

Fat Boys At A. F. of L. Convention Do Nothing For the Youth

By SAM DARCY.

DETROIT, Mich.—The forty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has as usual sidestepped the issue of organizing and solving the problems facing the eleven million young workers of this country. This time however, it was not done as smoothly and without ripples as in previous years.

During the course of the past year such prominent labor bodies as the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, Wisconsin Federation of Labor, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union and many other bodies passed resolutions on youth problems. Most of these were lost somewhere among the committees except the resolutions against C. M. T. C. which were introduced by Barry of Pennsylvania and a weak resolution by the delegates from the I. L. G. W. U. It is known that many of the resolutions, the one favoring the organizing of the unorganized young workers, for example, was in the convention hall, but had apparently been side-tracked.

In previous years some discussion was allowed on the question of child labor. This year there was not even mention of it. Yet child labor has increased three-fold since the last census. Green and the rest of the smug, self-satisfied, fat boys rendered their report in a small printed pamphlet in which they urge young workers to enter the C. M. T. C. and say that the military features of the C. M. T. C. are a very small part of the work there.

Passaic Strike Discussed

The most important moments of the convention were spent on the Passaic strike, the I. L. G. W. U. strike and recognition of Soviet Russia. In all of these matters the bureaucrats showed their fear of the growing Communist influence in the trade unions by lengthy discourses of the red menace. There were apparently no Communist delegates to the convention, yet hardly was a question of any importance discussed without reference to the Communists. The bureaucrats saw the hands of the Communists everywhere and recoiled with loud cries of horror. For the first time progressive issues were thrown onto the convention floor with the threat of a mass revolt within the unions should the officials fail. They (the officials) retaliated with a demonstration of warning to the progressive forces.

One after the other the reactionaries spoke attacking the progressive proposition, particularly the one asking for Russian recognition. They bulldozed the convention thereby. No one dared vote against Green and Co. But Green and his friends have not yet solved the problems of the convention and bulldozing won't do it. The eleven million young workers yet remain unorganized, the trade unions generally are still losing membership and the question of recognition of the first workers' republic, Soviet Russia, has not been solved to the satisfaction of the rank and file of the unions. The unanimity at the convention is only a smoke screen to hide the break among the membership against the officials.

The performance in Detroit has misled workers to believe that the situation is hopeless. The very fury of their attack against the Communists shows their fear.

Nat'l. League School in Chicago, Oct. 31st

A great deal of time and careful study has been spent upon preparing the curriculum of the NATIONAL LEAGUE TRAINING SCHOOL to be opened in Chicago October 31, 1926. Through the combined efforts of all our leading comrades and with the help of the Agitprop Department of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International, we have finally succeeded in working out this course of study which, in the short span of four weeks will enable the comrades to study with a considerable degree of thoroughness the fundamental principles of Leninism and the basic questions of the American youth movement.

The curriculum includes such points as Marxism and Leninism, dialectic materialism, fundamental questions of Marxian economics, the theory of the class struggle and of revolution, the strategy and tactics of the revolution, the forms of organization and the history of the American working class, the theory of imperialism and the specific forms of American imperialism, and many other points of Marxist-Leninist theory. All of these subjects are considered primarily from the point of view of the concrete American situation.

But one of the most significant things about the school curriculum is the great detail in which the fundamental league problems and the problems of the American youth movement are studied. Special consideration is given to every form of League activity and it is certain that the comrades who will pass thru this school will gain enormously in their understanding of the fundamental nature of our tasks and of the role of the League.

Eddy For Labor Mission to Russia

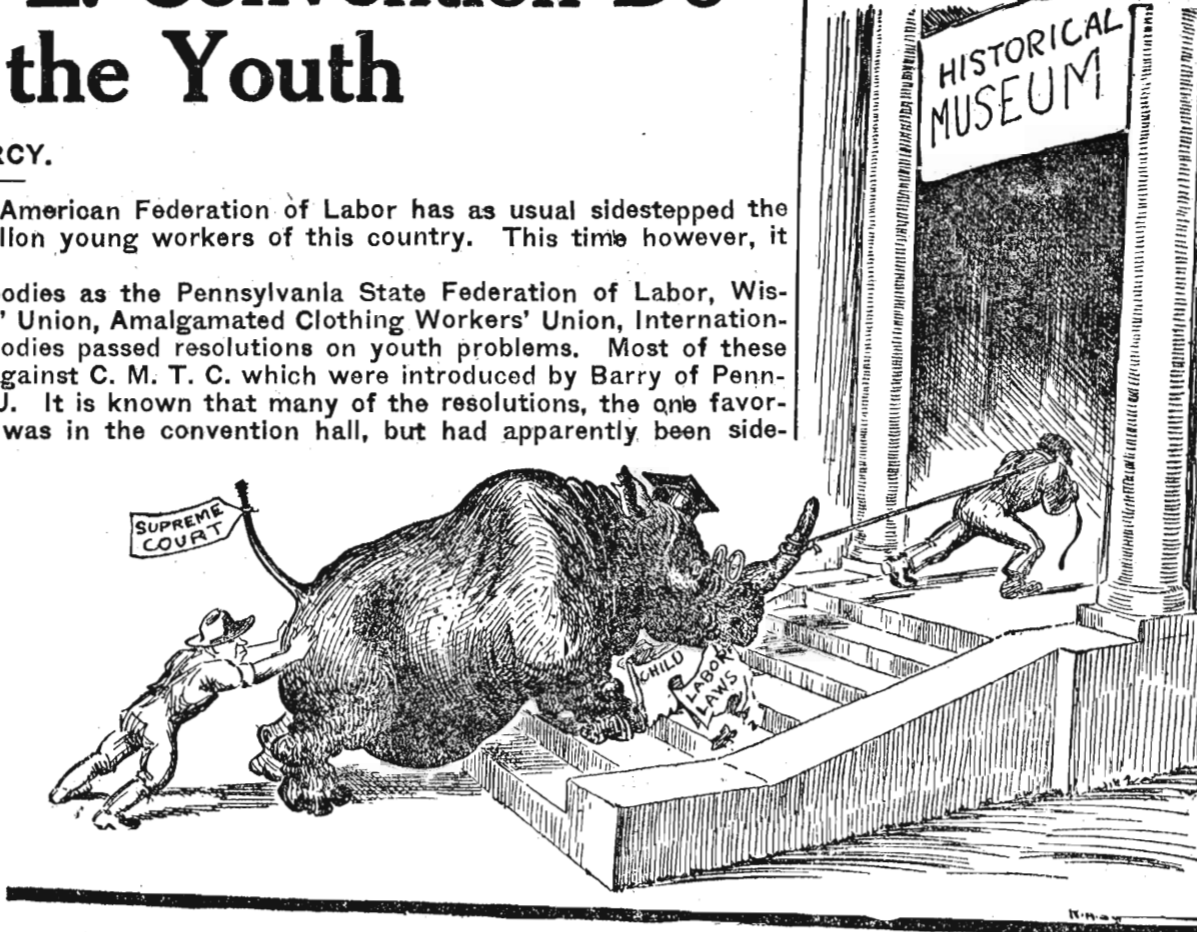
DETROIT—(FP)—The Eddy-Green controversy, on the Y. M. C. A. man's address on Russia delivered before the American Federation of Labor convention Oct. 7 continues to stir the delegates. Green, in a statement to the press, charges that Eddy broke his promise not to talk about Russia. Delegates, however, are speculating on what Green had in mind when he sententiously welcomed Eddy to the platform as "a concrete evidence that the American Federation of Labor believes in the right of free speech." Certain delegates also have a different version of the conditions agreed to between Green and Eddy. According to these delegates, Eddy said to Green a few hours beforehand: "Let us be frank, Mr. Green, I intend to emphasize Russia." "Very well," Green was overheard to reply, "but do not mention recognition." To this Eddy agreed and kept his agreement. The accidental witness was a member of the United Mine Workers.

