

JOIN THE
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE!

Young Worker

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

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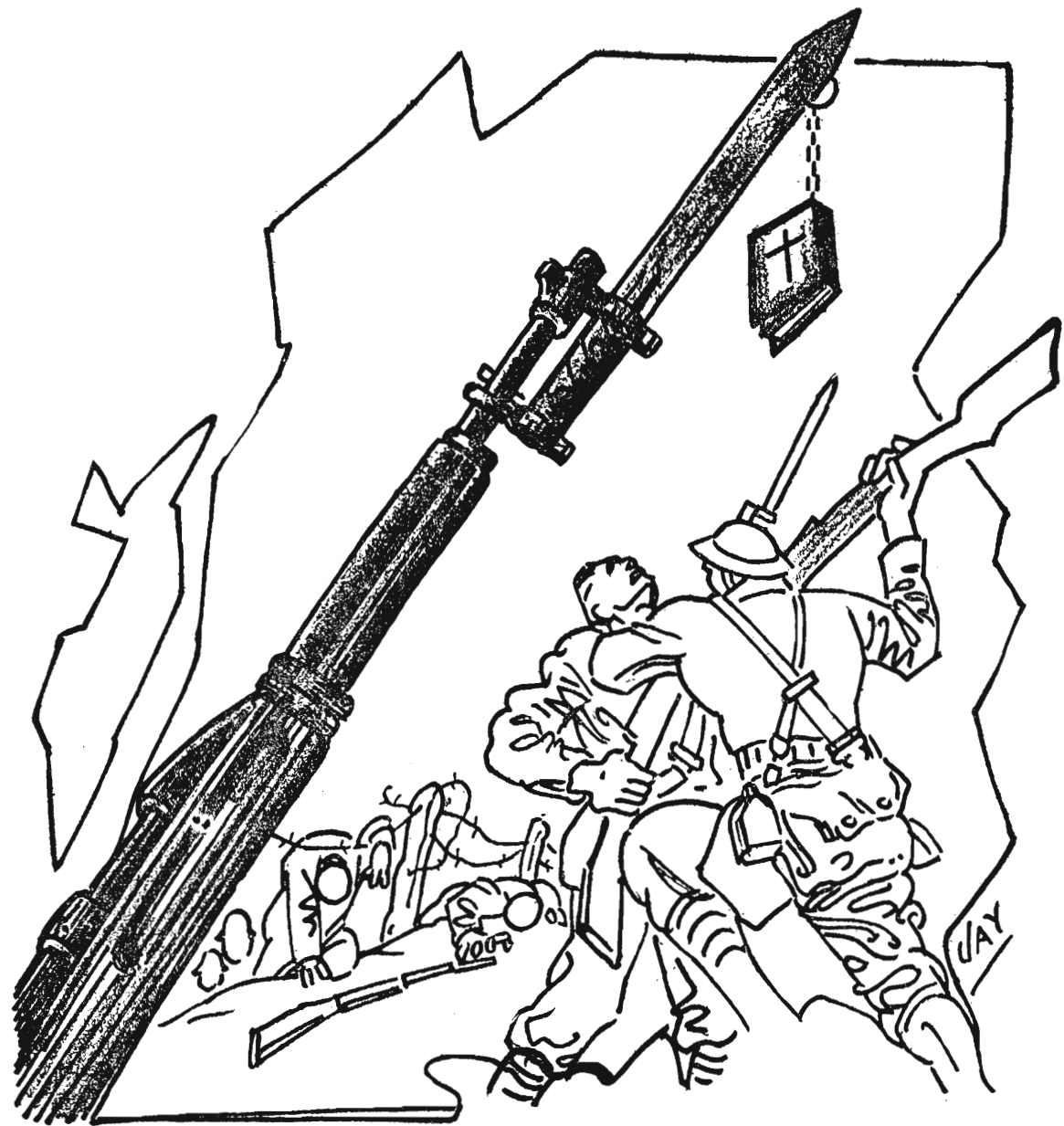
PRICE 5 CENTS

Three Hundred More Marines Land at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, China.—Three hundred more U. S. marines rushed here on the U. S. S. Jason from Fort Cavite in the Philippines, were landed and began patrolling the boundary line of the foreign settlement today.

NEW WAR PERIL IN CHINA

A SUGGESTION TO AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS FOR THE NEXT WAR



As a means of bolstering up the spiritual morale of "our boys" in the NEXT "war to end all wars" we suggest the attachment of a New Testament to every bayonet. The enemy will then have the bible with them when they die.

Y. W. L. ACTIVE IN CURLEE WALKOUT

Form Strike Committee to Aid St. Louis Strikers

TAILORS STANDING FIRM

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Seventeen workers, picketing the plant of the Curlee Clothing company, against which the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is conducting a strike, have been arrested by the police at the behest of the bosses. The arrested include nine women and eight men.

The union is demanding the right to organize protection against unfair discharge of workers, clean and sanitary working conditions, time and a half for overtime, and a wage increase of 25 per cent in the tailor shops and of various amounts in the cutting department. Reinstatement of dismissed workers who favored unionism is also demanded.

Curlee's, which has successfully resisted union organization for some time past, is now being organized with the aid of the militants in the shops. The plant which employs a large number of young workers of both sexes is having its production crippled daily by the increasing amount of workers who are joining the ranks of the strikers.

The Young Workers League, a number of whose members are involved in the strike, has elected a special Strike Committee to handle the young workers and Communists who are participating in the movement for better conditions.

French Communists Are Arrested for Anti-Militarist Work

MARSEILLES, France.—Declaring that they had orders from headquarters in Paris, detectives here arrested a well known leader in the French Communist movement for distributing literature to the soldiers of France who were embarking for the war against the rebelling Rifians under the leadership of Abd-el-Krim. Together with this comrade another was also arrested and on their possession were found leaflets and pamphlets not only in the French language but also printed in Arabic, calling for solidarity between the French workers-soldiers and the oppressed colonial peoples of Morocco.

Among others was found a pamphlet with the heading: "Help your French Communist Brothers!" which was signed by a revolutionary committee of soldiers in Morocco. This is an example of the work carried on by Communists to bring an end to the slaughter of workers and peasants in the wars of capitalism.

British Trade Unions Protest Intervention

LONDON.—The executive of the British Trade Union Congress has sent a formal protest to Premier Baldwin against the use of British soldiers in Shanghai, in response to an appeal from the Shanghai strikers to the British unions.

The protest urges the immediate withdrawal of British armed forces for the reason that the Shanghai trouble is actually a violent conflict between workers and bosses.

BRING TRUMBULL, CROUCH TO U. S.

To Be Confined in Penitentiary in States

DESTINATION UNKNOWN

HONOLULU, Hawaii, June 9.—Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, now imprisoned in the 27th Infantry guard house at Schofield barracks, near here, for defending the Soviet Union against newspaper attacks, will be sent back to the mainland on June 26, if their sentences are approved by the war department at Washington. As yet their destination has not been announced, and they do not know where they will be confined.

The two United States soldiers were arrested in March, charged with the "crime" of being Communists. They were sentenced to 40 and 26 years in the federal penitentiary.

Their sentences were later cut to three years and one year following a world wide protest against their imprisonment for their opinions.

Appeal to College Boys to Take Places of Strikers

BOSTON, Mass.—Union men will circulate the campuses of Harvard and other New England universities in an attempt to prevent any student from consciously scabbing on the building laborers who are out on strike for a raise of a few cents an hour following a referendum of the five locals of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union with which they are affiliated.

This plan is the result of an announcement by Colonel William H. Root, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association that the bosses will appeal to the college students and athletes to take the places of the striking workers so that they may earn a few cents during their summer vacation.

Whether or not the rah-rah boys will condescend to take the jobs of ordinary laborers is not known, but it is significant that it is to the colleges that the bosses turn in order to get scabs to take the place of workers who are out for better conditions of labor.

Leave China Alone

Withdraw All U.S. Troops

SHANGHAI, China.—A new world war threatens to find its starting point in the struggle that has been begun in this city. Troops of three or four nations are already landed on Chinese soil without the declaration of war. Demonstrating revolutionary students have been shot down and murdered by imperialist rifles and the efforts of the workers to better their conditions are being brutally suppressed in the interests of Japanese capitalism by the armed might of their international brothers-in-arms.

One hundred and fifty thousand Shanghai workers are out on the streets striking in protest against the vicious action being taken by the imperialists. The origin of the trouble was the strike of a number of thousand Chinese workers in a Japanese cotton mill. The conditions of the Chinese workers under capitalism are simply indescribable, and all efforts have been made to prevent them from awakening to their class interests. Therefore, when the workers went out for flower hours and higher wages they were met by the combined attack of all the foreign capitalists.

Five Chinese Wounded. Five Chinese were wounded when the Japanese overseers at the China-Japan Cotton mill fired into a crowd which stormed the building. The crowd then tried to arm itself by invading the customs yard where big supplies of ammunition are stored. The river police hastily removed the ammunition. The constabulary meanwhile charged the mob with rifle butts. Aside from this only the minor disorder of stoning street cars were reported.

Students who demonstrated in front of the foreign settlement were shot down by British Sikh police and a number of them killed. Fifty of them were immediately arrested and are still being kept in prison. Chinese students are quite a bit different from American rah-rah boys! American marines were immediately landed upon the hysterical request of Consul General E. S. Cunningham. They violated international law immediately upon their arrival by an armed raid upon the Shanghai university, driving out the students at the end of bayonets and carting away stacks of books, pamphlets and school documents, one pamphlet of which the so-called intelligence office said was in English and contained a poem with the "seditious" expression: "Foreign bosses are fat and prosperous. We'll make them thin."

