

THE YOUNG WORKER

THE YOUNG WORKER
Stands For
Unionizing the Youth!
Equal Pay for Equal Work for
Young and Old
A 6-Hour Day, 5-Day Week for
Young Workers!
Abolition of Child Labor!
A Fight Against Capitalist
Militarism!
A Fight Against the Boss Class!
The Workers' Republic!

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers

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HAIL THE SEVENTH YEAR OF RUSSIA'S SOVIET REPUBLIC

U. S. Plans Week's Drive on Communists

"CONSTITUTION" TO LEAD WEEK OF EDUCATION

Yell Patriotism, Forget Exploitation

By LAURENCE TODD.
WASHINGTON.—Call up the Elysian fields and let the ghosts of old Patrick Henry, Tom Paine, Sam Adams, Tom Jefferson and Ben Franklin listen in on the official program for American education week, announced by the U. S. bureau of education.

Constitution day, Nov. 17, begins the week. The topics listed by Commissioner Tigert, whom a Kentucky post of the American Legion, are these:

Ballots Not Bullets
Life, liberty, justice, security and opportunity. How our constitution guarantees these rights. Revolutionists, Communists and other radicals are "educating" the youth. One union, one flag, one history. Slogans—Ballots, not bullets; master the English language; visit the schools today.

Harden revolutionists such as Adams and Jefferson must blush for their crimes, and patriots such as Robert Morris the Quaker, must hang their heads before the bullet-headed intelligence here disclosed.

Patriotism day is next. Its program reads: "The red flag means death, destruction, poverty, starvation, disease, anarchy and dictatorship. Help the immigrants and aliens to become American citizens. Take an active interest in governmental affairs. Stamp out revolutionary radicalism. To vote is the primary duty of the patriot. Slogans: America first. The red flag danger. Visit the schools today."

Alla, the Radical
There is a school and teacher day, an illiteracy day, whose program includes the stirring announcement: "An illiterate who obtains only second-hand information is the tool of the radical."

Then comes physical education day, in which the radicals seem to have no attention, and a community day with a mocking suggestion of "equality of opportunity in education for every American boy and girl"; finally a God and country day in which the communists are urged to go to the American Legion to secure speakers.

Why this morose display?
It's simple. Harding handed the burden of education over to the legion, and Tigert eats 'em alive if they are lined with working class sympathies or other "revolutionary radicalism." Tigert prepared the program for education week, and the bureau of education has acted as loud-speaker for these weird mental messes.

N. E. A.—Sows Too.
And the national educational association, which had the courage to protest the nomination of Tigert as commissioner, has bent the pregnant hinges of its knee and joined in giving sanction to these programs before the intelligent public.

The secretary of the national educational association says this program was drafted last May. The policy of the N. E. A. is to "co-operate with the bureau."

TOILING YOUTH

By HARRY GANNES.

Chapter I.
YOUTH IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

SCHOOLBOOKS say very little about the life of the great mass of the young people in American history. How did the American youth fare before and after the revolution of 1776? Has there been no change in the development of the young people in this country from the time the thirteen American colonies were freed from the rule of the king across the sea until now? Such questions are not answered by our teachers. Instead, we are told dramatic tales of Indian wars, of the voyages of brave explorers, important enough; but when sensational and highly colored stories are used to hide the real struggle and life of the people we are supposed to study, that is a different matter.

Of course, it is not necessary to examine in detail the history of the American youth from the earliest periods of this country down to the present time. But because the present day teachers use the so-called facts of history to blind and befuddle the minds of the young children and the youth, it is both necessary and interesting to look a little closer into the events of the past.

We know, for instance, that one thing is always kept dangling like a sugar-plum before the children and young people in the United States, and that is that they have a chance. To our youth, the world is set up as something apart from the social order in this country. America has been a land of refuge, of hope, of opportunity; and particularly great stress is laid on the word "opportunity" when the youth are addressed. The youth are told that this nation has had a different and freer development than the unfortunate countries of Europe and that, therefore, the outlook of the American youth is different. "Every boy in the United States has the chance to become president"—if he can find a capitalist or two to furnish the enormous campaign fund.

In the United States the children are taught that they live in a democratic republic where opportunities, whether for money (foremost in importance) or for political position or for learning—in any field—are open to all equally. Certainly the young children are impressed with these teachings and take them for granted, much as they do religion, to be believed in and followed but not questioned, guarded by the holy taboo of the high priests of finance.

To hide the fact that there are classes in this country, and that they have always existed, and that at present a fierce and bitter struggle goes on between the great mass of workers on the one hand and the few who own the wealth on the other, every trick of the teacher, every dodge of the church and of the press is used.

Our teachers do not care how little the children learn, so long as the idea of "opportunity" and "chance" is impressed on their minds; the sanctity, the sacredness, the undying vigor of present day and past institutions comes first; facts receive no consideration. Even the games, the songs, the school books seem to point out that distinctly American quality, something that seems to have been mixed by nature with the vast richness of the earth and the mountains and the rivers—opportunity in a land flowing with milk and honey.

The fact is that from the very beginning of this country the American youth had but little opportunity. The number of people came to the new world in the early days were transported as slaves, debtors, criminals or fugitives from religious persecution, or came as adventurers seeking a quick fortune; all came under great handicaps.

(Continued on Page 4)

Seven Immortal Years In Russia

By TOM BELL.

ON November 7th, this year, the seventh anniversary of the working class rule in Russia will be celebrated all over the world by those workers who see in this anniversary the beginning of the end of capitalism. For seven years the workers of Russia have been in possession of their country, have beaten back their imperialist enemies on all fronts, have brought order out of the economic chaos inherited from the czarist regime and the civil war, and have forced the highest capitalist nations of Europe, Britain and France, to recognize the Soviet power.

The seventh anniversary of Bolshevik seizure of power in Russia is being celebrated in spite of the fact that every hanger-on of capitalism in the world labor movement hopefully predicted in 1917 that the bolsheviks would only be able to retain power for a few days at most. The proud capitalist nations which predicted the collapse of the entire economic structure of Russia because of the "bolshevik experiment" are today enviously looking upon the reconstruction of Soviet Russia as a strange miracle. The traitors and renegades of the labor movement who fought against the Russian revolution are today engaged by the capitalists as handymen for the purpose of stemming the tide of working class revolt against capitalism.

A Heroic Class.
The celebration of this anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the capitalist nations is only a slight part of the adulation which rightfully belongs to the heroic working class of Russia and its splendid leader, the Russian Communist Party.

In 1917 the "bolshevik madmen" were laughed at by the respectable labor leaders of the world because they proposed to seize power in the midst of a world imperialist war and the economic chaos existing in Russia. These wise men counselled that it would be better to wait until the war had finished and the capitalist (Continued on page 3)

FOUR MEMBERS OF Y. W. L. ARRESTED IN N. Y. MEETING

Free Speech Disappears into Thin Air
Four members of the Young Workers League, Clarence Miller, Arnold Shaw, Julius Halpern and Harry Sukhteyev were arrested while holding an open-air meeting at 110th Street and 5th Avenue. Three workers were also arrested.

Clarence Miller, who had been arrested several times in Chicago for speaking, had been in New York only two days, and his arrest was evidently the method employed by the police to welcome him to New York.

Dens of meetings had previously been held on the same corner, without any interference whatsoever. In the past few weeks, however, there had been acute competition between the Young Workers League and the LaFollette forces for the corner. The Young Workers League, naturally being more energetic, had managed to capture the corner every time. This must have riled the LaFolletteites, and it is suspected that it is they who instigated the arrests.

It was about 9 o'clock. Comrade Miller was speaking. The crowd numbered well over 500. A policeman approached and demanded a permit. He was informed that no permit was necessary for open-air meetings. The cop left muttering "well see." About a half hour later, the cop returned with reinforcements. A Jewish comrade was speaking. The policeman asked him whether he was a citizen and upon learning that he was not, ordered him off the platform. Comrade Miller immediately got up in his place. Upon giving the police the information that he was a citizen, he was placed under arrest. The other comrades were arrested when they came to see what the row was about. One spectator was arrested for handing a comrade a cigarette.

The charge at first was holding a meeting without a permit, but it was later changed to obstructing the traffic. The judge dismissed the charge without much ado.
There were at least 1,000 workers listening when the arrests were made, and the crowd displayed its sympathy with the Young Workers in no uncertain terms. A patrol wagon was finally called and the boys ushered in. As they were entering, they shouted "Three cheers for the Young Workers League" and the crowd responded with a roar.

Can Frat Torture Rites.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—"Torture rites" practiced in initiating members into the Sacramento high school fraternities, resulting in serious injury to several students, have led the principal to substitute scholarship tests for all other initiation ordeals. The fraternities will not be abolished but transformed into "vocational guidance clubs," and no other associations will be allowed.

What is happening in your shop? Send the news to the Young Worker.

Agitate — Educate — Build our League.

RADICAL STUDENTS HIT SCABBING OF RAH-RAH FELLERS

After a summer's work in the shops nine college students held a conference to discuss their experience. They passed a resolution—a startling one.
"BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the Rochester Industrial Service Group of 1924 hereby openly sympathize with the worker in his struggle for the betterment of labor, affirm our belief in the inalienable right of the worker to strike, and denounce the acts of scab-men who have in the past been instrumental in breaking strikes and condoning strikebreaking as an utter disregard of the workers' necessary struggle for a decent livelihood."

