

JOIN THE
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE!

Young Worker

Abolition of Child Labor!
A Fight Against Capitalist Militarism!
The Workers' Republic!

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YOUNG WORKERS FIGHT AGAINST ABRAMOVITCH

Play Leading Part in Protest Against Traitor

The Young Workers League of Chicago was in the forefront of the fight against Abramovich when he attempted to speak at the Garrick Theatre here. The "Socialist" meeting was turned into a Communist demonstration for Soviet Russia. Thousands of people blocked traffic in front of the theatre for more than half an hour. Dozens of Young Workers League and Party members were put out of the theatre by thugs and police. A score or more were injured. Wm. F. Dunne spoke to the demonstrators from a box. A riot squad of a hundred police was called out to quell the demonstration. The meeting was taken over by the Communists.

"Socialist" Policemen. When the theatre opened guards stood at the door supported by policemen to closely inspect all who appeared with tickets. Nearly a hundred League and Party people included the scrutiny of the "socialists," and quietly took their places in the theatre. As many, however, were recognized or suspected and turned away. The affair opened with a very bad and long drawn out concert, during which the Communists were quiet as mice.

Abramovich was introduced. Immediately a flood of leaflets filled the air. They were leaflets condemning Abramovich and branding him as a traitor. They came from all parts of the theatre accompanied by loud hisses and boos.

The Fight Begins. Guards and policemen filled the aisles. They were taken by surprise. They never suspected so many Communists came in. They picked out certain demonstrators and dragged them out of the hall. Voices came from all over the place saying, "Leave them alone." For a time the noise would subside. Abramovich would say a few words; he would be challenged by a dozen voices at once—the future would begin all over again and more people would be dragged out.

Unable to Speak. The affair promised to turn into a full-fledged riot and the asbestos came down leaving Abramovich in the lurch. In the meantime the street in front of the theatre was jammed with people. Every time a comrade was "carried out, the crowd would cheer. When the meeting had stopped and the crowd surged out of the theatre it was attacked by a dozen or more girls crying: "Read the Young Worker," and waving their papers in the air. The police pushed the girls back and they weren't the least bit tender about it.

"Bill" Dunne Speaks. "Three Cheers for Soviet Russia," "Down with Abramovich," was heard throughout the crowd that had now grown to hundreds. "Bill" Dunne jumped on a street cleaner's box. He branded Abramovich and the socialists as traitors; he told the crowd why Abramovich was here; he ended a speech of some ten minutes with a call for three cheers for Soviet Russia.

The cry was taken up from one end of the street to the other. Then the police line moved. As the crowd was pushed west on Randolph Street it struck up the International. Hundreds of voices sang out in the cold air.

League Members Arrested. Max Lerner, a member of the N. E. C. of the Y. W. L. was badly beaten and arrested by cops when he protested against the abuse of the girl comrades. He was released on \$100 bail and was fined one dollar for "Disorderly Conduct." Another member of the League, Fannie Golden, was arrested and later released. Many of the league members were manhandled and abused but defiant and happy that they had done their share in the largest demonstration so far against the counter-revolutionist, Abramovich, and the largest workers' demonstration in the loop district of Chicago since 1888.

Second Meeting a Failure. March 17.—Three young workers from Area Branch Number Six were arrested during the demonstration at the second Abramovich meeting. Hundreds of league and party members repeated their performance of Sunday in a rousing protest before the Douglas Park Auditorium where the second meet was held.

Inspection of those admitted was far stricter than at the previous affair and a larger cordon of cops was on hand in and out of the hall. Very few did, however, challenge Abramovich and were immediately seized by thugs and cops and ejected brutally from the (Continued on page 2)

Campaign to Organize Young Negro Workers Launched by League

Report on Negro Work. The first prerequisite for the successful launching of Negro work by our league is a thorough understanding of the membership of the importance of this work, of its scope, of its possibilities and its difficulties. The league membership must be familiarized with the important economic and political role which the Negro proletariat plays in America, and it must be made to realize that the Negro youth is a stratum of the working class which it is imperative for us to organize if we are to become a real Leninist league.

Work for Negro Conference. At the Negro labor congress to be held some time this year, the Y. W. L. should arrange for meetings of young Negroes present, and aim to establish a permanent group as a point of contact with the Negro young workers.

In preparation for the Congress, special efforts will be made to secure large representation from factories employing numbers of Negro young workers.

Every effort must be made to get as delegates to this congress young workers who are members of Negro and mixed unions. The theses for the work of a gathering that may result from the national congress should be most carefully drawn up and should deal with all questions affecting the Negro young workers as a race, as well as emphasizing issues that affect them as part of the Negro working class and the working class in general.

World Congress. A manifesto should be written calling upon the young Negroes of the world to participate in the world congress which the Negro workers must emphasize the important role of the American Negro and especially of the young American Negro who is usually more advanced than his elders.

Meetings of Negro young workers should be arranged if possible before and after the congress where the Y. W. L. should take the leading part.

The slogans of the Y. W. L. in this campaign should be:

1. Admission of all young Negro workers to all the trade unions.
2. Admission to all unions of the American Federation of Labor.
3. The same pay for Negro young workers as for white.
4. Full social and political equality in all schools, industries, sport clubs, athletic associations, etc.
5. Down with segregation.
6. Solidarity of Negro and white young workers against the bosses.
7. United struggle of all Negro and white young workers for the demands of the youth on industry.

General Activity. As the initial step in the Negro work, a series of articles in the Young Worker designed to familiarize our membership with the importance of the role which the Negro workers play in America will be printed.

As the second step, the committee proposes to draw up a pamphlet addressed to the Negro youth, dealing with their economic and social status in America, and its relation to the class struggle and Communist movement.

As a further means of reaching the masses of young Negro workers the committee proposes feature articles dealing with their conditions to be printed in the Young Worker. Efforts will be made to have the various units of the league provide data and information on the conditions of the Negro youth in their localities.

Sell Young Worker. The campaign shall include the widespread sale of the Young Worker and the special pamphlet at the gates of factories and shops employing large numbers of young Negro workers. In addition, in those large cities where "black belts" exist, special leaflets containing our propaganda and setting forth our immediate demands shall be widely circulated and distributed. All nuclei and branches located in or near such Negro districts shall be given full responsibility on such matters under the supervision of the higher committees.

The campaign must have actual organizational results and our goal must be to organize into league nuclei the largest possible number of young Negro industrial workers. The campaign shall not be complete if our agitation and propaganda does not crystallize into definite shop and factory nuclei. The Negro youth is to be co-ordinated with that of the Workers Party as much as possible.