Banks Closed. All the Chinese banks in the city have closed down, the workers in foreign-owned mills, factories, offices, public works, industrial plants, tobacco and cigarette companies, mostly British foreign hotels, and even the clerical forces of the International Banking corporation are on strike. All the banks are barricaded. Approximately 100 members of the Chinese branch of the Shanghai municipal police force failed to report for duty on the midnight shift while the remaining 1,500 were reported wavering between holding to their duties and joining the ranks of the strikers who have tied up all city activities.

All of the absentees had previously turned in their rifles and ammunition and no disorder attended their defection. A strike of the entire Chinese force would leave on the regular force approximately 300 signers and 600 Sikhs in addition to 1,000 white civilian guards. The white guards took up the posts of the strikers, acting as scabs.

Prospects for peace seemed slight as the Chinese insist on indemnities and punishment of the police for the laying of Chinese student demonstrators while the municipal council is determined not to yield.

Civil War Threatens. In the meantime civil war is again spreading throughout the country. The tools of the various imperialist powers.

(Continued on page 2)

WITHDRAW AMERICAN TROOPS FROM CHINA!

American troops have invaded Chinese soil without even the declaration of war! American soldiers are shooting down Chinese workers and students who are exercising their rights on their sovereign soil. The largest American war fleet ever assembled is in the Pacific.

The American troops and fleet have no business on or near Chinese soil. Their presence there is a fore-

cast of a new world war involving millions of young workers who must be sent to die for American capitalism!

Let every worker and working class organization demand immediately the evacuation of Shanghai by American troops and the withdrawal of the imperialist fleet!

HANDS OFF CHINA!

DETROIT LEAGUE IN SHOP DRIVE

To Concentrate Upon Automobile Plants

YOUTH CONDITIONS VERY BAD

DETROIT, Mich.—The Young Workers' League of Detroit has begun a city-wide campaign among the young workers to enlist them in the drive to better the conditions of the working youth and to organize them into a youth political body for the establishment of a working class society.

Especial attention is to be paid to the huge automobile plants which employ thousands of young workers who are obliged to labor under the most miserable conditions imaginable. Not only in the ordinary plants but even in the so-called ideal factory of Henry Ford, the conditions are so horrible that the workers are responding by the hundreds to the union drive which is now going on to organize them despite the interference of police and the stoolpigeons of the bosses.

A leaflet has already been issued to the young workers which calls upon them to unite for the struggle against the slave life they are leading.

It states: "Mr. Hartley, director of education of the National Founders' Association, has undertaken to divert the stream of young workers from 'white collar positions' into 'overall jobs.'"

"The National Founders' Association is perhaps the most notorious open shop aggregation of profit-hungry employers in this country. Its Detroit section is an influential part of the Employers' Association of Detroit which boasts of the fact that labor unionism as a factor in the lives is absent from the local factories."

"The schools are to be invoked in this bosses' campaign. They propose to change the manner of training in school, to stress the healthfulness of rough work as compared to office work, and to 'make' boys see a future in 'overall' jobs."

"Young Workers! You know how you are called upon to do an adult's work for a lower wage than is received by the adult. You know that you are used to break down living standards. You know how your boss forces the piece work system on you. You know how you are speeded up and driven to increase production to the limit of your endurance. And you know that if you fail to 'hit the ball,' to 'deliver the goods,' to 'step on it,' you are kicked off the job. And if you do speed up, you serve merely to work yourself out of a job and then to join the army of unemployed who haunt the employment offices in search of a master."

"The Young Workers' League is conducting a campaign to organize the youth of Detroit so that united they can better resist the oppressive measures instituted against them in the factories. It will not only conduct a defensive campaign, but will inspire the youth of Detroit to go forward aggressively in a fight against the bosses for higher wages and better working conditions. The Y. W. L. holds that this struggle can best be carried on in the unions. It therefore calls upon the young workers to join the union and united with the adult workers to stand as a unit against the oppressive tactics of the boss, and at the same time to fight for more of the value that your labor alone makes possible."

"The Young Workers' League will rally the young workers on the following program:

1. Abolition of child labor.

(Continued on page 2)

CHINESE STUDENTS PROTEST INTERVENTION OF U. S. TROOPS BEING LANDED AT SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO

NEW YORK CITY.—A protest against the landing of American marines at Shanghai and Tsingtao was made yesterday by Lung-chi Lo, president-elect of the Chinese Students' Alliance in America.

In a statement Mr. Lung-chi said that had the imperialist powers been true to the spirit and letter of the Washington conference, and had respected China's political and territorial

rights, the trouble at Shanghai would not have occurred.

"So-called 'red' influence is bound to increase in China if Europe, America and Japan persist in their present efforts to silence all dissenting voices by force," he said. "We do not believe that soldiers and sailors can solve an inherently unjust and economically wasteful problem, namely, that of inhuman working conditions in the cotton mills."

GITLOW SERVED TWENTY-SEVEN MONTHS IN SING SING FOR COMMUNISM

(Special to The Daily Worker.) NEW YORK, June 9.—Benjamin Gitlow, who was the candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for vice-president in the last national election campaign, will probably be taken to Sing Sing prison after the clerk of the United States supreme court transmits the decision denying the Gitlow appeal to the supreme court, of the United States marshal at New York.

Benjamin Gitlow was one of the leaders of the left wing in the so-called Revolutionary Age. Gitlow was arrested on November 8, 1919, charged with violating the New York criminal anarchy law. He was tried in January, 1920, and sentenced to five to ten years in the penitentiary following his conviction.

After serving 27 months in Sing Sing, Comrade Gitlow was released on appeal on May 1, 1922. In September the sentence was upheld by the state supreme court, and Gitlow was taken back to prison.

In January, 1923, Comrade Gitlow was released on a writ of error, and his appeal was argued in April and again in November, 1923.

Comrade Gitlow's bail was fixed at \$7,500.00 by Supreme Court Justice Howard Taft in April.

The Gitlow case is considered the test case for all criminal syndicalism laws.

Conscript Army for the United States in Next War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conscription into the army by force will be effected in America during the next war to a greater extent even than the last war, Acting Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis revealed today in speaking of mobilization day, to take place July 4.

"The war department," Davis said, "has prepared complete plans for the mobilization of the country in case of another war. The general purpose of the second test is to acquaint the American people with their national defense policies and obligations."

A pretty frank statement to make when we think back seven years and think of the slogan, "The war to end all wars."

COMMUNISTS FOR HANDS OFF CHINA

In an appeal addressed to all trade unions, workers' political parties, working farmers and the working class in general, the Workers (Communist) Party of America has called for the withdrawal of all troops and warships from China, the stopping of the strikebreaking and war on the Chinese workers, peasants and students.

The appeal reads as follows:

JERSEY CHILD LAW VIOLATED

Children Slave for 10 Hours Each Day Without Rest

HOUSING CONDITIONS BAD

TRENTON, N. J.—Revelations of child employment on South Jersey truck farms, its accompanying evils of poor housing and wholesale violations of New Jersey laws by Philadelphia agencies, with even more startling disclosures promised, were contained in a preliminary report submitted today to Dr. Andrew F. McBride, state labor commissioner by Russel J. Eldridge, state director of employment who is now engaged in investigating working conditions of agricultural communities.

Ten Hours Work—No Rest.

"No child found working possessed an age or schooling certificate," asserted Mr. Eldridge. "As to work hours and rest periods, I report that the usual period for all those employed, including every child, who is used, is ten hours per day. Rest periods are unknown, except at the discretion of the parents. I observed none in effect."

Accompanying the report was a list of fourteen agents who were said to have violated the law, either last year or during the present year.

Eldridge began his inspection on May 20, following complaints concerning the utilization of children in carrying on farm activities. During his tour he covered 513 miles, visited 19 farms, nine boys and four schools. He found that children under 10 years of age were working on the farms and formed 10 per cent of the total.

As to housing conditions he stated that "in many cases the houses provided were inferior to even tenement standards with regard to ventilation, fire safeguarding, water, toilet and cooking facilities, sanitation and hygiene."

As is usual with such investigations no real solution is offered to the problem. Altho it is admitted that the conditions are practically unbearable for the children, we can be sure that absolutely nothing will be done to alleviate their miseries or improve their status. Only the Communists offer a program of struggle against the vicious exploitation of children.

Why not become an editor of this paper by becoming a workers' correspondent? Write in about the conditions in your shop, or mine.

WILLIAMSON REPORTING IN EAST

Comrade John Williamson, national secretary of the Young Workers' League who has just recently returned from Russia, where he attended the Fifth Bureau Session of the Young Communist International, is touring the entire East and reporting to the membership on the sessions of the Y. C. I. and the full sessions of the N. E. C.

In addition to the meetings already addressed by Comrade Williamson, the following membership meetings will be held:

Passaic, N. J.—Wed., June 10, 8 p. m.

Baltimore, Md.—Fri. and Sat., June 12 and 13.

Newark, N. J.—Mon., June 15, 8 p. m. at German Labor Lyceum, 704 South 14th Street.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Tues., June 16, 8 p. m.

Announcements of other membership meetings will be made later.

DEFENSE UNITY FEELING GROWS

Sinclair, Foster, Brown and Haessler for Nat'l Meet

CONFERENCE OPENS JUNE 28

The Labor Defense Council, which is the initiator of the conference for workers' defense to be held here June 28th, received the following telegram from Upton Sinclair, noted American novelist. "I sympathize with your purpose and I wish you success in your efforts, but I cannot attend the conference. I have to stick to my own job of writing books, I can do more that way."

