for the future whether the miners shall get a living wage and human working conditions.

Youth More Exploited.

Up to date the young miners have responded to the call 100 per cent and the entire coal industry of Colorado is at a standstill. The youth of Colorado is very active, for it is they whom the coal operators exploit to the highest degree.

The young girls are taking an active part in the struggle. A few days ago a group of young girls, led by one called the "Girl in Red," came here from Trinidad to speak to the miners and lead them on the picket line.

It was at this time that the first brutality of the gunmen employed by the mine owners was shown. A group of picketers led by the "Girl in Red" was charged by a mounted gunman and the youthful leader was trampled and seriously injured. She was rushed to the hospital by her fellow-workers. It was reported that she had received possible internal injuries. This is but one example of the brutal tactics the bosses use in their attempts to keep the workers in slavery.

Demand of Strikers.

The demands of the Colorado miners are very small indeed in comparison to the wages and principally the conditions of the miners in the other coal mining states. If all the other states can pay the miner a wage of \$7.75 per day why can't Colorado pay \$7.75? The miner never works all the year around so after all if he does work six months a year how can he support a family on such miserable pay.

The strike is a fight for better wages but it is a still greater fight against the terrible treatment of the Colorado miners, especially the young miners. The miner is robbed of half his pay by the company and is fired when he complains. There are experienced miners here who know that when they dig eight tons of coal they are paid for only four or five tons. Is not Rockefeller, owner of the C. F. & L., rich enough so he doesn't have to steal half of the miners' pay? Is not the miner entitled to all he earns? It is on account of this crooked dealing that we will not return to work until we get the recognition of the check weighman.

Let the youth of Colorado organize and fight these terrible conditions so they might live like human beings!

PAPER BOX MAKERS HOLD MEETING

A Mobilization Meeting of all Paper Box Makers of Greater New York and vicinity was held Tuesday, November 22nd, 6.30 P. M. at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, New York City. A report of the conference held between the union and employers was made. The organizers reported on the campaign among the Box Makers of Brooklyn, Brownsville and New York. Bro. Thomas J. Lyons, representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, affiliated with the Central Trades, N. Y. State Federation of Labor, United Hebrew Trades and A. F. of L., spoke on the work among the drivers.

(Special to Young Worker)

SPENYER, Nov. 15. More than 100 strike pickets in the coal strike area in an effort to picket the Columbine Mine in the coal strike area were stopped by armed guards with orders to shoot. Four National Guard airplanes were encircling the workers overhead showing the close connections between the coal barons and the government.



A. J. COOK

Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who led the march of the unemployed miners on London.

A. F. of L. Side Tracks Miners

(Continued from page 1)

any rank and file action toward relief, war on injunctions, organization of the non-union fields, etc.

The AFL conference opened Nov. 14, with high standing bureaucrats in attendance. The rank and file of the miners was absent. A committee of rank and filers, representing some 17 local unions, under the chairmanship of Tony Minerich, was forcibly ousted from the conference when he attempted to speak in behalf of a series of proposals his delegation presented. These proposals called for mass violations of the injunctions, and called upon the conference to set the example by violating the injunctions en masse, for the organization of the unorganized fields, for an assessment on the AFL membership for miners relief, and, under the lead of the AFL, the formation of a labor party. These demands were rejected by the gathering of high priced labor skates. John O'is, a delegate from the Pittsburgh C. L. U. urged adoption of the above proposals but received very little attention.

Cal Appeal Bank

The conference decided on means of aiding the miners with their strike. (1) to appeal to Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania. (Attorney and Stock Holder for many coal companies) to "stop police brutalities" and to appeal to President Coolidge. Instead of planning to fight back the coal companies the conference of the officials was turned into a "political boom" meeting for ex-governor of Pa. Pinchot. The young miners, who played such a splendid role during the last struggles in the miners union must now be in the forefront to enforce a real militant policy on behalf of the thousands of strikers. — rank and file pressure must be brought to bear through the union.

By WILLIAM RUST, Secretary

(Continued from page 6)

been a great success, and that a splendid delegation has been elected.

Further, the campaign is an excellent reply to the treacherous General Council, who broke up the Anglo-Russian Committee, and had the impudence to claim that in so doing they

WESTERN UNION BOYS HAVE THE POWER TO FIGHT

Need Own Union

BOSTON, Mass.— The Western Union Telegraph Company averages over a period of ten years that "net applicable to the capital stock amounted to \$13.79 a share, or the equivalent of \$13.38 a share annually." (Boston Herald, Oct. 10, 1927.) On capital stock of \$100 per value, therefore, is averaged \$10 dividends annually. But millions of dollars are invested, not hundreds. We find from these millions invested that the six months Jan. 1 — June 30, 1927, last show a net income of \$7,322,333. How is such an income possible?