Many Workers Will Attend Frolic in Cicero

Members of the Young Workers League and Workers Party members in Cicero, who are carrying on an aggressive campaign to organize the workers of Cicero, especially those working at Western Electric, the Grant Steel Works, Hurley Electric Co., etc., are holding a big International Frolic and Dance at Liberty Hall, 49th Ct. and 14th St., Cicero, Saturday, March 21st.

The affair besides building up the membership of the Young Workers League and Workers Party in Cicero, will be for the purpose of raising money for the Weekly Young Worker

YOUNG MINERS! SCRAP THE MACHINE!



THE HISTORY OF THE "YOUNG LENINIST" AND ITS LESSONS FOR "YOUNG WORKER"

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Among the many achievements of the Russian Young Communist League must be cited the launching of their own daily newspaper, The Young Leninist.

Published in 1919 for the first time in two editions of 2,000 copies it has grown each year until today is a daily paper, reflecting the lives of the Russian young workers' with a circulation of 72,000. Due to the economic conditions prevailing in 1919, only two issues were printed, but in 1920 this had increased to eight issues per year with a circulation of 6,000. In 1921, it became a monthly with a circulation of 8,000. During these years the paper was sold and distributed at random. However, starting with 1922, the paper began a real life and had a subscription circulation of 15,000, and was published bi-weekly. The Russian Komsomols were not content with this splendid progress but continued their campaign and in 1924 the paper appeared three times a week with a circulation of 50,000.

Becomes "The Young Leninist"

SEARS-ROEBUCK HIRING AGAIN

But Takes Back Workers at Lower Wages

Immediately following the Christmas rush, the workers of Sears, Roebuck and Company, were laid off in large numbers. This was true of all the large mail order houses.

However, during the last few weeks many workers have been taken back, at reduced wages. This shows clearly the purpose of the lay-offs. Sears, Roebuck & Company is in the business of hiring young workers for other reasons than health. Always it is the interests of the bosses that is considered; never the interests of the workers.

Must Organize. So long as the workers in Sears-Roebuck allow this, just so long will these lay-offs continue. They are not by any means necessary. But they are a means of firing workers and then taking them back again at lower wages. This means greater profits, and a poorer living standard for the young workers who slave within the plant.

Stool Pig on Falls. The Young Workers League nucleus in Sears-Roebuck has been carrying on its fight against lay-offs, for shorter hours and better wages. The success of this work was being manifested by the large numbers of young workers joining with the Young Workers League in its fight. For this reason the bosses decided to put a stop to the work of the nucleus. Several of the members were fired, but they managed to go back to work under different names the next day.

The profits of Sears-Roebuck are interesting to the young workers employed there. Lately it was announced that during the month of December the sales of Sears-Roebuck rose to \$26,170,958.00. And still the young workers who toil daily to produce this amount are laid off and paid lower wages.

Join the Fight. It is the task of the young workers

Immediately upon the death of our leader, Lenin, the Moscow Komsomol newspaper changed its name to The Young Leninist, in tribute to the world leader of the proletariat. Previous to this the paper had been called "Youth Truth."

In order that the message of Leninism might reach the masses of young workers daily instead of three times a week, the Moscow Komsomols launched a vigorous campaign to change their paper to a daily and on January 1925 The Young Leninist appeared daily and today boasts of a circulation of 72,000.

Circulation—All Subscriptions! Until 1923, this paper was the joint official organ of the Central Committee and the Moscow Committee but today it is only one of the thousands of papers issued by the Russian Komsomols throughout the country and is today only the organ of the Moscow Committee.

It is interesting to know that this entire circulation of 72,000 consists of subscriptions from young factory workers. They do not consider the copies sold on the news stands every day in their circulation. When I inquired about this phase the comrade replied, "Oh, we sell another 5,000 on the streets every day but it is the subscription circulation that counts." (American comrades take notice.)

Young Workers' Correspondence. All Russian newspapers have a definite page which is devoted entirely to "workers' correspondence." The Comintern and Y. C. I. are endeavoring to develop this in every other country as it reflects the true life of the worker in our press and makes it a living expression of the life of the factory.

Every Phase of Journalism. The Young Leninist covers every viewpoint. A survey of an average copy of the paper would display the following make-up. On the first page would be found the foreign news and the leading editorial; the second page contains general world and Russian news as well as the news of the youth movements of other lands; the third page is devoted to Russian League phase of journalism from a workers' (Continued on Page 4.)

CAL KEPT BUSY NAMING CROOKS

Can't Have Sugar Man So Appoints Friend

By JACK RICHARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After one of the most reactionary sessions in its history, the Senate adjourned in a good fight. The fight was over the appointment of Warren, agent of the sugar trust, to the office of Attorney General by "Silent Cal."

Coolidge Gives Up.

After sending the appointment before the Senate twice, the President gave up the fight, and appointed a smaller man for the job, who though not quite as big a crook as Warren, will be so good at taking orders from the "higher-ups" that the Coolidge gang has nothing to worry about.

The man appointed and accepted by the Senate, is John G. Sargent, an attorney general of Vermont and a dyed-in-the-wool conservative who will be able to keep up the black record of Daugherty and other attorney-generals in the present Republican regime.

Another "Disarmament" Conference.

Kellogg, who has replaced Hughes as secretary of state, is said to be busy in the pans for a new disarmament conference. The United States is taking the lead in calling this conference and hopes to dominate the meeting and turn it into a good thing for U. S. imperialism. There seems to be no fear here that the conference will result in disarmament for the U. S. capitalists; but according to Kellogg's and Coolidge's plans, it is hoped thru life conference to restrict the armaments of other countries in such a way as to establish the supremacy of the U. S. on land and sea better than ever before. However, signs of difficulty are already appearing in the attitude expressed by France and Japan towards a new conference, while England appears none too anxious.

Y. W. L. MEMBER LEADS FIGHT AGAINST EXPULSIONS FROM MINERS' UNION OF OHIO

By MAX SALZMAN.

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—The Young Workers League and the Workers Party were the main issues before the convention of Sub-district 5, District 6, of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Bellaire the week beginning March 9th. Reactionary speeches against the Communists and their progressive allies occupied most of the time of the officialdom. These attacks were answered in a well-timed speech by Andy Plecharty, a member of the Young Workers League in Dillonvale, Ohio. Plecharty pointed out the difference between political organizations and the unions in answer to the charge that the Young Workers League and the Workers Party were dual unions.

Does Y. W. L. Educate?

Comrade Plecharty was asked by the vice-president of District 6, Roy, whether or not the Young Workers League carried on educational work. The question was asked to lay the Y. W. L. open to the charge of being a dual union. Plecharty answered with a proud, "Yes." "What do you teach?" Roy asked. "Marxian science, do you know what that is?" came the answer. Roy's "No." brought considerable laughter from the 115 delegates present.