The purpose of the conference, as announced in the call issued by the executive committee of the council, is to unite the labor movement for the defense of class-war prisoners and to extend material aid to those now confined and their families. Especially does the conference and its aims meet with the enthusiastic approval of former political prisoners. Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, writes the Council: "The project of a National Labor Defense Conference Sunday, June 28th, should enlist the interest of every past political and industrial prisoner in America and of every potential prisoner as well, in those two classes. As an alumnus of several of Uncle Sam's compulsory training establishments and as a by no means improbable candidate for more in the future, I am glad to offer my endorsement of the proposed conference." There follows a list of jails, internment camps and military prisons in which Haessler served time during the war for his convictions.

Wm. Z. Foster said today, "As one who is threatened with ten years in a Michigan jail for having opinions that don't meet with the approval of the bosses and very likely also by way of revenge for my activity in the Great Steel Strike of 1919, I want to give my unqualified endorsement of the coming defense conference of June 28th. Anyone whose heart lays with the struggles of the workers, it seems to me, can very well support this admirable move to unify the forces of the labor movement against the attacks of the tools of organized capital."

E. C. Wentworth, chairman of the Labor Defense Council, said today: "If what McCallister Coleman writes regarding his having been thrown in jail in Fairmount County, West Virginia, in 200 union miners for peaceful picketing is true, then I want to say that the conference for Labor Defense is wise and timely indeed."

The Labor Defense Council announces that the conference will be held in Ashland Auditorium at 10 in the morning of June 28th. In the evening, an amnesty Mass Meeting will be held at the Plasterers' Temple. Former Bishop William Montgomery Brown of Gallon, Ohio, in a letter accompanying a hundred dollar check toward the expenses of the conference, expresses his heartiest wishes for its success and offers, in spite of ill health, to make a short address at the mass meeting.

Robert Moras Lovett and others nationally prominent, have sent word to the Council expressing their sympathy for the objects of the conference. All existing workers' defense organizations, ex-class war prisoners, individuals who have distinguished themselves in work for amnesty and in defense of the persecuted, and all workers, organizations, labor unions and fraternal, are invited to the conference.

South African Negroes Vote to Boycott Wales Tour

By S. A. ROCHLIN. CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The recent shooting of harmless Negro natives in Bloemfontein, the center of South African bourgeois nationalism, had its sequel when the African National Congress met at Johannesburg and the following resolution moved by Professor James S. Thaele, a recent arrival from the United States, was carried by a large majority of the delegates:

"This congress places on record its protest against the wanton killing of innocent blood of the African race by Europeans, and that it be a mandate to all people of African descent to refrain from making any demonstrations or presenting addresses of welcome to his royal highness, the Prince of Wales."

Up to the present moment the Negro natives are carrying out the terms of the resolution. It is rather noteworthy that Comrade S. P. Bunting, editor of the Communist "International," addressed a large meeting of industrial workers of the native trade union—I. C. U.—a few days before the African National Congress was called. In the course of his remarks to the delegates assembled he stated:

"That your enemy too, is not merely local. South African natives often appeal to Britain as their protector when as a matter of fact, British imperialism, whose representative is about to tour South Africa, is largely responsible for your exploitation. You will only be asking for your bosses to remain bosses forever, if you are so foolish as to turn out in the Prince's honor, instead of boycotting him as they did in India."

The Black List

Do you want to remain on the Black List? If you don't, then send in the industrial registration of your league not later than June 14. You have had sufficient time in which to send in the industrial registration and there is no excuse for any league to delay in this any longer. One of the tasks of Bolshevization is to get a complete industrial registration of the entire organization. The national committee calls for cooperation from you to help realize this aim. See That Your League is Off The Black List in the Next Issue.

Ft. Bragg, Calif.; Berkeley, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Oakland, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; Sausalito, Calif.

Bridgeport, Conn.; Fairfield, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; S. Norwalk, Conn.; Springfield, Ill.; Waukegan, Ill.; W. Frankfort, Ill.; Zeligler, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.; Centerville, Iowa.

Baltimore, Md.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Gardner, Mass.; Maynard, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.

Bals de Wasale, Mich.; Paynesville, Mich.; Bessemer, Mich.; Chatham, Mich.; Eben Junction, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Hancock, Mich.; Herman, Mich.; Ironwood, Mich.; Mass. Mich.; Munising, Mich.; Negaunee, Mich.; Ontonagon, Mich.; Rock, Mich.; Ste. Marie, Mich.; So. Range, Mich.

Chisholm, Minn.; Cloquet, Minn.; Cromwell, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; Flor- enton, Minn.; Hibbing, Minn.; Nash- wauk, Minn.; No. Hibbing, Minn.; Orr, Minn.; Wawina, Minn.

Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Roberts, Mont.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Ford, N. J.; Manville, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Passaic,

N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Trenton, N. J.; Watchburg, N. J.

Albany, N. Y.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Endicott, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New York, N. Y. (50 per cent); Rochester, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Belden, N. D.

Ashtabula, Ohio; Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio; Bellare, Ohio; Canton, Ohio; Conneaut, Ohio; Dilles Bottom, Ohio; Dillonvale, Ohio; East Liverpool, Ohio; Neffs, Ohio; Powhattan Point, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Warren, Ohio; Yorkville, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Portland, Ore.

Bentleyville, Pa.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Daisytown, Pa.; Easton, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Houston, Pa.; Marianna, Pa.; Millvale, Pa.; Monessen, a.; Philadel- phia, Pa.; Plains, Pa.; Russellton, Pa.

Providence, R. I.; Frederick, S. D.; Aberdeen, Wash.; Northport, Wash.

Galloway, W. Va.; Lowsville, W. Va.

Brake, Wis.; Brantwood, Wis.; Kenosha, Wis.; Madison, Wis.; Maple, Wis.; Marango, Wis.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Owen, Wis.; Phelps, Wis.; Superior, Wis.; Hanna, Wyo.

Detroit League in Shop Drive

- (Continued from page 1)
1. Abolition of night work for all under 20 years of age.
2. Equal wages for equal work for workers of all ages and both sexes.
3. Determination of wages and working conditions and hours of young workers by the Trade Unions.
4. Prohibition of piece work, speeding up, and sweat shop conditions.
5. Annual vacation with full pay.
6. Proper ventilation and sanitation in factories.
7. Individual lockers for all workers.
8. Six-hour day for all workers under 18 years.
9. Eight-hour day and 44-hour week for all other workers.
10. Time and a half for all over-time.
11. Maintenance of the unemployed at union wages by industry and the state.
12. A Workers' and Farmers' government.
13. The Young Workers' League endorses and strives for union organization.
14. Young workers of both sexes are urged to note the time and place of the following meetings:
- Branch No. 2, meets every Friday evening, at Finnish Hall, 5963 14th Street.
- Branch No. 3, meets every Friday evening, at the House of the Masses, 2646 St. Aubin, corner Gratiot.
- Branch No. 4, meets every Friday evening, at International Hall, 3014 Yemans St., Hamtramck.

Chicago League Starting Drive For Printers

The Chicago league has decided to conduct a city-wide campaign in the printing and bookbinding industry to organize the youth working in that industry into nuclei of the Young Workers' League. Thousands of young workers are employed in Chicago, in which there are situated some of the largest plants in the country, some of them notoriously non-union. Here's luck!

Can't Fire Married Teacher

NEW YORK.—In a decision on the case of Mrs. Davis Thomas who lost her job when it was found she was secretly married, State Commissioner of Education Frank P. Graves ruled that women teachers of New York state and city schools who marry cannot be ousted from their jobs for this reason.

Get a sub—make another Communist!

New War Peril Seen In China

(Continued from page 1) ers in China, not the least important of which is the United States, are being egged on to take advantage of the turmoil created recently to involve the country in worse confusion which will give the capitalists a better excuse for stepping in and taking control of things, thus insuring their undisturbed exploitation of the resources and labor power of the vast country.

Fighting has already commenced between Yunnanese and Cantonese troops. Four Cantonese gunboats appeared around the island of Honan, opposite Canton, and opened heavy fire; the Yunnanese answered from the shore. The gunboats passed Dutch Follies Island, turned and then came back again, pouring in heavy fire from small guns and machine guns, finally disappearing around the island.

Three thousand Cantonese troops arrived last night from Fatshan and now are at Shek-Wal-Tong station, across the river.

Two Japanese destroyers arrived at Canton yesterday.

"B. & O." Bill Johnston Swipes Election from Rival

WASHINGTON.—One of the most brazen Tamany Hall robberies has just been pulled off by one of the most infamous gentlemen in the American labor movement, William H. Johnston, by his throwing out wholesale and miscounting the votes of his opponent in the recent elections for president in the International Association of Machinists, Anderson.

Anderson, a center progressive, was running for office together with his group, which had the support of the Communists and the left wingers in the Machinists' Union. He received the actual support of the majority of the membership which is well fed up on the class collaborationist and fake schemes of Johnston and his gang. But democracy exists in the mind of "B. & O." Johnston only as a phrase to be used in fighting the reds. He forgets it soon enough when he is licked in a fair and square election fight—licked despite the fact that he controls the machinery of and union.

The wrath of the indignant membership is finding vent in the demand that the brass-headed faker be sent looking for an open job with his masters, the bosses, whom he serves faithfully, and that the rank and file be given the opportunity to have a say as to what the union should be.

THE IMPERIALIST DITTY.

Take up the white man's burden, And put it on the nigger; Though profits rise and wages fall, The Empire's growing bigger.



New York Jumps Into Lead in Drive

Chicago a Close Second; Only St. Paul Has Filled Quota

THIS week New York jumps into the lead in the subscription race for the Y. C. I. banner and other prizes.