MANUFACTURERS HIT AT CHILD LABOR MEASURE

Begin Their Counter Propaganda

WASHINGTON.—A summary of American material civilization in October, 1924, is presented by the Manufacturers' Record for Oct. 9, on its front cover in the form of a letter denouncing the child labor amendment.

This letter was written by D. H. Barger, president, Virginia Farm Bureau, to Frank G. Louthan, secretary, Virginia Manufacturers' Association. It shows what level has been reached by the moral and intellectual forces now ruling the state in which Thomas Jefferson died 98 years ago.

It is opposed.
"I am opposed to the 30th amendment to the federal constitution," writes farmer Barger to the manufacturers, for the following reasons:

"First—Because I am an American in every sense of the word; therefore a believer in our American constitution, which as originally promulgated acknowledged the rights retained by the states. The proposed amendment is un-American and is an invasion of states' rights.
"Second—I am a believer in individual rights as guaranteed under the constitution. The proposed amendment, if effective, would take from the parent and youth of the land their rights and place them in the hands of a bureaucrat in Washington.
"Opposes Everything.
"Third—I am opposed to socialism, bolshevism, Communism, and anarchy in any and every form. The proposed amendment, if ratified by the states, would land us in that chaotic condition and Russia would have gained her point thru America's pinks, reds and opponents to our republican form of government.
"Fourth—I am a believer in and a disciple of, conservatism in all its commonsense phases, particularly do I believe in the conservation of the first unit of government—the family home. This proposed amendment has for its purpose the destruction of home government, which would undermine the basic principle upon which civilization has been erected. Restricted energy along useful and remunerative lines develops crime, and under our present laws we find youthful criminality on the increase.
"While I could enumerate many

CHICAGO FIRST CONTRIBUTOR IN 'WEEKLY' DRIVE

\$125 Is Received For Young Worker

The first two big contributions in the drive for the Weekly Young Worker by January 1st, 1925, have been received by the campaign committee, from two Chicago units.

The first sum was a contribution of \$100 from the local Jewish propaganda committee, the returns on a dance held by it. The committee is composed of representatives of the three branches that existed before the reorganization, the John Reed, Rosa Luxemburg and the Hirsch Leokor.

North Side Branch Next.
Following right on the heels of this welcome sum, comes \$25 from the one-time North Side branch, the profit on a dance held by it for the benefit of the Young Worker.

These contributions come to the effect of the very first in the campaign and the Jewish comrades together with the small but active ex-North Side branch, stand at the head of the list for now.

On another page will be found the list of pledge cards for regular bundle orders of The Young Worker taken by comrades in various branches of the Chicago league.

What is your branch doing? Don't lag behind!

Need Shown for Child Protection in Md. Accidents

HENDERSON, Md.—Two men have died, one child is said to have been killed, and four others ill, dying in Eastern Hospital, as the result of an explosion of a steam boiler at the canning plant of James O. Bernard, at Henderson, Md., this morning, in which eight were injured.

John Holland, a Bremen at the plant, and Anthony Mearing, of Baltimore, and an unknown child who perished at the cannery are the dead. Those fatally injured and not expected to live thru the night are James R. Mulier, aged 25, Joe Milecki aged 10, Vincent Balson, aged 10, and James Mulier, aged 11.

Two girls, injured by the explosion, Mary Rodak, nine years old, and Kate Ascalaka, ten years old, also suffered scalds from the escaping steam and boiling water, but are expected by the hospital authorities to survive. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Ramsay MacDonald gets \$100,000 from a British biscuit king. The dollar's worth more than the pound, if he's elected, LaFollette ought to be able to make \$200,000. For the young workers of England and America there's not much difference between a "fake socialist" and a "fake progressive." They are both grafters representing small business.

objections to this Russian movement I content myself with the foregoing reasons and the following one: I am now 67 years old, and 4 feet 5 inches, weigh 265 pounds, and am in perfect health. I inherited poverty when born, and worked as a child, youth and man. Today I am considered a man of more than ordinary means; hence I wish to leave to posterity the same chance that I enjoyed under our splendid form of government."

FOSTER MAKES BREAK IN RANKS OF KU KLUX CONTROLLED COLLEGE

Students at the DePauw, Indiana, University expressed a preference for the Republican candidate in a straw vote taken September 30. President Coolidge scored 878 tallies; John L. Davis, 132; Robert M. LaFollette, 37; and W. Z. Foster, 3; Paris, Jones, Nations and Wallace received no votes at all.

The total vote was larger than that polled in the close elections which were held on the same day.
It should be remembered that DePauw is a Ku Klux college, and the fact that the Communist candidate got any votes at all is quite a good sign.

WORKERS' RUSSIA SHOWS ADVANCE IN BUILDING UP FOREIGN TRADE

NEW YORK.—A favorable balance of trade amounting to \$9,911,000 is shown by the latest official figures for the foreign trade of Russia for the period January 1 to June 1, 1924. Imports of materials for industrial and manufacturing purposes have increased in Russia, while exports continue to be chiefly foodstuffs, raw materials, and oil.

With Great Britain, the United States, Sweden, Norway, China, Persia, Austria, Australia, and Czechoslovakia, imports into Russia exceeded exports. With Germany, France,

Italy, and other countries the exports from Russia were in excess. The volume of trade between the United States and Russia during the period has increased both in absolute figures and in percentage. Imports of cotton, food products, leather, tanning materials, machines and apparatus, machine parts, automobiles and metal manufactures came to Russia largely from the United States. Exports to the United States were furs, manganese ore, caviar, seeds, medicinal herbs, timber materials, and small quantities of manufactured goods.

A 'Weekly' by the First

A 'Weekly' by the First

USE ANTI-LABOR HISTORY BOOKS IN CALIFORNIA

Text Filled With Lies About Workers

By MIRIAM ALLEN DEFORD.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the standard textbooks in the California public schools is Norton's "The Story of California."

The children of organized labor learn the state's history from the book, which is full of attacks upon labor.

Filled With Bunk.

A survey of the work, which brings California events up to about 1915, discloses amazing prejudice and fabrication. Norton's unfair interpretation of the Los Angeles Times explosion and the San Diego free speech fight might have been expected. Of the latter he says: "The agitators immediately raised the cry that the freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution (which they are trying to overthrow) was being denied. Many of the agitators were roughly handled and the attempt to overthrow the city failed." In reality, there was no attempt at overthrow.

But the author cannot be fair to labor even when writing of events as remote as the Sand Lots agitation and the formation of the working men's party in the late '70's.

Comrade Ruth Reynolds, city junior director, gave one of the best reports to the convention. It showed that his phase of our work has actually

Of the working men's party and its protests against unfair industrial conditions he says: "The same theme of oppression by the rich and salvation by the exaltation of the poor was played upon with all the variations possible in the speech of ignorant demagogues. In all that they or the new party did there was nothing substantial or constructive."

But the book is the ideal description of Los Angeles before the wicked unionists got busy there. "Los Angeles in particular has been free from labor troubles. This has been largely due to the broadminded policy of employers in that city combined with their determination to hold in check the lawless element which is the disgrace of labor unionism. Although workers in Los Angeles receive wages as in many cases higher than the union scale, and never lower, and work under the best possible conditions, and are in the main contented and satisfied with their lot; the independence of the employers and the freedom of the city from the abuses of union domination have been a constant source of irritation to the more violent of the labor leaders of the country."

It seems that the State Federation of Labor has a clear public case against the use of Norton's book in the public schools.

John Reed Branch Honors the Memory of Revolutionist

By JULIUS ROSEN.

DETROIT—Branch three of the Young Workers League here celebrated the assumption of its new name, the John Reed branch, by a Communist entertainment. Comrade Barney Mass gave an excellent talk on the significance of the work of John Reed in the revolutionary Communist movement and all the comrades declared that it was the best talk they had heard in years. His talk was followed by solos sung by Comrade Brown. Comrade Cobb delivered a literary recitation and the evening ended in comradely fashion late at night.

The interest in the life and work of John Reed impressed the comrades with their duty to the revolutionary movement and their organization, the Young Workers League.

The large masses of young workers are outside of the Young Workers League, our task is therefore one of organization more than reorganization.

DETROIT LEAGUE CONCLAVE LAYS PLANS FOR WORK IN NEAR FUTURE

By BARNEY MASS

DETROIT, Mich.—On Sunday, at the House of Masses, the city convention of the Detroit League came to order. Some twenty delegates including the two delegates from the Workers Party were present. After singing the International convention settled down to business.

Comrade Owens and Schmees from the W. P. gave brief reports and appealed for closer co-operation between the relationship of the two organizations and promised the delegates that the W. P. would not in any way infringe upon the organizational autonomy of the league. The report was accepted unanimously and every one was pleased with it. Comrade Mass reported for the national executive committee and outlined briefly the policy of the organization until the time of the national convention. The report was accepted as well as a resolution pledging support and confidence to the N. E. C. in its work and also commending the N. E. C. for its arrangement in sending organizers to the industrial centers in helping to build up strong league units. The resolution also said that the arrangement had helped considerably the local organization.

