

THE YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers

THE YOUNG WORKER
Stands For
Unlearning 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!

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UNITE TO ABOLISH CHILD LABOR

Let the Government Feed the Kids

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE DEMANDS THAT EXPLOITATION OF YOUTH AND CHILD LABOR BE ABOLISHED

The Young Workers League, American section of the Young Communist International, has issued a program for the fight against child labor.

The program issued by the league presents the demands of the militant working class youth of America that child labor shall cease.

The program demands equal wages for young and old workers, and full maintenance of all school children of workers and poor farmers by the government.

The anti-child labor program of the Young Workers League follows:

THE child labor question is one that vitally concerns every young worker in the country both as a member of the working class and as an individual. Child labor means that hundreds of thousands of future proletarian fighters are being driven into slavery that will drain them of their strength for the coming struggle. THE CAPITALIST STATE DENIES THE RIGHT OF PROLETARIAN CHILDREN TO HEALTH OR STRENGTH OR EDUCATION. It looks upon the children of workers and poor farmers as a convenient supply of cheap labor, to be exploited to the utmost, and to be used as a means for forcing down the wages of adult workers. It wants to train these children as the wage-slaves and cannon fodder of the future, and likes to get its hands on them and break them into submission at as early an age as possible.

It is of no concern to the capitalist class if hundreds of thousands of its child slaves are sick and stunted and ignorant and crippled in body and mind. But we, who look upon the proletarian youth as the builders of the new society, must unite all our forces for the struggle against the degradation and enslavement of the children of the American workers.

Program on Child Labor

The congress last spring submitted to the states for ratification a twentieth amendment to the constitution which reads as follows:

Section 1.—The congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2.—The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by congress.

This amendment was passed in the house on April 26, 1924, by a vote of 297 to 69. It was passed in the senate on June 2, by a vote of 61 to 23. To adopt the amendment thirty six states must ratify. In 1924, three state legislatures have acted, Arkansas, Wisconsin, California, Arizona and several other states have ratified the amendment.

According to the statistics issued by the federal department of labor and the United States census bureau there are 1,060,000 children between

the ages of 10 and 15 years at work in agricultural, manufacturing, and mining occupations. That this number does not represent the actual number of child slaves is admitted even by the department of labor which points out that no statistics were gathered on children under the age of 10, that the census (1920) was taken during January when many farm slaves go to school, and that no account was taken of employment like home industrial work, after school work, boot blacking, messenger boys, newsboys, etc. The actual number of child-laborers in this country may be more accurately gauged from a comparison of the discrepancy between the total amount of children in this country and the total that attends school during the year. From this it can be seen that the correct figure would be nearer to 3,500,000. This makes the problem of child labor a most prominent one. The following gives a good estimation on the existing legislation legalizing the employment of children.

Fourteen states allow children to go to work without a common school education.

Nineteen states do not make physical fitness for work a condition of employment.

Eleven states allow children under sixteen to work from nine to eleven (Continued on page 2)

SOUTH CAROLINA CHILDREN GET EDUCATION IN MILLS

South Carolina is a glaring example of how far child slavery can go under capitalism. The South Carolina legislature rejected the child labor amendment unanimously. The South Carolina legislature is dominated by the cotton mill owners and a short visit to the cotton mills will show why they registered such a unanimous vote.

In the largest South Carolina cotton mills thousands of children of 10 and 12, claiming to be 14, are employed. Thousands more between 14 and 18 are employed, all of these child slaves working for the longest possible number of hours daily.

At the same session of the state legislature that went on record so unanimously for child slavery, \$10,000,000 was voted for state expenses, part of the sum going for schools and part for roads. But with the amount of child labor existing the schools are not very full and the improved roads are used more for the transportation of children to the factories that for going to and from school.

U. S. NAVY RULING VIRGIN ISLANDS JAILS ANTI-IMPERIALIST EDITOR

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands.—That the many reports concerning the rotten conditions of the natives on the Virgin Islands under the rule of the U. S. Navy have in no way been exaggerations is proved by the arrest of Francis, militant editor of The Emancipator on a charge of criminal libel.