However, both New York and Chicago, which is a close second in the race, are far from filling their quotas in the drive. To date, St. Paul is the only league to fill its quota. However, several leagues are near to filling their quotas. Which league will be next to ring the bell by going over the mark?

These Leagues Sent in Subs This Week.

Table listing subscription amounts from various cities like New York City, Chicago, Trenton, etc.

CHILDREN TAKING PLACE OF ADULTS

Wages in Southern Mills Low Because of Child Labor

LIVING WAGE IS NOT PAID

Low wages, enabling southern cotton mill owners to snatch the bread from families dependent upon the England textile industry, are reflected in a study of the employment of men and women in the industry by Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ethelbert Stewart. His figures show that in 1924 New England cotton mills paid an average of 48.1 cents an hour for labor while southern mills got their labor for an average of 28.6 cents an hour.

Women's Pay Lower.

Women workers in southern mills in 1924 averaged 25 cents an hour. This would give them \$15 for a full 60-hour week and only \$13.50 for six 9-hour days. In New England mills the average woman worker earned 43.2 cents an hour or about \$20.76 for a 48-hour week. Men in southern mills averaged 30.6 cents an hour compared with 50.9 cents in New England mills.

This wage differential has been tempting northern capital to build mills in the unorganized south for a considerable period. The development has been pronounced since 1920.

Children Compete With Adult Workers.

The New England mills show failure to recover from the post-war slump. In 1924 they had 27,037 employees compared with 41,721 in 1914. The southern mills show 30,861 employees in 1914 compared with 25,219 in 1914. The advance of the south has been greater than this indicates as the establishment of new mills is not here reflected.

In New England mills the proportion of women workers was about 60 per cent. Southern mills show a much smaller proportion, approximately a third. Stewart judges from the comparative wages that this is due to the large number of boys employed in southern mills. In the south men face the competition of children as well as women.

Bolshevize the press thru a nationwide network of workers' correspondents.

WILLIAM RUST

British Notes

London, May 27th, 1925.

Miners Still Hesitating.

The latest Conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was no decision conference. On the motion of the Executive Committee it was decided to continue the investigations with the coal owners as to the state of the industry. The South Wales and Lancashire delegates were opposed to the policy of the E. C. and proposed that steps should be taken to draft proposals for a new wage agreement. They thought it high time to declare for a definite policy rather than continue the conversations with the mine-owners. They were defeated and the E. C. resolution carried the figures being as follows:

For the E. C.'s resolution 571,000 Against 350,000

The open letter of the Y. C. I. to the M. F. G. B. was not brought before the Conference neither has it been considered by the E. C. of the M. F. G. B. We have, however, received a sympathetic reply from the General Secretary, A. J. Cook, who expresses his appreciation of the work we are doing and suggests that we get a mining lodge to put forward our demands for young miners before the Executive Committee. The Y. C. I. demands for young miners are as follows:

- 1. Guaranteed minimum wage commencing at £1 5s. at 14 years, with proportionate half-yearly increases, reaching adult scale at 20 years.
2. Six-hour day, and five shifts weekly.
3. No nightshift work for young workers under 18 years.
4. No boys underground under 16 years.
5. Definite meal time.
6. Fortnight's annual holiday with pay.
7. Equal pay for equal work.
8. Full rates of pay for young workers injured in the mines.
Fascists Active.

The fascist movement in Great Britain is developing. On Empire Day (May 24th) they organized a procession 5,000 strong and marched to Hyde Park, with fascist flags and Union Jacks flying. They amused themselves with listening to the orations of army generals who denounced the Communist menace with great vigor. After a few more speeches they sang "God Save the King," and knocked off the hats of those who refused to uncover. Altogether a bright lot of lads. They are making themselves an increasing nuisance at working class meetings and conferences and the organized labor movement will have to take definite measures against them if their antics are to be nipped in the bud.



Fairy Tales For Workers' Children

DURING THE CAMPAIGN

You can get the new book "Fairy Tales for Workers' Children" just off the press, and a year's subscription to the weekly YOUNG WORKER, all for \$2.00, or a year's sub to the YOUNG COMRADE and the book for \$1.00

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WRITE TO PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT OF THE

Young Workers League of America

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CHINESE SHADOWS

SUPPOSE the workers in the Detroit Ford factory went out on strike against the inhuman conditions they worked under. Suddenly, from across the border, out of the city of Windsor came a number of troops of the Canadian government, into Detroit for the purpose of maintaining law and order, protecting property and suppressing the strike. No declaration of war is issued by Canada.

Would not the entire working class of America rise in active protest against this invasion of what they consider their rights? Would not the Detroit workers rise with arms in hands against the Canadian troops?

Yet this very same situation exists at the present moment in Shanghai, China. Thousands of Chinese workers leave the plant of a Japanese-owned cotton mill, on strike against the miserable conditions they have. The foreign capitalists in the city intervene in behalf of the Japanese bosses. Students who demonstrate against this intervention are shot down cold-bloodedly. Before you can say Jack Robinson, American battleships and cruisers land marines in Shanghai; Italian, French and British troops follow suit.

These troops, composed of workers in uniforms, are used to put down the strike of the Chinese workers. With rifles and bayonets in hands they suppress the efforts of the workers to improve their conditions.

This is no mere isolated incident. Taken in connection with the whole history of imperialism in China, with the recent maneuvers of the American fleet around Hawaii, the agitation to rebuild the Singapore naval base by Great Britain, the anti-Japanese agitation that the entire Jackal press of the United States is carrying on—there is no doubt but that this Chinese shadow is casting before it the prospect of a war which may break out at any moment.

China has unequalled wealth. The mouths of the imperialists water with greed at the thought of the rich antimony and silver mines, the vast rice and cotton fields, the inexhaustible supply of millions of cheap laborers. The unemployed capital which lays around languishing for a job is being shipped into just such countries as China by the United States. But other countries look at China from the same point of view. The clash of interests in the Orient, as well as in other parts of the world, is driving unavoidably towards a new world war, more horrible than the last one, more destructive, more murderous.

Is it an accident that troops are suddenly concentrated on the Chinese coast, or that troops are landed on the slightest excuse? Do the various generals who are now blowing into flame once more the embers of civil war in China look as if they were unconcerned with the struggles of the rival imperialist powers? Not by a long shot!

The wild-eyed American press is aiding in the campaign with its customary anxious sputtering. Grovelling before their bosses, the financial capitalists of the country, they belch and bark constantly for more preparations for war, for more training in the schools, for greater armies and navies, for a more vigorous foreign policy, for action against the dirty Japanese devils who have so recently been transformed from their former position of nice allies in the fight against Hun Kultur.

The memory of the last war is still too keen for us to forget all the hypocritical slogans which accompanied the slickest imperialist trick ever consummated. We must recall that the last war was put over before the working class realized it. The next war will be worked in the same way. The workers cannot prevent war, but they can organize to meet it effectively. Let the swinish imperialists know that they are always to be confronted by an iron instrument of struggle, the Communist movement, which will seek every opportunity to transform their war of profit and murder into a war of the workers against the bourgeoisie for the establishment of a society which contains no germ of war or exploitation.

The Chinese conflict may end in war, or it may not. But it is a sign of the road that we are traveling along under capitalism. It shows the inevitability of war under imperialism. It proves the necessity of Communist struggle against militarism and capitalist war.

RAVING TO BE FREE

DICKIE LOEB is raving in the hospital, say the headlines in the capitalist press. This is the preliminary to the repetition of the Harry Thaw case. We predicted some time ago that the two young millionaires, despite their disgusting and murderous crime would never feel the halter around their necks; that they would escape the punishment that is meted out to ordinary workers or rebels. We pointed out that in capitalist society the rulers are immune from the ordinary course of so-called justice since the moneybags weigh heavily in the scales. A rebel worker or a Communist would either be lynched or given short shrift in some other manner if the same crime had been imputed to him.

There is nothing surprising in the case. First, the poor little fellow gets an operation in the prison hospital. Then he begins raving. In a short time he will probably be taken out of the jail and put into a sanitarium. And the final step will be either a commutation of his sentence or a barefaced, secret, underhanded freeing of the pervert. Hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands will be used to accomplish this little maneuver. But what of it? The Loeb family, like the Thaws have plenty at their disposal. The slaves at Sears, Roebuck, continue to pile up enough money to free a dozen Loeb or Leopolds.

Rave on Dickie. Your pop will see that the road to freedom is greased by blood on the dollars he is crushing out of the bones of his slaves.

ANOTHER COAL DISASTER

ANOTHER coal mining disaster in Coal Glen, North Carolina.

With monotonous regularity the press has been chronicling these holocausts for the last six months and each new accident adds further horrors to the history of coal mining in the United States.

The mine in which the explosion is non-union and the unconcerned attitude of the company for the lives of the miners is well shown by the fact that they do not know exactly how many workers were in the mine at the time of the explosion or how many are entombed.

"Records showed that 59 men, 39 white and 20 Negroes, had comprised the mine crew, but mine officials reported that 71 miners' lamps were missing, and it was believed that the figure might represent the number entombed on a final check."

This is an unheard of thing even in American mining annals filled as they are with incidents of criminal carelessness and disregard for the lives of the workers. It can only be a result of the great supply of workers and the absolute power of the coal capitalists over them. The employees of this concern have evidently been herded into mine like sheep and but little attempt was made to comply with the first rule of mining—to know the number of men in the mine and their location in the various workings at any hour of the day.