Shop Nuclei to Be Formed. The city organizer rendered his report and it was accepted. The reorganization of the league on the shop nuclei basis and an intensification of the factory campaigns were stressed. All of the delegates are going to do their utmost to aid in extending the industrial activity. After the industrial organizer gave his report a motion was passed to immediately get busy in forming a shop nucleus in one of the large Ford plants in this city. Some fifty-five new members have been secured in the organization within the last few months. Two junior groups have been organized and a third is in the process of organization.

Comrade Ruth Reynolds, city junior director, gave one of the best reports to the convention. It showed that his phase of our work has actually

Some of the resolutions offered were on organizing the negro young workers urging the N. E. C. to have their speakers stay in a town more than one day, instructing all branches to use the English language if at all possible and to work for the transformation of all foreign branches into English ones, re-organization of the league by the time of next city convention. Plans are being laid to continue the N. E. C. campaign and also to start some other ones in the near future.

The convention became a very enthusiastic one towards the end. The following are the new officers of the league as recommended to the convention by the nomination committee and which was accepted unanimously:

City organizer, Erling Wiek; industrial organizer, J. Reynolds; city secretary, R. Reynolds; educational director, Philip Raymond, financial secretary, Arnold Zekitt; literature agent, J. Rosen; junior director, Ruth Reynolds, sports director, Arnold Zekitt.

The Detroit leaguers now have their own official organ the "Young Vanguard" and the goal is five hundred members by time of next convention. The comrades here anticipate having the largest organization of the country. "Watch Us Grow" is their slogan.

NO COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES IS GIVEN TO YOUTHS

Industrial Accidents Are Heavy in Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Another example of how low wages paid by bosses to adult workers forces children into industry is shown in the recent investigation conducted by the state government in Indiana.

1,221 in One Year. While looking up the industrial accidents to children employed in the state, it was found that there were 1,221 mishaps occurring to children under the age of 18 in one year alone. This does not count the children who do not come under the notice of the investigating committee.

According to the law, school officials are required to issue permits to youth between the ages of 15 and 21 at the request of their employers. But an investigation covering 10-day period showed that 25 percent of those injured during these ten days were actually less than 15 years of age, although they claimed to be that old. One of the children, in fact, was actually only 14 years old.

Victims of Greed. These children were not covered by the compensation act and also they were victims of capitalist greed for profits they got nothing in return for that which they had undergone.

A later investigation showed that out of 656 accidents to persons giving their age as 18 and 19, 132 cases had to be referred to the industrial board since the injured were under 18 years of age.

Do You Remember Why Last World War Was Fought?

NEW YORK—Ex-service men rush thru New York subway trains distributing little green booklets containing jokes and cartoons, interspersed with thrusts on the cost of the war in money and men, the neglect of war veterans, and other pungent bits of disillusion. Bases and bored commuters return the booklets when the khaki-clad youths return. Others follow the advice printed on the cover of the booklet and "give what you please." The statement that the booklets are sold by army and navy ex-service men for their own support tells the rest of the tale.

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The large masses of young workers are outside of the Young Workers League, our task is therefore one of organization more than reorganization.

Chicago Takes Lead in National Campaign for a Weekly Young Worker

By THE CAMPAIGN MANAGER, Weekly Young Worker Campaign Fund

THE campaign has hardly begun yet and already there has been received \$125 towards the national quota of \$2,000 for the "Weekly Young Worker by January" Fund. The sum is made up of donations from the Chicago Jewish Propaganda Committee, giving \$100, and the Chicago (Ex) North Side branch, giving \$25.

Chicago's quota for the drive is \$400 by the first of the new year. Already the local league has handed in \$125. That makes a total of over thirty per cent that Chicago has already collected towards its quota.

And the drive has hardly started! And the leading comrades are boasting that they will go over the top 200 per cent, that they will turn in \$800!

But it is only fair to say that Chicago has the advantage over most of the other cities insofar as it is right in the center of things, and was the first league to receive its supplies for the drive. And so if you think that the young Communists in Chicago are very much different from those in any other part of the country, just wait until you begin to hear of the work of New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles and the dozens of other leagues that are going to go far over the top!

Already all the supplies have been sent out. The quotas have been printed in The Young Worker as well as sent to the branches. You have the collection lists which must be well filled up with donations from your shop mates, school mates, friends, union men and any others that you can get to contribute. Don't even stop at millionaires, for they really should be shown that if they help to build up The Young Worker the day will come when they won't need to carry heavily loaded bank accounts.

You have the instructions on arranging special affairs for the benefit of the Weekly Young Worker. Every branch in the country must arrange at least one big affair between now and the first of the new year.

You have the pledge cards, which must be filled out by every single member in the league. No one can pledge himself for less than three copies. More will be better; of course! Send the duplicate to the national office; keep the original for your records. Again let us point to Chicago as an example of how it is done!

Of course, you know that Chicago has just reorganized itself on the basis of working area branches which will soon become shop nuclei branches. Well, they have thrown overboard a helluva lot of social-democratic traditions, and begun a new slate. They are doing that with literature, also. We already have the partial returns on the pledge cards. The names of the comrades who have pledged themselves to take regular bundle orders of The Young Worker, beginning with this issue, are as follows:

Working Area Branch No. 1. L. Adelman, 3; Sam Feldguber, 3; Josephine Stika, 5; Stanley Kallus, 3; Israel Greenberg, 3; Carl Boripov, 3; Peter Herd, 3; Ida Yampolsky, 3; George Mostovoy, 3; Vitor Klubok, 3; Ray Pilon, 3; Minnie Gibbs, 3; Louise Morrison, 3; Harry Mankin, 3; I. Gabin, 3; Tad Erenberg, 3; Philip Taub, 3; Rose Bernstein, 3; Stephanie Riehl, 3; Beale Spiegel, 3; Clara Shapiro, 3; Abe Lamпов, 10; Della Glassman, 3; William Galatsky, 3.

(Ninety-three pledges, together with a branch bundle order of 160 to be taken regularly.)

Working Area Branch No. 4. Emilid Krata, 5; Valista Krata, 3; Clara Saffern, 3; Natalie Gomez, 10; Molly Biegl, 10; Albert Glotter, 3; Bessie Finkelshteyn, 3; Hyman Siegel, 5; Sidney E. Borgeson, 10; Stanley J. Dybalo, 3; Irvin Seppoh, 10; Ida Ornotsky, 3; Walter Greenwood, 3; Edward Michalek, 3; A. Siegel, 2.

(Eighty-six pledges, together with a branch bundle order of 160 to be taken regularly.)

Working Area Branch No. 5. Sarah Krenik, 3; Sam Green, 3; Catherine Pollahuk, 3; J. Banes, 3; Fannie Minuk, 3; Elia Bloch, 3; Anna Letchinger, 3; Paul Simonson, ("Interested in branch No. 5"), 3; Al. Schaap, 3; Hyman Bornstein, 3; Max Metz, 3; Niook Paul, 3; Emma Blechschmidt, 3; Betty Ptashne, 3; Lillian Goodman, 3; Anna Lawrence, 3; Frank R. Buckley, 3; Harry Friedman, 3; Rose Vaxtor, 3; John Williamson, 3; Vera Friedman, 3; Max Shachtman, 5; Hilda Reed, 5; Anna Block, 5; Seymour Karlin, 10. (One hundred pledges together with a branch bundle order of 200 copies to be taken regularly.)

There are three more branches to be heard from, and even the three quoted are not complete yet. Consider also that the three branches quoted are going to take a grand total of 779 copies of The Young Worker of every issue, whereas before the campaign and the reorganization, the entire city was taking only 750 copies of every issue.

If the other leagues follow Chicago's lead, is there the slightest doubt in the minds of any one as to whether we will have a minimum circulation of 10,000 by January 1, 1925?

There is no doubt! Everyone is certain that this drive is going to go over real big! No slackers or slacking. Every member sign a pledge. Every league get busy with the \$2,000 drive.

See that your name and the name of your branch is printed in this column next issue.

See that you stand at the head of the column as the branch or individual comrade that did his share in putting over the weekly.

Hey, you branches and leaguers! Are you going to let Chicago's young raise put it over you? Are you going to let Chicago back in the limelight of success while you are relegated to a back seat in the shade?

Do your stuff! Send in these pledge cards from every member. Send in the money from every league!

A WEEKLY "YOUNG WORKER" BY JANUARY 1st, 1925!

CHEAP CHINESE LABOR SHOWS WHY WORLD BANKERS ARE ANXIOUS TO INVEST MONEY IN ORIENT LANDS

A careful investigation was made of the cotton and silk mills of Shanghai, China, and the fact was disclosed that 40 per cent of the workers are women and 40 per cent children. The children ranged from six to twelve years of age, and were probably familiar with the mills from their earliest days, for mothers frequently bring their babies and place them among the piles of cocoons between feedings. Then when the child is old enough, it is taught to sort the cocoons and pull off the waste. The tips of the fingers of both the women and children were white from constant dipping in the hot water in which the cocoons are handled.

Even after they have been worked hard, these mill hands frequently receive only a pittance. Wages have been slowly forced up in China since the close of the world war, but still, today, in the most highly paid labor center in China, Shanghai, skilled women workers in the silk mills receive but from 30 to 40 cents a day, gold; unskilled women workers but from 25 to 35 cents a day; and girls but from 15 to 20 cents a day. It is estimated

that more than 70 per cent of all the workers in the country are working the seven-day week.