In order to answer this question we must inquire into the amount of wages of the Western Union messenger boys. The average day messenger boy works eight hours, six days a week (Sunday is provisional) with a wage varying from fifteen to eighteen dollars a week. The wage depends on the amount of messages delivered and the distance of delivery.

Big Profits, Low Wages.

Let us say, conservatively, that a messenger leaves his station fifteen times for delivery during the day. Again very conservatively, let us say he delivers 75 telegrams averaging 15 words a telegram, that is, about 20 cents each. This means delivering \$90 worth of telegrams each week. But the estimate here made is a very low one and does not even approach the actual amount delivered. However, even in this approximation we notice something significant. We see the messenger boy receiving a wage of \$15 per week, leaving from the \$90 a difference of \$85 for the company. Subtracting as much as \$25 for the salary of a clerk \$60 still remains for the company. Other expenses are incurred, but they leave more than half of the above mentioned figure. Now multiply the original figures mentioned by the millions of telegrams delivered every day and you will have a rough estimate of the great difference between the wages of the messenger boy and the profits of the coupon clippers.

Organization Needed.

It is thru the gross exploitation of the young messengers, who walk themselves sick from day to day, week in and week out, the Western Union Telegraph Company is able to reap such enormous profits. Do the stockholders of the Western Union exert themselves in order to gain so much money? Do they participate at all in the delivery of telegrams? Of course not. Most of them do not even see their own stocks and bonds. Their secretaries do the work. The Western Union messenger boys must realize that if not for them not only would their bosses, whom they never see, not realize such gigantic profits while they only get from \$15 to \$18 a week, but that if they all should go on strike against their recent wage cut, they would also affect the other industries. Only when the messenger boys realize their important position in economic life will they take steps in bettering their conditions.

GIMBEL BROS. YOUTH GIPPED ON QUOTAS

System For Sales Force Aimed Against Living Wage

NEW YORK CITY.— The Department store of Gimbel Bros. needs no introduction to the young workers here. Its expensive advertising system informs all of the wonderful merchandise they have to offer. Never a word, of course, about the slaves, the white collar variety in this instance, whose miserable wages make possible the handsome turnover they boast of at the end of each year.

Quotas and Commission.

The worker who is employed is made to sign a contract which in substance makes him a spy on his fellow workers. He is then handed a copy of "A Message to Garcia" which is designed to fire him with enthusiasm and pep. Why is "got-gettism" so desirable in a department store employee? Simply this. The average drawing account is \$20 for men and \$15 for female employees and 4 to 5 per cent commission on what they take in above their quota. The quota means that the salesperson must take in sales four times their salary every day. Thus if a girl earns \$15 a week she must take in \$60 a day in order to be even with her quota. For everything above that she is entitled to a commission. But here is the catch, the "fly in the ointment": If the employee only takes in 30 a day, there is \$30 left on the quota which has to be made up the next day, week or month. This amount to be made up grows so large that even during the busy holiday season the employee nets a very meagre commission.

Organized Action Needed.

Quite a number of the men are married and being unable to make ends meet on their drawing account and commission have jobs at night which raises their working day in many cases to 16 and 18 hours. As yet these workers react as individuals and not in an organized fashion, quitting their jobs when they can't stand it any longer.

The average working week is 48 hours with 45 minutes for lunch, but whenever special sales are run the employee must work overtime. If they work over two hours overtime they receive the magnificent sum of 75 cents.

The way to better our conditions is not to run from one store to the other. We must stay where we are and get organized. For a start we can get clubs started which can lay the basis for the organization of a union later on. If we work collectively we can do the same thing accomplished by other organized workers. We must strive for a decent wage and the abolition of the commission and quota system for a start.

ALL COME. ANNUAL LEAGUE AFFAIR

The annual ball of the New York Young Workers League will be held in New Harlem Casino on January 14th. In the past this has been the biggest event of the season of the YWL affairs. This year it is expected to make it a larger affair than ever before.

Everyone should begin preparing now and notifying all friends, shop mates, clubs and sympathetic organizations about it.

HORSES, HORSES, HORSES

The New York Times of Nov. 8 carries the following headline across an entire page: "GOVERNOR SMITH GUEST OF HONOR AS NATIONAL HORSE SHOW OPENS IN THE GARDEN." We wonder if the Tammany Hall governor will walk off with the blue ribbon.