Three men were thrown out of the hall after they were accused of being Daily Worker reporters. The newspapers for miles around heralded this news as a mark of "sanity," and praised the convention for its action. However, this was only another of the publicity stunts of the machine, for the Daily Worker reporter was not thrown from the convention.

"Dual Organization."

The officials came to the convention with the intention of throwing out all Communists and progressives. Their tactic was to charge the members of the union who were also members of the Young Workers League and the Workers Party with being members of a dual organization. All their speeches were directed to this end.

Our comrades put up a splendid fight. They charged the officials with attempting to weaken the union by throwing out the most active members. The officials could not deny that the most active workers and fighters during the big coal strike of 1922 were the very Communists and progressives they were trying to kick out.

But that didn't matter to them. Nor did the officials seem to consider important the fact that the union is in a very weakened condition due to the increasing unemployment in the mines. They were bent on one task and that was to make the union safe for their jobs by ridding themselves of all miners who showed signs of being class-conscious, who wanted to make the union a real working class weapon.

Class Collaboration.

The reports of the officers were masterpieces of class collaboration. The idea of struggle was farthest from their thoughts. Pan after pan of cold water was thrown on whatever ideas of struggle might have existed in the minds of the delegates. All the reports were calculated to subdue the efforts and influence of the progressive miners. Their reports were as much as anything calculated to dampen the ardor of the young miners, new to the movement, and beginning their part in the mine union imbued with the revolutionary spirit of youth.

President Worried.

The sub-district president, still uncomfortable with thoughts of the close race the progressives gave him and his machine in the last union elections, vehemently recommended immediate action against the progressives in the union. In those elections the progressives elected three of their members to the sub-district offices and one who was elected, John Buksa, was denied his seat because he didn't work in or around the mines. Buksa has had partial paralysis, which he contracted in the pits for over eight years.

Keep Jobs?

Such are the tactics the reactionaries must stoop to to keep their jobs. It was the election of these three progressives and a big progressive vote for the other offices that made the president and his fellow-fakers chafe.

All this while the very life of the miners' union is at stake in the new preparations being made by the owners for a fresh offensive at a time when the union is weakened by widespread unemployment. But the officials have bitten off more than they can chew.

Every league member, every member of the Workers Party and every progressive miner in this vicinity is priming himself for a stiff fight. It is very doubtful that the officials will get away with their plot to throw out members of the union who are capable of leading the struggle in times of strike.

DEMANDS FORMULATED BY YOUNG MINERS AT PENN. CONFERENCE

The conference of the young miners held in Pittsburgh, March 8th, discussed in detail the problems of young workers in the mines. One young miner after another took the floor and told of the manner in which the officials of the union failed to live up to their duty to the organization, of how the bosses victimized the young miners because of their inexperience and lack of knowledge of the agreement.

This conference, called by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League was the first conference of young workers held in this country. The N. E. C. was represented by Max Salzman, who spent some time among the young miners. The attitude of the Y. W. L. in relation to the young workers, and particularly in relation to the young miners was explained. All the young miners present expressed their approval of the demands of the Young Workers League concerning the young miners.

In order to still further extend the work among the young miners it was unanimously agreed to call another conference of young miners to be held on Sunday, April 12, 1925, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh.

The following demands were adopted as a basis for continuing the work among the young miners:

1. No contract shall be drawn up by the union containing discriminating clauses against the young miners, such as boys' wages clauses, etc.
2. The enforcement of the objective of the union which calls for the abolition of all employment for children under 16 years of age.
3. Establishment of a special section in the publication of the union, devoted to the interests of the young miners, to which the youth can contribute their views without censorship.
4. The six-hour day and five-day week for all young miners.
5. Equal pay for equal work.
6. The organization of unemployment councils.
7. The organization of the unorganized coal fields.
8. That Blue Sky (non-existent) locals be dropped from the records and that a list of these locals dropped must be published in the miners' journal.
9. Demand that the officials take action and see that the coal operators live up to the agreement, particularly in relation to dead work which is being violated at this time.
10. That the operators must specify how much dirty coal warrants punishment.
11. A wash house in every mine.

Chicago Branch Busy Organizing Negro Youth

In order to facilitate its efforts, Branch No. 3, has decided to change its meeting place to 3201 Wabash Avenue. The branch already boasts a membership of six young Negro workers and it is expected that the change to the South Side Community House will result in the winning of many more. Closer co-operation with the South Side branch of the Workers Party in its campaigns among the Negro workers will be realized in the future. A large mass meeting and social is being run by the two branches on the 21st of March.

On the field of economic work the branch reports fine progress in the Pullman car shops where three of its members are employed. The comrades are carrying on propaganda with the aim of winning over a few more of the young workers and becoming a regularly functioning shop nucleus.

A semi-weekly shop bulletin is being distributed at the plants of the Chicago Mail Order House. At the last meeting of the branch several of the young mail order house workers were present and expressed a great interest in the work the League is carrying on. They reported that the bulletin is creating considerable interest among the young workers, and that the prospects for the organization of a nucleus are good.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT CONFERENCE SPEEDS UP COAL MINE ACTIVITIES

On March 7, in Pittsburgh, the district conference of the Y. W. L. came to order at the Jewish Labor Lyceum. There were twelve delegates. The activity of the past and work for the future was reviewed and outlined.

This was the first conference of District No. 5 since it was organized as a district organization and from all indications it promises to develop into one of the best districts in the entire country.

Resolution Passed. The following resolutions were passed by the district conference unanimously:

"WHEREAS, after a review of the activities of the Y. W. L. in the past in which the policies of the organization were discussed, and

"WHEREAS, when we view the progress the League has made in forming shop nuclei and in conducting factory drives, be it

"RESOLVED, that the District 5 Conference of the Young Workers League, held in Pittsburgh, Sunday, March 8, 1925, after hearing the reports of Max Salzman representing the N. E. C., express its approval of the stand taken by the N. E. C. in the party discussion. It also expresses its confidence in the work of the N. E. C. during the last two years in building the organization and in establishing the Weekly Young Worker."

Another resolution was one to the Y. C. I. as follows:

Greetings, Comrades: The District 5 Conference of the Young Workers League of America extends to the Y. C. I. greetings and pledges to continue to carry out the decisions of the Y. C. I. to the best of our ability. We are also in hearty accord with all the decisions made in the past, which have built up a world-wide youth movement under your leadership of which we are proud to be members of.

Other resolutions were passed, bearing on the Michigan cases; also one condemning Abramovitch, for freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

New Committee Elected. The following members were elected on the new district committee: Gordon, Ossesia, Dieter, Mankin, Schindler, and Solnitky, district organizer. The new district committee promises to concentrate their activity on the

mining youth more than ever in the past and the development of the National Mining Campaign. Closer contact is being realized between the District Committee and the National Committee and the work in the future will increase to an unheard of extent. Comrade Sawbeck spoke representing the party and pointed out that the co-operation between the League and the Party had increased. He also pointed out that under the efficient leadership of the present C. E. C. the Party had progressed more than ever before.