Sherwood Eddy, whose address caused the controversy, is secretary for Asia of the Y. M. C. A. He recently headed a disinterested mission of educators, social workers, preachers and lawyers from America to Russia. He was greeted by the delegates with wholehearted applause, both at the start and finish of his talk. No addresses to the convention was followed more closely. He said in part: "There are three major evils, as I see it, in Russia. These evils are, first, a severe bridgemen of liberty of speech and press; second, the dogmatic atheism of the Communist Party, whose million members rule that vast country, and, third, the Communist philosophy of force and advocacy of world revolution.

"But in fairness we must also mention the remarkably admirable things there. "Russia has the most advanced labor legislation in the world. It puts America, the richest nation, to shame, though Russia after years of war, revolution, blockade and famine is the poorest. Finally, with all its own glaring evils, which I have mentioned, it may be a good thing to have a nation that stands as a challenge to all the rest of the world wherever capitalism exploits the weak, the poor and helpless nations and darker races. Here stands a nation that is a weapon against injustice everywhere, even though it has itself been most cruelly unjust to its own former exploiters. "Men," he concluded, "why don't you go and see for yourselves? Don't depend on false secondhand propaganda. Follow the example of all the other great nations of the world and send your labor mission to gather the facts at first hand in Russia. You are conservative, but you are moving. I hope you will move a little faster to the ultimate triumph of brotherhood and truth."

Young Miner Hurt

PLAINS, Pa.—When squeezed between mine cars while at work in a mine of Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Victor Lottin, 17, of 15 Mark street, sustained severe bruises and injuries to the shoulders and chest. He was employed as a driver. Lottin was rushed to General Hospital.



WHEN WE'LL GET A REAL CHILD LABOR LAW

MANY PROBLEMS FACE THE YOUTH IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

Statement of the National Executive Committee.

THE approach of the November elections gives the young worker of this country an opportunity to raise such issues as will better his conditions.

America is no longer the "Land of Opportunity." The opportunities that were possible for the young people fifty and a hundred years ago when land was obtainable free in the west and the professions were not overcrowded no longer exist.

Today an ever larger number of young people are thrown on the labor market and that at a very early age because of the poor economic condition of their parents. Out of a total of 42 million workers in this country 11 million are young workers under the age of 25 working in the factories, farms, and mines under very bad conditions and even worse pay. The need for skilled and professional workers has been largely satisfied and even over supplied so that now young workers of native birth do not get the opportunities to leave these low paying jobs and

supply of skilled workers on the other hand the courses that have been set up in schools for vocational training do not any longer find themselves supplying so great a need and the local governments are cutting expenses by reducing their size for eliminating them. This makes the skilled workers those now who hold the jobs an ever more exclusive group and splits the interests of the working class as a whole. It cuts down the earning power of the young worker and tends to give them the most menial and least paying tasks.

THE RIGHT TO ENTER SKILLED WORK.

1. Before the war because of the need for skilled workers in industry thru the influence of the industrial barons of this country some vocational courses were set up in the schools so as to train young workers for skilled work. This was in favor of the economic condition of the native young worker. But this condition lasted only while immigrants were yet flowing into this country by the hundreds of thousands and the big industries had a full supply of unskilled labor.

Today, however, with the introduction of machinery the greater division of labor which reduced the need for skilled and increased the need for unskilled on the one hand and the over

to make it possible to enter industry as skilled workers. The training should be given however under strict union supervision so that the schools be not utilized as agencies of the union hating bosses and a fair remuneration be insured the students for the products they turn out.

Greater Educational Possibilities. In this question, namely the one of introducing more vocational courses into the schools cannot be separated from the larger question of donating greater appropriations by the legislative bodies for educational purposes. Even with the few and limited vocational courses that are given today we find the schools over-crowded and unable to accommodate the large number of entries. Over a billion dollars has been appropriated by the federal government alone for military purposes. This is in addition to ap-

(Continued on page 2.)