Only in the United States could such criminal neglect be accepted as a matter of course. It shows that enjoying immunity from any union regulation on the coal capitalists are literally sprinkling the coal with the blood of the workers.

With such damning evidence of the utter brutality of unchecked exploitation on their hands, the United Mine Workers of America have an opportunity to invade the non-union fields and bring these workers into the union. Only an officialdom concerned more with war on the left wing militants in the union than with the welfare of the coal miners in the United States will neglect such an opportunity.



What Is The Young Men's Christian Association?

THOUGH originating in England the Y. M. C. A. has made its greatest development in the United States. It is significant to keep in mind that although the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts and the Salvation Army saw the light first in Great Britain, they have found American soil, American capitalism more advantageous to their development and all show a monstrous growth in this country.

The annual report of the secretary for 1924 of the Y. M. C. A. of North America shows there are 1,700 local Associations. This means that in 1,700 places spread all over North America and especially United States, the Y. M. C. A. has facilities for reaching large masses of young workers in this country. The membership of the Y. M. C. A. is over 1,000,000. The value of its property is \$1,500,000. They employ 6,000 secretaries and officers at full time.

There are 350,000 men and boys in their gymnasium classes, over 100,000 men and boys in their educational classes; over 200,000 in the bible classes.

The Y. M. C. A., especially in later years is spreading its organization over industrial territories and is organizing on an industrial basis.

Later on in this article we will take up more in detail the industrial activities of the Y. M. C. A. and co-operation it receives from the capitalists and the boss class generally.

The Y. M. C. A. has 200 railroad Associations with over 100,000 members. It has many associations right in industrial establishments, but the Y. M. C. A. secretary's report does not give the number. It has particularly organization in the greater majority of the steel plants, in Sears, Roebuck in Chicago and every year sees new additions to the industrial activity of the Y. M. C. A.

A great deal of work is undertaken among students. There are 471 student associations with a membership of over 90,000. The Y. M. C. A. has not neglected the colored workers and has established 140 sections solely for colored men and boys with a membership of around 30,000.

There are 32 Y. M. C. A. within the regular army and navy. The Y. M. C. A. carried on tremendous work during the war. The war work of the Y. M. C. A. will be taken up in a separate section of the report.

Every year the Y. M. C. A. spends around \$50,000,000 in its activity and the greater portion of this money is obtained from the wealthy capitalists, financiers and manufacturing plant owners.

War Work of the Y. M. C. A. The entire propaganda and education of the 4,000,000 men that were recruited for the U. S. Army was given into the hands of the Y. M. C. A.

The American capitalists subscribed heavily to the work of the Y. M. C. A. giving it \$162,000,000 to carry on war work. This money was gotten mainly from the American capitalists, John D. Rockefeller and his son giving \$8,000,000. Money was obtained for war work by the Y. M. C. A. from far eastern countries, China subscribing \$1,300,000 and Japan \$75,000.

At the close of the war the Y. M. C. A. turned over to the American Legion \$500,000 which was used to help establish this fascist organization in the United States.

The Y. M. C. A. employed 25,925 officers within the army in various capacities. They were used mainly for propaganda purposes and to preach religion to the soldiers.

Of the \$162,000,000 that was received by the Y. M. C. A. for war work, close to \$8,000,000 was spent in Russia mainly for counter revolutionary purposes.

As stated in its report on "The War Work of the Y. M. C. A.", it says, a specific military function was assigned to it. Its duty was to assist in maintaining and promoting morale.

Though of course claiming to be a Christian organization, the Y. M. C. A. made it its first duty to prepare the American soldiers for war, regard less of the capitalist nature of the war.

General John J. Pershing in an official communication to the Y. M. C. A. said of that organization: "There is no one factor contributing more to the morale of the army in France than the Y. M. C. A. The value of the organization cannot be overestimated. It has trained 900 men who have a Y. M. C. A. training rather than 1,000 who have none, and I will be better satisfied every time."

The Y. M. C. A. has taken part in every war which the U. S. was involved. Starting with the civil war, the Y. M. C. A., though newly organized, formed what it called the U. S. Christian Committee to carry on war work. The Y. M. C. A. was active in the imperialist war with Spain in Cuba and during the imperialist maneuvers of the U. S. in Mexico in 1916 when the U. S. Government had 150,000 troops around the Rio Grande River, the largest number of American soldiers ever organized on one field in half a century before the world war. The Y. M. C. A. sent 374 secretaries to carry on imperialist propaganda amongst the soldiers.

During the world war the Y. M. C. A. made great efforts to keep the workers in industries who were manufacturing munitions in a good frame of mind. Industrial work was organized in five navy yards, 34 shipyards

and in many munition plants. Where the I. W. W. were active in the northwest among 120,000 workmen and 30,000 soldiers the Y. M. C. A. particularly became active in order to counteract the revolutionary work of the wobblies. In this work it was aided by the government.

The Y. M. C. A. spent about \$1,250,000 for war industrial work and the U. S. Government supplies \$1,000,000 of this. In war industrial work alone over 300 secretaries were employed to keep the workers pacified and to make them efficient. The U. S. Government figured accurately in the industrial work of the Y. M. C. A.

In its report on the war work of the Y. M. C. A., this organization in speaking of Russia in early months of 1917, said: "Russia's remaining army was infected with disease, disarmed by its terrible defeats and inoculated with germs of revolution."

And the Y. M. C. A. set as its task the curing of the disease of revolution

in Russia. The Y. M. C. A. operated under the guise of neutral organizations like the Red Cross, though it was specifically provided that the sole duty of the Y. M. C. A. was different and apart from that of the Red Cross and was to keep up the morale of the American soldiers.

During the height of the revolutionary period the Y. M. C. A. had 300 secretaries operating in Russia on the side of Kerensky and the counter-revolutionary white guards generally. Kerensky gave the Y. M. C. A. 1,500,000 rubles worth of property for their activity.

During the fight between Bolsheviks and Kerensky the Y. M. C. A. boasts that they gave first aid on the side of Kerensky and counter-revolutionary regiments.

On August 3, 1918, when President Wilson issued his proclamation against the Bolsheviks, the Y. M. C. A. left the territory under the rule of the

Soviets and began operations with allied and white guard armies of intervention in Siberia.

The Y. M. C. A. Work in Siberia. The allied intervention army in Siberia in August, 1918, was composed of 80,000 men. The Y. M. C. A. had 200 secretaries working among the Czechs, white guard Russians and American troops. The cost of this work was over \$2,000,000 and was directed against the Soviet Government.

At the close of the war the Y. M. C. A. assisted the government and the American Legion as well as many other military organizations that followed the war.

Origin and Purpose of the Y. M. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. was organized in England in about 1850. It was transplanted in America and organized on a national scale in Montreal, Canada, and Boston, Mass., 1851.

It started out as a very small protestant organization and there was a

By HARRY GANNES

good deal of schisms within the body before it was finally organized. The Y. M. C. A. claims to be a loose federation of local associations, but in fact a highly centralized body with central offices in New York to which all local associations make regular reports. The fact remains the Y. M. C. A. of the smallest town and farthest agricultural section has exactly the same aim as the branch in the highly concentrated industrial center.

The purpose of the Y. M. C. A. as stated in its official literature is: "The Young Men's Christian Association is a spiritual movement which exists for the purpose of uniting young men in fellowship through activities designed to help them in the development of power of body, mind and spirit during the whole period in which character is being formed and of enabling them to take their share in the service of God and their fellow men."

(To be Concluded).

THE RED FLEET

By ERIC VERNEY

Moscow.

FIVE years ago—in 1920, May 15th was proclaimed a day of celebration of the Red Fleet.

This year there were double celebrations—not only by the Red sailors on the ships, but also throughout the whole vast expanse of the Soviet Union.

May 15th was celebrated by the Young Communist League as well as by the fleet, because the Leninist Young Communist League is the Red Fleet's patron. Furthermore, the bonds between the Russian Young Communist League and the Red Fleet are still greater, as over 50 per cent of the personnel are members of the League and Party.

Thousands of meetings were held by the Young Communist League throughout Russia on this day, where reports were made on patronage work in the Red Fleet, and on the material achievements of the Red sailors.

Large numbers of non-Party workers and peasants were invited to these

meetings, and special concerts and plays were staged, reflecting the life of the Red Fleet.

Special campaigns for increasing interest in the Red Fleet were organized in the wall newspapers.

Another object of this campaign has been to supply libraries of the Workers' Clubs with a still larger quantity of books on naval and military subjects.

On the 15th of May, 1925, the Red Fleet has undoubtedly achieved successes yet unknown. The Higher Naval Technical School has for the first time graduated 90 worker and peasant commanders to replace the ranks of the Red Fleet.

Repair work has been accomplished in record time, quicker and more efficient by far than in previous years. Some of the crew have been really heroic, working day and night, so that the fleet would be ready in time to sail for the summer maneuvers.

As a result of these efforts, due in no small degree to the propaganda of

the Young Communist League, the fleet was able to take the water a month earlier than last year—in fact, the 15th of May this year was celebrated on the open sea.

This has caused great discomfort for the capitalist government of the West. As year by year they see the Red Fleet growing stronger and stronger, so do their hopes of overthrowing the Workers' and Peasants' Republic diminish.

And there is no doubt that the Red Fleet is really getting stronger, not only in technique and naval education, but also in the material condition of the sailors, who are now better fed and clad than before the war.

The political knowledge and consciousness of the Red sailors has also been strengthened. There is not a ship that has not its Communist and Young Communist League nucleus, its library and reading room, Marxist circle and Lenin corner.