Young Workers Fight Against Abramovitch

(Continued from page 1) All the while the crowd jammed closely about the entrance cheering for Soviet Russia and condemning Abramovitch and the "socialists."

While the meeting went on inside an automobile not far from the hall was pressed into service as a platform. Fourteen speakers, one after the other, hurled defiance at Abramovitch and his protectors and told the workers the truth about Soviet Russia.

Counter-Revolutionist Well Guarded. When Abramovitch had finished with a much-heckled and wearying speech, the outside meeting stopped and the crowd jammed again about the entrances to tell the yellow socialist what it thought of them, and to sing the International. Abramovitch was escorted out of the hall with a guard of riot police armed with rifles. His car sped away in a great chorus of "boos."

The demonstration, however, continued and was dispersed only after an additional reserve of riot police also armed with rifles, cleared the streets.

LEAGUE UNITS, ATTENTION! In order that this correspondence section may be a success, we must establish an organized army of correspondents. This means that every branch, every nucleus, in fact every unit of the league must take it up and see that comrades are appointed to take care of the correspondence.

Sun Yat Sen, Leader of Chinese Workers Dies After Long Struggle in Nation's Revolutionary Movement



Word has been received of the death of Sun Yat Sen, leader of the Kuomintang Party of China, and first resident of the Chinese Republic, an outstanding leader of the nationalist revolutionary movement of that country.

Before his death, Sun Yat Sen was influential in swinging his party and the whole nationalist movement into more revolutionary and proletarian channels. This was done greatly under the inspiration of the Russian Revolution and the influence of the Soviet Republic.

Only Russia Mourns. The red flag over the Soviet Embassy was the only foreign flag at half mast at Sun Yat Sen's death, all half mast at Sun Yat Sen's death, all half mast at Sun Yat Sen's death, all half mast at Sun Yat Sen's death.

In the last three years, in connection with the intensification of the nationalist revolutionary movement in China the name of Sun Yat Sen has been appearing more and more in the press. In spite of his age (he was born in 1866), Sun Yat Sen took an active part in the revolutionary movement of China up to his very death.

The Beginning. Forty years ago, in 1885, the idea of throwing off the tyranny of the Chinese dynasty and replacing it by a republic first came to Sun Yat Sen. From this moment on up to the fall of the monarchy he spent 25 years of obstinate work for the realization.

He carried on his propaganda first in the medical school in Canton, also in Hong Kong, where he remained for four years. He also carried his propaganda to small towns around these two cities. His circle of followers at that time was very limited, consisting for the most part of his school friends.

Organizing in Philippines. In 1894, Sun Yat Sen's revolutionary activities took on a new life. At this time he went to the Philippine Islands where he started organizing the "Society for the Rejuvenation of China." His work was mainly among the Chinese immigrant in the Philippines and while gaining him only a few followers was the beginning of his more active organizational work.

In 1895 he started organizational work in the South of China where he formed many underground circles for the purpose of overthrowing the Manchu dynasty.

Armed Forces. In the beginning of September, 1895, Sun Yat Sen with a group of followers, made the first attempt at organizing armed forces in the South of China. The arms for this purpose were sent from Hong Kong and Canton.

This work failed when the authorities found out about the underground movement and many were arrested. Sun Yat Sen succeeded in escaping to Japan where he remained for six years attracting many students in the Japanese Universities to his revolutionary ideas during his stay there.

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He travelled mostly in Europe and the U. S., where he collected funds for revolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sentence.

Deported Many Times. He was deported from Japan in 1907 at the request of the Chinese ambassador, and then from Hong Kong and Tonkin. Then started a period of travelling under the name of Dr. Takano between Singapore, the Japanese and Malayan Islands, where he made connections with different groups of Chinese immigrants and getting them into the organization, the "United League," organized in Tokyo in 1901.

The members of the "United League" were mostly students studying abroad. Sun Yat Sen realized especially the importance of the work among the youth, because these students after their return home brought their new revolutionary ideas with them and were ready to take an active part in the fight for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

Growth of "United League." In 1906, the "United League" had about 10,000 members, by that time in almost every province of China small nuclei of the "United League" led the revolutionary movement. The money collected personally by Sun Yat Sen went for the organization of an armed insurrection against the imperial government. These uprisings took place mostly in the southern provinces of China, because in case of defeat they could always retreat to the territory of Annam. Before the overthrow of the dynasty the "United League" had no definite program, but the following quotations from a speech given to 5,000 students in Tokyo in 1907, give some ideas of Sun Yat Sen's aims.

"Our aim isn't only democracy—but the change of the conditions of social life. We want a political revolution because we don't recognize the rights of one person to have all the privileges. We want a social revolution because we don't wish to have a few capitalists monopolize all the good things of the country. The putting up of the Republican regime, the realization of a Socialist government—this is the program of our party."

Revolt Succeeded. The overthrow of the Manchu dynasty was hastened by the organization by Sun Yat Sen of the illegal and legal centers which played the role of armed centers as well as the organization of the armed forces consisting of paid soldiers ready to go and fight with the enemy as well as to work for the revolution. The revolt in Uchen in 1910, was a decisive one. It spread all over the other provinces, the rebels seizing power over 15 provinces in a short time.

Sun Yat Sen was in the United States at the time of the revolt and before returning to China he tried negotiations with the imperialist government and bankers, suffering almost complete failure. After his return to China, in 1911, he was elected temporary president of the Chinese Republic. By that time he was well known to the masses, since his followers taking part in the revolt said they were doing the work of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Imperialism at Work. At the time of Sun Yat Sen's presidency the internal and external situation in China was not beneficial for the revolutionary movement. Imperialism had its roots deeply sunk in

China, making it a semi-colony which was exploited by the world's capital. The reactionary elements in China who were afraid of the revolutionary activities of Sun Yat Sen organized against the Republic and had the full support of the imperialists and their diplomatic corps in China.

Party Immature. The fact that Sun Yat Sen gave up the presidency willingly to the militarist, Uan Chi Kain, showed that he and his followers were capable of inspiring the revolution of 1911, but were incapable at the same time to get the masses behind them and spread and defend the revolution.

A long period of time passed before Sun Yat Sen's party gained the experience of a political party because even until the latest time it wasn't a political party in the full meaning of the word. In 1912, it was united with other parties to form the Kuomintang, under the leadership of Sun Yat Sen.