"Russia to Lead World in Radio" —American Students

When the American Student Delegation arrived in Moscow they were greeted by a large deputation. There were delegates from the Society of Cultural Relations, one from the Central Bureau of Students, the Moscow University Student Bureau, an endless group of newspaper photographers and reporters. The move to send this delegation to the Soviet Union had been started by Miss Elizabeth Van Alstyne, junior, of Barnard

College and had met with a hearty response in student circles.

A statement on the delegation appearing in the New Student reads in part as follows: "It is noteworthy that Mr. Duranty, the famous correspondent of the New York Times, told the students that the Russian censorship was the least bothersome he ever worked under."

"The Russians are going to lead the world in radio. To come into the station at Nishnij-Novgorod is to come back into the Western world at the greatest complexity of its mechanical development. Two scientists there can hardly tell about it; the sub-

ject sparked from their lips, oozed from their finger tips, crackled about their ears. Russia stands high in theoretic chemistry, as her learned men have loved mathematics—"

POSTPONE YOUNG MINER'S ISSUE

Because of technical reasons the Young Miner's Edition of the YOUNG WORKER will be postponed. This will give us more time to make this special edition a bigger and better one. Continue to place your orders for it.

YOUNG MINERS MUST GO TO UNION MEETINGS AND TAKE ACTIVE PART

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

Today the young miners in the United Mine Workers of America are at the crossroads. Either they are going to leave the miners' union in the control of the arch reactionary, John L. Lewis, and in this way take the easier road of doing nothing and seeing the union go down in destruction, or they are going to put the organization into the hands of the opposition who realize the position the U. M. W. A. is in.

The young miners have only in exceptional cases participated in the struggle which is now going on in the U. M. W. A. They have more or less been satisfied with going to the meetings once in a while and then going home without paying very much attention to what went on at the meeting. But the time has come when the young miners can no longer see the union going down in destruction without raising their hand and stopping the retreat which the officials started when they signed the Jacksonville agreement. The young miners must support the militant policies as announced by the opposition movement against John L. Lewis.

They must help put the U. M. W. A. on the offensive by first cleaning out the offices of the reactionaries, by supporting and by organizing to fight against the Lewis machine. They must demand that new blood in younger elements are included in the organization force of the U. M. W. A. The aim of each and every young miner must be organized and save the union. The fields which have been lost in the last four years such as West Virginia and part of Western and Central Pennsylvania must be regained for the union. The slogan must be on to West Virginia, Kentucky and the rest of the non-union fields. Back into the folds of the U. M. W. A. must be the cry of every miner.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER



John L. Lewis, reactionary, president of the United Mine Workers, (above) whose position is threatened by John Brophy, the progressive candidate and Frank Farrington (below) \$25,000 tool of the Peabody Coal Company, the leader of reaction in District No. 12 against which Joseph Tumulty is leading the progressive fight. The Lewis and Farrington forces have united in District No. 12 against the progressives.

Another Welcome For Queen Marie

While the officials of this country bow in welcome to Queen Marie of Roumania next Monday, October 18, the workers of New York City will gather to voice their protest against the brutal treatment of their Roumanian fellow-workers now under arrest at political prisoners.

A Mass Meeting is being arranged by the International Labor Defense, New York Section, to be held in Union Square at 5:30 p. m. on the 16th. Various prominent speakers, from labor unions and other organizations, will tell about the oppression of workers and peasants by the present Roumanian government which Queen Marie is proud to represent, and to which the fascists of America give their approval.

Y. M. C. A. SLAPS LABOR IN DETROIT TO RETAIN ITS CAPITALIST FAVORS

By FREEMAN HOPWOOD.

THE young workers in this land of the spree and the home of the slave cannot fail to notice the insult of the organized religious forces in Detroit. Labor received a blow in the face—not a gentle tap, but a healthy slap. The labor delegates who had been invited to speak in local pulpits on a Sunday during the convention had accepted, but the Christians of the automobile city suddenly advised the laborites that they were not wanted and cancelled the engagements.

Russian Communist Youth Denounce Opposition

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The opposition (Zinoviev, Trotsky, etc.) has no influence whatever among the members of the Russian Young Communist League. In accordance with the decision of the central committee, special membership meetings were organized to discuss the decisions of the Plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Everywhere resolutions were unanimously adopted against the Party opposition. In these resolutions the membership demanded the most energetic struggle against all anti-Leninist deviations.

The correct policy of the Plenum in all questions was greeted with enthusiasm by the organizations of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union. Everywhere Y. C. L. comrades who took part in the discussion at these meetings emphasized the point that only a united party can bring the working class to its final and complete victory.

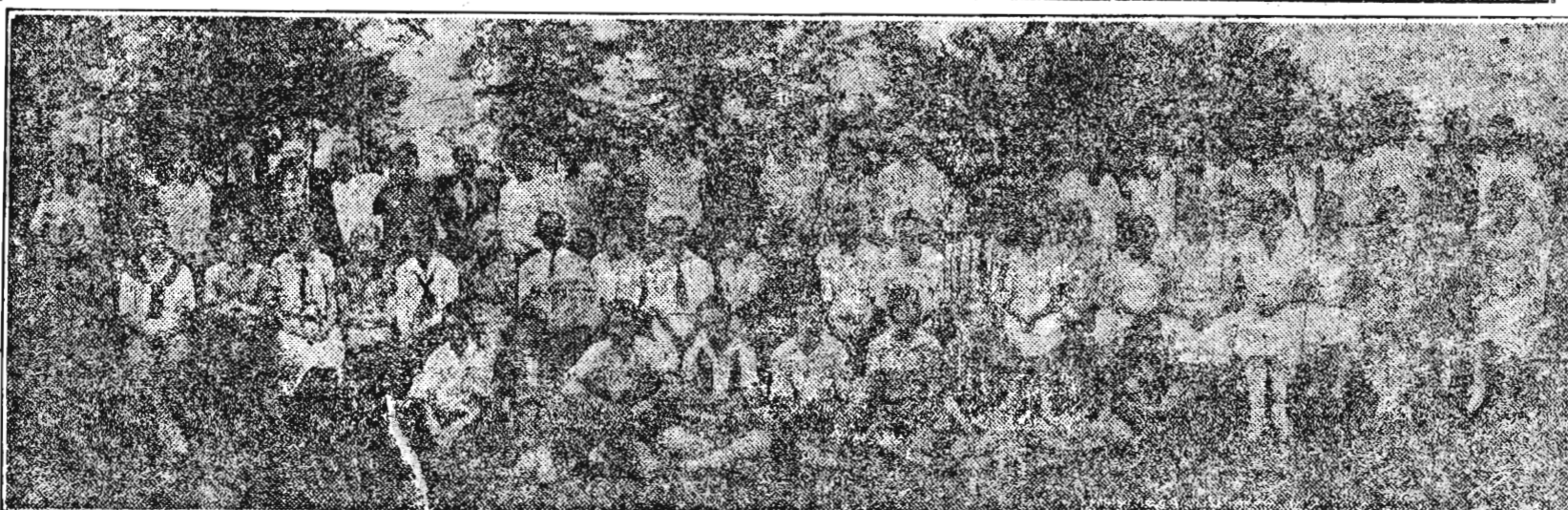
What reason was given for this overnight change of attitude? Some one evidently "put the screws" on the local churchmen, for it was publicly stated that the presence of the labor leaders in the churches would be ruinous to the fund of \$5,000,000 which is being raised by the Detroit W. M. C. A. The capitalist supporters of the "Y" must not be offended! Exit courtesy and common decency. Such is Christianity.

