

THE YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers

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THE YOUNG WORKER
Stands For
Unionizing the Youth!
Equal Pay for Equal Work for
Young and Old!
A 6-Hour Day, 5-Day Week for
Young Workers!
Abolition of Child Labor!
A Fight Against Capitalist
Militarism!
A Fight Against the Boss Class:
The Workers' Republic!

PRICE 5 CENTS

YOUTH! CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL LIEBKNECHT DAY!

Join the Struggle Against Exploitation, War and Misery!

YOUNG WORKERS OF AMERICA!
All over the world the young workers are rallying to the flag of the revolutionary youth, under the leadership of the Young Communist International. On the anniversary of the murder of our immortal leader, Karl Liebknecht, the young workers gather to demonstrate against the system which Liebknecht fought during his life.

In the United States, under the leadership of the Young Workers League of America, the young workers are joining hands to demonstrate against the menaces that confront them; against capitalist exploitation, child labor, coming imperialist wars, unemployment, and misery.

It is the duty of the young workers, those who feel most heavily the iron fist of exploitation of life and health, to be in the forefront of the struggle against capitalism. It is their duty to organize in the shops and mines and fields to fight against the common enemy of the working class, capitalism.

Young Workers of America! You are subject to the exploitation of the worst capi-

talist government and boss class in the world. Almost from the time that you are able to think you are taken into industry, there to produce profits for the boss at the expense of your health and life. Thru the instruments of capitalist mind enslavement, the schools, the newspapers, the movies and the church, you are prepared to serve the master without protest. You are taught to hate the ideals and principles of the workers and the revolutionary movement. You are prepared to take the place of the adult workers, to be used as the instruments for lowering their wages, lengthening their working day, increasing their miseries.

Especially today when the spectre of unemployment is spreading all over the country, young workers are being used to take the jobs of the older slaves, at a lower wage and with longer hours. Where the workers go out on strike against this lowering of their standard of living, the bosses seek to get young workers to scab on them with the protection of the police and militia and army of the capitalist's government.

Are you going to permit yourself to be prostituted as a tool of the boss?

Even the tiniest children are used to coin profits for the boss class. Millions of working class children toil under the most horrible conditions, with the lowest wages and longest work-days, for the wealth of the capitalists. Millions of proletarian children suffer for the luxuries of the parasites. Millions wait hopelessly for some sign of relief for their miserable conditions.

The workers must unite against the menace of child labor which saps the strength and vitality and lives of the young generation of the proletariat. The workers must struggle against child exploitation and demand the abolition of child labor, the maintenance of the child worker by the state and industry.

With the growing misery of the workers, comes the increased profits of the capitalist class. In their hungry search for greater profits, the capitalists seek to extend their power to other lands, to exploit the resources and labor of foreign countries. The

conflict between rival capitalist nations is leading to new and more bloody wars. The fake slogans of the American capitalists that the last war was "a war for democracy," or a "war to end all wars" has been proved a lie! They are preparing for more murderous wars. And it will be the young workers who will serve as the first victims if imperialist greed. The Dawes Plan, which is being extended from Germany, Austria, France and other countries is breeding another slaughter. The rivalry between the United States, France, England and Japan, especially in China and the rest of the Far East, is drawing closer to a head.

Will you remain silent and inactive in the face of this coming slaughter? Will you allow yourselves again to be sacrificed for the profits of American capital?

Young Workers! Rally to the demonstrations on International Liebknecht Day, on January 11th! Demonstrate your solidarity with the victorious young proletarians of Russia, with the working class revolution all over the world. The Russian workers have

taken the first determined step towards freedom from capitalism. Despite the enmity and intervention of the united capitalist jackals, Soviet Russia stands out today as the beacon light of the militant working class in every corner of the globe.

Demonstrate against capitalism and capitalist miseries!

Demand the maintenance of child workers and the abolition of child labor!

Demand the shortening of the workday of the youth to six hours with a five-day week. Unite for the release of working class political prisoners!

Combine for the struggle against the Dawes Slave Plan!

Down with Capitalist wars! Up with the war of the workers against their masters!

Long live the revolution of the Russian workers and peasants!

Long live the Young Communist International and the Communist International, the leader of the revolutionary working class!

Rally to International Liebknecht Day!

Rosa Luxemburg

"Rosa Luxemburg was the luminous intelligence of the Communist Party of Germany."—Zinoviev.

NOT only in Germany, but back in Poland, her birthplace, did Red Rosa Luxemburg have a revolutionary history. As a young girl she was banished for little articles she had published. She fled to Switzerland, where she studied thoroly the science of Marxism, not as a professor and academic student, but a revolutionary ardor and a hatred of the system that is crushing the lives of the workers in its terrific maw.