Francis is a member of the Island legislature, a position that does not give him much consideration when the island is being run by the U. S. Navy for the American Imperialists. Francis is also president of the local American Federation of Labor and one of the leaders of the movement to abolish the naval administration and obtain civil government for the islands.

At present the Governor of the Islands is a Captain in the U. S. Navy and Francis was convicted without jury trial by a judge appointed by the "Governor" of the Islands and is at present in jail serving 30 days. The only thing of which Francis is accused is of writing an article accusing the police of lawless and brutal action. Attorney Thiele for the defense established all the facts state in the alleged libelous article. The sentence is being appealed.



LOWER WAGES FOR YOUNG WORKERS IN BOSTON STORE

BOSSSES CAUSE ARREST OF Y. W. L. GIRLS GIVING OUT LEAFLET

BOSSSES CONTINUE LAYOFFS

By A Young Boston Store Worker

The conditions in the Boston Store are so bad that the bosses are afraid to have the young workers even think about doing something to improve them. The young workers that are organized into the Boston Store nucleus (shop unit) of the Young Workers League have issued many bulletins calling upon the young Boston Store workers to get together and fight for better conditions, but the bosses are so afraid that the young workers here might organize that the other day they had to call the cops and ask them to arrest the members of the Young Workers League who were distributing a leaflet outside the store.

More Layoffs.

The company is continuing to lay off young workers and the result is that we are already beginning to feel the effects in lower pay. Instead of keeping the young workers regularly employed by giving us shorter hours when the Christmas rush is over, the Boston Store bosses know that the way they can make the biggest profits is by the system of ruthlessly hiring and firing; and by keeping those of us that work here all year around working long hours as well as overtime.

The Department Store bosses made millions in profit during the Christmas rush, but instead of our getting any benefits from this wealth we produced thru long hours of overtime, we are all getting lower wages than ever now that the slack season is here. (Continued on page 3)

PROCEDURE FOR CAMPAIGN

The following immediate tasks are being emphasized as the best means of developing our child labor campaign:

1. Increase your bundle order of the Young Worker and Young Comrade.
 2. Make preparations for the systematic distribution of the Young Worker and Young Comrade, to the factory workers as they come out of the gates after finishing work, trade union meetings, Workmen's Circle and other working class fraternal organizations.
 3. Speakers of the local league must be sent to the various sympathetic organizations, such as the Workmen's Circles, etc., also sympathetic unions, to speak to them on child labor and request them to order bundles of the Young Worker and Young Comrade.
 4. Make extensive preparations to call mass meetings and work for the co-operation of other sympathetic organizations to issue calls for these meetings. Speakers of the league and party are to be invited to address these meetings.
 5. The juniors are to be mobilized to circulate the Young Comrade in the schools.
 6. Regular reports must be sent into the national office on the development of this work.
- When the above tasks have been carried out systematically and persistently and sufficient agitation has been created then we should work for the establishment of permanent child labor committees, with representatives from labor unions, youth organizations, and working class fraternal organizations as well as poor farmer organizations.

Fraternally,
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
National Secretary.

ATTENTION Y. W. L. MEMBERS

A special merit stamp subscription blank is being sent to all members immediately. No member of the Young Workers' League will be considered a member in good standing until he has one of the stamps in his membership book which shows that he has obtained one subscription for the Weekly Young Worker. If you are not yet a subscriber, yourself this should be easy. Otherwise send a year's subscription to a friend or get another young worker to subscribe.

All those members who obtain this sub before March the 1st will not only receive a stamp; but will be recognized at the membership meetings where they will be presented with one of the best stories by Jack London.