"Now," said a friend of mine, "perhaps the young workers will have sense enough to keep out of the Y. M. C. A." But should all of them keep out? Is it not better to leave a few remain there; to fill the various buildings of the Y. M. C. A. with workers' propaganda? The direct affront to labor in Detroit showed one thing very clearly—when the Y. M. C. A. gets radical in thoughts or action, it gets no christian dollars. Then make it radical. Let the young radical inside the organization attend the various functions with pockets stuffed with reading matter such as is not found on the reading room tables. Spread Atheism. A portion of the workers' propaganda should be devoted to anti-religion. I know of one Y. M. C. A. director, an Atheist, who says he gets in his best attacks on the established church and the religious idea when offering prayers!

That is one way to war against institutions which are inculcating false economic and religious doctrines in youth; win over the working class youth in these organizations—make these very institutions hotbeds of radicalism and they will get no support. It will help to abolish them.



THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE SCHOOL IN WINCHINDON, MASS.



WHILE THE BOSS AIN'T LOOKIN'

THE Gadfly has been rubbing elbows with the aristocracy of Labor at the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. He heard Mr. Eddy make a speech on Soviet Russia. Brother Green (the Gadfly used to be a member of the carpenters' and longshoremen's unions) said that if the U. S. S. R. would be recognized it would be disastrous. We expect that after the recognition Green, expected to remain as president of the A. F. of L. Well we must admit, there are few things that could be more disastrous.

There were big crowds in Detroit during the convention. . . They were all watching the world series baseball returns.

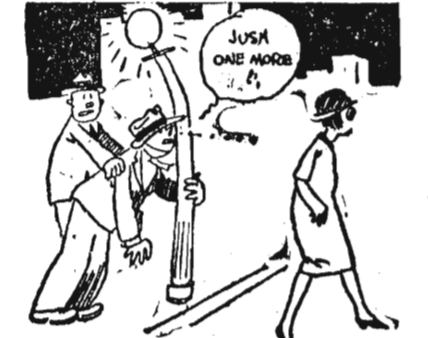
The floor of the ballroom wasn't the only slippery thing in the house however, you should see the officials.



And to prove it here's a picture of an A. F. of L. official.

It takes no effort to separate the chaff from the wheat in the speeches of the bureaucrats. It all goes in one pile—the chaff.

The Gadfly thought that the convention had something lacking to make it exactly like a bankers' conference—that was a banquet and a lot of chorus girls. When he stopped at the hotel however, he realized that



Only the Banquet Was Missing.

Eddy of the Y. M. C. A. made a speech. He talked about Soviet Russia, and suggested that the A. F. of L. send a delegation there to find out what the conditions are themselves, instead of belly-aching about it out of the depths of their ignorance. Green flew into a rage—imagine the nerve of Eddy, actually suggesting that the A. F. of L. find things out for themselves instead of swallowing the boss dope. But it all moves us to the following ditty:

A BOLD young man named Eddy, When called out to speak said, "Ready." But after he spoke Green wanted him to choke But now he's razzin' him steady.



How Green Pictured Eddy.

The convention is not over at this writing. We will have full detailed reports in the next issue of this monument to knowledge.

On the way to Detroit we stopped at the Sequel-centennial. It was announced there that Liberty as symbolized in a bell will be used to decorate postage stamps with. Al of which is in conformity with the rule of the U. S. government that no one gets his picture on postage stamps until he is dead.

The recent arrests in Passaic lead us to believe that if the parasites who do this dirty work for the bosses were set to cultivating some green plots they would have less time for inventing Red plots.

FARMERS' SECTION. The beginning of the column was devoted to the Labor movement in order to balance things we will devote the end of it to the farmer and his happy lot. Here goes:

Once a union man out of work hired out to a farmer. At four o'clock in the morning the newly employed hired man was called to breakfast. A few minutes later the old farmer was astonished to see the man walking off down the road.

"Say, come back and eat breakfast 'fore you go to work!" he yelled after him.

"I ain't goin' to work," the man called back. "I'm going to find a place where I can stay all night."

We must now close, as Shakespeare says, in patient expectation that all Rome will shake until the next issue appears.

The Gadfly.

Workers Sports



Oh, How Western Electric Loves Sports!

Announcement ans recently been made that the Western Electric Co. is planning to erect a new \$250,000 gymnasium at its Hawthorne plant, Chicago. With it comes the information that over 8,000 employes participated in sports sponsored by the company last year, and that over 100,000 spectators watched the various games and contests.

Anyone at all familiar with the conditions prevailing at the Western Electric plant in Hawthorne, and knowing how low the wages are and how tight the company is when it comes to giving anybody a raise, will wonder how it comes that it is going to spend a quarter of a million dollars for its "employes' enjoyment."