The N. E. C. at Work. The following are the important decisions of the last two meetings of the N. E. C. held Sept. 18 and Oct. 1.

Program of Action adopted for period till national convention (printed in the last issue of The Young Worker).

Disciplinary action taken against comrades who failed to carry out anti-militarist instructions. (Decision printed in last issue of Young Worker).

The following additions were made to the national committee: Economic Trade Union—Williamson and Junior—Reiseroff, Letchinger and Blechschmidt.

Negro—Jack Edwards. Approved plan of immediate reorganization upon basis of working-area branch as transition to complete reorganization on basis of shop nuclei for the Chicago League.

National sports program was adopted. JOHN WILLIAMSON, National Secretary, Y. W. L. of A.

Y. M. C. A. OPENLY SHOWN UP AS CAPITALIST TOOL IN FIGHT AGAINST LUMBERJACK IN MAINE

GREENVILLE JUNCTION, Me.—With the Y. M. C. A. in the role of labor prosecutor and the Ku Klux Klan and International Paper Company in the background, the coming trial of John Berg, lumberjack, on a charge of criminal libel is arousing great interest. The trial will take place in the December session of the criminal court at Dover-Foxcroft, county seat of Piscataquis county, a pulp wood country dominated industrially by the big paper combine.

The Fourth Man. Berg will be the fourth man to go to trial on charges arising from the publication in certain newspapers of boycott notices appealing to the workers to boycott the lumber Y. M. C. A., Crofts Mercantile Co. and the Monarch Clothing store of Greenville Junction, an important lumber center.

The boycott followed the refusal of the Y. M. C. A. and other lodging houses to sell lodging to a group of lumberjacks who were attempting to organize their fellows. When the men could not get rooms for the night in town they went into a neighboring lumber camp for the night, later returning with a larger group to test their right to stay in the town and do union business. The business men retaliated by organizing a mob and driving them out of town.

The deportees then began a boycott campaign. The boycott notices were published in papers put out by the Industrial Workers of the World which developed a considerable movement among the Maine lumberjacks since the summer of 1923. The boycott proved somewhat effective. Business interests took their case to the grand jury and indictments were returned.

Pease Trial Follows. Trial of Robert Pease, general organizer committee member of the lumber workers' union, and of William Parent and John Lacroix followed on "conspiracy to boycott" charges. They were sent to prison for one to two year terms. The case against Berg was then pressed on a criminal libel count. He is alleged to have distributed the papers containing the boycott notice. Fred H. Moore of the

Satco-Vanzetti case is defending Berg. Other attorneys represented Pease, Parent and Lacroix.

Berg's case is a hard one. He is a Swede and the resident population of the county is possessed of an anti-foreigner psychology. Berg's jury will be impaneled from a body of voters who have Brewster, the republican Ku Klux Klan candidate for governor a total of 1,900 votes out of 2,000 cast. The resident population has little understanding of the seasonal lumber workers, most of whom are Scandinavians, Finns and French-Canadians.

The International Paper Co. has the reputation of fighting unionism to a finish. It does not want any disturbance to labor conditions under which the pulp wood workers labor from sunrise to sunset. The company has enormous influence in the community. It not only controls the jobs, thru a system of logging contracts but it has built more than 30 miles of highway for its own trucking activities—highways which are used by the resident population.

13-Year-Old Child Slave Killed From Factory Accident. GAITHERSBURG, Md.—Raymond Hall, 13 years old, suffered fatal injuries at Gaitersburg yesterday when his clothing caught and he was drawn into the machinery at the Thomas Canning company plant. He died at the operating table at Georgetown University hospital.

The boy, who lived with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gardner, at Gaitersburg, went to work for the company a few hours before the accident.

Every branch adopt a factory!



Victims of Capitalism

Country	Number of Victims
In Germany	about 7,000
" Italy	" 8,000
" Spain	" 23,000
" Belgium	" 2,300
" Lithuania	" 200
" Latvia	" 500
" Finland	" 1,200
" Poland	" 12,000
" Hungary	" 70,000
" India	" 253,000
" Roumania	" 3,000

Workers Imprisoned

Their wives are blacklisted. They can get no work. Their children need help. Winter is coming.

The class war knows no geographical boundaries. Today the workers of Europe need OUR help. Tomorrow we may need THEIR help.

GIVE

In the spirit of Self Help and International Class Solidarity and get others to

GIVE

Our Aim

To give aid to all needy workers and also war victims of the laboring masses without regard to color, religion, or nationality, wherever the existence of a war or natural catastrophe or by political oppression.

International Workers' Aid, 19 So. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.

Here is my contribution to help the prisoners and their families.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

Trade or profession..... Y. W.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

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—THEREFORE— ORDER YOUR SUPPLY OF LITERATURE AT ONCE! And Send Cash With Your Orders.

	Single Copies	Bundle
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Order from the Young Workers League of America 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Horrors of Horrors! Blackjack Pershing Was Once a Pacifist!

WASHINGTON—Gen. Pershing, whose retirement from active military service as head of the army was made the pretext for a nation-wide military demonstration and denunciation of pacifists, was a pacifist himself when he said, in a speech at the grave of the unknown soldier under the Arch of Triumph, in Paris, Oct. 3, 1911: "Comrade! You fought against a great calamity—war; but your work will never be ended until all peoples have rid themselves of the burden which preparedness for war imposes."

The bosses are busy preparing for the next war! Are you preparing for the "War against War"? Be prepared! Join the Young Workers League!

Another Victory Recorded for War to End All Wars

SAN FRANCISCO—Set down another triumph of the war to end war. Joseph Betz, 24, came out of France totally disabled and with an acquired drug habit. A girl took pity on his plight, loved him and cared for him, she had a husband who would not divorce her. The zealous police, urged on by a rejected admirer of the girl, arrested the pair. They paroled Helen and she threw herself from a speeding train. "I don't care what happens to me now," says Betz. "All I want is to see Helen one more."

They let him see Helen—in the morgue.

Mexican Takes Swat at U. S. Treatment of Child Laborers

NEW YORK—"Tell the American people we are not selling that Mexican's wealth shall fall into the hands of trusts that exploit their own country's children, but that we nurse ideals in defense of which the Mexican people have shed their blood and have more to shed if profane hands try to smother them in the cradle."

This is the message President Obregon of Mexico entrusted to the American industrial mission which recently visited the southern republic.

The Y.C.L. to the New York D.E.C.

The following communication addressed to the New York D.E.C. by the Y.C.L. is of importance to our entire membership because it makes clear to our members the manner in which economic trade union work must be carried on.

A good deal of confusion has manifested itself in the ranks of our organization, particularly in the leading circles of the New York League and for that reason we deem it advisable to give this document to our entire membership with the hope that it will aid them to readjust their work in such a fashion that the Young Workers' League will move to the forefront more rapidly than ever before in the everyday struggles of the toiling youth of the United States.

Minneapolis, October 18, 1924.
To the District Committee of the Young Workers' League of America, New York.

Dear Comrades: We have received your letter of the 17th of September. Altho. it is other than we would have desired, we should correct it directly with the districts, we will nevertheless make an exception and answer your letter (via N. E. C.). We hope that in this manner we will be able finally to clear up the matters in question and open the way to a better co-operative work between you and your national executive committee, which we consider to be absolutely necessary for the development of your league into a real mass organization of the working youth.

It is naturally your right to criticize objectively the actions of the N. E. C. and also to place disputed questions before the E. C. of the Y. C. L. for decision. We hope, however, that in the future it will not be necessary to make use of this right, for the decisions of your Second Congress and those of the International Congress are in complete accord, in particular in relation to the Trade Union economic work, and we can say that the national executive committee is doing its utmost to carry thru these decisions. You must also do the same.

Before we deal definitely with your letter, we wish to make a few remarks. We know that it was your district which stood in opposition against a few important decisions at the Second Congress of the league. Above all in the question of the shop nuclei and the trade union economic work. We were compelled to go into detail with you previously upon the question of the shop nuclei. You have represented on your part the standpoint that first of all traditional forms must be created before nuclei can be formed. You have declared yourself in favor of the creation of so-called "industrial branches." At that time we expressed our opinion that advanced syndicalist tendencies. We do not know if you are still today for those "industrial branches," but this we do know, and that is, that up to this moment you have not done very much in the question of the shop nuclei. And so long as the shop nuclei work is not taken up energetically, a systematic practical work upon the trade union economic field is completely out of the question. The one condition the other, up to the present we have not left in the press (Young Worker, Daily Worker) upon any economic campaign in your district. We have advised, however, with great satisfaction (for instance, Chicago) have carried out a number of very successful campaigns initiated by the N. E. C. (the Western Electric Company, the Bunte Candy Company, the National Biscuit Co., etc.). There are certainly undertakings of these companies in New York or other candy and biscuit companies. What have you done in order to propagate the demands set up in New York also and to distribute the Young Worker also in the shops in New York, to call meetings of the young candy workers of both sexes and to form nuclei? Comrades, we must direct these questions to you, because, as we have said, up to the moment your activity upon this field has been insufficient, to say the least of it.