D. L. CLARK CO. USES STATEMENT TO FOOL WORKERS

YOUNG WORKERS RECOGNIZE REAL ISSUES AND WISH TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS

Y. W. L. PRESENTS DEMANDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — THE YOUNG WORKER has received an answer from the D. L. Clark company which was greatly disturbed by the campaign of the Young Workers League and which doesn't like to have the conditions in the plant exposed. The letter was obviously written by the bosses, they got some of the young workers to sign it, probably under fear of losing their jobs. This statement is only an attempt on the part of the D. L. Clark bosses to hide the real issues from the young workers in the plant and to get them off on this minor issue.

Bluff a Failure.

However, The Young Worker and the Young Workers League is not going to be fooled by this attempt to sidestep the issue on the part of the D. L. Clark company and is going to continue to expose the rotten conditions in the plant and to put forward concrete demands which will make it possible for the young D. L. Clark company workers to improve their conditions. About all the letter tried to prove is that Mr. Stepiak on the fourth floor is a good fellow and that the D. L. Clark company is a growing concern.

As to the company being a growing concern, there is no disagreement. It ought to be growing and making bigger and bigger profits in view of the rotten conditions, long hours and low pay, that is the lot the young workers at D. L. Clark's. One way the company grows is by making the young workers slave 10 hours a day for (Continued on page 3)

Child Labor Increasing In U. S. After Defeat of Amendment by Bosses

With the bosses mobilizing all of their forces to defeat the child labor amendment and the middle class supporters of the bill putting up only a weak, pacifist fight, for its ratification, the 20th amendment finds itself in a bad way.

Temporarily defeated thru its rejection by more than thirteen of the forty-eight states, there is only one hope left for the child labor amendment. This hope lies in a militant and united fight on the part of the American workers, young and old, under the leadership of the Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party. Only thru a united front of all American labor against child slavery, will the workers be able to force the passage of a real (not fake) child labor law.

Campaign by Bosses.

The organized campaign against the amendment supported in the main by the textile magnates and the cotton mill owners, proved second in success only to the recent elections campaign. Equally good "scare" were provided. In Massachusetts, where a referendum vote was taken, the people were told that if they voted "yes" on election day, immediately, starting the next day, their children would be prohibited from all "physical and mental" labor. In other states, manufacturers' organizations and fake farmers' organizations controlled by cotton mill owners, put up every scare imaginable and spent millions of dollars advertising the danger threatening the "poor children" who would not "even be allowed to work around the house—or in the fields"—if the bill was passed.

Not only has the child labor amendment been defeated as a result of the work of the organized exploiters of children, but as a result a lowering of the standard in state child labor laws is taking place in many of those states where they were successfully defeating the bill.

Furthermore, child labor is increasing on a tremendous scale thruout the country. With restricted immigration there is a greater demand than ever for cheap labor in America, and this demand is being filled out of the ranks of the working class children, more and more of whom are being daily dragged from homes and schools to be exploited in factories, mills and mines.

This is the situation we find today in the fight against child labor:

The amendment is still pending until ratified. It has temporarily been defeated by the vote of more than 13 states. However, these states can be forced to reconsider, if strong enough pressed.

The middle class leaders of the movement at present will never do this. Owen R. Lovejoy and others at the head of the National Child Labor Committee, even if they could win the fight, would only demand a weak federal law such as the inadequate child labor laws already existing in many states. The working class, if it will put up an organized fight against child labor not only can save the amendment but can see that when the federal government is given the power to pass a national child labor law, no fake measure is passed. If all the workers will join the united front campaign of the Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party against child labor, they can demand government maintenance of working class children and see that child labor in America (and the system producing it) is abolished for good and all.

EMPLOYERS FIGHT CHILD AMENDMENT

PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association, is mailing its members a draft of its objections to the child labor amendment. With the anti-amendment propaganda is a list of the senators and representatives from Philadelphia.

AUSTRALIAN WATERSIDE WORKERS WIN GREAT VICTORY OVER BOSSES

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Waterside Workers Federation has forced the shipowners to throw the non-unionists out of their jobs and employ only the union labor supplied by the federation. This victory of the waterside workers came after a fight of several weeks and was the result of the wonderful solidarity shown by the workers who did not allow one scab to fill their place and finally forced the employers to call a conference and after two days of haggling to give in to the workers' demands.