This question is easily answered: The Western Electric is not really spending the \$250,000. It is merely investing it. It is investing it in order to make its employes stronger, so as to make them work harder. It is investing this money so as to keep the workers occupied after working hours, and thus take their thoughts away from their bad conditions, and how to struggle to improve them. It is investing this money in order to get its 40,000 employes interested in sports—and thus to keep them from getting interested in organization or in a union. It is investing this money in order to make its workers believe that the company is "a good sport," and is considerate of them.

That is why it is investing this money. Because it will give the Western Electric a big return in the form of increased profits from its workers.

Capitalist Sparta, A. C. An outstanding soccer team from Czechoslovakia, the A. C. Sparta, which is touring the United States, played a team of all stars in Chicago recently, winning, 1 to 0. Thirty thousand people attended the game, which was made the occasion for a tremendous nationalist agitation amongst the Czechoslovakian workers. In a special pamphlet given out with each ticket the Czechoslovakian bourgeois sports movement is praised to the skies, while no mention is made of the powerful workers' sports movement which has developed in that country.



BALL PLAYER FROM MINING REGION



The only good thing we can find about Frankie Loftus, above, is that he got his start as pitcher among the amateur teams in the mining regions of Scranton, Pa. Now he is similar to the other bought and paid for players of "pro" sports.

Business Tennis Stars



These four tennis players are the first to be won over to the idea of making a tennis a better capitalist business institution than it was under the guise of amateurism. These so-called "original pros" are left to right, Vincent Richards, Marry K. Browne, Suzanne Leglen, French star and M. Feret, French player.

"Adrift"

Dedicated to the "Damned Souls of the University of Rochester. WHEN I was still a little chap I regularly went to take my place in Sunday School, and I was quite content. For there my interest was aroused, and soon I said I would read all the Bible for myself, said Pa. "That's very good."

Weak Attempt for Still Weaker Youth International

At the July, 1928, conference of the so-called Paris Bureau of the Socialist Revolutionary International, which comprises the Norwegian Labor Party, the Maximalist Party of Italy, the Russian and Ukrainian Socialist Revolutionary "Parties," the remnants of the German Independent Socialist Party, the former Comrade Balabanova and several other small groups, the question of the youth organizations of these parties was also discussed. One of the representatives pointed out that in view of the fact that the different youth sections in the various countries represent a variety of tendencies, it were desirable to unite them into an international organization.

At this conference it was, therefore, decided that the "International Bureau" convene a similar international conference of the affiliated youth organizations for the purpose of creating an international youth organization that would correspond to the "International Bureau."

Up to the meeting of this conference the bureau for the parties will carry on the international work of the youth organizations.

It is expected that the following organizations will take part in this conference: The Maximalist Youth of Italy, the so-called "Left Communist" International League of Norway, the Socialist Proletarian Youth of Germany, a Lithuanian Youth organization, the Youth League of the Jewish "Bun" of Poland and the brand new Socialist Revolutionary League of France.

This afterbirth of the "International of the Socialist Proletarian Youth" wants to make the world believe that the young workers formerly organized in the Communist youth organizations are now joining in en masse and that the unity of the world proletariat will take place neither on the basis of the Second nor of the Third International, but—think of it!—on its own basis.

My props are gone from under, I am wandering in a maze; I'm forced to break assunder from hypocrisy devout. I can't find there the teaching that I'd like to learn about. It seems to me a pity that the churches will not learn to teach those grand old ethics, for which all our students yearn. Not mixing them with miracles and nonsense long played out; They'd help us solve the problems that life makes us think about. I have a dim reception a religion there can be. Whose precepts I can follow though my mind can still be free; If they'd teach better conduct toward one's fellowman thruout This earth, we'd find there something 'twould be well to think about.

BATTIN FOR A WEEKLY PAPER!

By DAVE RAPO. (Los Angeles, Young Worker Correspondent)

Our district in California is a small one and far from being the best in the country, yet our district has taken seriously the question of the YOUNG WORKER.

At its last meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 14th after reading a letter from the national office about the condition of the YOUNG WORKER the secretariat passed a motion, "Because the YOUNG WORKER runs at a deficit of over \$200 per month making publication almost impossible the D. E. C. places an assessment on all members making \$25 per week or over, the amount of one day's wages. Those making less are urged to assess themselves as much as they can."

The same week when the question of the assessment was discussed at the L. A. Eastern and Central Nuclei, \$50 in cash and between \$15 and \$20 in pledges, which will be collected this week, was raised. The money raised has been sent already to the N. O. not merely as a donation, but as payment for an equal amount of half year subs to the YOUNG WORKER. These subs will be given away free to the young workers where we are carrying on our campaigns.

Altho most of our members are unskilled young workers (working at miserable wages) and young students supported by their parents, they all gave as much as they could. Just a small example: A needle trades girl making \$12 a week, gave \$2. A young metal worker gave \$2. A painter \$3. A college student \$5. A high school girl \$1. A young department store girl \$2.50. Now what joust "couldn't" be done if our well-paid comrades, Furriers, Building Trades workers, Garment Workers and other skilled trade members of New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Detroit would follow the example of our Los Angeles Leaguers!

We'd realize that happiness would follow such a plan. Whose aim would be to mitigate the sufferings of man? We'd find that doing good to all, but with reward out out, is quite the noblest think there is that we could think about.

News From the Campaign Front

Los Angeles, Chicago in the Lead

Los Angeles has bare, started working and already forty-three per cent of its quota is filled. What will these good workers do to the other districts before the end of the campaign! Chicago, however, does not mean to be left far behind either as proven by the thirty-five per cent of their quota being already filled—so far. It looks as tho these two cities are going to give each other a lively chase with Pittsburgh threatening to catch up. Here are some more news of how the work is being done in Chicago:

At a recent membership meeting the Chicago comrades organized a Young Worker Boosters' Club and at that meeting over 25 subs were taken in. The club intends to run an affair, a Red Sunday, a house-to-house canvass and many other activities. Every member of the club is pledged to do certain work for the Young Worker. Watch for future news of the Chicago Boosters!

