

JOIN THE
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE!

Young Worker

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

Published Weekly by the Young Workers League of America, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

VOL. IV. NO. 31.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$1.50 a Year
85c Six months

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1925

Entered as second-class matter March 16, 1925, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE: 5 CENTS

Demonstrate On International Youth Day

Anthracite Miners Out In Big Strike

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 3.—The tie-up in the anthracite is 100 per cent effective. Both sides agree on that fact. The operators are not so far making any effort to import scabs, though they may try that and try to break the local miners' ranks when they think starvation has done its work and the miners' money is gone. Their first move on this policy is the cutting off of credit to strikers by the company "pluck me" stores.

Coal operators began today a survey of the actual stocks on hand. In advance of the completion of the inquiry, it was said that since April 1 about 30,000,000 tons of anthracite have been mined and that nearly all of this tonnage is in storage yards, wholesalers' or retailers' bins or in the cellars of consumers.

Miners Reckon Four-Months' Strike
Operator's sources were quoted as saying that this supply would last until the middle of January and that no great demand for bituminous and substitutes could be looked for until that time. They said the public need not worry.

Leaders of the miners declared that even if 30,000,000 tons of hard coal were mined since April 1, that left, according to their calculations, a deficit of 60,000,000 tons for the coal year, which is reckoned from April to April. Every week that the strike lasts anthracite consumers will lose the possibility of buying 1,750,000 tons. With a possible 30,000,000 tons out of the market as a result of a four months' strike, the mine workers' officials were of the opinion that suffering would result in the middle Atlantic states and New England.

One of the biggest publicity efforts of the operators and their capitalist government propagandists, is being made to scare the anthracite miners into thinking that various substitutes for anthracite coal will displace it and leave them without a job if the strike is continued any length of time.

This, however, is pure buncombe as all available substitutes talked of could not supply the gap in the fuel supply left by the withdrawal of anthracite, and if they were available in quantity their use is doubtful as few anthracite users want to go to the enormous expense of changing all their furnace arrangements to accommodate the use of a new fuel when they believe that anthracite will be available at the end of the strike.

Another amusing trick of the operators and the capitalist newspapers is to raise the bogey—to the capitalists—that the miners' union is seeking nationalization of the mines. The bosses are thus trying to represent John L. Lewis as a fire-eating Bolshevik, intent on "confiscation of the mines." Yet this is pure fiction, as Lewis in this matter as in others, has shown that he is an arch reactionary and has knifed the nationalization plan on every occasion he could.

The nationalization plan was, indeed, officially advanced by the U. M. W. of A. in 1922, and a committee chosen to draw up a plan and submit it to the convention of the international.

But at the last convention the whole Lewis reactionary machine was lined up against the plan to such a degree that it was never even presented. Ridiculous excuses were given, such as the illness of C. J. Golden, but Lewis was rather raw and open in his opposition. "Nationalization," he said, "it just a Greenwich Village dream."

Since that time the progressive miners' committee is the only group or influence in the miners' union that has advocated nationalization of the mines. The progressives are the only element in the present fight who are advocating nationalization in their program, and John L. Lewis is fighting these progressives with expulsions and every other weapon.

Sunday-like silence prevails in the cities and suburbs of the anthracite region. The familiar figure of the grimy coal digger coming from his shift is missing. Men gather on corners to discuss the strike or go vacationing in the hills, and the only "disorder" reported was the stampede of mine mules at Shamokin, where the pit mules escaped in a wild rush to the mountains.

The Ashley shops of the central railroad are closed, and at Hazelton some half time and some complete suspensions were ordered on the Lehigh Valley road. At least 2,200 roadworkers are affected in these two places.

Y. C. I. SUPPORTS WORKERS' UNITY

Addresses Statement to Tomskey and Purcell

CALL FOR ACTION ON WAR

Special to the Young Worker.)
BERLIN, Germany.—Declaring its support to the Anglo-Russian Committee for Unity of the International Trade Union movement, the conference of all the European Young Communist Leagues in session here addressed the following communication to the heads of the Committee, A. A. Purcell and Tomskey:

TO THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMITTEE FOR UNITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Comrade Purcell, General Council of the Trade Union Congress, London.
Comrade Tomskey, All-Union Council of Trade Unions, Moscow.
Dear Comrades,

The All-European Conference of the Young Communist International which was held in Berlin on July 21 and 22, and which represented more than 1,600,000 members of 13 (European Young Communist Leagues), commissioned the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International to address the present letter to the Anglo-Russian Commission for international trade union unity.

The Conference discussed the problem of the present-day international situation.

It considers it as the beginning of a new phase of imperialist wars, after hardly an interval of barely seven years. The war of the French imperialists in Morocco and the military intervention of the great imperialist powers, which in point of fact is being conducted in China, are, according to the firm conviction of the conference, only the first stage in the pending gigantic military clash of the capitalist powers of the west, with the hundreds of millions of the peoples of the east, who, although oppressed, are at last beginning to rise up in the struggle for their liberation.

On the other hand, the reactionary and military circles of the European bourgeoisie, under the guidance of the Baldwin-Chamberlain government, are preparing a new blockade and new attack on the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The entire European policy of Great Britain is now heading in this direction (the Guarantee Pact, the attempt to draw Germany into an anti-Soviet Military Alliance, British policy in the Baltic States). And finally, the relations between America and Great Britain which are becoming more and more acute on the basis of capitalist competition and the present international treaties, just as also the relations between a number of European States are creating an extremely alarming situation which threatens new wars in Europe, and which, in every respect, resemble the situation prior to the 1914 war. An unprecedented rapid increase in armaments is proceeding in all countries. Newly perfected cruisers, military air fleets, tanks, guns and other hidden and strictly secret methods of slaughter (gases, etc.) are being prepared.

Once more the air is laden with the smell of blood and powder. Only the united forces of the workers of all countries can ward off the danger of a new world or European war. The conference was convinced that the action of the Anglo-Russian Committee at this moment, in calling for the unity of all workers in the struggle against the war danger, would be of enormous utility to the cause of the workers and also to the call of peace. In the eyes of many millions of workers, the Anglo-Russian Committee is a symbol of the unity of the world labor movement. The Anglo-Russian Committee for the unity of the international trade union movement, represents the two most powerful organizations—those of the Russian proletariat, and of the British organized workers. At the present moment, your voice would reach many hundreds of thousands of workers who remain deaf to the calls of other political organizations. At the same time your voice would be a warning to the international bourgeoisie. We declare on behalf of the revolutionary proletarian youth of the whole world, that we would support without any program conditions and demands, any activity of the Anglo-Russian Committee which were really directed against war, in defense of the U. S. S. R., China and the Rifians.

We are convinced that the Anglo-Russian Committee will fulfill its international proletarian duty.

Executive Committee of the Y. C. I.



STRIKE!

RED REGIMENT GREET'S Y. W. L.

Accepts Banner Given Given Russ Soldiers by U. S. League

INSPIRED BY OUR GIFT

TO THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

From the "Y. C. I." Division of the Red Budenny Artillerists.

The Y. C. I. has handed over to us your magnificent gift—the banner. The rank and file, the commanders and the political workers vow that they will fight under your banner until the final victory over the bourgeoisie and its lackeys—the social traitors will have been achieved throughout the world.

Your gift has inspired us, young fighters, with still greater enthusiasm. It gives us great joy to know and feel that we are not alone. We will tell our peasant fathers that we are not alone, that many of our brothers are still oppressed and that they are with us. Your banner is a token of friendship and alliance between our Red artillery forces and the working and peasant class youth of America.

We promise you to be worthy of your gift.

LONG LIVE THE FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE WORKER AND PEASANT YOUTH OF AMERICA AND OF THE WHOLE WORLD, AND THE RED ARTILLERY FORCES!

LONG LIVE THE WORLD REVOLUTION!
LONG LIVE THE WORLD YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE!

Signed: Commander of the Mounted Artillery Division,
Military Commissary,
Tambov.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE—

The national convention of the League has been set finally for October 2. Watch the Daily Worker and Young Worker for further details.

New York I.Y.D. Meet to Be Held Sept. 11th

NEW YORK CITY.—The Young Workers League of this city will hold its 11th International Youth Day celebration at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street on Friday, September 11th at 8 P. M. sharp.

On this day of Youth the revolutionary workingclass youth will join with the workers of the entire world in a gigantic demonstration against the imperialist wars that are being prepared at the present time by the capitalist powers. It will be a demonstration of solidarity with the peoples of China and Morocco that are engaged

in heroic battles against world imperialism.

International Youth Day will also be a demonstration against child labor and against wage cuts.

Every militant young worker must attend the 11th celebration of International Youth Day at Webster Hall on Friday, September 11th.

Prominent speaker, among them Ben Gitlow, will speak. There will also be an excellent musical program. Admission only 25 cents. Y. W. L. members who are unemployed will be admitted free.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent? Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

What Branch Will Follow This Example?

The Young Worker, Dear Comrades: Your emergency call for money to keep up the Young Worker was received by us and stirred up the entire New York membership.

The D. E. C. has immediately taken up that question, and decided to do everything in its power to keep up our only youth organ. All the branches and individual members were instructed to put the Young Worker on the order of business. All the members of the D. E. C. were instructed to visit branches and speak on how

to save the Young Worker. And here I send you the proof of what our comrades in New York do and will yet do to save the Young Worker by all means.

At a meeting of the Williamsburg English branch which vice comrades recently joined, Comrade L. Platt, one of the five new League members, rose and asked the floor to make an appeal. He spoke about five minutes only, but effectively showed the necessity of keeping up the only Communist youth organ; he showed that it would be a crime on the part of the entire Communist movement if the

Young Worker dies; he also told how much we, the League members did for the paper, but without success. When he ended, all knew their duty. A motion was made to have a collection.