Of the 49 branches of the Waterside Workers Federation all obeyed the strike call and not one unionist scabbed. In some cases the ports were completely closed and steamers forced to stop calling during the strike. Coastal shipping was not affected as these vessels always employ union labor. The fight was against the overseas shipping companies which set up an agency for engaging non-union labor to break the federation. As a result of the strike the agency has been abolished and the strike breakers have been removed from the waterfront.

THE "WEEKLY" STARTS WITH THE NEXT ISSUE! A SPECIAL 6-PAGE EDITION! SEND IN THOSE BUNDLE ORDERS AND SUBS!

FEBRUARY IS A SHORT MONTH

and we are still "short"

OUR better judgment tells us NOT to print the Weekly Young Worker on

MARCH 1st

BUT if the Y. W. L. is to grow we MUST have it! So on that date we begin publication of the Weekly! But it can't live

UNLESS

10,000 Subscribers

A paper cannot live without subscriptions! The Weekly Young Worker will not be safe until we have 10,000 subscribers. If every member of the Young Workers' League obtains ONE SUBSCRIPTION for the Weekly Young Worker we will have more than 10,000 subscribers.

This should be easy. If you already are a subscriber you can send a year's subscription to a friend—or you can obtain a sub from a shop mate. Since we are sure that every league member CAN obtain at least one sub—no member of the league will be considered in good standing until he has the MERIT STAMP in his membership book (this stamp will be sent by The Young Worker direct to members sending in subs.) All those obtaining a sub before March 1st will receive recognition of their good work at the MASS MEETINGS February 28th and March 1st; where they will be presented with a book—one of Jack London's very best proletarian stories.

Send in All Money

Has your branch turned in all money on the Weekly Young Worker campaign fund? We are still way short of the \$2,000—and now that we have decided to start publication of the Weekly on March 1st it is absolutely necessary that you turn in every cent that you owe the National Office immediately—be sure that you finish raising your quota and do everything possible to crush in all possible money before the first of March.

The next big job before us is SUBSCRIPTIONS and we must clear the decks for action in the subscription campaign by cleaning up all of our old debts on the WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER CAMPAIGN FUND.

Lower Wages for Boston Store Workers

(Continued from page 1)

All the clerks at the Boston Store (except the grocery clerks) are on commission. This means that most of the girls get only \$3 regularly, the rest depending on their amount of sales. During the period from January to April these sales are very low, and the result is that during this period many of the young workers make no more than \$5 and \$6 a week. This "large" pay is given in return for working from 8:30 to 5:30 and all Saturday afternoon. In this way the company keeps their profits up during the slack season, all the loss being taken out of our hides.

The bosses know that the way they can make the biggest profits is by rushing us long hours overtime and speeding us up during the Christmas rush and then laying us off and lowering our wages during the slack season. Then starting in the spring they begin hiring again, thus keeping us all working at a beginner's wage.

Not only are they laying us off and lowering our wages even further below the living level; but another thing they are doing to keep our wage down, is transferring from table to table and department to department, keeping us working at new jobs so that our commissions will be lower. Also, in order to get rid of the old employees who are getting higher wages, they change them from work they have been accustomed to into some obscure department where they make so little money that they are forced to quit. Of course it is unnecessary to say that these old employees are replaced by green slaves who work for a much lower wage.

But the young workers at the Boston Store know that this system of hiring and firing and cutting wages is absolutely unnecessary and that if the company wanted to they could keep us all regularly employed; as well as give us shorter hours, higher pay and less overtime.

Many of the young workers in the Boston Store who realize what their conditions are and see them becoming daily worse, are joining with those young workers organized into the Boston Store nucleus (shop unit) of the Young Workers League and fighting with them for the following demands:

1. No Layoffs—instead, shorter working hours, Saturday afternoons off!
2. A REGULAR WEEKLY MINIMUM WAGE ranging upward from the living level as well as commission!
3. Double pay for overtime!