The story of the remaining period in the life of the Kuomintang Party and its leader, Sun Yat Sen, will appear in the next issue of the Young Worker, and will show how Sun Yat Sen and his party, as the result of betrayal and mistakes and under the inspiration of the Russian Revolution, took on a new life in the changing revolutionary movement of China.—Editor.

Big Mine Shuts Down Miners Face Starving

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—Twelve hundred men were thrown out of work here when the big mine of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Co. definitely suspended operation. This mine is one of the world's largest and its shutting down is one of the best evidences of over-production that the Illinois mine regions offer. One-half of all the mines in Franklin county have stopped work and the rest are running short time and are daily menaced with the necessity of a shut-down. Along with over-production is the factor of heavy competition by the scab mines of Kentucky that are working overtime on floods of orders directed there by the open shoppers. Needless to say, the condition of the miners is acute. Their grocery bills are running into hundreds of dollars and no relief is in sight.

Prices Going Up Wages Going Down. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The cost of living has been mounting higher and higher for the past year, according to figures just issued by the Department of Labor. According to the figures in the year ending February 15, 1925, living costs rose from one per cent to seven per cent all over the country. The figures were based upon the retail cost of food in nine representative cities.

While the cost of living goes up, the wages of young workers were never lower. With the growing unemployment and in addition the many layoffs that come at this time of the year, wages are at rock bottom at the present time for the American young worker. Rock bottom wages for a young worker of course mean wages far below the living level.

International Correspondence

When a year ago the revolutionary wave in Western Europe, particularly in Germany, swept ever higher, one could observe in the Russian youth movement and particularly in its nuclei a very great interest in the revolutionary events taking place abroad. This interest showed itself not merely in various lectures which were held here and there, but systematic courses were carried on dealing with the situation in Western Europe, and many nuclei in the factories and in the universities commenced to learn the German language. And finally, the Russian nuclei sought to establish dialect connections with the nuclei of the various capitalist countries in order to receive information upon the process and the form and methods of the work of our youth abroad from its very source. This was a very hopeful beginning.

The fourth World Congress of the Y. C. I. recognized the importance of these nuclei connections and passed a decision upon the matter which said that the connections of the individual nuclei of our Russian league with the nuclei of the brother leagues in the capitalist countries should be deepened and made more systematic and lose in this way their casual character.

However, since the Fourth Congress the mutual exchange of experiences and material has almost completely come to a standstill. The reason for this is to be found in the slackness of the activity of our nuclei in the West which have in part ceased to exist, which are in part overloaded with other work or which have been recovered from their base of activities by the action of the employers who sometimes put the whole nucleus onto the streets, or which have not paid sufficient attention to the question of the connections with the nuclei abroad.

As the reorganization of the leagues upon the basis of the shop nuclei is now in full swing, a revival of the activity in connection with nuclei abroad is to be expected. It would be very good if the nuclei would take the initiative for the establishment of a much closer connection with the nuclei of the Russian Young Communist League. As soon as for instance a local group is reorganized upon the basis of the shop nuclei and there is a guarantee that this or that nucleus will work well, then the nuclei must place themselves in touch with the Central Committee of the league for the purpose of establishing connections with similar youth nuclei in the parallel industry of Soviet Russia.

Simultaneous with their application to the Central Committee a letter can be enclosed for the Russian nuclei. The exchange of letters which now take place must in no way, as was previously the case, be composed of phrases and pleasant words. The daily work and life of the nucleus, the daily happenings in the shop and the general work of the nucleus members must be described. What interests the Russian youth nuclei? If a comrade from the youth abroad were lucky enough to visit a Russian nucleus he would be bombarded with the following questions: What is the economic situation of our young comrades in the capitalist countries? How long do they have to work daily? Do they receive holidays or not? How much do they earn and what can they buy with their wages? What is their attitude to their employers? What relations exist between the adult Communist and the youth? What co-op-

erative work is carried on between the youth and the party nuclei? How do the youth carry on their propaganda? How do they distribute their paper and propaganda leaflets, etc.? Do the non-party young workers listen to you and how do you work amongst them? And a multitude of other and similar questions.

It is naturally not necessary to discuss all the questions in one letter. The various small happenings in the shop and the daily struggle of the nucleus may be made the chief matter of a letter. Above all, it is important that these letters are not written by an individual comrade. At least, they must be worked out in common at the meetings of the nuclei and thoroughly discussed by all the young comrades. Similarly, letters which arrive must not be confined to the nucleus but must be made known, also amongst the non-party young workers and in this way the prestige of the Young Communist nuclei will without doubt be strengthened.

Commissions exist in the Russian Central and local committees and also in the individual nuclei for the purpose of maintaining the connections established with the brother nuclei of our young Communist leagues in the West. These commissions are called "Commissions for International Education." This expresses the fact that the connections with the youth nuclei abroad are a question of the international education of the League members in the eyes of our Russian League. In this way, the Russian League is able to take part, even if only indirectly, in the militant work of our Western European leagues.

At the last congress our Russian Young Communist League took the name "Russian Leninist Young Communist League." The question of the connection with the Young Leninists of Soviet Russia must become a part of the Leninist education of our members. Each nucleus must make it its aim and pride to establish as quickly as possible the closest connection between itself and a nucleus of the Russian Leninist Young Communist League. The beginning must now be made!

The Committee for Connections of the E. C. of the Y. C. I.

Sears-Roebuck's Rehire Workers at Lower Pay

(Continued from Page 1) organized in the Young Workers League to fight against this condition. Join the nucleus of the Young Workers League in Sears-Roebuck in its fight for:

1. No layoffs--instead, shorter working hours and a longer summer vacation! 2. Double time for overtime and no Saturday work without pay! 3. A weekly minimum wage ranging from the living level upward! 4. Right to organize into unions! 5. Organize a shop committee.

WHITE JUSTICE FOR NEGRO

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Jasper McDonald, a young Negro, was on his way to serve a life sentence within one hour after he had been captured in Omaha on charges of criminally assaulting a white girl of Council Bluffs. Not only was the court able to find "enough evidence" to convict him and sentence him to life imprisonment within an hour, but the young Negro was already on his way to the county jail at Glenwood, Ia., within that short time.

Young Workers Correspondence

MAIL ORDER HOUSE NUCLEUS

As soon as the league reorganized into area branches our first job was to organize nuclei. We had only two comrades working in this mail order house. A little later another comrade got a job there. We went nearly every day during the lunch hour and discussed things and planned action. We selected a committee of three comrades to sell the Youngers at the factory gates. In this way we started our campaign. The first night when the Young Worker was sold everyone bought a copy. We went home with a few girls and discussed the paper. They were all in favor of it and sympathized with us.

About a day or two later the excitement ceased. Every time one of the girls would say anything another would remind her to be careful or it would mean losing our jobs.