The Red Sailors are as hard as steel, not only physically, but politically, for

they have been hardened on the anvil of bitter struggle, of great hardship, of the Cronstadt mutiny and of the hard days of 1921 and 1922, when the Fleet was only beginning to get into fighting shape. Now, when the Red Navy is already a strong, efficient, fighting force, they can look back with pride on their achievements and their traditions.

The wonderful revolutionary accomplishment of the Red Fleet have only been possible through the staunchness and devotion of the Red sailors led and inspired by the Party and the Young Communist League.

The surest guarantee that the Red Fleet will dauntlessly carry out its duties for the Workers' and Peasants' Republic is the fact that 43 per cent of its members are workers, and 43 per cent peasants.

Let the American Young Workers League—the forerunner of the American Red Fleet remember these facts and aspire to similar achievements.

Communists For Hands Off China

(Continued from Page 1)

COMRADES:—American troops are raiding, jailing and shooting striking textile workers who have revolted against the oppression of Japanese capitalists.

American troops have raided Chinese schools and universities, have shot, beaten and jailed Chinese students who have protested the foreign invasion.

The biggest American war fleet ever assembled is in the Pacific.

The Chinese masses are defending their right to national freedom as the American colonies did in 1776. They fight against the rule of foreign capitalists and landlords and all the capitalist nations are united against them.

Gunboats of the British, French, Italian and American government are in Chinese ports with their batteries trained on Chinese cities. The imperialist nations are ready to murder thousands of Chinese workers and peasants in order that foreign capitalists may continue to rule and rob unhindered.

In China a new world war is being prepared. United to crush liberty in China, these imperialists are watching each other jealously. Each wants the biggest share of the loot.

Japan and the United States are rivals for the control of China while Great Britain and the United States are rivals for the control of the world. But when we speak of rivalry between these nations we mean rivalry between their capitalists and the capitalist governments.

The workers and farmers of these nations have no quarrel with one another.

They do not want to butcher one another to determine whether Japanese, British, or American imperialism shall rob the Chinese workers and peasants.

But if we allow the imperialists to have their way with the Chinese masses and crush the growing liberation movement, then they will try to hurl us at one another's throats in a war that means the slaughter of millions of workers and slavery for those who survive.

We must not wait until war comes to fight war.

We must show the imperialists that this murder of workers and farmers in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is known to us for what it is—a rehearsal of the methods by which the capitalist class intends to suppress us when we refuse to be enslaved any longer.

Why does the house of Morgan, the Rockefellers and the rest of the big bandits want to force the Chinese people to bow to them?

Because China is a rich country, and there are millions of workers to be forced to labor for low wages. The fabulous profits beaten from the blood of the Chinese workers and peasants will be used to finance armies and navies to enslave us—to strengthen capitalism at home.

The Chinese workers and peasants, in their brave struggle against imper-

rialism, are fighting our fight. Their enemies are our enemies—whether they be British, Japanese, French or American imperialists.

We must aid the Chinese masses! We must demand that American militarists stop their murderous work in China. No one has sent them there but the bankers and industrial lords and their government.

Has any worker or farmer been asked to give his approval of the dispatch of troops and warships to China?

Have the trade unions and the farmers' organizations been consulted? Have the American masses, who will be called to fight and die for capitalism if war results from the imperialist rivalry in the Pacific, been asked for their consent to the murder of the Chinese workers and peasants?

THE ANSWER IS NO! Neither will we be consulted when the greed of the fat robbers has brot war to us. Then we will be ordered and not asked to fight!

The time to act is NOW!

A United Front of the workers and farmers against the use of the armed forces of the American government to crush freedom in China is the order of the day for us in America.

A united front of all workers and workers' organizations against imperialism war.

Bring home the businessmen who rob the Chinese masses day in and day out and who then yell for gunboats and marines when these masses will be robbed no longer.

Hands Off China! Mass meetings, demonstrations, protests to congressmen, senators and the president!

Resolutions of protest from unions, workers' fraternal societies and farmers' organizations!

Demand that the Pacific fleet be brought home!

Demand that the Chinese workers and peasants be let alone!

Pledge support to the Chinese liberation movement led by the Kuo Min Tang Party!

United with the workers of Soviet Russia and all countries to end im-

perialism! Support young China against the imperialist robbers!

Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

William Z. Foster, Chairman, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secy.

"HANDS OFF CHINA!" WILL BE DEMAND OF RED PICNICKERS HERE

The Russian, Ukrainian and Polish branches of the Workers (Communist) Party, local Chicago, will hold a picnic at Marvell Inn Grove, on Sunday, June 14. Included in the program will be speeches demanding "Hands Off China," protesting against the murder by American marines of striking Chinese students.

Comrade James P. Cannon will speak in English. B. K. Gebert in Polish and there will be other speakers in Russian. Come early, bring the family and your friends. To get

to park take any car to Milwaukee Ave., then Milwaukee-Gale car to end of line. A committee will be on hand to meet you.

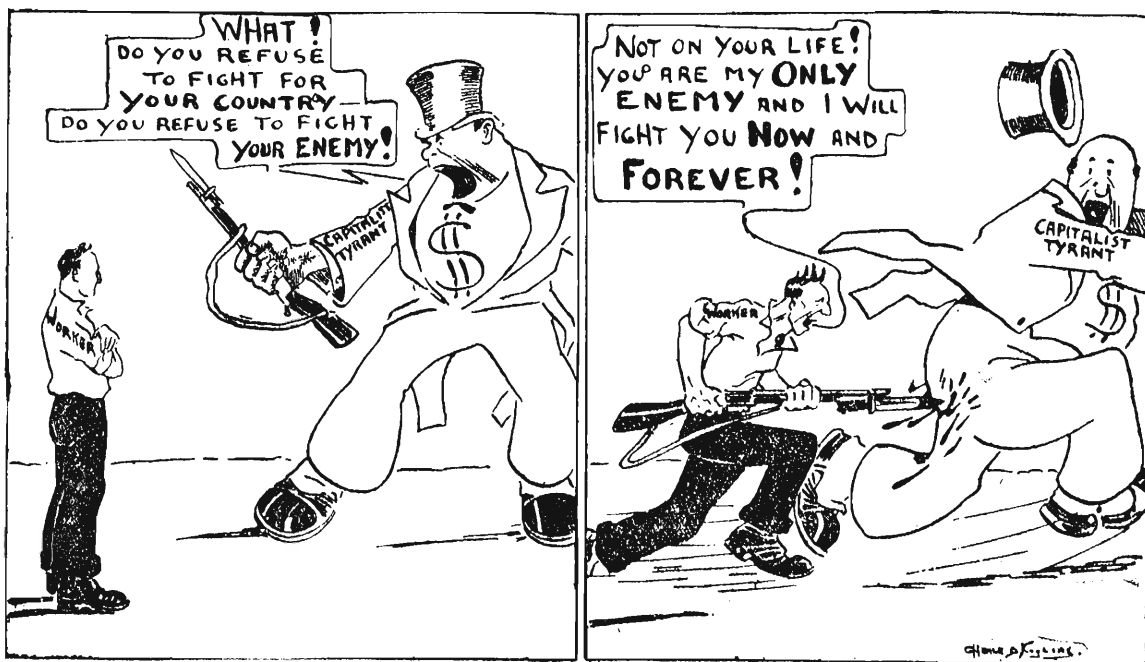
To Vote on R. O. T. C. OLYMPIA, Wash.—Voters in the state of Washington are taking up the campaign against compulsory R. O. T. C. (Reserve Officers' Training Corps). One thousand voters have signed a petition against compulsory drill at the University of Washington which will be presented to the Board of Regents at their next meeting.

Union Hits Child Labor DETROIT, Mich.—The child labor amendment to the federal constitution was endorsed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in convention here today.

LENIN'S CORNER



DIFFERENCES which have been maturing during decades and centuries come to the surface in the history of revolutions. Life becomes very rich in events. The masses, which are always in the shade, and are, therefore, ignored and even despised by superficial observers, become actors in the political arena. These masses learn by practice in the sight of every one, trying their strength, feeling their way, familiarizing themselves with their tasks, and testing themselves and the theories of all their ideologists. These masses make heroic efforts to rise to the level of the gigantic world tasks on them by history, and regardless of the magnitude of isolated defeats and of the streams of blood and thousands of victims, nothing will ever be able to be compared, in significance, with this direct education of the masses and classes in the trend of the revolutionary struggle itself. The history of this struggle must be measured by days. And it is not without reason that some foreign papers have already started a "journal of the Russian revolution." Let us also start such a journal.



LADY DISCOVERS YOUTHFUL REDS

Is Scared Witless at Thought of Their Propaganda

WINS YEARLY MORON PRIZE

(Special to The Young Worker.)
 WEST BADEN, Ind.—Their bobbed hair standing on end and delicately trembling at the thought, pretty society ladies gathered at the board of directors' meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, were told by Mrs. John D. Sherman of Estes Park, Colo., of the terrible work that the Young Workers' League of America is carrying on.

Yuh Can't Fool Her!
 The Young Workers' League, maintained this new addition to the volumes of Sherlock Holmes that have discovered us, is sponsored by the Junior (!) International, a branch of the Moscow government, which works among children (!!!). The lady told them with a triumphant air that she had documentary proof to show the connection between the league and the Soviet government.

"By instilling the germ of communism in the minds of the thousands of young Americans the Soviet government hopes to weaken the American republican form of government," she said.

Then, just as the assembled damsels of uncertain ages were about to swoon at the thought of their little Algernons and Percivals coming in contact with a genuine young Bolshevik, Mrs. Sherman saved the day by advocating the organization of a junior body of the federation to work among children, teaching them Americanism of the highest percentage, and thus build up an antidote to the insidious poison of Sovietism.