We are therefore somewhat astonished that you should direct accusations at the N. E. C. which just in this recent period has tried to put the decisions of the Second Congress in relation to the trade union economic work into operation and which has good successes to show, because it has requested you to set up concrete demands springing from the situation of the young workers in the Paterson strike. Your accusation that the N. E. C. showed syndicalist tendencies is to say the least of it out of place, particularly as the N. E. C. did not in any way forbid you to propagate political slogans during the strike. We see also from a long letter from the N. E. C. to you that in no way concealed the fact that each economic struggle has at the same time a political background. When the N. E. C. wrote to you that the slogans set up by you were too abstract, they were completely right. It wrote to you at the same time what economic demands you should have set up. We find that the N. E. C. proposed very concrete slogans which you could not have enlarged according to the circumstances.

Just imagine, comrades, a strike breaks out in Paterson. In this strike hundreds of young workers took part. The first task of the Young Workers' League is therefore to determine what the actual situation of these young workers is and to set up economic demands based on this situation, which can be understood by the young workers and for which they are prepared to struggle. Such demands were proposed to you by the N. E. C. You should have propagated these demands amongst the masses of the young workers (issue leaflets in call meetings of the youth before the shops, etc.). We have unfortunately not got the leaflet before us which you issued, but the N. E. C. writes us that you have used only general agitation slogans in it without concrete demands on behalf of the youth.

Such slogans as "Struggle Against Capitalist Militarism," "For the Workers' Republic," are general and abstract slogans in the case of this strike. Think that economic demands were put to the employers. We can demand from the employers that they pay higher wages for young workers, that night work and overtime be abolished, etc. But we cannot demand from them that they struggle against capitalist militarism, or that they set up a workers' republic. We can certainly set up these slogans in the agitation during the strike. We can show thru the fact that the police and military are used, that they employ force and use all power in the economic struggles in order to smash strikes, that they appeal to the state power and its armed forces in their interests. Naturally, definite propaganda must be made, that is to say we must set up the necessary slogans. There is no objection to the slogans, "Struggle against capitalist militarism" and "For the workers' republic" of themselves, if these slogans are propagated in con-

action with the economic demand on behalf of the working youth. The latter of the N. E. C. had obviously the intention to make this clear to you, that is to say to draw your attention to the fact that these slogans were "abstract." If they were set up in an economic struggle without setting up economic demands in the foreground, that is to say without above all propagating concrete demands, it appears to us that you have misunderstood the N. E. C. and that the sentences, "These slogans are too abstract," are not economic demands to be used in a strike, does not mean that the N. E. C. is against the use of economic and political demands altogether. We hope that the detailed letter of the N. E. C. has cleared up the misunderstanding which arose from the somewhat short and laconic letter of the industrial department.

As we have not your leaflet before us, and as we cannot see from the first how you have taken part in the strike, we can naturally not know whether you have done everything in this strike which a young Communist organization ought to do. We have already said that it is not enough merely to take part in strikes and to set up tickets, etc., but that we must above all propagate the economic demands of the young working class, assemble the young strikers in meetings and form nuclei.

It is natural that we should at the same time point out the political nature of the strike. You should have used this in the propaganda and the agitation, that is to say you should have characterized the use of the police and the militia as a support of the employers by the state apparatus in your leaflets and in your meetings. In place of the abstract demand for the struggle against "Capitalist militarism" you should have led the struggle against this militarism, that is to say you should have demanded the withdrawal of the police and military. We do not know if the situation was such that you could have directed appeals to the police and the militia. (There have already been police strikes). Our French comrades for instance, in such strikes where the military have been used, have set up special economic demands for the soldiers also. Such demands have already a political character. With regard to the slogan, "For the Workers' Republic," this slogan should of course always be used, but naturally it must be given a concrete application, that is to say in the agitation it must be given an ever again pointed out that the situation of the working class in the present system of society cannot be bettered and that capitalist society must be destroyed and the dominance of the working class put in its place. We must also point out that capitalism in its present period of decline cannot grant the smallest partial demands, at least not without great struggles (equally of a political and economic character) which must naturally lead to the last struggle, to the struggle for political power.

Whilst agreeing with the contents of the longer letter which the N. E. C. has written to you, we must emphasize once again that we can see no grounds for differences between you and your N. E. C. We hope that you will do all within your power in the future to work co-operatively and in a comradely manner with the N. E. C. and take up the work in your district also according to the decisions of your Second Congress and our International Congress.

Above all, we must again stress the importance of the immediate systematic and energetic commencement of the work for the formation of shop nuclei as without this latter a real trade union economic work is not possible.

THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The important decisions of the N. E. C. held Nov. 23rd and 24th were as follows: Comrade Peter Herdman to be elected to the position of District Secretary of the Y. C. L. Comrade K. K. to be elected to the position of District Secretary of the Y. C. L. Comrade K. K. to be elected to the position of District Secretary of the Y. C. L.

Comrade K. K. to be elected to the position of District Secretary of the Y. C. L. Comrade K. K. to be elected to the position of District Secretary of the Y. C. L. Comrade K. K. to be elected to the position of District Secretary of the Y. C. L.

100 CLASS IN PITTSBURGH

Leaguers Study International Language
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—At least eight members of the local Young Workers' League will attend the class that has been started in the International Language, 100. The class was begun after a lecture by Comrade Rostrom on the subject. Comrade Guskoff will be the instructor. Branches of the Workers Party and the Young Workers' League in Pittsburgh and vicinity, interested in beginning 100 classes should communicate with the Workers' Ideo Federation, 308 James St., Room 5, N. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

We refer you to the decisions of our congress relating to this point (in particular to those of the Fourth Congress) and also to the resolution of the American commission.

We have directed this long letter to you because we regard the New York district as a very important advance post of the Y. C. L. and because we are convinced that you will accept our comradely advice as good Bolshevik. We will give the N. E. C. the instructions to direct much more attention to your district and we hope that you will carry thru the instructions of the N. E. C. in a disciplined manner, as those of the Y. C. L. You must do everything possible in order to create a much closer co-operative work between you and the N. E. C.

The campaign initiated by the N. E. C. and so well carried out by the Chicago group should be a brilliant example to you how you should approach the masses of the young workers. The slogan "To the Masses!" should no longer remain a platitude about which one laughs. As the comrades in Chicago have done in the Western Electric, Bunte Candy Company, and "Nabisco," so you must do also. You must approach the young workers in the shops with concrete slogans, you must distribute the Young Worker in the shops, call shop meetings, form shop nuclei, in a word, you must carry on a real Bolshevik mass work and let the Young Workers from America become a real mass organization, the leader of the young working class of America.

Comrades of New York, forward! Follow the example of Chicago! Long live the Bolshevik Young Workers' League of America! With Communist greetings,
The E. C. of the Y. C. L.

The League Gets Into Action

By JOHN WILLIAMSON, Executive Secretary, Y. W. L. IMMEDIATELY upon the issuance of the national program for Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Minneapolis districts set to work to accomplish the tasks allotted to them. Simultaneously the drive for a Weekly Young Worker has been launched and the national goal of organizing 100,000 young workers in the various districts can be accomplished. This drive will give our membership a picture of the activities of our league on a national scale.

Illinois District.
The Chicago League immediately reorganized itself on the working area basis from fourteen old territorial branches into six working area branches with a definite program and an understanding that these were only of a transitory form. Plans were made to organize twenty nuclei in Chicago alone. This was far in excess of the number allotted to the whole Illinois district so our Chicago comrades have worked before them.

At the same time arrangements were made for a drive to be conducted against the mail order houses of Chicago. In 1923 among the largest being the Sears, Roebuck Co., Montgomery Ward Co., Phillipsborn and Chicago Mail Order Co. At the present time a successful factory campaign is being conducted. Our Chicago comrades printed a special factory edition of 15,000 Young Workers, which they are selling every morning and evening at the factory gates. Selling papers is only one part of the work. It was necessary to circularize the plants with leaflets and it is also necessary to gather names and addresses of interested young workers so that we can be successful in organizing nuclei in each plant. The factory campaign of Chicago will be successful only if there is a nucleus organized in each of the mail order houses. However, the Chicago comrades promise us this and already they have called various meetings of their forces in various other factories so as to reach as many young workers of various industries as possible. After the mail order campaign more attention must be given by the Chicago comrades to the basic industries. We must reach the young workers in the large metal industries, the printing shops and the stockyards.

The Chicago League placed an order for 500 copies of the new pamphlet on the National Biscuit Co. The City Executive Committee has doubled its quota for the Weekly Young Worker. Outside of Chicago the district committee is preparing to send Comrade Balaban thru the Southern mining territory again to rally to our standard the thousands upon thousands of this militant section reorganized into nuclei as a result of the widespread unemployment and activities of the K. K. K. However, we must call to the attention of this district that altho it is doing excellent work, the best of any district in the country, it must nevertheless pay more attention to the young workers in the automobile factories of Kenosha, Milwaukee and South Bend.

New York District.
With the help of our congress delegates, the D. E. C. adopted a plan of work in accordance with that outlined by the N. E. C. The surrounding district outside of New York also offers a wonderful opportunity to conduct definite campaigns to organize the youth into our ranks. Aside from the clothing industry, which predomi-

nates New York City, we have one of the largest manufacturing districts in the surrounding Jersey and Connecticut towns. Recently the New York League had a wonderful opportunity to carry on definite work by active participation in the Paterson strike. The comrades entered the strike but they did not organize their efforts to bring us definite results. It would have been quite easy for the New York comrades to mobilize the membership of New York in addition to that of Paterson to conduct an energetic struggle against the bosses. In all such struggles it is necessary that our Y. W. L. take the lead. It is also essential that we issue demands that the young strikers will respond to. Thus will we attract ourselves both within the ranks and the minds of the strikers.