The following statement by the executive committee of the Young Communist International gives a keen analysis of Comrade Trotsky's factional activities in the Russian Communist Party and not only points out his breach of discipline in reopening the party discussion but shows, by tracing his activities over a long period of time in the Russian party, that his position within the party has been in contradiction to the true Leninist position.

I. The New Factional Attack of Comrade Trotsky.

The recent behavior of Comrade Trotsky is not merely of Russian, but also of tremendous international significance. Firstly, to the extent that the Russian party is the leading party of the Comintern, its further development determines to a great extent the fate of international Communism; secondly, Comrade Trotsky's outbreak brought forth for discussion a number of fundamental problems of the international Communist movement. In view of this, the executive committee of the Y. C. I. considers it indispensable to elucidate briefly for all its sections, the meaning and significance of the conflicts which are taking place at present within the Russian party.

The present outbreak of Comrade Trotsky is a direct continuation of last year and is comprehensible only in connection with the latter. In the former discussion, the opposition, under the leadership of Comrade Trotsky, carried on an attack, as far as internal party questions were concerned, along the following main lines:

1. The Trotskyites tried to effect a "restratification" of the party apparatus, i. e., that the present party leaders among whom the old Leninists constitute the nucleus, should be changed and dismissed from positions in the central committee and at the periphery.
2. Trotsky and his followers attempted to set the party youth against the old guard and to
4. Four weeks annual vacation with pay!
5. We demand the right to organize into a union (Retail Clerks International is the union for all department store workers.)
6. Demand right to call a meeting of all workers employed in the Boston Store to discuss these issues.

For Leninism! Against Trotskyism!

knock their heads together. For this purpose Trotsky, without a shadow of proof, alluded to the possibility of an opportunist metamorphosis of the "Old Guard" and began to play off the youth, setting them up, especially that section of the youth attending the universities, as the "Barometer" of the party.

3. The Trotskyites insisted on the right to build factions and groups, i. e., they tried to alter Lenin's resolution adopted at the Tenth Party Congress forbidding factions and groupings within the party.

4. Trotsky did not steer among the proletarian sections of the party but among its petty bourgeois sections. This was expressed, among other things: (a) In the statement he made several weeks before the Lenin

geois sections of the party, etc. In brief, the opposition, with Comrade Trotsky at its head, led an attack against the old Bolshevik guard, supported by the petty bourgeois sections of the party. This attack was condemned by the party congress and by the Comintern congress as a petty bourgeois deviation.

The discussion was discontinued in 1923 because the opposition was decisively condemned by the overwhelming majority of the party (at the party congress it did not have a single vote). Moreover, Lenin's death aroused in the party such an irresistible striving for unity that anyone who had made an attempt to oppose the decisions of the party would have been ruthlessly swept aside. The opposition was compelled to sub-

plains the passion with which the Russian Bolsheviks react to the false representation by Comrade Trotsky of the most important historical questions. In what light do we see the history of the R. C. P. according to Comrade Trotsky's description?

1. The First Period of Fight Between Bolshevism and Menshevism (1903-1905).

In which Comrade Trotsky was one of the most bitter menshevists, is avoided and neglected. In the book, "On Lenin," Trotsky carries his presentation just up to the moment of the first split—and a period of 14 years full of significance yawns thereafter. No light is thrown on the meaning of this period for the creation of a proletarian revolutionary party.

2. The Driving Forces of the Russian Revolution.

(The conflicts from 1905 to 1917.) In the ranks of Russian social-democracy during this time, there were three schemes with reference to the development of the revolution:

(a) **The Menshevik Scheme.** The proletariat is weak and small in numbers. The backward, benighted, vacillating peasantry cannot play a great revolutionary role. Hence the revolution cannot proceed beyond the bourgeois framework. For the proletariat there remains only the alliance with the bourgeoisie, and in the case of a victory of the bourgeoisie, the role of the left opposition to the bourgeois government.