But Mrs. Sherman has the solution for it all. She will introduce a resolution warning against the work of the reds which resolution will undoubtedly scare the living Jesus out of them.

We demand that the lady be given the yearly prize for outstanding scientific discoveries of the mentally infirm.

Young Workers League School Opening in Superior

(Special to The Young Worker.)
 SUPERIOR, Wis.—The Young Workers League training school will open here on June 22 and last for six weeks. There will approximately be half a hundred or more League members attending, coming from all parts of the Superior District, from Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities. The school, started under the initiative of the D. E. C. of the Young Workers League, in co-operation with the N. E. C., will take in only members of the League. The directors of the school, Comrades A. J. Hayes and Henry Gannes, who is being sent to Superior for this purpose, have worked out together with the National Committee a curriculum which includes courses in Leninism, American imperialism, economic and social theory, history of the American labor movement, functionaries' work and the like. Among the teachers will be Hayes, Gannes, C. A. Hathaway, Helen Heinonen and others. It is expected that a number of the students will be toured as district organizers after the completion of the sessions of the school.

Helluan Education to Get in School!

By STANLEY BALCHUNAS.
 Englewood high school had a visitor recently. This gentleman's name was Col. Hopkins. This man knows the Star Spangled Banner. He was dressed in a clean, newly pressed uniform. Col. Hopkins' definition of a slacker is a man who marries and then hides behind his woman's skirts and then says he cannot go to war. Col. Hopkins wanted to impress upon us that a Bolshevik and a slacker are the same thing. A very good definition Col. Hopkins, but we don't believe you.

Another thing that Col. Hopkins said is that, Bolsheviks are all over the country and cause trouble. That is very true, Col. Hopkins, but I think that the trouble is caused by the capitalist class and the Bolsheviks are resisting the oppression.

This great gentleman was in the secret service during the war and probably did not see the slaughter out there which he praises now as patriotism.

This is the kind of speeches we are getting in high schools for our education.

A MOSCOW CLUB OF IMMIGRANTS

To the Phillipsborn Nucleus of the Y. W. L. of America, Chicago, Ill. Moscow.

Dear Comrades:
 On behalf of the Anglo-American Youth Section of the Political Immigrant Club, we send you our heartiest greetings.

You may naturally be somewhat surprised on receiving a letter purported to be from an Anglo-American youth organization in Moscow, but such is the case, and we hope that this introductory letter will establish a firm revolutionary contact between your nucleus and our Section.

Our Section was organized in April, 1924, and is composed entirely of sons and daughters of political immigrants from English speaking countries.

You may ask what necessity was there for the organizing of this section, the necessity was clearly to be seen for the English speaking immigrant youth not knowing the Russian language, having no social life and segregated from all Russian circles consequently felt outcasts and strangers in Soviet Russia. Some of the more advanced of the youth quickly realized this and, through their efforts and the aid of the Anglo-American Adult Section, our Youth Section was organized.

At the first meeting of the Section, which was attended by 16 young comrades, its main tasks were discussed and formulated as follows: (1) to acquaint and bring closer, this immigrant youth to Russian life, (2) to cleanse them of all petty-bourgeois psychology imbued in them through the teachings of English and American schools and to educate them in the Leninist spirit so preparing them for the coming struggles in their respective countries.

As soon as these tasks had been well discussed and the path along which the Section would concentrate its activities had been mapped out, we immediately set down to work. A bureau was elected together with other committees and a political class was started in the study of elementary political instruction. Simultaneously sport and musical circles were organized. In the summer we had many hikes and numerous excursions to plants, factories, museums, art galleries, etc., which gave us a much clearer structure of the country. During the past winter we settled down with greater intensity to our studies made lighter by many musical evenings organized by our Recreation Committee.

Now we are again preparing for our summer activities and accordingly have drawn up a plan of work for this period.

We are greatly interested, comrades, in your work as in your struggle. Quite often "The Young Worker" brings us news of your activities and the conditions prevailing in Phillipsborn. We are convinced that in your reply you will describe in detail the conditions under which you work in Phillipsborn and the latest activities of your nucleus. We in return shall inform you of the general activities of our Section and will try to give you as clear as possible a picture of life in Soviet Russia, and how the Russian proletariat is constructing the new society.

Impatiently awaiting your reply, With revolutionary greetings, Bureau of Anglo-American Youth Section.

D. Metro, Secretary.

"Step On It!"

Detroit, Mich.
 Dear Comrades:
 "Step on it" is the motto at Briggs' Mack Ave. Plant. It is being continuously drilled into the ears of the workers by the foremen and strawbosses. The production rate is set at so high a figure that it is impossible for the workers to maintain the terrific pace. This enables the foreman to cry out that they are falling behind in production and so to goad the workers into greater efforts to satisfy the ferocious appetites of the bosses.

Of course the result is a large number of accidents. In spite of the fact that there are two doctors continuously at work, there are so many workers waiting to have their wounds attended that they must take their places at the foot of a long line and wait for their turn to receive medical attention. The floor of the waiting room of the hospital becomes as bloody as a slaughterhouse every day from the bleeding wounds of the workers.

There is a safety inspector at Briggs' Mack Ave. Plant. It is his job to devise methods whereby the danger to life and limb can be eliminated. Undoubtedly he tries to do his best; but there is another motto that the Briggs management practices even though it does not preach it, namely: If "Safety First" interferes with production then to hell with "Safety First." The safety inspector does not wear a bell around his neck but somehow the foremen know when he is about to come around. The workers also know when he is coming because the foremen and strawbosses go scurrying around ordering them to use the safety tongs and other tools that make it unnecessary for them to place their hands in danger. As soon as the inspector's back is turned the cry goes forth again: "Step on it," "Step on it," "We are falling behind in production."

The greed of the bosses is stamped



Young Workers' Correspondence

upon the workers' mind from the very moment he enters the factory. Upon getting a job the worker must sign a paper agreeing to pay \$5.00 in case he loses his tin badge of slavery and a dollar for each of the ten tin tool checks that he receives.

Not only are the workers at Briggs subject to low wages and to the man-killing speed-up system, but they are treated like a pack of convicts by being surrounded by spies and stool-pigeons. Also those rats who aspire to become strawbosses and who work like maniacs at the beginning and end of the production line for a miserly five cents more per hour, also can be depended on to report any worker who shows the least sign of resenting the conditions under which he must labor.

Lies and broken promises mark the treatment of the workers by the managers. When Briggs found it necessary to make a five cent increase in the hourly rate at which they hired new help they did not raise the wages of the old help. When the old workers demanded the same rate as the new men they were promised that it would be done, but at the end of two weeks, when payday came around, the workers found that they were receiving the same old rate as before. Repeated requests only met with more lies and more broken promises and all the workers could do was to quit in disgust.

It is useless to expect fair treatment from Briggs. Organization is the only remedy. The workers at Briggs are eager to strike a blow at their oppressors. Nowhere in this city can you find a worse hellhole than Briggs' Mack Ave. Plant.

A Briggs' Slave.

Organization Needed in Easton, Pa.

EASTON, Pa.
 Dear Comrades,
 Here is news of the Dixie cup shop conditions. There are about 225,50 workers employed in this mill and about 100 of them are young girls (the youngest about 16 years of age) and women. Young boys about 15 in number.

The lowest wage for young girls, to start, \$10 per week, for women workers a few dollars more.

After six months' service they get \$11.50 per week which shows only \$1.50 increase. Young boys are getting \$15 per week and adult laborers from 30 to 40 cents per hour. Besides, the workers are getting a "bonus" if they are fortunate enough, but that depends more on your face than your skill.

Skilled mechanics are only getting 60 cents per hour. The machines are guarded as law demands, but some girls are working in damp and smoky rooms, which is strong enough to choke anybody. Regular working hours are 50 a week, in rush time 54 hours for girls—in some cases 60 hours for men; dinner hour, 45 minutes off.

About two months ago there was a reduction of 25 per cent and "bonus," which comprises the bulk of the workers' weekly pay. This was a slash at least of from \$3 to \$6 per worker off their weekly pay which was adjusted according to their wages. The management is said to be "very poor."

The feeling among the workers is one of dissatisfaction with all kinds of patriotic collections.

If you want to defend yourselves against your bosses and wage reductions, you must energetically organize a shop committee of all department workers, men women and girls, also, look to no race barriers, whether colored race or foreign, because a unified organization by shop committees will be the only solution to fight your bosses against any more attempts to reduce wages. Better your condition and demand the bosses recognition of your shop committee!

Another appeal to Dixie cup workers. You must subscribe to the following working class papers, the Daily Worker, \$2 for three months, \$3.50 for six months and \$6 for one year, or to Young Worker, weekly paper (for Young Workers), one year \$1.50—85 cents for six months. All subscriptions sent to address 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Fraternally yours,
 A. Hoffman.

Starvation Wages in Duluth

Duluth, Minn.
 Dear Comrades,

In our city, like in many other towns in the United States, the "Coolidge prosperity" is growing. Not only do we hear about it but we begin to feel it more and more. For the last few months the army of unemployed in Duluth has grown to thousands. Besides men and women there are hundreds of boys and girls walking the streets anxious to sell themselves to some boss. The future of these prosperity victims is as dark a never before because jobs are scarce and prices on food are rising from time to time.

I was one of the fortunate to look for work. It was only after more than a year of searching until at last a job was found. Now I work after school in a store, three hours week days and Saturday ten hours. Last Saturday I got first pay. I got four dollars for twenty six hours of work during the week. When I complained about the low wages I got, the boss told me that there are many boys that would be glad to get that much and that I must be satisfied with the amount I am earning. I am still working at the store for the same starvation wages.