The job before the New York comrades is to organize fifteen shop nuclei by Jan. 1. We do not know how they are progressing in this or the other points of their program due to a certain laxity in informing our national office. In order to make this national campaign a success it is necessary that our local and district committees keep in the closest touch with the national directing force, the N. E. C. Philadelphia.

Here we find the League active in conducting a campaign against the N. B. C. Orders have been placed for 200 copies of the Nabisco pamphlet. New members are also being brought into the league. The Weekly Young Worker campaign is on in full swing and the comrades are not only raising money, but they are securing subscriptions. The task of the comrades in Philly is five nuclei. We haven't heard of any being organized as yet, but we know that the comrades will want their district to be in the front ranks of activity. Here we must have more concentration on trade union work and definite trade union fractions formed.

Pittsburgh.
This is the center of the large steel and coal industry of Western Pennsylvania. Already one nucleus has been organized in the mining industry. The district is active in the mining campaign and promises its quota of nuclei by Jan. 1. Two new units of the league have been organized this month. Literature and Young Worker distribution is given careful attention in Pittsburgh but it is necessary that this be improved in other sections. In Pittsburgh it is also necessary that our comrades reopen the drive on Nabisco and order a large supply of "Who Owns—Who Makes Nabisco?" Boston.

The comrades of New England have proved that they meant business when they promised to organize six nuclei. Already one is functioning, another is in the course of organizing. It is necessary that our activities reach out into the thousands upon thousands of nuclei in the textile and leather factories of this district. Nowhere is there such an excellent opportunity for success. Our league must participate in the economic struggle of the young workers who are the predominant force here. A start has been made for the Weekly, but we feel confident that these comrades can improve the showing they are making.

Automobile Center.
Detroit has reorganized itself on the area basis and is more active than ever before. One nucleus is being organized in an automobile body company and the prospects of another in Ford's is promising. The basis of these as well as the other good activities were laid while Comrade Mass was in Detroit. The comrades must finish the job and definitely put Detroit amongst the best leagues in the cotton clothing industry, which predomi-

in Cleveland the comrades are active but they are not concentrating enough on the specific work outlined in our program. We have an excellent opportunity for economic activity and formation of nuclei. The Cleveland district must also assist in making the coal campaign a success.

Out on the West coast we have our excellent Los Angeles branch which is handicapped in some activities due to the scarcity of young industrial workers. However, they are trying to organize at least one nucleus by Jan. 1, and are very active in behalf of the Weekly.

It is now six weeks since we published our program of action. Our members have had time to digest its contents and start activity along the lines adopted. The N. E. C. felt that it was necessary to define a necessary line of activity and lay out specific work for our membership to accomplish in a given time. This laid before us certain specific tasks that we were capable of accomplishing prior to our next convention. All these tasks were practical, steps based upon the decisions of our second national convention and the latest Y. C. L. congress.

Let us scrutinize our districts and see just how far they have progressed in accomplishing their tasks. In adopting this program we set out to make our league a real mass Communist League. We realize that activity is a necessary requisite, so we set out to test our membership to see whether they stand the test of Communist. By the results of each district and city will we judge the membership and be able to determine to what extent they are a Leninist organization, capable of organizing and becoming the leader of the masses of American young workers.

Four necessary principles are essential to carrying out the program. It will not be amiss to relate these here. They are: (1) We organize our forces directly in the shops, i. e., form shop nuclei; (2) Increase the discipline from highest to lowest unit; (3) work in an organized fashion, and (4) pass out from the league all members who are over 25 years of age and draw into activity those who are below that age.

The success of the program of work is bound up with the application of the above principles. Many other branches and activities could be mentioned but space forbids. We must see that our program is not a paper program, but one which will be put into effect NOW!

During this same time we find that the N. E. C. is battling forth all energies to make every comrade an active comrade. No more do we wish passive members in our organization. Our members are going to be judged by their activity and accomplishments. The three new pamphlets being published and the cost of sending organizers and conducting campaigns puts a great burden on the national office. This must be borne by the whole of the membership. It is therefore, necessary that every member and comrade realize the importance of assisting the N. E. C. by paying for all the supplies they receive; by paying their dues regularly; by paying for literature and papers. Unless this is done we cannot continue—we will be forced to stop on account of these circumstances which can be avoided if the branches are interested in making our league one which is going to organize the American youth into its ranks. We have six more weeks to make our program a reality.

Let every branch member reread the tasks they must accomplish and set to work with renewed determination that they will be amongst the active districts to report to the national convention.

OUT OF THE DARKNESS

AN APPEAL TO ALL YOUNG MINERS

5¢

PUBLISHED BY
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Two Pamphlets

NICKEL pamphlets for the young workers in industry! That's the sort of thing that gives the Young Workers League the opportunity to break into the factories, the mines and the mills. That is the material with which we shall build a mass organization thruout the country based on nuclei of young toilers in the industries.

HERE ARE TWO OF THEM.

Has your city league been engaged in the National Biscuit Company drive? Here's your opportunity to do something more substantial than even the sale of The Young Worker. Here is your opportunity to sell a pamphlet dealing exclusively with the Nabisco working youth, a pamphlet that will lay the basis for nuclei in every single plant in the country. Boston has already reserved 1,000 copies; Philadelphia has bought 100 copies; Minneapolis has already been sent its 50 copies, and Chicago has ordered 300 copies. Going like hot cakes! Who's next? Send in your order today! CASH ONLY. Five cents a single copy; 25 copies for a dollar; one hundred copies for \$3.50.

Exactly the same prices hold for the pamphlet on the young coal miners. Watch our drive in the coal mining industry. Out of the Darkness—that's the job of the Young Workers League. Here is a pamphlet written by one who knows the coal miners and their lives and problems. Do you want to know the complete league program on the young coal miners? Send in your bundle order. The pamphlets will go like butter in July. You can sell a dozen in a trice. Hey, you mining stalwart! Let's have you flood the office with orders for the pamphlet that will bring light to the young coal miners all over the country. Build the coal mine nuclei with the message of the Young Workers League! Let's go!

Fill out the blank below:
Young Workers League,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed findfor.....copies of
OUT OF THE DARKNESS
WHO OWNS "NABISCO" which you are to send us immediately.

Name

Address

Branch

City and State

WHO MAKES WHO OWNS

5¢

Published by
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA

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An Organ of the Young Workers of America
Vol. II. DECEMBER 1, 1924 No. 28
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Five Years of Struggle

FIVE years of struggle mark the fifth anniversary of the Young Communist International this 21st of November. Five years of the struggle against war, capitalism, imperialism. Five years of the building of a revolutionary youth movement over the entire world, disciplined, militant, courageous, in the midst of the struggle for freedom.

It was the revolutionary socialist youth that first raised the red banner in 1915 after the shameful betrayal of the international working class movement by the leaders of the second (socialist) international. When the dignified and highly erudite theoreticians and political fakery of the international went over lag and baggage in the "defense of the fatherland," when they donned knee breeches, silk hose and the badge of treason in the governments of imperialism, only a small band of rebels remained to hold aloft the banner of class struggle. Only the Russian Bolsheviks and the Italian Marxists, together with tiny groups in the Balkans, the Scandinavian countries, and isolated individuals here and there in England, France and Germany, remained true to their revolutionary aims.

To this small group of internationalists was added, in less than a year after the outbreak of the great war, the rebel remnants of the old, disintegrated Socialist Youth International—the forerunner of the Young Communist International, the forerunner, in effect, of the mighty Communist International. These revolutionary youth organizations gathered in the spring of 1915, when the masses were still in a state of confusion and bewilderment over the betrayal by those whom they had trusted with their confidence, and issued the flaming message that was soon heard on every fighting front: "War Against War!"

Under the secretaryship of Willy Muensenberg, a temporary grouping was formed to carry out the decisions of the first conference and to seek to unite all the revolutionary groups in the world. Besides working towards the building up of the youth international, these pioneers were to be found in every movement directed towards the rebuilding of the adult international movement. The youth group took part in the Zimmerwald conference of 1915 and in the Kienthal congress of April 1916. They aligned themselves with Lenin in favor of the building of a new revolutionary international when that proposal seemed heresy even to the boldest.

The revolutionary youth was to be found in the forefront of every battle: forming the backbone of the Spartacists, the Communist Party of Germany, giving their lives in the defense of the Russian revolution, leading the struggle of the heroic working masses of Italy, the Balkans, Spain, Austria, Hungary and the rest of Europe.

1918, after being driven from one country to another, facing the rising fascist in Italy, and the bloodthirsty troops of the "socialist" in Germany, the youth assembled directly in Berlin, in the back of beer gardens, and formed the Young Communist International, the revolutionary leader of the masses of the working youth of the world.