It was during Christmas time and the factory was getting busy and conditions were worse than ever. There was much objection on the part of the workers. So we issued our first bulletin. The workers were very much enthused about the bulletin and the demands it contained.

Then the difficult work began for our nucleus. We found it easy through special stories in the Young Worker and bulletins to arouse the interest of the young workers in the house, but our task was to keep up their interest for more than a day or two and get those who were most sympathetic organized into our nucleus.

In this more constructive stage of our activities, we found that one of the big problems was this: The young workers in the shop agreed with us in lots of things. They would say that everything printed in the Young Worker or in the bulletin was true, but they would always put the question: "What are we going to do about it?"

Of course as an answer to this we could put forward: "Join the nucleus of the Young Workers League," and in many cases we did, but we knew that only a small majority of the young workers in the shop were as yet ready to join the League, and we knew that we would gain more members for the nucleus if the nucleus could take some leadership in the necessary work of organizing the whole house.

One of our demands was: "Demand right to organize a union," but the Retail Clerk's International, with its reactionary policy, made it impossible for them to get in through high initiation fee, etc., and there were few young workers here that did not realize that it was impossible for many of them to be organized into the union immediately.

It was in view of this that our shop nucleus started raising the slogan of a "shop committee" in later bulletins and in the Young Worker, and we found that as soon as we began proposing some practical step such as the organization of a shop committee

on which they would start to work immediately, the nucleus gained the confidence of the young workers more than ever before and in proceeding with the work, taking the leadership in organizing a shop committee, we gained new members for the League.

Last week we were told to work overtime. Everybody objected and the girls of our department agreed to walk out at five o'clock. However, only one tried to do it, but she was stopped. We all remained until six o'clock. The girls proposed to hold a meeting that same night, but later they changed their minds. A few days later some girls held a little meeting with some of us at lunch time and we decided to hold a meeting at night. We also decided that it was not wise to walk out unless we organized the whole place.

But this time the bosses did not feel so good about all the commotion. Almost every one of the girls was asked questions about the bulletin and all whom they suspected were fired or laid off.

The girls are afraid to open their mouths to talk about anything. Silence prevails in the department. (But it won't last long.) Right now our work is carried on in an easier manner than before and we have gained more members for the nucleus and many workers are very sympathetic.

A Mail Order House Nucleus.

RUSSIAN NUCLEUS BUSY

To our foreign young Communist comrades:

We, young Communists of the "Geofisic" instrument factory at Moscow, although separated from you by several thousands of miles send you our warmest, comradely greetings and hope that our correspondence begun now between us will continue on.

Our factory work consists exclusively of young workers, the majority of whom are learning at the factory school and after a period of four years become experienced Red mechanics. This year, for instance, 19 young men graduated and are now working in the different departments of the factory on the same level as the rest of the experienced workers. At present, there are 64 young men learning at our factory school. Out of this number, 13 are in the 1st group (from 14 to 16 years of age), 24 are in the 3rd, and 10 in the 4th group (these are from 16 to 20 years of age). Besides these there are seven who are released altogether from theoretical studies.

Those in the 1st group work four hours and study four hours. The 3rd group works six hours and studies two hours. A little while ago a girl joined our school. Up to the present time we had no girls among us, but now hope that the number of girls in our factory school will increase since they take such an interest in the work.

During Lenin's week our league increased to 80 members, which proves that the young folks are beginning to

understand that the only way of following the principles of Lenin is to join the Young Communist League. The newcomers work willingly and readily, taking active part in the work of the different committees. For instance, our league is represented in the following committees: International Revolutionists Aid, Friends of the Aviators' Association, Mutual Help and many others. Besides that we have a representative in the Managing Committee of the factory and in the Board.

During Lenin's week many of our young Communists were admitted to membership of the Russian Communist Party, which makes our league all the stronger as 25 per cent of our members are also members of the party and all the knowledge that they get from the party they endeavor to transfer to the younger generation. The older Communists also take interest in the life of the young folks and prepare them to carry on the work left off by Vladimir Ilitch.

We attach much importance to the need of our young men being politically educated and for this reason we have three classes of political schools. The lowest class has about 20 members, the second 14 and the third class only seven. Last autumn we examined the political knowledge of our members and discovered that the majority of them are not sufficiently politically trained; so they are now divided into groups and are learning. They realize that they cannot follow League at the Geofisic instrument politics thoroughly.

We spend the evenings in the club. As we have not our own we are obliged to go to the region club. Others go to the night school. At the club our fellows also take active part in its work. There is the radio class, dramatic school, singing class and others.

Our factory can also boast of having a company of Young Pioneers (Communist scouts), which is under the surveillance of our league. The pioneers have been organized only recently (the 20th of January, 1924). The company consists mostly of workmen's children, of whom there are about 35. Besides them there are the young scholars. There is a total of 346 people working at our factory. That includes workers, employes and everybody else.

Our league has won the confidence of the workers who see in us future members of the Russian Communist Party, who follow the right road, guided by Lenin's teachings.

Dear comrades, write us, we will be very glad to hear from you. Your factory league and your work interest us very much.

P. S. Together with this letter we send you a copy of our schedule of lessons in the factory school.

With Communist regards we remain, Members of the Young Communist League at the eGofisic Instrument Factory. Moscow, Feb. 4, 1925.

The Little Red Library No. 1 "Trade Unions in America" By Wm. Z. Foster, Jas. P. Cannon and Earl R. Browder. No. 2 "Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration" By Earl R. Browder. 10 CENTS A COPY Twelve copies for a dollar. Get a dozen for your shop from your local DAILY WORKER agent or The Daily Worker Literature Department 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

2w Weekly Young Worker Greeted By Comrades in Chicago and Philly

The leagues in Philadelphia and Chicago have held large affairs to celebrate the appearance of our weekly YOUNG WORKER. In Philadelphia, the comrades raffled off the first bundle of the weekly YOUNG WORKER they received. Comrade Samuel Epstein was the lucky winner. For \$9 he got the first bundle of our organ.

The Chicago Banquet.

In Chicago a monster banquet was held. Over a hundred and fifty young workers were present to greet our Weekly. Forty dollars were turned in at this affair for subscriptions, and thirty dollars more as donations. Over \$100 has been pledged by the Chicago units of the Juniors and of the League and Party for the weekly YOUNG WORKER.

On page three you will see the great stride forward that Chicago has made in the campaign for 10,000 subs. Starting with Los Angeles sending in fourteen subs, we have seen many leagues make splendid efforts to assume the lead in this important work. Chicago has opened wide the throttle and threatens to lead the field thru the whole campaign.

How to Do It.