And this is the result of the collection—\$11, that I send you herewith. I think that it is unnecessary to write any lengthy articles about the necessity to keep up the only organ of the Young Workers League. Especially now, when the Young Worker is on its road of becoming a mass working youth paper; when it is spreading its roots deeper and deeper into the ranks of the working youth; when we are at the point of reorganizing our League into the shop nuclei form of organization, is it necessary to keep up our organ.

The bourgeois, the petty-bourgeois, and the yellow socialistic youth—all are looking forward to the moment when our Communist youth organ will cease to appear. They all pray for such a day to come, because this would mean the weakening of our aggressive struggle, and naturally the strengthening of the opponent youth organizations and of the entire bourgeois class.

But this will not happen, as long as there will be a Communist youth organization here, and as long as the Young Worker will carry on the battles of the working youth. We will give our last cent, we will give till it will hurt and then give still more, but we will not allow our paper to die.

Comrades, the Young Worker must live! We must not allow the opponent youth to rejoice at our financial failure! We must not give up one of the most important weapons in fighting against the bourgeoisie, and in organizing the American working youth.

Long live the Young Worker!
Long live the Communist press!
Long live the Young Workers League!

B. Rubin.

BUFFALO FORGE CO. IS EXPOSED

Starvation Wages Paid for Almost Ten Hours Work

Y. W. L. MEMBERS ON THE JOB

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The young workers in the Buffalo Forge Company of this city, work under typically capitalist conditions. They are required to produce profits for the boss for practically ten hours every full day (9 hours, 48 minutes, to be exact), and as is the case in all shops, foremen keep them going at a speedy pace during the whole time. The wages paid here are not even enough to make a living on, namely from thirty to thirty-five cents an hour. Thus, for almost ten hours of hard work in a dusty shop, the young workers receive about \$18 per week. Under such conditions, do our young workers live under a democratic (?) capitalist system!

It is exploitation such as this that the Young Workers League fight. The Buffalo league has organized a campaign amongst the young workers in the Buffalo Forge Company, and has already met with a very favorable response from the workers in the shop. The young workers read our leaflet very eagerly, and seemed to agree with the contents. Many inquiries about our paper, the Young Worker were received, and bundles of them are to be sold to the workers at the factory gates.

The appearance of the Young Workers League members at the gates raised a furore in the office, where the bosses read them and asked the distributors, "Who sent you out with these?" "Our league," answered the league members. Whereupon the bosses fell back to studying the circular. Due to a mistake, the hours in the shop were given as ten working hours. This should have been nine hours, forty-eight minutes—a trifling error which the young workers commission of the word "almost" will realize was possible, due to the while typing them.

The chances for organizing a strong nucleus in the shop appears very strong, and the Buffalo comrades will bend every effort to do so, aided by our members and sympathizers in the shop.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent? Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

On International Youth Day the young workers demonstrate their protest against imperialism. What was the occasion for the setting of International Youth Day?

When the last world war broke out, practically all of the socialist parties of Europe with the exception of the Russian, Bulgarian and Italian, and a few others, sold out the interests of the workers and entered wholeheartedly into the imperialist struggle. They rallied to the standards of the war mongers and attempted to rush the workers into the slaughter. All the situation was dark for the working class. And the first to raise the standard of revolt against the war were the revolutionary youth organizations.

In Berne, in 1916, the first international conference was called for this purpose and it was decided to set aside the first week in September of each year as the day of international protest against imperialism. Since that day the ranks of the protesting millions have been swelled, each year with more and more young workers, the generation which has grown up in the period of war and revolution.

The capitalist class cannot avoid the miseries of the working class and live. The basis of capitalist rule is the hardship and exploitation of the proletariat. Capitalist society inevitably leads to the worsening of the conditions of the workers and to imperialist war. The workers cannot, therefore, prevent war and exploitation without eliminating capitalism and the setting up of working class rule.

On this International Youth Day, with new wars in the offing as a great menace to the American working class youth, with workers striking for their elementary rights, the workers, and especially the youth, must organize for the struggle. Already we have the inspiring example of the workers of Russia, where they have maintained their rule for over seven years in the face of the wildest and most brutal attempts to overthrow their Soviet

(Continued on page 4)

Join in the Fight Upon Imperialism

The militant young workers the world over are gathering to demonstrate their power on the eleventh anniversary of International Youth Day. In all corners of the world the revolutionary youth is assembling to show its determination to fight against imperialism, the danger of new wars, and the decreasing in the standards of living of the working class.

In the United States, the Young Workers League calls upon all workers, irrespective of political affiliations to join in the demonstrations. The menace of war in this country is particularly sharp. On every hand we see preparations being feverishly made for the moment of an outbreak of war. Huge airships are being built. Powerful war machinery is being turned out daily for the murder of young workers in other countries. Every instrument and institution for the moulding of "public opinion" is being utilized to put the workers, and especially the youth, in a frame of mind where they will be more ready to flock or be driven to the imperialist slaughter.

In China, American troops are already gathered to put down the uprising of the Chinese people who are seeking freedom from the yoke of foreign oppressors. In Morocco, American "freelancers" with the tacit consent of the American government, are bringing civilization to the Rif tribesmen in the form of terrible bombs which they drop over defenseless villages, wiping out whole populations who are innocent of every crime.

In practically every country in the Caribbean American troops are stationed for the purpose of suppressing every sign of independence. American bankers may continue to extract their profit from the toil of the workers.

In Germany, and other countries of Europe, the diabolical Dawes' Plan for the starvation of the working class, continues in full blast, reducing still further the conditions of the proletariat which must inevitably be reflected in worsened conditions for the American working class.

On every hand, war threatens. Everywhere the bosses prepare for further reductions in the standards of living of the workers. The first victims are the working class youth! They are the first to be called and killed in imperialist wars. And due to their lack of organization they are the first to suffer from wage cuts and lengthening of hours.

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RUSH TO THE AID OF THE YOUNG WORKER!



WORKERS BATTLE WARSAW POLICE

'Democratic' Republic Assassinates Red Proletarians SOCIALISTS AID TERRORISTS

Only quite recently the working class of Poland was deeply moved by the death of two martyrs, the miners Pliartchik and Haitchick. They killed in the Opersilesian mining district the provocateur Kaminsky and were killed by means of poison gas after hours of defensive struggle with the police. The burial of the two heroic comrades developed into a gigantic demonstration of protest against the system of agents provocateurs which has been firmly established in Poland. In the Polish "democratic" republic the defensive (Secret Police)—as has been proved by the murder of Baginsky and Wiczorkiewicz—has become a second official government which is perhaps still stronger than the official government.

The political police answered these manifestations with measures of repression, with new tortures and increased provocation. The general political atmosphere in Poland has become intolerable, particularly recently in connection with the intensified economic crisis, the growing unemployment and the pauperization of broad masses of the working class. Striving to annihilate all active elements in the labor movement, the political police employs unheard of methods of provocation which even in case of exposure do not lead to a prosecution of the responsible persons. Hundreds of workers are tortured cruelly and thrown into the hard labor prisons. All these actions of terror develop among the working masses an atmosphere of tension which is sometimes relatives in bloody tragedies.

On July 17th two secret agents stopped in the Bruder Street three unknown persons, led them to the next house and demanded their legitimates. The unknown persons escaped, while drawing their pistols and wounding one of the police agents. The police which was immediately called persecuted them and fired at them, who were escaping in two opposite directions. In their shooting the police did not care for the many passers-by who were endangered. One of the unknown persons, who proved later to be a communist with the name of Knievsky, was surrounded by the police and fought a heroic struggle. Finally he received a shot in his head and fell down seriously injured. When a mounted policeman approached him, he exerted his last strength and fired his last shot at the policeman which hit the horse in the breast.

The two comrades of Knievsky, Rutkovski and Hibner, succeeded in jumping into a cab, pushing the coachman down and escaping into a workers quarters of the town. They were persecuted of murderous fire and finally, when both were seriously wounded, they fell into the hands of the police. In the persecution one policeman was killed and several passers-by were injured. The bourgeois press of Warsaw reports that the population of the workers quarter, where Hibner and Rutkovski were arrested, did not only not support the police, but on the contrary tried to hinder its actions.

The arrested communists were examined in the prison hospital immediately after their arrival, despite their serious injuries. The communists, however, refused to make any statements but confined themselves to the short declaration that they had the intention to kill an agent provocateur who had smuggled himself into the communist organizations and delivered them to the police.