In the early days of the Communist movement, it was the youth that formed the kernel of the growing parties. They participated in all the struggles of the party, both against the capitalist enemy and against the groups that still held mistaken notions as to the line of principle and policy to be followed by bolshevik parties. Even up to this very day, the youth, under the direction of the Communist International and the Young Communist International is always to be found fighting for the policies of Leninism, standing steadfast for the principles that they learned in the dark days during the war when the great revolutionary master, then so little known, associated with them in his exile, painstakingly teaching them the tasks of the revolutionary movement, correcting the errors they were making, forging the nucleus of the new international.

Today, all over the world the units of the Young Communist International carry on the struggle in an even more clearly defined spirit than ever before. Braving reaction, persecution, murder and errorism, they grow in power from day to day. Where their number is lessened by one going to his death or to the dungeon for the cause, a dozen others spring up to take his place—like the fabled hydra, ready to devour the monster of capitalism. In the forefront of the revolutionary movement they march in the spirit of revolt, preparing the youth for the Day of the workers. Where the battle is thickest, the youth are most dauntless. With a magnificent history behind them, they are helping to make the history of tomorrow.

Disciplined, following intelligently the lead of the international, the sections of the revolutionary youth go forward to their new tasks, with renewed ranks and energy. At the present moment they struggle against the dangers of new wars and the new betrayals of the socialist parties and socialist youth leagues; against the enslavement of the workers of the world thru the infamous Dawes plan; against the new onslaught of profit-hungry capitalism. The youth is being rallied to the banners of revolution, prepared for entry into the Com-

munist parties of the world, educated thru activity in the struggle for the strengthening of the will to power of the oppressed masses.

Together with our great leader, the Communist International, the Young Communist International moves onward to perform its great mission. Against exploitation, oppression, misery and wars, they battle with the knowledge of the coming of a nobler society a greater humanity, a classless society.

We are proud to be counted in the ranks of the international. The Young Workers League, the American section of the Young Communist International, is pledged to carry on in this country, the great work now being carried on in every nook and corner of the world.

Long live the proletarian revolution!
Long live the Communist International!
Long live the Communist and Young Communist Internationals!

America's "Peace" Gesture

THE "peace" gesture made by the U. S. government in scrapping the battleship Washington—the latest and one of the largest of monsters of destruction afloat—has caused a fluttering of hearts in the breasts of pacifists, who once more feel assured that this country (or its rulers) is really interested in world peace; and it has roused a storm of indignation among the Babbitt-minded who see in this a danger of the country falling a prey to other foreign powers.

But to those who have seen the greedy hand of American imperialism grabbing at Orient and Occident alike, the fulfillment of the Washington Conference by the United States in scrapping a few warships does not remove the danger of war in the least, nor will it stop Wall Street in its mad scramble for world domination. Not that alone, for to those who have followed the evolution of modern warfare it is as plain as the nose on one's face that the huge dreadnaughts of yesterday are obsolete fighting weapons. Like the monster Dinosaur of prehistoric days the dreadnaught is doomed to extinction. Light, swift, battle cruisers; submarines, and above all air and seaplanes are the most effective fighting instruments of the post-war period. They cost less, can be turned out in large numbers in a short space of time, and can do as much if not more damage than the large ships. Preparation are already under way to authorize the construction of 10,000 battle cruisers. The ablest engineer and experts in airplane and Zeppelin construction are already arriving from Germany and Holland to assist in bringing America's air fleet to the highest point of perfection. Nor has chemical warfare been neglected. A host of chemists are conducting researches for the government and the large munition companies to devise and develop deadly chemicals which leave mustard gas and liquid fire far in the rear.

Peace and peace gestures for public consumption, but a feverish preparation for new and greater wars is the actual state of affairs. Already, we see the new line-up developing, with Britain forced to follow the lead of Washington—Wall Street as against Japan. Both Canada and Australia are now so much under the domination of American imperialism that they have signified their willingness to follow the lead given by the United States rather than that of Great Britain—with the result that John Bull has had to give way to the policies of Uncle Sam.

To the millions of young workers in this country who will be the cannon fodder of the next great war which is coming, the scrapping of the battleship Washington should not be looked upon as a token of peace. They must prepare themselves NOW to stop the danger of war, but this cannot be done by building more armaments, nor by following the policies of the middle class pacifists.

War against war! For the class war and the elimination of a system of wage slavery and exploitation! That is the road to peace, world peace. In this struggle for the destruction of the very seeds of war the oppressed and toiling masses of young workers in all countries must unite.

The Christian Code

DID you ever go to Sunday school and hear the solemn and hypocritical preacher of the gospel speak about the beauties of christian life? Were you ever told of the volumes, yes, the oceans of peace that would suddenly descend upon this wicked earth if only the people would listen to the pacific doctrines of Jesus? And were you, dear reader, ever thrilled to think of the brave missionaries of the gospel who turned their collars backward, bought a bucket of bibles and went forth into the wildernesses of India, Japan or China to convert the heathen to the truth of the Christ?

Well, here's a concrete example of true christian pacifism, devotion to idealism, love, generosity and piety. We present to you the famous Christian Chinese general, Feng, the gent who betrayed his ally, Wu, and walked off with a tunchunship. The fighting code that every member of the Feng's army must learn by heart reads as follows: "Take careful aim before you shoot. If your cartridges run out, use your bayonet. If your bayonet is broken use the butt of your gun. If you lose your gun, attack the enemy with your fists. If your fists are smashed, kick him, bite him. If your teeth are gone, pray to the Christian God that a stray bullet of one of your brothers in arms will kill the enemy quickly."

Note the tone. How Christ-like it is. How beautiful. How tender. How sweet. We announce the opening of a special fund to send two dozen Baptist missionaries to China. All moneys will be accepted with the exception of lead quarters.

How Shall We Make the United Front in America

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

IN practically every country in the world, wherever there is a communist movement, the Young Communist League is always to be found taking a keen interest in the policies and tactics of the Communist Party, aiding in the discussions and in reaching a decision. And this is quite as it should be. The Young Communist League, it has been the proud and justified boast of the Communist International, have usually taken their position in party matters in accordance with the line of the international. The youth movement must take an ever increasing interest in the issues that involve the party, even if only for the reason that eventually the best elements of the youth, receiving their training and experience in the league will step into the adult movement.

These remarks are occasioned by the statement just issued by the central executive committee of the Workers Party with regard to one of its major policies—the farmer-labor party—and the statement of support issued by the national executive committee of the Young Workers League, printed elsewhere in this issue. It is important that the members of the Young Workers League, and, of course, of the party study these statements quite closely in order to get a clear and comprehensive view of the policy of our party.

The gist of the party statement is as follows: The victory of Coolidge and Dawes is the decisive victory of Wall Street and a plain indication of the reign of reaction in the United States for the next four years. Capitalist control of all the means of information and the molding of opinion—press, movies, radio, church, school—has manifested itself so forcefully as to serve the purpose of scaring away thousands of those who would ordinarily have supported LaFollette, thru the slogan of "Cal or Chaos," the threat of the closing down of industry. Added to this, the fact of the temporary revival in agriculture helped to draw away the vacillating support of the petty bourgeoisie and the more well-to-do farmers from the Wisconsin senator. In the meantime, however, the LaFollette movement had willy-nilly swallowed up the movement for a class farmer-labor party, submerging it in the midst of labor fakery, the petty bourgeoisie, small bankers and business men, farmers, professional people and ordinary politicians.

Irrespective of the ordinary merits of the case, the fact remains that the mass demand that formerly held away over the minds of hundreds of thousands of workers, in favor of a farmer-labor party, now no longer exists. The party statement then states:

"The demonstrated weakness of the LaFollette movement, as compared to the pre-election estimates of all sides, not only seriously retards the development of the so-called 'third party' but also completely eliminates the immediate possibility of a growth of a mass farmer-labor party of industrial workers and poor farmers, distinct from the Workers Party. A general agitation campaign by the Workers Party under the slogan of 'For a Mass Farmer-Labor Party,' would not be profitable or successful. The policy of applying the united front tactic by attempting to form a mass farmer-labor party of which the Workers Party would be a part, is not adaptable to the present period."

Firstly, it is necessary to ask, in considering the problem, whether or not all parties have farmer-labor policies? The answer is, No. It is not the function of communist parties to engage in building farmer-labor parties where there are none in existence, except insofar as there is a mass demand for such a party. In England, Australia, New Zealand, etc., the Communist parties seek to enter the labor parties for the simple reason that the masses are within those parties, that it is necessary to maintain contact with these workers, to point out that "laborism" cannot solve the problems of the working class, cannot bring about the overthrow of the capitalist state, that, in fact, the labor parties are becoming the third parties of the bourgeoisie and in practice prove traitorous to the interests of the workers. We enter mass parties in order while maintaining the integrity and organizational form of the Communist party, to draw

How Shall We Make the United Front in America

as many workers as possible into the struggle for revolution.

In the United States, where there is at present no mass demand for a farmer-labor party, it would certainly be absurd for the Workers (Communist) Party to engage in a campaign to build a rival party which would rally to its standard only a very small number of workers other than those who are already in our party.