This is how it was done: First of all our comrades in Chicago elected a real city committee with Comrade Israel Gabin, a real live wire, at the head of it. This committee then laid out its plans and began work. Thru a complete canvass of all subscribers whose subs had expired, the Chicago league was able to obtain many subs.

Old Timers Called Upon.

The comrades then got a list of all old league members and solicited these comrades for subscriptions, also trying to get them back into the league. Every branch member was assigned to a task in this campaign and the result is that many of our Chicago comrades already have assured their good standing in the

league and received their RED STAR MERIT STAMP. Unless each member has one of these stamps in his membership book he cannot be considered a member in good standing.

Following this action, the Chicago league assigned its members the task of visiting every party branch. Many comrades have already spoken before these branches and good results have been obtained in each case. The city committee is now seeing to it that the other members go out and do likewise. The results promise to push Chicago still further ahead of any other league in the country.

On Chicago's Heels.

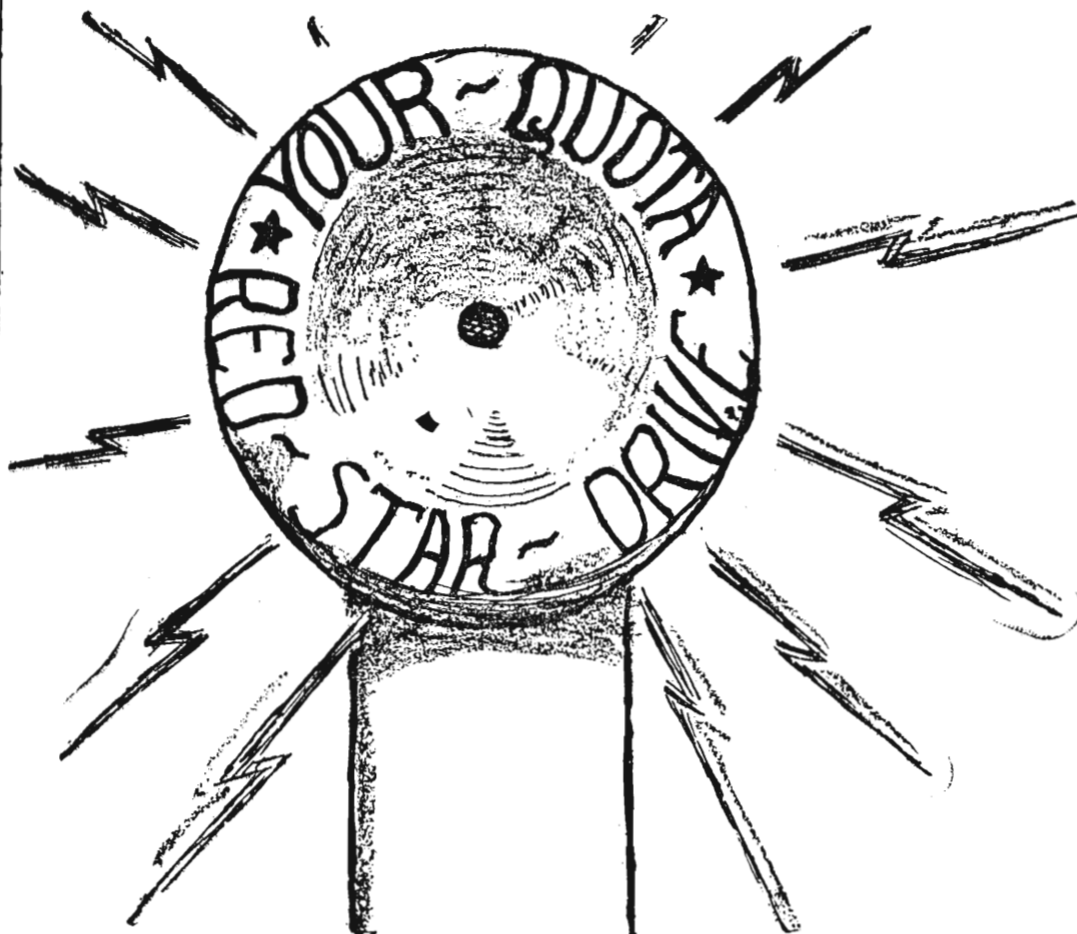
In Philadelphia, Comrade Milgrom, in Detroit, Comrade Gimboza, and in Springfield, Ill., Comrade Schuchardt, have already gotten into action and the work is under way.

Our leagues in Cannonsburg, Pa., Fallsdale, Minn., and Cloquet, Minn., are also on the job. Tho small in numbers, these leagues are showing equally as good results in proportion to their membership as any other league in the country.

The race begins to get hot. Chicago jumps far ahead this week. Will your league take the lead next week? Remember, to the winning league a banner from the Y. C. I.!

RING THE BELL!

Chicago Hits Hardest Blow of Week



PRIZES FOR THE WINNERS

- 1 Comrade obtaining most subscriptions will receive a REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER.
2. Branch sending in most subscriptions will be awarded a thirty volume MARX-ENGELS-LENIN LIBRARY.
3. City organization getting most subs will receive a BANNER FROM THE Y. C. I.
4. Each comrade sending in a sub will receive a RED STAR MERIT STAMP, showing that he or she is a member in good standing and a worker for the weekly YOUNG WORKER.
5. Branches and city organizations will be awarded the above prizes on the basis of MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING thus giving large and small units AN EQUAL CHANCE in every respect.
6. SEE that your league is one of those to head the list.

HOW THE DRIVE STANDS

1. Chicago	55 subs.
2. Los Angeles	14 "
3. Kenosha	6 "
4. Owen, Wis.	6 "
5. Pittsburgh, Pa.	4 "

TOILING YOUTH

By HARRY GANNES.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

In Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Bayonne and other New Jersey cities young children are forced to toil from early morning until ten o'clock at night in sweatshops. A good many of the children work from four to fourteen years of age labor all hours of the day on clothing, shirts, artificial flowers, dolls and toys. Even children of two, three and four have been found to work in the homes. Such, in brief, is the tale of the life of the child workers in the United States.

The story is not a closed book. The number of child workers is constantly and unceasingly increasing. Incomplete figures by the United States department of labor show an increase of 43 per cent in 1922 and 38 per cent in 1923. Commenting on this increase, Grace Abbot, chief of the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor says:

"Its (child labor's) growth in the last six months of 1922 as compared with the last six months of 1921 was serious. For the 21 cities from whose work permit offices the children's bureau has received reports as to the number going to work each month the increase in child labor between these two periods was 43 per cent."

The 1923 survey in 30 cities scattered all over the country showed an increase of 36.8 per cent in the number of children working during the first six months of 1923 as compared with the last six months of 1922. The largest number was in Waterbury, Connecticut, a highly industrialized city, where almost eight times as many children went to work during 1923 than did during the same period of 1922. Other Connecticut cities reported increases of from 98 to 178 per cent.