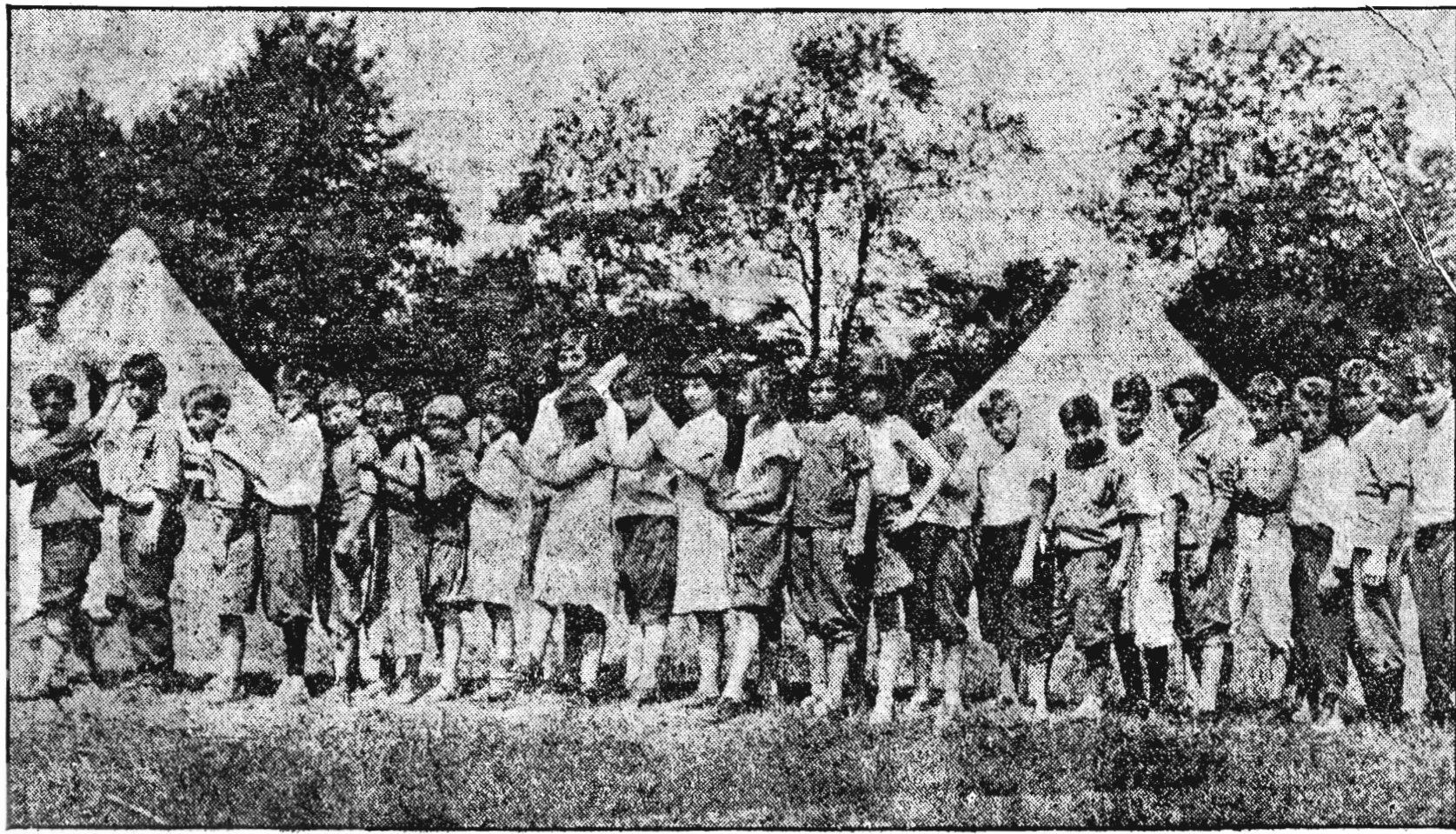
On the next day an immense demonstration took place in the workers quarter under the slogan "Death to the Provocateurs!" The police attacked the demonstration several times and finally dissolved it. Many workers were arrested.

As was to be expected, the bourgeois press has started a furious campaign against the communists and even raised the demand of placing the communists officially outside the law. The arrested communists are continuously examined in the hospital where they are guarded by great numbers of policemen. There are strong rumors that the injured communists are tortured.

In the middle of August the trial against Hibner, Rutkovski and Knievsky will take place before the court martial, they are awaiting death sentence. The bourgeois press reports that the sentence will be executed without consideration of the state of health of the prisoners.

We must only mention still the attitude of the social democrats to these happenings. Their central organ "Robotnik" endeavors to justify the police provocations and the white terror in order to prove that the communists act on orders of Moscow and for payment from Moscow in their attempts to undermine the Polish

The Leninist Youth Camp of the New York League



The Tactics of World Imperialism in the Fight Against the Chinese Revolution

By KARL RADEK.

THE first wave of the Chinese revolution has shaken the ranks of world imperialism. It has revealed the existence of profound antagonistic interests among the imperialist powers. Of these we will only mention the most important. British and Japanese imperialism are defending the positions they have captured and the rights they have acquired. American imperialism, on the other hand, which before the world war had relatively insignificant interests in China, is now following an uninterrupted upward line of development. It is now beginning to penetrate economically into China and can therefore, far more than the English and Japanese, rely upon the growing force of its economic powers. The simple fact that Japanese goods cannot compete with American goods in quality and in price, the simple fact that the extent of the capital, which is decreasing with every year, that England can invest abroad, renders her incapable of successfully competing with the United States—these facts show how different is the situation of these two main groups of world imperialism.

As regard the other imperialist powers, as for instance France and Italy, they consider their positions in the Chinese struggle as objects of exchange in their European affairs. The Germans who by the Versailles Treaty have lost their ex-territorial rights, display a certain amount of malicious joy. They make a virtue of necessity and make use of the position forced upon them by the Versailles Treaty to extend their influence.

But even among those powers who have the greatest interest in maintaining the status quo—England and Japan—one cannot speak of unity of aims and unity of tactics. The English press, with the "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" at the head, is attempting to push Japan into the forefront as regards the defense of all the robber privileges which imperialism has wrung from China. The "Times" of the 6th of July published a long article under the title, "Japan and China," which attempts to prove that here it is a question of life and death for Japan. In this article the whole Chinese revolution is represented as a Russian threat against Japan.

"It is not the hostility of the Bolsheviks to England with which Japan must reckon but the growth of Russian influence in China."

In what manner does the growth of this influence threaten Japan?

First, it threatens Japan's military security; secondly, it threatens Japan's attempts to transplant her surplus population to China. Experience has shown that Manchuria and Korea are not capable of supporting this surplus population; thirdly, Japan needs Chinese cotton, coal and iron. A third of Japan's exports go to China. The Chinese market is the most important one for Japan, as access to it is not made difficult through customs duties.

These are the arguments of the "Times," which, in the opinion of this organ of English imperialism, must compel Japan to become the chief champion of the imperialist interests in China.

THE "Daily Telegraph" which sings the same tune, even went so far as to claim that there existed a danger of war between Japan and America, should America support the Chinese demands. The Americans, when they read this article, probably laughed in their sleeves at the idea that honest John Bull is now attempting to compel Japan, whom only three years ago he betrayed in Washington at the first demand of the United States, to fetch the chestnuts out of the fire for England. Of course, at present a Japanese-American war is impossible for the simple reason, that Japan, who has been weakened by the

earthquakes and is dependent upon American credits, is incapable of carrying on a war. But even regarded from the standpoint of future development we must ask: has Japan any interest in being the champion of English interests in China?

We doubt very much whether the more or less far-seeing Japanese politicians view the situation in China with the eyes of the "Times." As regards Japanese security, there exists not the least doubt that the Chinese revolution which has aroused the masses of the Chinese people and which has filled the Chinese troops with a new spirit, is decidedly changing the relations of power in the east. Japan must decide: with China or against China. Should Japan decide to go hand in hand with the European imperialists against China, then of course the endeavors of China would mean a great danger for Japan. But to go hand in hand with the imperialist powers of Europe and America against China means not only to risk the danger of war with a great and awakening people, to lose popularity throughout all Asia, but to incur the decided danger of being on the losing side. Among the robbers who are preparing to plunder China, Japan would not be the strongest. Not only that, American capital will stake all its cards upon the uniting of China, upon the economic exploitation of the whole of this enormous country, and the Japanese policy of dividing up China could lead in the future to a conflict with America.

It is much more probable that Japan, after certain hesitations, will play the role of that power which would organize the Chinese bourgeoisie to organize a powerful state, that Japan will not play the role of the champion of the dividing up of China, but of the policy of co-operation with the Chinese bourgeoisie.

The economic arguments of the "Times" will not hold water. China is still less suited for the settlement of Japanese than Korea and Manchuria, as it is a very thickly populated country. Japanese emigration is tending towards the islands of the Pacific Ocean and not to China. It is true Japan needs China as a market for her manufactures. Should Japan however take part in the fight against China, she will only render more difficult her situation in this country, owing to the lack of any possibility of a new division of China. Japan would be very severely hit by a Chinese boycott. On the other hand she has everything to gain by co-operation with the Chinese bourgeoisie, as she is best acquainted with the Chinese market and Chinese habits, and can in many respects promote the industrial organization of China.

THERE is no doubt that the Japanese government has not yet decided upon a sensible policy towards China. It has not yet quite realized that the time of the 21 demands is already past, it is still under the influence of those Japanese cliques which are immediately interested in the plundering of China. The further development will enlighten the Japanese bourgeoisie as to the growing strength of the Chinese revolution and will compel it to abandon its present policy. The Japanese franchise reform, which is bringing wide circles of the commercial bourgeoisie into contact with state power will also contribute to this end. At present Japanese policy is vacillating, but the English will hardly succeed in completely harnessing Japan to their chariot.

With regard to the policy of America, it would of course be a great mistake to believe that the Americans would simply renounce the special Foreign Courts which secure a privileged position to the foreign capitalists. The majority of American capitalists think just as the English capitalists and are of the opinion that the holy work of the capitalists cannot be un-

der the jurisdiction of a court of "Chinese barbarians." The Americans however are less keen upon the outward form of foreign prestige in China and are ready to grant a number of concessions regarding small and minor questions which do not affect the American money-bags, but which to some extent, pacify Chinese public opinion. The Americans are making a great fuss over the fact that they are studying the question of ex-territorial rights in order to show the Chinese the prospects of a way out of the present situation: "Introduce proper laws and then we will gladly meet your demands for the abolition of capitalist privileges in China."