And, again, what kind of a party would we organize? The Workers Party is the revolutionary class party of the workers and exploited farm workers and any other part of the same nature would be dual to us. If it would not be a Communist party, then it would be a party with an ideology of the defunct 2^d International, that is, a Menshevik party which we would be setting up with the knowledge that it would not gain any mass support, but would on the other hand oblige us to fight it. And if it is said that the farmer-labor party that we would set up would be under Communist leadership, we would have a still more anomalous situation: Two parties with Communist leadership, one of which frankly is non-communist. And why? In order to draw them into the struggle and then into the Communist Party (W. P.). But cannot the Workers Party itself lead the masses, cannot the Workers Party itself rally the proletariat to

struggle against the capitalist class, without ourselves selling up some intermediate party, which is non-Communist and of the same name as the Workers Party? Have we not enough faith in the ability of the party to lead the workers, have we not enough confidence in the correctness of our tactics and principles that we must rely on some not-so-red party to be our outpost, as it were?

Of course not! The unconscious ideology of such a position is in effect a liquidation of the Communist party as a direct, leading factor in the class struggle. Does this dropping of the farmer-labor party slogan as an immediate possibility mean the giving up of the united front tactic? Not at all. The united front tactic is applied in Germany and France without a farmer-labor policy. It is applied thru shop committees, thru the rank and file struggle for the amalgamation of the craft unions into powerful industrial unions of struggle, thru the fight against open-shopism, against the lengthening of the workday and the cutting of wages, thru the UNITED FRONT FROM BELOW on the basis of the everyday needs and demands of the workers in the shops and mines and fields.

The statement adopted by the C. E. C. of the Workers Party calls for the building of this united front from below. It calls for the concentration of all of our energies into the building of the

Communist party of this country, the Workers Party. Its analysis of the elections and the problems of the revolutionary workers of America is clear, and uncompromising. It is the line of policy that is being followed now by the Communist International which is fighting against new illusions for the working class. At all times, when the struggle all over the world is becoming sharper, when in the United States the hysterical inflation boom prepares a terrible break in the national economy of the country thru a widespread and hence dealing period of unemployment and financial crisis, the Communist cannot be a part toward creating a new illusion for the American workers, the illusion of the labor party! We must particularly be on our guard against any idea of the Workers Party making a drive for a "real, revolutionary, class farmer-labor party," as it has been expressed by one comrade in an extremely confused article, for that can be only the Communist party and hence a substitute for the existing Communist party, the Workers Party.

The situation calls for clarity and confusion is only made worse by counter to the fundamental principles of the Communist movement. At this time the statement of the party makes for clarity. The endorsement given it by the Young Workers League will add to the growing political unity of the American Communist movement.

speech upon America, I will say a few more words upon the subject. The minority in the American League is the consequence of the situation in the Party and in the youth league. The minority accused the national executive committee of the Youth League of sabotaging the decisions of the executive committee. This accusation is ungrounded, exaggerated and we must reject it. What is actually correct however is that the national executive committee of the American League has carried thru this line rather slowly, hesitatingly and with a certain amount of discussion. However it has finally worked upon this line and has succeeded to show. We must have more patience with the American organization than with others. It is clear that the development there will not proceed so quickly, that the league will not develop so quickly into a real and a great Young Communist League. But nevertheless in this movement there is a healthy kernel because the comrades have desired a quicker and less limited carrying thru of the decisions of the Y. C. I. Today the situation is that we must regard both sections as valuable. Sections which we wish to see continue the work, now that the political differences have been liquidated thru the Communist Congress. We may have confidence that the American comrades will continue to carry out this line also. We hope that in the future they will do it perhaps more quickly than in some cases in the past. As in the Party, so in the Youth also, both sections must amalgamate and give up their differences and work together in complete unity upon the basis of the policy of the Communist International.

(REPORT OF BAMMATTER)

NOW come to our league in the United States. First of all we had a small quarrel with our league there. I refer to the discussion at the III Congress. But today we can say that our league is already upon the way to carry out really excellent work.

It is excellent that our League can now be reckoned amongst those leagues which are about to go from the period of the propagation of general demands. It is true however that our league has missed various opportunities. There has been for instance several strikes, and our comrades, instead of entering those strikes, have simply declined, we have done good work, our comrades have taken part in the strikes, we have set up strike-posts, and that is the end of it. One day a strike breaks out, our comrades take part in the strike and then describe enthusiastically how they have done strike-work. But in this they have done nothing at all, for they have not put themselves forward as a Young Communist League.

At its second congress the league adopted a program with a number of economic demands based upon the international decisions. Then they have sent a letter to the American Federation of Labor, they have also had a discussion on with Compera in which they put forward the methods to be adopted in order to organize the American youth. It has had discussions with the American comrades upon just this point of the methods and means to be adopted for the organization of the youth, because our American comrades were of the opinion that they should demand that the American Federation of Labor set up a bureau in order to organize the youth. We were of the opinion that it is incorrect, that the task of organizing the youth falls to the league itself, and that it is useless to demand that the youth can be organized by a bureau in which Compera, who is completely reactionary, works. It has also been demanded that this bureau

should carry on the work for the youth. It should issue a news service for the workers papers, and material upon the organizational and educational tasks. We have given the American comrades the advice here to give up these ideas, as these tasks belong to the Young Communist League. The league has definitely commenced the practical work. Recently I read in the paper that in a strike in which 1,500 young workers took part, the league set up a program of practical demands and fought for their representation in order in this way to approach the youth.

It is a fact that they have set up a number of demands and incorporated them in a manifesto addressed to the young workers, and that it is ready considerable progress.

CLOSING SPEECH OF BAMMATTER

AND because we hold the German League dear, we have presented it with a warm greeting. At our previous congress we did the same with the American comrades. The American comrades also believed that they were unjustly punished. But the experience since has shown that the punishment had a good result. It brought the league into the line of the Young Communist International.

I wish to deal with still a further point, which was particularly raised by the American comrades and which has a special significance for them. That was the question of winning of the negroes and the question of the independent unions, the unions which stand outside the great trade union movement. I believe that these questions have been cleared up with at the Profintern Congress and we need only point to their theses. We must stress here that in principle we can never advocate the creation of special trade unions. But naturally, if the situation in the various countries is such that we can really see that there are no possibilities of organizing the great masses of the negroes, then we must also use the means of special unions. But naturally, the first and most pressing task is the work inside the existing organizations, for the acceptance of the negroes with equal rights. That is our first task.

Then to the question of the Industrial Workers of the World, the syndicalist organization in America. It plays a definite role and it is important that we win an influence upon it that we attempt to influence it both from inside and out. It is very important to work in these trade unions also which for the most part exist in the agricultural districts and in the lumber camps. I believe that the directions which have been given by the Profintern congress dealt very clearly with the work which should be performed there.

Schueler and Bammatter at the Y. C. I. Congress

We are herewith printing the complete stenographic report of Comrade Schueler's speech on the American League at the last Y. C. I. congress, together with his closing remarks. We have also added to it the speech of Comrade Sig Bammatter, in opening and in conclusion.—Editor.

CONGRESS SPEECH OF SCHUELLER.

Remarks Concerning the U. S. A.

IMPORTANT: There it is also important that we have obtained an active youth league. And there also this league is upon the best way to become a real proletarian youth organization. You will remember that at our III Congress we had differences with the American League. It raised a certain opposition with regard to the mass-work, particularly the trade union economic work, and in actual fact it has also carried out this work in a rather hesitating fashion. At the Congress in May, hard discussions were necessary in order to carry thru the line of the Y. C. I. But the league has commenced the work. This work it is true has been carried on in a rather hesitating manner, but nevertheless it has been seriously begun. It is true that the comrades have very often discussed whether these directions were correct. They were of the opinion that in America the directions should be very much altered. But the league has nevertheless accepted our directions and has carried on mass work upon various fields, for instance upon the field of the trade union economic work.

In the recent period, comrades, a difference of opinion has shown itself in the American League. An opposition has formed itself which accuses the leadership of the league of not carrying thru the directions and decisions of the Young Communist International. This opposition is as can be understood, also the reaction to the somewhat halting progress of the American National Executive Committee in this connection. There is a healthy kernel in this opposition, it is however not correct when it says that the leadership does not wish to carry thru this line. The comrades have taken pains to carry out this line and have achieved successes. But it is to be understood that in America with its lack of experience, its development into a communist youth league cannot proceed so swiftly as in the other countries. We must always think of this and therefore have more patience with the American league and its leadership than with the leadership in other countries. We are of the opinion that the comrades must understand that there is no ground for the maintenance of their differences.

We hope and believe that the national executive committee of the American League will take the same pains in the future as in the past to carry out this work. And we also hope that all the comrades will work actively together upon the basis of the directions of the Young Communist International.

Extract from Closing Speech of Comrade Schueler.

Remarks Upon The U. S. A.

SIMILARLY, Great Britain and more active part in the discussion than at previous congresses. This shows that they are being drawn more into the international movement. The agreement which they express is also good progress compared with the previous year when for instance we had to struggle against a certain opposition amongst the American comrades.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding upon what I said in my

Send In That Sub Today

AND THEY SAY THE REDS WILL DESTROY THE HOUSE

COLUMBIA, B. C.—A mother forced by poverty to work in the southern textile mills is mourning the death of her child. Three year old Leroy Brantley of Columbia was drowned in the Congaree river while his mother toiled in the cotton mill. Left at home with an older cousin, he wandered in the river. He was pulled out dead some distance down the stream. Hundreds of children in southern mill villages are left at home alone while their parents work from 10 to 12 hours in the mills.

A 'Weekly' by the First