(b) **The Bolshevik Scheme.** The proletariat has a powerful ally in the peasantry. The foundation for strategy and tactics is that the proletariat will lead the peasantry. In order to lead the revolution to victory, the proletariat must continually observe its peasant reserves, adjust its pace to that of the peasantry, in order to avoid getting too far ahead and becoming isolated from the peasantry, and thus losing the leadership. Therefore the slogan "dictatorship of the proletariat," and the socialist revolution on the day after the overthrow of czarism misses the mark and is inadmissible. Lenin's slogan from 1905 to 1916 was "democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry." And after the conquest of dictatorship, the proletariat, in accordance with the concrete circumstances and with the support of the workers of the

THE FIRST EDITION OF THE WEEKLY

(A Special Six Page Edition)

WILL BE ON HAND AT THE MASS MEETINGS—FEBRUARY 28TH AND MARCH 1ST

Which Should Be Arranged in All Cities by All League Units

Besides announcing the standing of the different cities in the Weekly Young Worker Campaign, this first issue will contain special articles by the leaders of the communist movement of America.

enrollment, that the party could not expect any important expansion in the near future of its working class nucleus; (b) in the declaration he made at that time that the party must support itself equally on nuclei of varying social composition (in contradiction to the majority policy of the party to get its main support from the factory nuclei); (c) in the attempt described above to set up as the "party barometer" the students with their great mixture of petty bourgeois elements, which in the universities often play the first fiddle; (d) in the attitude of the various sections of the party during the discussion—all the central committees were in favor of the policy of the central committees of the Russian Communist Party; the opposition found support only in one part of the Soviet nuclei and to a great extent in the high school nuclei, i. e., in the petty bour-

side. Comrade Trotsky promised at the party congress (May 24), altho he refused to admit his mistakes in the discussion, to submit loyally to the decisions of the party. Nevertheless, under the cloak of loyal promises and apparent agreement with the party, Trotsky continued his factional labor.

Only a few months after Lenin's death he published a book "On Lenin," in which, from a factional angle, he twists a number of the most important moments in party history, neglects or glosses over his own mistakes, and in throwing light on several historical facts and fundamental questions, already anticipates much of what is said in a much more open way in his book, "The Lessons of October." Furthermore, without appearing before the congress of the Comintern, refusing to submit his difference of opinion with the central committee of the

ATTENTION Y. W. L. MEMBERS!

A new branch of Juniors in Detroit has set SOME example for all League branches in their drive for the Weekly Young Worker. Here's their letter:

"A new Junior group was organized in Detroit on the west side and we earned fifty dollars. We earned this fifty dollars by scrapping old newspapers, magazines and American novels in a week... The Juniors were assigned special streets to collect this paper, which was kept in a Junior's barn. One Junior collected many novels by capitalist authors. Another Junior, whose name is George Smith collected many magazines and newspapers. The next City Central Committee was in favor of a united city paper drive and a man by the name of Mr. Sherwood took the paper to the junk yard and sold it for the Juniors. We decided in the City Central Committee to have a paper drive every six months for the benefit of 'The Young Comrade.'"

Clark Co. Uses Statement to Fool Workers

(Continued from page 1)

the lowest pay. Another reason the company is growing is because the bosses employ almost entirely young workers, who give lower pay to the old workers, even when doing the same work.

No young worker who has been at D. L. Clark's very long will swallow the bunk that the company is handing out. The young workers who make the business grow from 7:00 in the morning until 5:30 at night, know what the conditions are and certainly know that their wages aren't growing very fast. The only way the young workers will ever grow is by joining with the Young Workers League in the fight for the following demands:

- 1.—An immediate 20% increase in wages.
- 2.—Double pay for overtime.
- 3.—Right to organize into union!
- 4.—Eight hour day—44-hour week.
- 5.—A two weeks' vacation each year with full pay!
- 6.—Call a meeting of all workers at D. L. Clark's to discuss these issues and other problems.

WHY NOT DO A BIG FAVOR TO YOURSELF? subscribe to the young worker

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- 3.—OR FOR A SHOP MATE.

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