As a matter of fact however, the Americans are endeavoring to get two trumps into their hands: the first trump will consist in allowing the Chinese customs duties to be raised. This question is exceedingly important for the Chinese bourgeoisie and for the Chinese government. For the Chinese bourgeoisie, because the present low and uniform tariff has permitted the foreign bourgeoisie to overflow China with its goods. The raising of the customs duties however will render it possible for the Chinese bourgeoisie to build up its own industry. This however is not dangerous for America. By means of free competition America will be able to beat the capitalists of other countries. And as regards the growth of Chinese industry, the American bourgeoisie, which has sufficient capital for export at its disposal, is beginning to set up, at a rapid rate, industrial undertakings under the protection of the new Chinese customs duties.

THE second American trump is the granting of loans to China. The present American ambassador in Peking, MacMurray, former chief of the Far Eastern Department in the American Foreign Ministry, shortly before his appointment, published in the April number of the American periodical, "Foreign Affairs," an article on the problems of foreign capital in China. In this article he develops the idea of the creation of an international bankers' consortium which would provide China with the necessary funds for the purpose of constructing railways and for other economic undertakings. Such a consortium, declares MacMurray, would free China from the danger of separate actions on the part of the various capitalist groups, who combine the efforts to build railways in China with the effort to divide up China. As at present however, there is no power apart from the United States which is capable of granting big loans to China, the international consortium would only constitute an indication of the growth of American property in China.

"As regards the abolition of the privileges of the foreigners, the opposition of the foreigners against this demand is based on the fact that the Peking government is weak and that the anarchy which prevails in China renders the immediate abolition of these privileges impossible. It must not be assumed that they will be soon abolished. But the simple fact of the discussion of the possibility of such a reform opens up to China the prospect of attaining a speedy independence from foreign control."

Thus wrote the "Journal of Commerce," an influential New York financial paper, on the 3rd of July. American diplomacy is fighting for this program in the negotiations which it is conducting with English and Japanese diplomacy. For the time being all are agreed that the central problem for them consists in the setting up of a Chinese government which will be capable of fighting the growing national movement.

In the article from the "Times" of the 6th of July which we have already quoted, the way is indicated which

the great powers will in all probability follow. This article states that Japan does not think of the possibility of setting up a strong Chinese government by means of a national conference.

"Who is to take part in this conference? The military governors who have brought China, into its present situation! Many of them are not even endeavoring to consolidate their own power. They only collect funds with which they then settle in the treaty ports. The Peking politicians on the other hand only represent themselves and their wishes. They would very willingly sell themselves as well as China. The students understand neither the outer world nor China with her 400 million peasants. The officials, bankers, business people would give expression to patriotic views, but which they cannot realize."

WHERE then is the point of support to be found? Now such a point of support exists: "Chang-Tso-Lin possesses certain qualities which win him respect. He governs Manchuria well, he is at pres-

ent the strongest military governor of China. Should he succeed in arriving at an agreement with Wu-Pei-Fu, then he could break the influence of Feng-Hu-Siang and rule over northern and central China. As an open problem there would then remain the red government in Canton. It is true, one cannot solve all the Chinese problems at once. Should a Chinese government arise, possessing authority in northern and central China, this would mean a great step towards the stabilizing of China."

This program is put forward by the "Times" as the program of Japan. But in reality it is the program of England, and forces are already to be seen which are endeavoring to make it also the program of America.

This plan of the imperialists therefore, consists in opposing the Chinese revolutionary movement with a military government which is to be supported by the upper section of the Chinese bourgeoisie, which has been bought with loans and concessions, and which would be capable of suppressing the revolutionary movement.

* Retranslated from the Russian.

The Morocco War

By J. JACOB

Since 1918, there have been serious threats of war on several occasions. Now, France has rushed headlong into a war in Morocco. The pacifists of the Left Bloc are bringing home civilization to the Rif by means of gun fire and aerial bombardment. The Morocco adventure in 1907 which was so fiercely resisted by Jaures was the prelude to the World War. In 1911 the Algerian affair almost started a war between France and Germany. At the present moment, the fear of the national revolution becoming extended outweighs the international complications which might arise from a Franco-Moroccan conflict. Great Britain casts an unfriendly glance towards France in view of Gibraltar being on the Mediterranean Coast. The Moroccan war has resuscitated Italian designs on Tunis.

As a matter of fact, the present conflict which confronts French imperialism, with the Rifis fighting for independence, is a disturbing influence to capitalists of all countries. The national revolution started by Abd-el-

Krim has aroused the enthusiasm of the whole of Islam; it started in Morocco, and if it is victorious, it would extend to Algeria, Tunis, Sudan, Senegal, Indo-China, Egypt and India and all the colonial or semi-colonial countries. The loss of the colonies would be a terrible blow for France and Great Britain and would shake their entire regime. Therefore this must be prevented at all cost, they say.

Realizing the danger, the entire press including both the Right and Left, is shouting for a war to the finish. Herriot and Painleve are mere playthings in the hands of the directors of the Bank of Paris and are playing their role admirably. They continue to talk about peace and to proclaim the pacifist intentions of Paris in order to pacify the disturbed Public Opinion, while at the same time they continue the war.

In any case, a world war might break out. If Abd-el-Krim is beaten, the various designs of the imperialist powers will become clear. French, Spanish and British imperialists will commence quarrelling over the domination of Morocco.

Organize I.Y.D. Meets Throughout District 8

International Youth Day meetings have been arranged thus far in the following cities by the Young Workers League in District No. 8:

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. — Sunday, September 6th, 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Aves. Max Shachtman speaker. Other party, League and Junior speakers.

ST. LOUIS, MO. — Sunday, September 6th, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison Ave., St. Louis Mo. William Schneiderman of Los Angeles, speaker. Other Party, League and Junior speakers.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — Monday, Sept. 7th, 2 p. m., Labor Temple Hall, 55th and National Aves., West Allis, Wis. Paul Klein, speaker. Other League and Party speakers.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — Monday, Sept. 7th, John Edwards, speaker. Other League and Party speakers. Name and address of hall will be published later.

All party and league members and all readers of this paper are urged to give every support to the Young Workers League in organizing these International Youth Day demonstrations.

* Retranslated from the Russian.

MEETING PLANS CHINESE RELIEF

A Thousand People in Attendance at the Berlin Conclave W.I.R. APPEALS FOR HELP

More than 1,000 people attended the International Conference held in Germany on the 16th of August in the Prussian House of Representatives in Berlin, Germany.

The conference was called by the Workers' International Relief for the purpose of establishing united action for the relief and aid of the Chinese workers, students and intellectuals who are waging a determined battle against foreign capitalists and imperialist invasion.

George Ledebour, the old veteran of the Socialist League, presided and in his speech called upon the delegates to unite their forces solidly behind the people of China in their struggle for self-determination.

Among the countries represented were Germany, France, England, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Ireland, Iceland and America.

Telegrams were received from many labor, fraternal and benefit organizations from all over the world, pledging their financial and moral support and approving the stand taken by the Conference in its "Hands off China" demand. The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution of fraternal greetings to the Chinese people approving their struggle for national and social freedom; warmly commending the fraternal relations existing in the action for relief carried on by the W. I. R. committee and pledging its undivided support and further calling upon the people of Europe and China to join hands in fraternity.

The Workers' International Relief has already opened many soup kitchens and calls upon all fair minded people to support them in their work.

The American Branch of the W. I. R. with headquarters at 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., is now carrying on a campaign for relief of Chinese sufferers, and calls upon all friends of the oppressed to send in their contributions.

Yesterday I heard
Of the barn dance to be held
Upon September 6th and
Never before was a dance like it
Given where fun will be had by all.

When you say—It's the Vowls, I say
Of course I'll be there and
Right at the start, too,
Kause I know
E very time they give a dance a
R really good time is had by all;
So really—I'm ready, are you?

Let's all go together 'cause I'll bring
E very friend that I have
A nd insure every one a
G ood time
U nless they are bores and they're no
so
E very one will be at the Barn Dance
of the Baltimore Y. W. L., Sun-
day, Sept. 6th, from 2 p. m. and
on—at 716 S. 16th St., Finnish
Park.

Soldiers Tiring of Fight Against Rif

The French and Spanish armies that have been carrying on a campaign in Morocco are getting tired of being cannon fodder and are bringing pressure to bear on their respective governments to stop the war in Morocco. This puts France in a delicate position, since she has been attacked on one side by Syria and is trying to subjugate Abd-el-Krim on the other; she is consequently switching her armies backwards and forwards and the expense upon the French populace is growing heavier and heavier.

The French government is anxious to stop the war with the Rifians, but it is also anxious to have something to show for the useless war it has been warring on in Morocco. So to save its face it has offered Abd-el-Krim semi-independence if he will bow to their imperial tool, the Sultan.

If western civilization has not softened the metal in Abd-el-Krim, the metal that is common to his race, he will fight a war to the finish with the French, or at least until he and his army are completely overpowered.

Poor Equipment Kills Eight Negro Soldiers

CAMP GRANT, ILL.—Because of old, worn out equipment furnished the eight regiment of the Illinois National Guard, a Negro outfit, 8 members of that regiment were killed this week when a trench mortar shell burst too soon. Dupont, who makes these shells, might at least furnish good shells to the men he hopes to send into war to protect his wealth. But what are 8 men to Dupont when he can save a few cents by selling bad shells instead of good ones?