SECTION SIX PLUNGES IN WITH A VIM

At the last membership meeting held by Section Six plans were laid for participation in the Young Worker sub drive. As the conclusion of the discussion the members were ordered to roll up their sleeves, sharpen their pencils (and their wits), prepare their subscription blanks, and "get out among the young workers!" A series of practical motions were passed regarding the campaign:

One. That every member obtaining over ten subs be given a copy of the new pamphlet, "Elements of Political Education."

Two. That the section set itself the task of getting 125 subs (the entire Chicago quota is 200).

Three. That the section challenges any other section in the country or any city that is not divided into sections, to a sub-getting race.

Four. That the record of subs obtained by the various members be read at every nucleus and section meeting.

Five. That a special campaign publicity correspondent be elected to let the country know that Section Six is in the sub campaign—and how! (This is his stuff.)

The section is 100 per cent subscriptionized. A motion was also made that the campaign be wound up by a section entertainment and banquet, to which the national campaign committee and the editor of the Young Worker be invited. No one to be allowed to sit in on the banquet who has not obtained at least two subs. This latter idea was deemed so brilliant, that it has been adopted on a city scale.

EASIER THAN ROLLING OFF LOG—AND HANDS IN 20 SUBS

The national campaign committee has asked me to write something telling how I obtain subscriptions for the Young Worker. I can only say, comrades, that the way to get them is simply by going after them. Hardly anyone who is working and is at all sympathetic to the movement will refuse to give a dollar for a sub.

In starting out to get subs I first of all made a list of all section members who were not subscribers and of all former League members who had either dropped out or had graduated into the party, and of all sympathizers that I knew. I visited everyone on this list and succeeded in getting subs from a goodly percentage. Where I did not get a Young Worker sub I got a Daily Worker or Young Comrade sub. Where I could not get any subs at all I tried to get a donation for a sub for a young miner. In going after a sub I would advise the comrades not to be fainthearted or easily discouraged. Keep arguing with your prospect until he has no comebacks and has no recourse except to come across. Besides going after individuals, I visit all workers' affairs and

BUILDERS OF THE YOUNG WORKER

ETHEL STEVENS OF CHICAGO LEADING.

Subs received during the first four days of the campaign.

Note:—Yearly sub to Young Worker counts as one—six months as half—other subs corresponding—Young Comrade yearly as half.

Table listing names and subscription amounts for various districts including Rebane, Brighton, Mass., and others.

get subs there. At the first I visited a "Finnish workers' affair. I obtained six subs. In conclusion, comrades, I wish to say that if my personal experience in getting subs is any indication of how easy it is, then the low quota of 3,000 set by the national campaign committee can easily be double—providing the members really get down to work.

THE HOME OF THE YOUNG WORKER, TOO



Kasper Says—'Watch My Smoke'

JOHN KASPER of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has done nobly during the Daily Worker campaign and missed a trip to Moscow by an inch or so, writes us that we may as well pack up the typewriter now and address it to him as he means to get it. Here's a chance for real hustling on the part of other comrades as we warn you that Comrade Kasper means what he says.

More than 30 Subs A Day at Start

The first four days of the campaign netted 172 1/2 subs—an average of 43 subs a day which is a sure indication that we will not only reach our quota of 3,000 subs by January 15th but will surely nearly double it. So far only a few of the districts and cities are in the race—from many points we have not heard yet but we are sure that the comrades there are not sleeping either and that after seeing what Chicago and Los Angeles did so far all the Leagues will rush in. Come on! Over the top! Get those three thousand—and more!

The standing of the districts and cities that had quotas assigned are as follows: DISTRICT 1—Brighton 1/2, Boston 1, Worcester 1. District quota 236; percentage filled 1. DISTRICT 3—Baltimore 1, Philadelphia 3. District quota 300; percentage filled 1.3. DISTRICT 5—Pittsburgh 15. District quota 90; percentage filled 16.6. DISTRICT 6—Yorkville, Ohio, 1, Youngstown, Ohio, 1. District quota 130; percentage filled 1.7. DISTRICT 8—Peoria, Ill., 1; Chicago, Ill., 70 (35% of quota filled); Milwaukee, Wis., 2; St. Louis, Mo., 3; Springfield, Ill., 2; Waukegan, Ill., 5 1/2. District quota 340; percentage filled 24.7. DISTRICT 9—Markinen, Minn., 1; Superior, Wis., 4 1/2. District quota 790; percentage filled 0.8. DISTRICT 13—Los Angeles, Cal., 52 (43% of quota filled). District quota 184; percentage filled 28.4. District 13 wins the first round with Chicago close behind. From the activities of the individual comrades in Chicago we can be assured that Los Angeles will have to work hard to keep ahead of them.

LOS ANGELES NEWS WILL BE FOUND AS A SPECIAL FEATURE IN ANOTHER PART OF THIS ISSUE.



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RECALL MINE WORKERS MARTYRS IN FIGHT AGAINST LEWIS-FARRINGTON

By A. MINERICH.

VALIER, Ill.—Oct. 12 is a day well remembered by miners of Illinois. It is the day when men paid in blood to build the United Mine Workers of America.

It was on Oct. 12 that Citterle, Ernest Smith, Edward Long and Ernest Kammer, four miners of the fighting type were killed by mine guards at Verden.

These men had accepted the challenge of the bosses and fought bravely for the cause of the workers. But what would they say today? We have a group of "corruptionists" who sit idly by and watch the U. M. W. of A., once the greatest trade union in the country, gradually disappear.

The miners of Illinois, especially the young miners, know that if Joseph Citterle, Ernest Smith, Edward Long and Ernest Kammer could only know that men like John L. Lewis, Frank Farrington, Sneed, Fox, Cobb, etc., are wrecking the miners' union, they would turn over in their graves with wrath. They would certainly feel sore that the organization that they died for is being broken up by a few traitors.