The boss won this time, nevertheless I will keep on helping to organize the Duluth youth of the working class until we'll be strong enough to fight the bosses, overthrow their rule and establish the rule of the workers.

Comradely yours,
 Sam Pobersky.

What They Are Handed in the Schools

THE GRAND OLD U. S. A.
 American citizens now lead the world in foreign investments, says Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The total amount of their investments abroad is more than one billion dollars. Besides, foreign nations owe this government more than eleven billion in war debts. That makes a grand total of more than twelve billion. No wonder that New York rivals London as the banking center of the world, and that the dollar rivals the pound in international business.

"Current Events,"
 Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Comrade and Editor:
 This is the type of stuff we are being propagated with in the American schools. In this way the American and to a great extent also, the foreign, youth is being led to confuse himself with these billionaires. To us Communists however, it has a greater significance. The Current Events editor did not realize how truly he spoke when he wrote, "The U. S. A."—American citizens—millionaires. Sometimes they do make a break. But our children are too filled up with this type of truck to notice or even understand.

It is against such papers and such propaganda that students must fight—we enlightened students!

This little clipping also proves Comrade Lenin's contention that this was an imperialist war, an economic war for a market for surplus produce. No wonder American boys were so enthusiastically urged by the billionaires and multi-millionaires—to fight—"for democracy!"

Yours in the fight for Communism,
 Nell Amter.

Employ 14 Year Olds on Spinning Machines

Easton, Penna.

Dear Comrades,
 This company is manufacturing all sorts of rope, cables and twines for the use of steam and coast ships and well drilling. The company employs about 50 workers in all, including shop foremen. Workers consist of Americans and Italians only.

Wages vary. For adult workers that have been working there for the last 15 to 20 years, about 45c per hour, and some "bonus" if we works fast enough. For other workers wages are from 38 to 42c per hour. For boys the wages for learners is 27c for first few months, other boys 32c for practically same speed of work as men do.

The company also employs young workers at the age of 14 to 20 years engaged in spinning with five double spooled machines. About 15 young workers are employed of which three attend partial school, and the company's machines are already worn out and unsafe to work with, especially for young workers.

In the first part of March about ten of the young workers decided to ask the boss (Mr. Rink, the owner of the firm) for a raise.

As usual he refused to come to terms with the young workers, so the young workers, in turn, quit the job. Of course in a few weeks some returned and others looked elsewhere.

Cordage young workers, to fight for wage increase you must all organize in a shop committee of all departments and you must also appeal to the adult workers to assist you in a united shop committee (as above), to help you fight the bosses for increase in wages, for better conditions (the shop wash room is unsanitary and drinking water is unfit to drink), and recognition of the shop committee.

The company also employs a few women and young girls. One of them got hurt some time in March. She was engaged in the spinning department. Her dress got caught on one of the gear wheels and mangled her leg below the knee requiring 21 stitches. This shows the company has failed to safeguard the workers.

To cordage workers in general: to find out the conditions of other shops in various cities in the U. S. and other lands you must subscribe to the Daily Worker and Young Worker, and be thoroughly informed of working class struggles. Address 1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Standing On Line At Ford's Plant

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Comrades,
 On April 27 I decided to go to the River Rouge plant to get a job. Mr. Ford is known the world over as the man who pays a living wage to his workmen on the American plan of open shop. In fact Ford does not pay any more than the other factories. That is to say on the amount of production turned out by his men. You will never read about Ford's working conditions. But instead they will shoot all the bunk about the \$5 and \$6 after you work there two months. Through the capitalist press the workers praise Ford's and come from all parts of the world to work for him. But they find getting a job at Ford's is not all so rosy as the capitalist press puts it.

It was about seven o'clock in the morning when I reached there. The employment department is on the opposite side of the street from his huge factory; so as to give the slaves plenty room to line up in. There are about five acres of land lying idle for this purpose. There were about 1,500 waiting patiently for their chance to talk to Wilson. So the watchman directed me to the end of the line. Knowing very well that I would not be able to get a chance to offer myself for sale to his most honorable Mr. Wilson, I decided to stop there just for the sake of experience.

And this is what I learned. The watchman came up to me and started a conversation; after all they are supposed to be human too. So I asked him if I had a chance to see Mr. Wilson and he said to me, "It all depends on how he feels this morning."

He says, "Do you know some of these men have been here since 12 o'clock last night, and Wilson does not like this at all. So he may pass on the first two or three hundred just to learn them a lesson not to hang around here. He used to do that a lot last winter when we first started to hire. Some people are foolish; they have been coming out here all winter through the zero weather, just to be passed on."

Then I said, "I can hardly believe you."
 "I don't blame you a bit. But I shall show you. Come, let's go to the front of the line. I will show you a Negro who has been coming out here all winter."
 So we walked up there and the watchman said to him: "Say, Jack, how long have you been coming out here?" He says, "For the last four months. I came out here two and three o'clock in the morning. But now I don't generally get here until about 4:30 in the morning."
 Then I says, "How come they don't hire you?"
 He says, "I guess the boss don't like my looks. They have hired them in front of me and in back of me, but they never hire me." Then the watchman says, "Let's go. I have to line those men up back there."
 So he put me back in the same place again. I was there when there were about 50 men in back of me. When he took me up to the front of the line and came back there were about 100 men. So I says to the watchman, "Are they doing any hiring at all?" "Oh, yes, they hired 5,000 men this winter and they are going to put on 5,000 more now." So the watchman left me.

In front of me there was a slave Texas and in back of me one from Oklahoma. At 8 o'clock the line started to move and sure enough Mr. Wilson did not feel very well. He passed on the first 150 or two hundred men. Then he started to hire about one out of every five. As I was moving up the line I noticed men coming there with their suitcases direct from the depot to land a job. The line moved so rapidly but the fellow worker next to me said that he thought it's about time for them to chase us off the field. I says, "I don't think so. Look, they're hiring." "Yes," he says, "too damned many. I have been coming out here for a week

Junior Notes

IN Chicago was originated during the last few months an initial plan to thoroughly centralize our work in the Junior Groups.

The city which has about twenty or more groups decided that the only way we can possibly be able to keep in contact with every group at all times is to divide the city into various sections, and leaders or captains at the head of these sections. The city was divided into six sections, as follows: North Side, Northwest Side, South Side, Midcity, West Side, and Pullman sections. Every one of these sections has a Junior Director who has the power to act in the name of the City Committee at all times. Every one of these leaders concentrate their efforts upon the sections assigned to them and they are directly responsible for all work in that section.

If a group leader fails to attend Group Leader Meetings, the Section Leader of that locality take the blame, and sees to it that in the future the leader attends. If a group is being neglected this Section Leader gets the blame again, and again it is the duty of this leader to see that the group is taken care of. In fact, all work that transpires in the domain of a Section Leader, he or she is responsible for. Also these Section Leaders form the City Committee, with the City Junior Director at the head. Thus every two weeks, at the meetings of the Section Leaders, a complete report on every group is handed in, and we are in complete touch with all sections and with all work either Pioneer or old.

Besides centralizing all work on one fulcrum, we are continually training new comrades for executive positions in the League, or as future City Junior Directors. The function of the City Junior Director now, instead of being worried about each individual leader, only has to keep after this committee of six, to ensure good results. Before, the Junior Director was the one who went out and started Pioneer groups, or the one who looked out for new prospects. Now every section of the city is being closely watched by a capable comrade, and in case of any crisis in schools, the city is always informed and ready to start a campaign there. I am sure that this plan can be tried out by every large city in this country with good results. In fact, I see no other way by which a large city can keep tab of all its groups, and all the individual members.

All Junior Group Leaders are kindly asked to correspond with us, and to write of their experiences in this column of the Young Workers. Address Young Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., and your article will be printed. Thru this means a fund of knowledge can be gained by all comrades, thru the experience of others.

and never get a chance to see Wilson.
 "You know he will hire just as many when that room is crowded up then he'll say that's all for today. No more hiring till tomorrow morning. That would be a pretty dirty Irish trick to play after these men stood out here all morning. There isn't anything clean about him anyway. The only reason I want to work for him is because it is more steady than any other concern."

So I took him down the line and showed him where Ford had laid off his men in 1921 and also last year his men were working only five days a week, and turning out the same amount of work as in 1923 and more, and only receiving five days' pay. But it was impossible to convince him so I dropped that and asked the man from Texas why he came here. He says that he was reading in some capitalist paper that they were short of men here and he always wanted to work at Ford's but by the looks of it I think that it was all bunk I was reading. That moment the line broke up and I wondered what went wrong. Oklahoma says, "Didn't I tell you they were hiring too damned many men?" So I walked up to the employment department. The office was lacked and they said there would be no more hiring until tomorrow.

So you see, comrades, getting a job with Ford is not so easy. The capitalist press writes these articles so that they can get an unemployed army in Detroit to help the open shop basis. With this unemployed army staring the men in the face the ones who are working are afraid to demand better working conditions. But in spite of all the men are starting to revolt against these conditions and joining their ranks in the union. Forward! and down with the jobseekers' line!

Yours,
 A Ford Worker,
 L. S.

Passport System Abolished.
 NEW YORK CITY.—No passports will be required to enter our territory on Saturday, June 13. We ask all comrades to take advantage of it and pay us a visit. The Brownsville branches of the W. P. and Y. W. L. have arranged a banquet for that evening. In addition to the banquet there will be a fine concert and dance. The Juniors will perform a one act play, "The Red Goat." No speeches. Remember our address, 1844 Pitkin Ave.

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