Help the International Labor Defense

The Defense is in urgent need of volunteer help for a circularization drive. Fifty thousand letters to mail out before August the first. Daytime or evenings. Phone. Seeley 3562, what day or night you will come and bring others. COME TO 23 SOUTH LINCOLN STREET.

YOUNG WORKER

An organ of the Militant Young Workers of America.

Published Weekly by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of America.

MAX SHACHTMAN, Editor. JOHN HARVEY, Manager.

Send all orders and articles, and remit all funds to

THE YOUNG WORKER

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

AFTER THE PARTY CONVENTION.

NOW that the convention of the Workers Party of America has been concluded, the order of the day becomes the firm consolidation of all Communist forces in the Party.

The unity of Communist forces in the Party is the assurance of the Bolshevization of the Party, that is, to build a mass Communist Party which will initiate and lead greater political and economic struggles of the workers.

So far as the youth is concerned, its task is the building of a firm core of Party comrades within its ranks so that the political leadership of the Party is insured and perpetuated.

Another point which must be inculcated in the minds of the League members is the understanding of the importance and role of the Party as its political leader.

Our Party has many obstacles to confront and difficulties at every step. It must fight the combined forces of the most powerful imperialist state, the most firmly entrenched and reactionary trade union bureaucracy.

We have moved a great distance since the time of our first youth day demonstration. Our League has grown from its semi-social, semi-sectarian stage to a League capable of developing into a mass organization of the young workers.

On the eleventh International Youth Day, the young workers in every country come to our demonstrations. With increasing determination we carry on our work and prepare for our battles.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY.

THE threats of new wars become more and more menacing. The struggle of the Rifians in Morocco against the French and Spanish, the struggles of the Syrians, the various known and unknown struggles of the oppressed peoples in various parts of the world are but the smoke of the fires of the new world war which will be far more destructive than we can imagine at this time.

By no means the least of these struggles is the valiant struggle of the Chinese masses, who are fighting for their freedom. The increasing rivalry of the various capitalist nations in their maddened search for foreign markets brings closer this war which is particularly destructive to the working class youth.

It is under this situation that we hold our eleventh International Youth Day. International Youth Day is the day of the working class youth. The day on which the working class youth of the world gathers to add to its ranks more young workers who are determined to carry on a struggle against imperialist wars.

For 11 years the working class youth have been using the first Sunday in September as the day to review the world situation, to raise the banner of the proletarian struggle against imperialist wars to fight militantly for the overthrow of capitalism.

So far as the youth is concerned, its task is the building of a firm core of Party comrades within its ranks so that the political leadership of the Party is insured and perpetuated.

In September, 1915, the working class youth of a number of countries which were involved in the world war met and laid the basis for the struggle against the war while it was at its height.

And since that time every year the working class youth have joined in celebrating International Youth Day. Every year more young workers take part in these demonstrations.

This is the fifth year that the young workers of America demonstrate on youth day. And each year our youth day meetings have increased in volume.

We have moved a great distance since the time of our first youth day demonstration. Our League has grown from its semi-social, semi-sectarian stage to a League capable of developing into a mass organization of the young workers.

And with the change in our activity have come also the changes in our youth day demonstrations. Not only an abstract struggle against wars, but the connecting of this struggle up to the every-day struggles of the working class youth in the factory has been our aim and accomplishment.

On the eleventh International Youth Day, the young workers in every country come to our demonstrations. With increasing determination we carry on our work and prepare for our battles.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

AGAIN have the hard coal miners 158,000 strong marched out of the pits in a demand for higher wages and improved conditions in the mines.

Problems On International Youth Day

A. THE AMALGAMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY WITH THE ANTI-WAR CAMPAIGN.

1. The extreme tension in the international political position makes it necessary for the Young Communist League to carry on an anti-war week in all countries at the beginning of August on the anniversary of the world war.

This week should mark the beginning of a continuous campaign with the object of mobilizing against the pending danger of war, not only organize Communists, but the workers as a whole and certain sections of the middle class.

The International Youth Day must form a part of this campaign, which will begin with the anti-war week (anniversary of the imperialist war) and should be carried on with special intensity on the following dates:

International Socialist Conference (August 22nd), National Trade Union Congress in the various countries (for Germany the Reich Youth Day of the Y. S. W. in Hamburg).

The content of this continuous campaign should be: firstly, struggle against the danger of imperialist war (attack on Soviet Russia, against events in China and Morocco as the harbingers of a world war).

2. In connection with this agitation on behalf of continued actual slogans in the various countries.

3. The International Youth Day and week has also the task to participate

first time since then we have signs of the growing militancy of the American workers.

The coal miners particularly have a great deal to be concerned about. And the miners in the hard coal regions must not only struggle in their own interests but also in the interests of the miners in the soft coal fields.

This was successfully accomplished by the policy of closing the bituminous mines in the union fields and transforming the basis of production to new fields.

The real stronghold of the miners' union is in the anthracite region, and thru the strike the operators are attempting to crush the miners' union, and thus pave the way for new open shop drive which will attempt to crush beneath it the last remnants of the trade unions.

But what does this strike mean to the miners of the anthracite fields if the bituminous miners are working and producing coal. Is this another case of where one section of the union aids in the destruction of the other?

The fight of the hard coal miners for an increase in wages, for the checkoff, for the five-day week, for the betterment of conditions in the mines is the sign on militancy which must be spread thruout the length and breadth of the country.

It need not be thought that the strike was called because of the desire of Lewis to help the miners. On the contrary, this strike was called by Lewis due to the tremendous mass pressure the men in the hard coal region exerted on him.

The strike of the hard coal miners is not merely a strike that concerns the miners. It is a strike of the entire working class. With watchful eyes the militant workers look upon the strike of the anthracite miners, the first real struggle in the past few years for the betterment of the conditions of the American workers.

To the men on strike, the Young Workers League pledges its fullest support. We will aid in every way possible to secure a victory for the militant miner

as much as possible in carrying out two of the most important League slogans, for example:

The increase of the membership of the Leagues and the reorganization of the Leagues on the basis of factory nuclei.

4. It should be pointed out that the effective struggle against the imperialist danger of war necessitated International Trade Union Unity and therefore this question should play an important role in the campaign of the International Youth Day.

5. The same argument applies to the necessity of the United Front.

6. Hence it is necessary to make certain alterations in the nature of the International Youth Day as has been indicated in the circular of the E. C. of the Y. C. I. for International Youth Day. These consist in:

(a) The actual intensification of the slogans issued.

(b) Concentration of slogans in accordance with countries.

7. Special attention should be devoted to the role of the Second International in the war agitation against Soviet Russia and its disgraceful attitude in the Chinese and Moroccan questions.

8. The chief tasks of the International League work in this campaign for the two chief aims, the increase of membership and reorganization comprise: (a) Propagation of the teaching of Lenin on the war.

(b) Intensification of anti-military work of the Y. C. I., supported by the glorious tradition of the Y. C. I.

(c) Closer contact with the masses in view of the danger of war.

The Special Slogans of the Individual Leagues.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Hands off China! Hands off Soviet Russia! Liberation for the Colonies! For the rights and ratification of the demands of the troops! For National and International Trade Union Unity! Unity of Juvenile and Adult Workers!

GERMANY.—Against the Guarantee Pact of the Capitalists for the Pact of the Workers, and International Trade Union Unity! For Unity with Soviet Russia! For the Economic demands of Young Workers! For complete amnesty! Against increased cost of living and usurious taxes! Against the monarchist danger!

FRANCE.—For immediate freedom! Evacuation of Morocco! Recognition of the Rif Republic! Fraternization

of the soldiers! No new mobilization for Morocco! On behalf of the general strike against the Moroccan war! For trade union unity! For a national congress of young workers!

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—For increased wages! For adequate support for the unemployed youth! Against the imperialist war policy directed against Soviet Russia! Against Czecho-Slovakian militarism, reaction and persecution! For trade union unity, and a united Red defensive front!

SPAIN.—Against the war in Morocco! For immediate and complete evacuation! Against the Madrid Pact!

POLAND.—The struggle against the pending war against Soviet Russia! (Poland is the outpost of Great Britain in the struggle against Soviet Union.) Down with the government of the entente lackeys! Against the white terror! Against the Security Pact! Against the suppression of national minorities!

ITALY.—Against ...Fascism. For workers' and peasants' committees! Against imperialist intervention in North Africa! For the unity of the trade unions! Against expulsions! For economic demands of the young workers!

AUSTRIA.—Struggle against the campaign directed against Soviet Russia! Against the henchmen services of the government to the imperialist powers and the white terror in the Balkans! For the Y. C. I. For the economic demands of the young workers! Against the Hamburg International! For unity amongst the young workers under the banner of the Y. C. I.

BALKAN COUNTRIES.—In these countries the struggle against the

white terror must be carried on in such a way that it is inadequately clear that the Balkan countries, especially Bulgaria and Rumanian, in their Communist persecution are playing their part as the outposts in the struggle of international imperialism against the Soviet Union and the Communist International! Against the danger of war in the Balkans! For the federation of the workers' and peasants' republics in the Balkan countries!

BALTIC COUNTRIES.—In these countries peace and normal relations with Soviet Russia should proceed all other demands. Against the vassal services carried out on behalf of British imperialism!

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.—In addition to the international slogans the struggle should be carried on in behalf of the defensive fight against Fascism and the disarmament swindle. For the left trade union bloc!

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Hands off China! Against militarism! Against the C. M. T. C. I. Recognition of Soviet Russia! For the economic demands of the youth!

Plan of Campaign. During the International Anti-War Week, especially by means of the press in this respect, the International Youth Day should become not only a mass manifestation of the Communist Youth but also of the largest possible circle of non-party youth.