Young miners, we must lead in the fight to clean the union of officials like Lewis, Fishwick, Sneed, Fox, Cobb and in the election in December elect the slate headed by John Brophy, for International officers and the slate headed by Joe Tumulty for District No. 12 officers and put the U. M. W. in the place that the fighters who gave up their lives for the organization wanted it in.

Silent Cal Orates to "Boy Orators"

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "silent" president, Cal Coolidge, has agreed to make an address of welcome to the final meeting of the 1926 international oratorical contest. The participants are being heralded as the "boy orators" of their respective countries.

IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT AND LOW EARNINGS CHARACTERIZE WOMEN'S LOT IN INDUSTRY, REPORT SHOWS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Irregular employment and low earnings characterize women's jobs in New York state, according to a special bulletin of the state department of labor on employment and earnings in the years 1923-25.

This is due in part, says the bulletin, to the fact that so large a part of the total employment of women in factories is in the highly seasonal industries. Clothing, textiles and food are all seasonal and all employers of women's labor, metals, chemicals and wood are man-employed industries and are not subject to seasonal influences.

Limited Bargaining Power. The limited bargaining power of unorganized women workers is seen by the department as an explanation of the low wages paid female workers. It says: "During the year 1924-25 the men in the factories of the state averaged just under \$31.50. The women averaged just under \$17.50 a week. That means that women earned wages a little more than half as high as the wages paid men."

Confined to One Group. The department notes that outside of the clothing industry there are no women in the highest paid industries for men and continues: "This might be explained on the ground that women cannot do the work requiring the greatest strength and skill, or that their limited bargaining power tends to pull down the earnings of men in the occupations where women are concentrated."

The proportion of men and women workers in the various industries of the state appears in the following:

Table with 2 columns: Men, Women. Rows include Stone, clay and glass; Metals & machinery; Wood manufacturers; Furs, leather, rubber; Chemicals, oils, paints; Pulp and paper; Printing & paper goods; Textiles; Clothing & millinery; Food & tobacco; Water, light & power.

Metal Industry Leads. More than one-third of the men were employed in the metal industries. The manufacture of electrical machinery and concrete alone absorbed over 10 per cent. In contrast metal factories employ only 6 per cent of the women.

Young Passaic Striker Describes Bomb Fakes

By Young Passaic Striker.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Well, comrades and fellow-workers, the bosses and their tools, the police, have started a reign of terror again in Passaic. They have arrested twenty-three of our fellow-workers on the charges of throwing bombs. There was bombs thrown way back in April, and nobody was caught and nobody got hurt, but now when the bosses see that the strikers are always getting stronger instead of weaker they frame up our active picket line captains.

When the police arrested our fellow-workers they got the worst punishment that there is to be given in America, and that is the third degree. Through the third degree methods they strapped our fellow-workers against the prison colls and beat them up with lead pipes in order to get some kind of confession out of them. The fellow-workers were forced to sign statements in order to get away from the punishment.

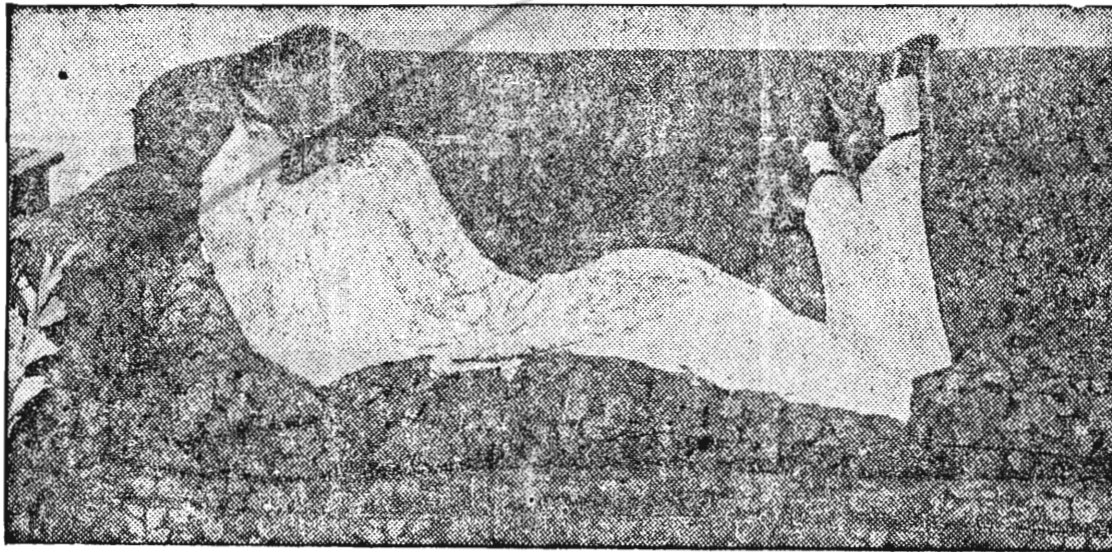
When, after a week, the relatives and the wives of the strikers were permitted to see the prisoners, their faces and bodies were black and blue. One prisoner's arm was in a sling, broken, and the others had most of their teeth knocked out. Their eyes were shut up from the beating they received from the paid tools of the bosses, the police. At first the bail was set at \$350,000. Then, after the lawyers were fighting the case, it was reduced to \$30,000.

We will stick it out until they have established a UNION in Passaic.

The Youth in Mines, Shops & Industries



WOMEN OF TWO CLASSES



Above: Working class women. These mothers and grandmothers were forced out of their homes and into the Passaic textile mills because of the small pay their men received. They are part of the heroic army of strikers.

Below: Working class women. These mothers and grandmothers were forced out of their homes and into the Passaic textile mills because of the small pay their men received. They are part of the heroic army of strikers.



BABIES' GRAVES DOT TRAIL OF OPEN SHOP COAL MAGNATES' DRIVE, DECLARES FEDERATED PRESS EXPERT

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Why should the babies of Illinois coal diggers have less chance to live than other babies born throughout the state? That question is raised by Illinois vital statistics for 1925 published by the state department of public health.