All these figures of increase do not take count of the children under 14 years of age, of whom there are hundreds of thousands employed in the United States.

Have not these horrible conditions aroused opposition on the part of the working class elements of the United States? Yes; but the organized labor movement has wasted its efforts in trying to get the capitalist government, which is controlled by those responsible for the employment of the children, to pass laws prohibiting or limiting child labor. Some liberal elements, chiefly, the National Child Labor Committee, have carried on a struggle for a betterment of the conditions of child workers on humanitarian grounds; while at the same time in no way seeking to injure the capitalist exploitation of the youth. The National Child Labor Committee does not object to making profits from the youth but they want it regulated.

Two national child labor laws were passed by Congress, the first in 1916, and the second in 1917 (?). Both of these laws were declared unconstitutional and without effect by the United States Supreme Court, an aggregation of old men who repeatedly declare their solidarity with the capitalist interests in the United States. Three million children were doomed to slavery (and the number grows to tremendous proportions daily) by a group of nine (?) old men.

That is the state of the child labor question today (1924). There are several useless and effective measures before Congress which provide for the passage of a constitutional amendment for the regulation of the labor of children up to 18 years of age. Even were all of these laws passed they would do no value in trying to aid the children; for child labor is not established or abolished by capitalist law. The basis of child labor is first, the need of the capitalist for cheap and efficient labor, and second, the competition and low wages within the working class. To do away with child labor, a fight must be levied against the entire capitalist system, with an effort to get the children themselves to join in the struggle on the basis of their immediate conditions, and in that way to broaden the campaign for the abolition of child labor to its logical end: the abolition of the capitalist system.

Little children slaving away their lives appeal to many soft hearted people in present day society as an unnecessary means of profit making. If youth labor, comprising those legally employed under the American capitalist law, receives practically no attention.

There are in the United States over six million boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 employed in gainful occupations. This number gradually increase each year.

The improvement and development in the method of production in highly advanced capitalist countries, and especially in the United States, makes the use of young and unskilled labor very profitable. Where in the early process of manufacture highly skilled workmen were absolutely necessary, the constant technical betterment of machinery lessens the skill needed by the individual workers. It takes but a short time to learn the work process. The modern factory is a very good example of this. Every motion is part of a mechanical series of operations; each worker performs a simple function that goes along with the machine process, and that is learned in a very short time. The young fellow need not acquire much learning in school; and we have shown how the economic system forces the majority of working children out of educational institutions before they have gone through to grammar school grades.

The employers of labor find it a lot easier to control youth. The nimble fingers of the young workers are profitable to the bosses. The labor process, being simple, is readily mastered by the juvenile workers, and for that reason the unrestricted use of young workers in a highly developed system of production such as exists in the United States today becomes an accepted state of affairs.

(To be continued.)

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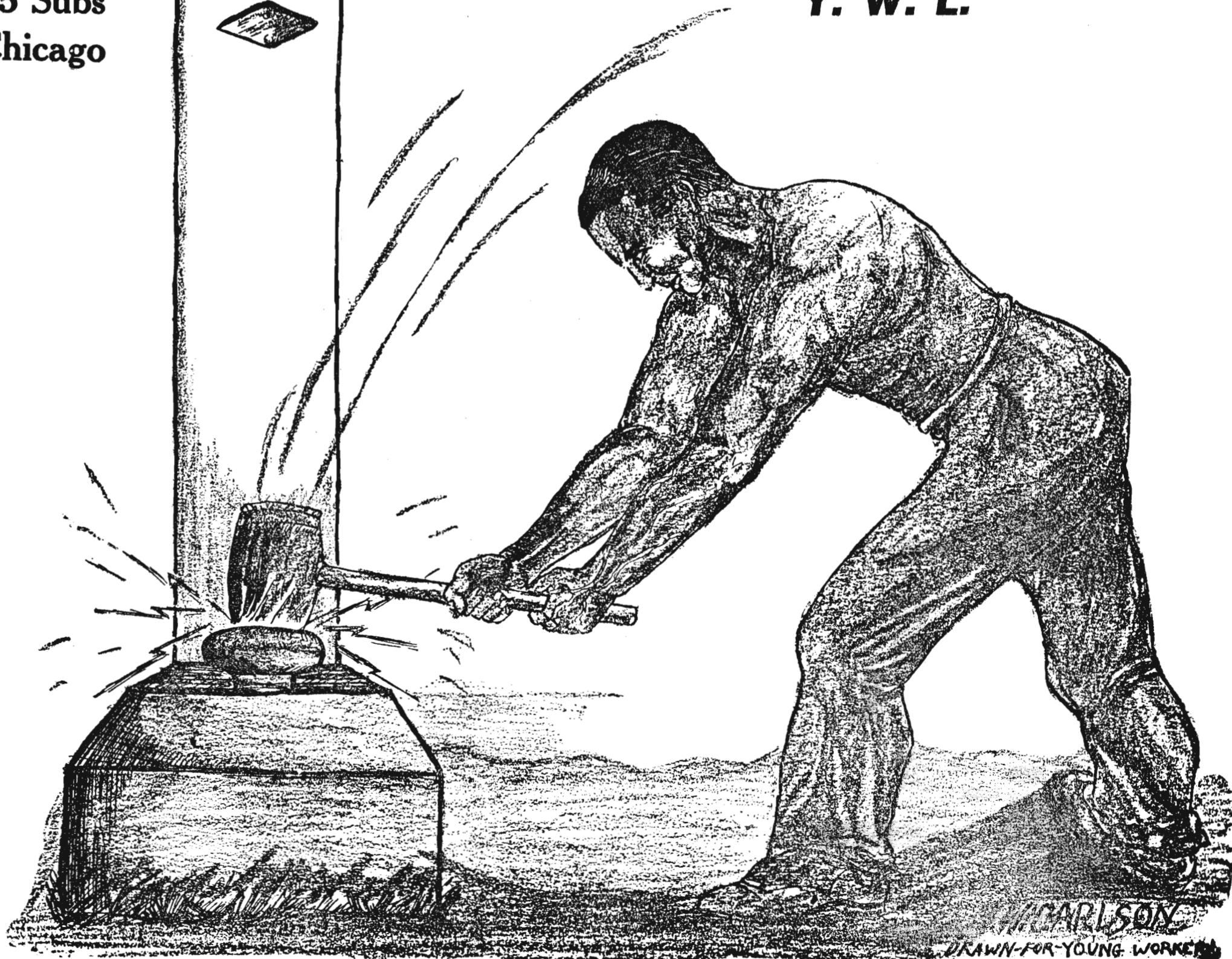
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