The greatest initiative of the League should be developed for this purpose in order to adapt the international slogans in the best possible manner in accordance with the interests and understanding of the young workers in the various countries.

of the soldiers! No new mobilization for Morocco! On behalf of the general strike against the Moroccan war! For trade union unity! For a national congress of young workers!

A New England Young Farm Hand of 1820

By NAT KAPLAN.

Eminent bourgeois sociologists like to write of "the communal spirit and the pure democracy" which existed in the early New England settlements. They conveniently forget that even under the system of the communal ownership of the land which was in vogue at that time, that: (1) The New England villages were property holding theocracies of the most exclusive character, and (2) The members of the non-property holding laboring class were always considered practically as chattel slaves.

The American Revolution, which developed the need for a centralized government that could be controlled by the ruling class, brought in its wake untold misery for the exploited masses. The land which had hitherto been held in common now became private property.

The semi-feudal system of indenture did not pass away immediately with the advent of capitalism. The more well-to-do farmers found it profitable to use this system in order to secure cheap farm labor.

"This indenture witnesseth that David Atherton of Shirley in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, yeoman, had put and placed by and these presents doth put and bind out his son David Atherton Junior—and the said David Atherton Junior, does hereby put, place and bind out himself as an apprentice to James Parker, Esq., of Shirley in the county and Commonwealth aforesaid to learn the art and trade of a husbandman; the said David Atherton Junior, after the manner of an apprentice to dwell with and serve the said James Parker, Esq., from the day of the date hereof until the 8th of January, 1824, at which time the said apprentice, if he should be living, will be 21 years of age; during which time or term, his said master well and faithfully should serve, his secrets keep, and his lawful demands everywhere at all times readily obey; he shall do damage to his said master, nor willfully suffer any to be done by others and if any to his knowledge he intended he shall give his master seasonal notice thereof.

He shall not waste the goods of his master or lend them unlawfully to anyone; at any cards, dice or any unlawful game he shall not play, for-

nication (unlawful sexual intercourse by an unmarried person, according to Webster, N. K.) he shall not commit, nor matrimony contract during the said term, taverns, ale houses or places of gaming he shall not haunt or frequent, from the service of his said master he shall not absent himself, but at all times he shall carry himself and behave as a good and faithful apprentice ought, during the whole time or term aforesaid—and the said James Parker, Esq., on his part doth hereby promise, covenant and agree, to teach and instruct the said apprentice or cause him to be taught and instructed to read and write and cypher to the rule of 3, if said apprentice is capable to learn and shall faithfully find and provide for the said apprentice good and sufficient meat, drink, clothing, lodging

and other necessities fit and convenient for such an apprentice during the term of aforesaid and at the expiration thereof shall give unto the said apprentice two good suits of wearing apparel, one for Lord's day and the other for the working days and also \$80 in good current money of this commonwealth at the end of said term.

In testimony whereof the said parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals. Oct. 16, 1820." (Our emphasis.)

Now that you have read the above document, you will agree that there is naught resembling "a communal spirit" or "a spirit of pure democracy" in it. Or possibly we are mis-

taken and a boss imbued with a democratic spirit is one who pays his worker six cents a day and so-called keep for four years and dishes out hours of labor by the following legal sentence: "from the service of his master he shall not absent himself."

Then again, we would like to ask the many patriotic orators we have heard talk of that dramatic character in American History—The New England Yankee. Who are these noble men? Are they the indentured servants mentioned in the above document? Are they the Negro chattel slaves? Are they the debt ridden poor farmers and wage workers of early New England or are your true-blue Yanks, the blood-thirsty capitalist and manufacturing capitalists of that period?

Armies After the World War

By A. SVETCHIN.

The most important conclusion drawn from the world war with regard to armed forces is that a state can only attain the maximum exertion of its fighting forces by expending all its material resources it possesses, however considerable these may be, and not merely a part of them. Even such arch-military countries as Poland who expend half of the state budget on military needs, cannot regard themselves as being materially prepared for the development of a maximum military activity within three weeks of the commencement of mobilization. The modern field of battle has an unquenchable thirst for swallowing up material resources; there is no limit to satisfying it by means of the production of technique.

Not one state economy is sufficiently strong to support all military equipment even in peace time which must be adorned from the very commencement of the war. It would be suicide for any government already to start turning ploughshares into swords in peace time. Under the new state of affairs the old aphorism again cropped up: "War must nourish war." This must now be understood in the sense that the main masses of fighters and the war munitions demanded must be prepared and produced during the course of the war itself.

It thereby follows that the epoch of the military art of a Moltke, who carried on warfare exclusively on the basis of peace-time preparation and who had an army at his disposal in 20 days after mobilization with maximum fighting strength—such an epoch as this has ended; during the 20th century we have entered into a new period of military art, when mobilization is no longer just one point in war operations, but becomes a permanent factor. Throughout the whole length of the war until it has finally subsided capitalist states will be moving forward echelon after echelon of newly formed troops.

The second fundamental conclusion from the world war is that conscription will also remain a means of drawing masses having a national character, into the war in bourgeois countries. It forms an armed force not sufficiently flexible to respond to all the tasks presented by imperialism. Conscription creates an armed force which during the present epoch of socialist revolutions is not too serviceable a weapon in the hands of the ruling classes and which, under certain conditions might even rise up against the capitalist states.

the Prussia of the 18th century which had no fleet, no colonies, and whose entire military interests were connected with uniting various German lands into one political whole. Great Britain and France, old cradles of imperialism, were always opposed to conscription and for a long time talked of the advantages of long service soldiers. It was only Sedan which compelled France to pass a law on conscription, while with Great Britain it was the experience of the world war; when these war demands had ceased to exist, Great Britain returned to its beloved recruiting system. The German renunciation of conscription was signed with the Versailles peace; but the British army may be distinguished from the organizations of the conquered, the Reichswehr, only by the existence of the remarkable military technique which is denied to Germany.

Of course under these conditions conscription as a basis for forming armed forces in Europe still holds sway. It would be erroneous to assert that conscription was a brief and already completed episode in the development of capitalist Europe. The bourgeoisie purveyors of cannon fodder place exceedingly great value on the masses whom they may obtain from conscription in cases of large scale wars. But nevertheless conscription in the 20th century is already beginning to have quite a different physiognomy as compared with that of the 19th century. It is the fund with which modern capitalist armies are built up. It still represents the main weapon of a great war on a par with the material resources gained from economic mobilization.

But just as there exists a certain independent military industry, independent of the economic whole of the industry of the state, so also independent of the millions of masses who might be mobilized by conscriptions, modern imperialism strives to form a select and absolutely reliable and serviceable front line army. It is essential for them when finding and subjugating allies and also to bring violence to bear during internal struggles with the workers, and in order to mask general mobilization in case of a great war.

In the 19th century, a stubborn fight was put up against special select troops and for uniting the whole army into one entity. Modern actuality compels imperialism to abandon this point of view. Spontaneous action of the tolling masses represents for imperialism a bill of exchange that cannot be realized at any minute while convey armies and expeditionary

corps and permanent colored regiments, are regarded as good money. There is a deep cleft in the military organizations of the imperialist states dividing the permanent forces—the favorite and technically well equipped children—from the mass of armed people which actually in peace-time has practically no ready frame-work, but whose rapid formation is guaranteed in secret mobilization plans.

The escort armies are the first echelon always ready to commence the war in strict obedience of the command of the ruling classes. But the continuation and ending of the war will not be done by the first but by the following echelons, who will be formed of considerably varying elements. These need both a different political approach and different methods of preparation and command. The dual nature of the complete preparation of all large imperialist states is the most characteristic feature in the modern evolution of the armies of the imperialist west.

BEATEN FOR REFUSING TO WORK OVERTIME

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Because he refused to work overtime after working 13 hours in a sawmill, James William was beaten to death by the boss. William worked in a sawmill across the Mississippi in Arkansas. He had been working 12 hours and refused to work longer. The boss became angry and beat William with a stick, holding a pistol on him until he became unconscious. He was found the next morning in bed when the doctor arrived.

FALL SEASON OPENS AT WORKERS' HOUSE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19

The winter activities in the Workers' House, a united front organization in which Russian workers' organizations participate including the Russian branch of the Workers Party, the Russian Co-operative Society, etc., will begin Saturday, September 19, with a performance in the Russian language. "Na Boykom Mieste" will be presented on the stage of the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Rooms for meetings and the bigger assembly hall are available for friendly organizations. Call Humboldt 1673 for information.