The figures show that taking the state as a whole 72.5 of every 1,000 babies born in 1925 died before the end of the first year. For the state outside of Chicago the rate was 70.8 in 1,000. But if we take the 12 counties in each of which the state department of mines shows over 1,000 miners employed, we find that an average of 82.2 out of every 1,000 babies die before the end of their first year.

The infant death rate in these predominantly mining communities is 13 per cent higher than the state rate and 16 per cent above the rate throughout the state if we exclude Chicago. If we extend our comparison to include as minor counties all in which at least 500 miners are employed, the infant death rate is still over 80 per 1,000.

Important Factors. The two counties having the highest infant death rates in the state are both important factors in the coal industry. Franklin county, in which 10,093 miners produced over 1,000,000 tons of coal in July, 1926, leads the general procession with 116.7 out of every 1,000 babies dead before the end of their first year.

Figures Are Convincing. Figures showing for the 18 leading coal producing counties the number of workers employed in the mines, the average number of days worked during July and the infant death rate per 1,000 born are:

Table with 4 columns: No. Miners Employed, Days Worked, Infant Death Rate. Rows include Bureau, Christian, Clinton.

Table with 4 columns: County, No. Miners, Days Worked, Infant Death Rate. Rows include Franklin, Fulton, Jackson, La Salle, Macoupin, Madison, Montgomery, Peoria, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Saline, Sangamon, Vermillion, Williamson.

Low Wages Cause Deaths. Low wages earned by fathers are apt to be the explanation of a high infant death rate. Low wages mean inability to provide the environment and nourishment which give babies a decent chance to survive the most critical year of their existence.

Low wages are today the lot of the Illinois miners, because the business which should be theirs is going to non-union fields, where mine labor is ground down to the lowest possible rates of pay. Illinois miners with jobs average little more than half time. The report for July, (1926), from which the employment figures in the table are taken, shows 47,761 miners working an average of 14.5 days during the month.

The high infant death rate in the mine fields of Illinois illuminates the lengths to which open-shop interests will go in starving union miners into submission. The widespread part time is paralleled by equally widespread unemployment. Between the two the babies don't get a fair chance.

British Ships Have Color Line Binding Blacks to One Boss

LONDON.—The "African Hostel" in St. James Place and Upper Stanhope street, Liverpool, is apparently a remnant of the slave market that made this port infamous in the eighteenth century. It is operated by Elder-Dempster & Co., Ltd., and accommodates the colored African seamen of the Elder-Dempster Lines when paid off until their services are again required.

Across Stanhope street, set back in well-kept grounds, looms St. James church, a reminder of missionaries' words in Africa, that christianity stands for love, justice and equality of all of god's children. The "African Hostel" is exclusively for colored African seamen from Elder-Dempster ships and, according to a ruling of this firm, they must stop here or be denied further employment. Should any of these men obtain the opportunity of employment on an outside ship they are, as a rule, barred from signing on by the board of trade—apparently because they are "Elder-Dempster's men."

"The special restriction (colored alien seamen) order, 1925" saves the face of the slogan: "Britons never shall be slaves," for these men, whether born within the empire or not, are registered in compliance with this order.

Is the "African Hostel" an example of British justice and fair play? If so, what hopes for freedom can the British empire offer to the colored people who come under its jurisdiction?



YOUNG POCKETBOOK MAKERS BREAK THRU WITH VICTORY IN STRIKE

By A Young Worker Correspondent. NE WYORK CITY.—A movement to organize the unorganized workers in the pocketbook industry is well under way. The pocketbook frame workers are completely unorganized and 90 per cent of them are young workers.

Talk about conditions. In some shops the workers are compelled to work 50 hours weekly, but in the majority of shops they work 53 and 55 hours weekly and get no extra pay for overtime. You have to be a good sleuth to find the sanitary conditions in these joints. The workshops are dirty and full of dust. Toilets are unclean and there are no sinks and towels. Lockers are scarce.

On top of that almost every week there is at least one worker who suffers physical injury from machines which have no safety appliances. As far as our reward for this labor is concerned it can be summed up in that little song, "We work all day, for damn little pay."

The Tide Turns. Looking at these conditions it was only natural to see the workers beginning to wake up. Shop committees began to spring up in the various factories. In the Triangle Metal Frame Company the committees after two weeks of diligent and careful work succeeded in organizing the workers in the shop. When the boss refused to meet the demands of the workers, the committee led the 50 workers employed there out on strike. It would have done your heart good to see the solidarity and discipline shown by these strikers.

When the committee of five entered the employer's office and presented their demand the "fat boy" refused to recognize them and told them that they are fired. In order to prevent them from talking to the workers in the shop he blocked the door that leads to the factory. But the committee shoved him aside and forced their way into the factory. A whistle from the chairman was the signal. All the workers rose and left their machines.

What We Demanded. All they asked was a 46-hour week instead of a 50-hour week and time. The workers demanded very little. After staying on strike for two days the boss granted a 47-hour week and time and a half for overtime.

This strike serves as an inspiration to other workers in the industry. These workers now see that in unity and organization there is strength. At the same time while carrying on the work of agitation and organization in the shops a committee went to the International Pocketbook Workers' Union to seek affiliation and to the International Pocketbook ask aid to organize the workers in the trade. Whatever the action of the union will be the workers will continue the task of organizing the unorganized.

Youth Bury Company Unions



What the Young Strikers of Passaic think of "Company Unionism." The black coffin with "company union" painted in yellow was thrown into the muddy waters of the Passaic River.

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A Book for the Nat'l League School

The national Agitprop Department of the Young Workers (Communist) League is completing some instructions to the students of the National Training School on their preparations for the school. While it is impossible to reproduce these instructions here, it may be noted for the benefit of the entire membership of the League and for the readers of the DAILY WORKER YOUTH COLUMN that one of the books recommended for a preliminary reading and which will also be used as a textbook in the school is the newly translated "Elements of Political Education" by Berdinkov and Svetlov. This book, conveniently cast in question and answer form, is one of the most useful elementary and secondary texts on Marxism-Leninism that we have in English.

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