THE SONG OF IMPERIALISM



The Youth on the Land

By CLEMENS FORSEN. The youth of the land are receiving a little more attention in our press. This attention however is of a theoretical nature. A theoretical understanding is needed in the organization on the farm youth question, but that is not sufficient. Above all we have extensive connections in the rural communities in Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. At present they are organized into the Head-of-the-Lakes District. This district is composed of some thirty branches practically all of which are in rural towns. What these farm branches are doing is a mystery to the rest of the organization. This district of the league conducted a training school at Brule, Wisconsin. It was a resident school which lasted six weeks and was attended by fifty-seven young workers from all parts of the district. Except

for some fifteen students that came from the Twin-cities and Superior the rest of the fifty-seven were farmers. This school was representative of the district; that is, in regards to the character of its membership, organizations, and leaders. A study of the situation that existed throughout the district could be made very easily at the school. The difficulty for these branches to function is the first thing that takes our attention. The next thing is how they function when they do get to doing some work. Those branches that are able to function, function in this manner. They run programs and dances in a local hall and raise a lot of money, then they run some socials and entertainments for themselves and spend the money. Sometimes they sell a few Young Workers or sing some red songs at their meetings and if they are lucky enough to have a speaker in the neighborhood they



Young Workers' Correspondence

Zeigler, Illinois. Aug 20, 1925. Dear Comrades, The K. K. K. is revealed as being the co-conspirators with the Farrington gunmen in beginning the trouble in Zeigler Local Union 992 of the U. M. W. of A., which resulted in murdering a militant miner, Mike Sarovich, who was now to be a very courageous fighter against the treacherous deals that the miners were continually falling victims to. Therefore when this outbreak came out he was protesting for the miners' rights and leading the men with his notable courage and honesty, which won great popularity with the miners. When the Farrington stoolpigeons in the sub-district, mainly I. B. Cobb, permitted the company to discharge the officers of the Local Union, the men voluntarily refused to work. The trouble commenced last winter when Henry Corbushley, militant miner, was elected by the miners' sub-district president, but as usual the

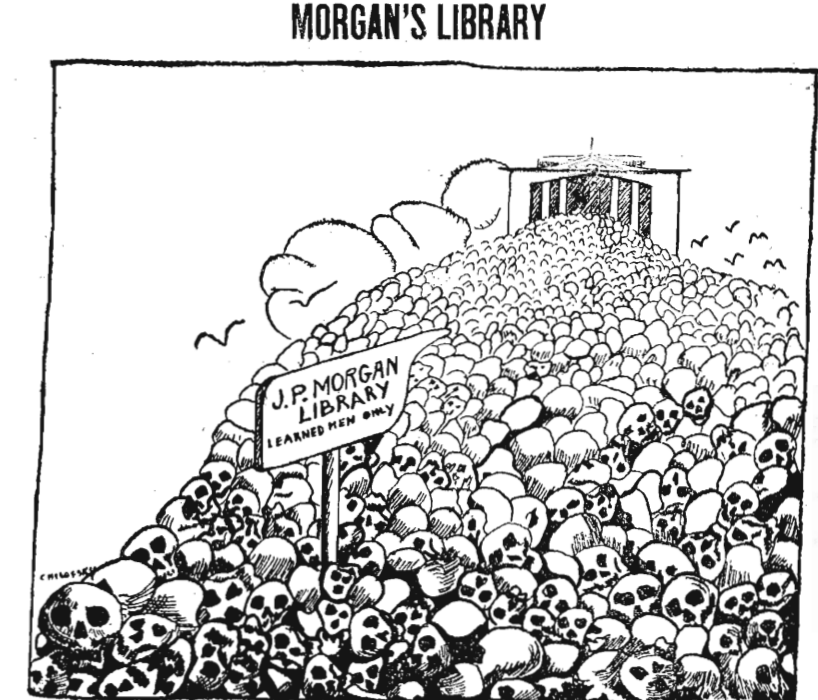
Farrington robbers were at hand and many votes were stolen, enough to consider Corbushley loser. Corbushley with thousands of supporters protested and exposed the robbers, with Frang Farrington behind the entire plot. Therefore the illegally elected president of the sub-district, was always angry at Corbushley for exposing him at his own game and took advantage of the situation at Zeigler local to expell him from office but at the same time he made another mess of it, when the Zeigler miners clashed against him in the union hall the Klansmen came to their rescue but were outnumbered. Cobb and Fox were dably beaten up and thrown out of the hall. The fakers united with the Klan at the meeting, and were well prepared with guns and "black-jacks." It was at this moment that Mike Sarovich, rank and file miner, was shot and died after an operation at Herrin. The death of the militant

miner gained him sympathy all over the Egyptian coal field and over two thousand attended his funeral which is one of the greatest funeral services ever witnessed in this part. The Zeigler Inquest jury named Alex Hargis, a Koo Koo, the murderer of the miner, as testified by numerous miners that he shot him as he was coming out of the hall, the bullet penetrating his abdomen and striking Board Member Hindman. The sheriff, Henry Dorris, accompanied with a dozen deputies issued and served 50 warrants arresting 25 miners, members of the local union. Among them is Henry Corbushley, he is out on bond. Zeigler is otherwise quiet with the miners still refusing to go work until their officers are reinstated. The young miners are supporting Corbushley and the militant miners, with many of them taking important steps in the picket lines. Fraternally yours, Germinal Allard.

hear a speech about the workers or farmers. Of course there are exceptions to the above statement but that is the general run. The leagues themselves are handicapped by lack of experience etc. But that is not the only reason they carry on the above stated activity. One of the biggest reasons is the lack of something concrete to do along political and educational lines. As far as the class struggle is concerned they do not see it in their locality. There are no bosses; no direct exploiters of their labor; they can fight no one. An organizational drive is being conducted in this district by the D. E. C. Many more branches will be organized. In going out to organize these farm youth the league must give them something to fight against—something to work upon. At present

we have nothing to give these branches; that is, we have no program for their activity. These branches will exist and continue to struggle along doing what every they see fit until the league can give them some specific tasks to accomplish. This situation in the organization calls for more consideration of the question the youth on the land. It calls for a concrete program of work for the leagues in rural districts. This program cannot be made over night but must be formulated from a large fund of experience that these branches go thru and from a careful study of their peculiar problems. The Young Workers' League should immediately take steps to develop its farm youth activity, especially in this section in which it now has extensive connections. The next convention should

lay the basis for the formulation of a comprehensive program of work among the rural youth. Try to Soft-Soap Negro Anti-Militarist Strikers By R. BOYD. WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to pacify the Howard University students who went on strike against military training, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Camp Meade, Md., is constantly throwing them bouquets. For the week ending June 20th, Howard students were given a rating of 95.6 per cent; for the week ending June 27, they received a rating of 95.2 per cent. Aside from instruction in the use of automatic rifles, trench mortars, and other infantry weapons, the ratings are given for general appearance of the company at drills, deportment of students for 12-hour periods from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and general appearance of tents, streets, etc. About 25 Howard students attend the camp. PRINCE OFFERED HANDSOME CONTRACT. Prince Kojo, who has attracted much attention in "elite" white society as well as the police courts, has been offered a fat contract by a white syndicate to go on a speaking tour. The syndicate, as other American institutions, is ever on the lookout for a chance to convert something into dollars. They stop at nothing, even at converting the Prince's popularity and publicity (good and bad) into money for their own coffers. If the price has his people at heart, he will turn down such an offer, tell "elite" society to find another plaything, and stick to his own movement, the League for the Defense of the Black Race. To the Factories with Young Workers League



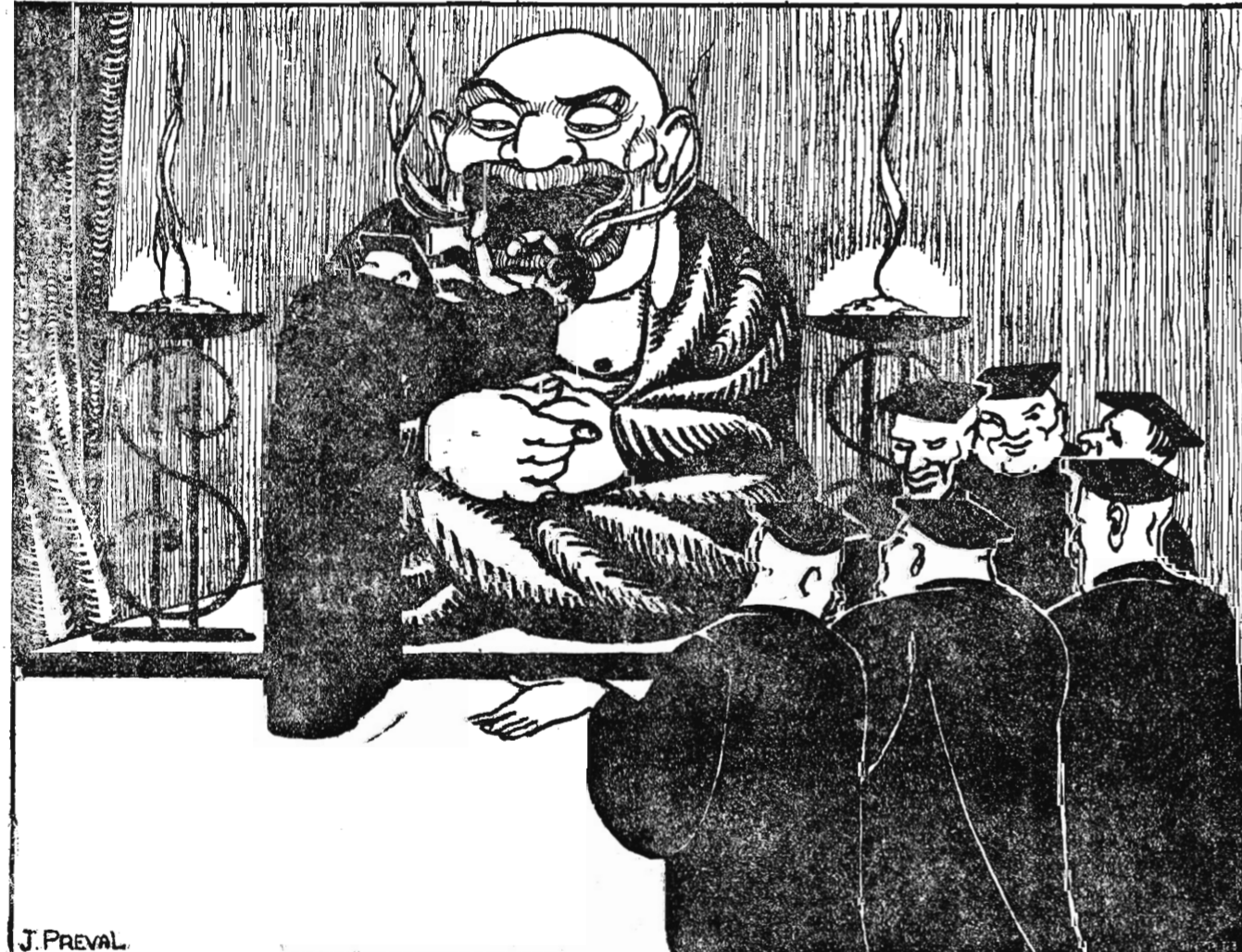
A Red Hero Dies

WARSAW, Poland (I. R. A.)—Some weeks ago the young Communist Botvin killed in Lemberg the "famous" provocateur Cechnovsky. The Polish terror government placed the young hero before a court martial and on August 6 he was sentenced to be hanged. In the Polish bourgeois press we find the following description of the execution of the death sentence against Botvin and his last moments. This description characterizes on the one hand the furious terror of the Polish bourgeoisie against the suppressed labor movement and particularly against its advance guard, the Communist Party, and on the other hand the revolutionary determination, devotion and militant spirit with which the best sons of the working class, the members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League in Poland are carrying on their work. Police Fear Crowds. In the streets leading to the court house immense crowds of workers gathered. Hundreds of thousands of people streamed together in order to see Botvin for the last time. The street leading to the Brigittki prison was locked up by strong police forces. Lemberg looked like a town under a state of war. As there was no hangman, the court changed its sentence into death thru being shot. Before the execution of the sentence Botvin was allowed to say farewell to his family. He remained completely calm towards his family. He consoled his mother and sisters. When the sisters began to cry, Botvin asked them to follow the example of the mother, who remained calm and composed. Rejects Rabbi. When his family had left, a rabbi entered Botvin's cell. Botvin rejected him and declared with sharp pronunciation: "I am an atheist and do not recognize confession. Only those people are pious who are not enlightened." He demanded that the rabbi should leave his cell immediately. Then Botvin met his mother once more who urged him to die as a pious Jew. She asked the rabbi to go and see her son again. When the rabbi entered the cell, however, he was actually turned out by Botvin. Then Botvin's lawyer, D. Osker, arrived and informed Botvin with a trembling voice that the death sen-



tence had been confirmed by the president of the republic. The news does not make the least impression on Botvin. With complete calmness he listens to the words of the lawyer and says: "It was quite superfluous to ask the president to abolish the sentence. Why waste words?" Botvin asks for something to eat and for cigarettes. After having eaten and lit a cigarette, he sits down calmly and waits for the appearance of the executors. Political Prisoners Sing. When he is led into the courtyard, he starts to sing the revolutionary song, "Praise and honor, for your tyrants." The political prisoners come to the windows of their cells opposite to the pole where the execution will take place, and join the singing with powerful voices. At the sight of the pole they shent with fury. Botvin is led to the pole by one officer and eight soldiers. They try to put a bandage round his eyes, but he rejects this energetically. When the officer gives the command, "fire," Botvin calls out clearly, "Long live the social revolution!" Shots came from eight rifles and Botvin's life was ended. During the execution all surrounding streets and the windows of the houses were black with people. Join the League Now!

Child Labor on the Altar



International Youth Day

(Continued from page 1.) republic. Now, more swiftly than before, the workers are realizing that their only hope is the following of the Russian workers' example. This is being proved by the growing numbers of workers who are joining the movement for International Trade Union Unity. The Young Workers League of America calls upon the young workers of this country to join in a mighty movement for the victory of the working class. We call upon the working class youth to join in the fight against new imperialist wars for the slaughter of the workers. Demand the withdrawal of troops from China and other countries where they are sent to protect capitalist interests! Organize against imperialist wars! Demand the recognition of Soviet Russia! Demand the six-hour day and five-day week for all young workers! Join the Young Workers League of America

The Economic Fight of the Young Communist League

UNDER the domination of capitalism it is impossible for the toiling youth to obtain a radical improvement in their conditions. During the period of the decay of capitalism, when the bourgeoisie endeavors to reduce the standard of life of the proletariat and its youth as much as possible, the bourgeoisie fights with all its power against every little attempt of improvement. Hence the toiling youth can expect a fundamental improvement in their conditions of work and training only after the victory of the proletariat. The establishment of the Socialist order requires, and renders feasible, as the illuminating example of the Russian Revolution has shown, a re-organization of the activity of the toiling youth from the point of view of their training, and creates the Socialist training, which is a combination of Production Work and Training. The toiling youth are transformed from an object of exploitation into a social stratum, which is developed in productive activity to be a useful member of the entire society. In the framework of the united front of the toiling class, the Communist Youth organizations assume the task of the

fight for the realization of the aim of Socialist training of the youth on the basis of the re-organization of youth labor. But prior to the seizure of power by the proletariat, the Young Communist Leagues conduct an energetic struggle for the improvement of the condition of the toiling youth. This fight must be directed against the impoverishment and degeneration of the toiling youth under pressure of capitalist exploitation, towards strengthening the power of resistance of the working youth by raising their standard of living, to wrench new positions from capitalism, and thus contribute to the disintegration of its power, and to rally the broad masses of the toiling youth on the basis of their immediate needs. The whole economic fight of the Young Communist Leagues must thus be closely linked up with their final aims and their general political activity. The basis and aim of our program of demands is The Socialist Re-organization of Youth Labor. This means: Abolition of wage labor for all youth up to 18 years, provision for them at the expense of society, and

the re-organization of labor from the standpoint of the training of the youth. Our partial demands for all youthful workers up to 18 years, as a preliminary to the demands for complete prohibition of, and active fight against child labor, and equality of workers of all nations and colors, are: (1) Minimum wage based on the existence minimum. (2) For youths and adults of both sexes, equal pay for equal work, graduated scale of apprentice wages during the period of apprenticeship. (3) Establishment of the six-hour day with wages for eight hours. (4) Wages of youth to be determined by the trade unions. (5) Six-hour day to include attendance at the trade school with full pay. (6) A 44-hour Sunday rest. (7) Complete prohibition of night work for all youth up to 21 years of age. (8) Prohibition of piece work and of the speeding up system. (9) Four weeks annual vacation on full pay, and maintenance of Young Workers at vacation homes, sanatoria, etc., free of charge. (10) Prohibition of the employment of youth up to 21 years of age in fac-

tries and industries which are detrimental to the health of the youth, in mines, certain branches of chemical industry, etc. (11) Equal unemployment benefit for youth and adults. The minimum for existence as the basis of unemployment benefit. (12) Compulsory placing of unemployed youths in factories and training institutions, guaranteeing the continuation of the professional training for youth compelled to interrupt their training. With reference to professional training and apprenticeship we make the following demands: (1) Obligatory, gratuitous and complete professional training for all youths up to the age of eighteen. This training must be based on practical instruction and regulated in accordance with the principles of the work schools (in the factories, etc.). The basis for this is the creation of a special apprentice department in industrial institutions. (2) Organization of joint training institutions for a number of handicrafts and small industries where part of the working period is spent. (3) Abolition of individual apprenticeship agreements, and inclusion of

apprentices in the collective agreements. (4) Abolition of the apprenticeship cult by strict control of the right to keep apprentices (maximum proportion of apprentices to be a fixed number of workers, severe punishment for maltreatment, and for breaking the laws regarding overtime and the protection of youth). (5) Two years apprenticeship, including the period of trial, which is sufficient in view of the present capitalist nature of the work. Prohibition of the employment of apprentices for work without training value. (6) Prohibition of "living-in" system. (7) Strict control of apprenticeship by the organs of the working class (trade unions, factory councils, etc.). (8) Participation in the administration of apprenticeship institutes, trade schools and continuation schools thru councils selected by the apprentices or students. To close the ranks on the fighting front with the adult working class, the Young Communist International demands: (1) The right to vote and to be elected on the Factory Councils for

Young Workers. (2) Abolition of all organizational limitations, unconditional admission of the youth into the trade unions, facilitated entry into the trade unions by reduced contributions, and equal rights in the trade unions. On the basis of the circumstances peculiar to the condition of the toiling youth in the various countries, the Young Communist Leagues can supplement these demands in every case by more detailed demands. The fate of the toiling youth is indissolubly bound up with that of the whole working class. The economic struggle of the toiling youth can be crowned with success, only if it is carried on together with the fight of the adult working class, and receives full support from the latter. The adult workers must give the fighting youth this support, since the interests of the toiling youth are the interests of the whole proletariat, and since its own immediate interests are affected by the economic questions of the toiling youth. The organizations of the proletariat as a whole, especially the trade unions, make it possible to conduct the economic struggles of the Young Communist Leagues, and the latter must energetically spur on this

activity in every way. The trade unions are the broad mass organizations of all toilers for the defense of their economic interests. The Young Communist Leagues demand that fundamental right of equality of the working youth in entering the trade unions, and within the trade unions, and endeavor to bring the question of the defense of the demands of the youth into the trade union sphere of struggle. Every member of the Young Communist League must be a member of his trade union. Of course, the revolutionary trade unions are ready, and are in a conditions to represent adequately the interests of both the adult and young workers. Hence they fight against the reformist trade union bureaucracy, which is an ally of the bourgeoisie for the suppression of the struggle of the working class; they fight for the revolutionization of the trade unions, and for the Red International of Labor Unions. They develop their activity in the trade unions through the fractions of the Young Communist League within the trade unions and through the representatives of the Communist Youth in all the leading institutions of the trade union movement.