Together with Leon Tychko (Jogiches) she organized the revolutionary socialist party of Poland, outlining for it its Marlian principles and tactics. When, later, she went to Germany, she carried on a relentless struggle against the compromisers and traitors in the ranks of the German social-democracy, exposing the falsity of their conceptions, their prostitution of the principles of Marxism to their own opportunism, their entire reformist ideology.

Her prophesies that the leadership of the Socialist Party of Germany was rotten to the core were proved to be only too true with the coming of the war. Like Liebknecht she was thrown into jail at the opening of the war; like him, also, she continued her agitation against the imperialist war and the socialist-chauvinists as soon as she was released. She was the author of the famous Junior pamphlet, in which she bitterly excoriated the socialist traitors and denounced the war as an imperialist venture. All thru the war she was most active in the internationalist group which held aloft the red flag of revolution, working with abounding energy for the principles of socialism and the international. Just as she had fought against the revisionism of Eduard Bernstein, so she fought against the reformist leaders and their policies of selling out the workers to the greed of the imperialists.

She worked in close harmony with Liebknecht and Mehring for the building up of a mass Communist party in Germany. From the small Spartacus Bund, which carried on such heroic struggles against the capitalists and their tools, the socialists, to the later struggles, her scientific knowledge of the principles of revolutionary Marxism were a constant guide to the activities of the Communists.

Her trenchant pen struck deeply into the hides of the traitors of the workers. Her keen mind did not permit a single action of the socialists to go unchallenged and unridiculed. She became a thorn in the sides of these lackeys of the imperialist murderers of Germany. Like Liebknecht, her fate was sealed with the moral complicity of the socialists.

On the same night that Liebknecht was murdered she also was taken into the automobile of the beastly officers. A trooper struck her on the side of the head twice until she fell unconscious, blood streaming from her head. Leaving her

Liebknecht and Luxemburg



CHILDREN DEFY BOSS TEACHERS

CANADIAN JUNIORS BEATEN FOR REFUSAL TO SING PATRIOTIC BUNK

KID REDS FORCE BACKDOWN

By MALCOLM BRUCE.

TORONTO, Canada.—The schools in the mining camps of the Drumheller Valley, like all other capitalist schools, are attempting to make supporters of the capitalist dictatorship out of the children of the workers. But in this propaganda, the agents of the ruling class are meeting with determined resistance upon the part of the children of the proletariat.

In a school in Drumheller, the teacher had the patriotic jargon of "O Canada" written on the blackboard and each day the kids were asked to sing the

Refuses to Sing.

John Swedish, 11 years old, whose father is dead, refused to so prostitute himself as to sing this anti-working class song. The teacher then demanded that he salute the capitalist flag

which is flaunted in every room. He refused, and started for the door. The teacher tore the sweater off him in trying to prevent his going; but he went. The teacher then sent a note to his home requesting him to return to school under pain of expulsion. John's brother, a member of the Young Communist League, replied with a bill for damages to his brother's clothes. The teacher did not pay, but apologized for tearing the sweater.

John remained at home for several days and the children in school began to talk of a strike. Finally John came back, but instead "Oh Canada" was sung but instead "The Red Flag" was recited by many of the other kids.

Follow the Example.

What was accomplished in Drumheller can also be accomplished elsewhere. It is the duty of the working class parents to back up the children in this revolt against the revolting capitalist propaganda under various guises carried on in the schools. And particularly is it the duty of their older brothers to support the revolt by making the teachers realize that the town or village will be too hot to hold them if they persist in tamely carrying out the program of the bosses and polluting the minds of the workers' children with the patriotic and religious sewerage of the capitalist class.

DRIVE OPENS IN NEW HAVEN, CONN.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE TO BEGIN FACTORY DRIVE AT SARGENTS'

WIDE CAMPAIGN OUTLINED

By BARNEY MASS.

The small but promising league of New Haven, Conn., is beginning a campaign against the Sargents Co. The plant here employs about 3,000 work-

(Continued on page 3)

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Other leagues have done excellently in the drive and we are waiting for the full results by March 1st, when the first number of the Weekly Young Worker will be sent out to the readers of our paper.

Rush in your money and don't hold out on us! We need it now! We want that Weekly Young Worker by March First!

BOSSES LINE UP FOR CHILD WORK

FORM NAT'L COMMITTEE TO FIGHT AGAINST THE 20th AMENDMENT

LABOR BAITER HEADS GANG

By CHARLES WITTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The forces that are really behind the movement to prevent even the slightest action towards relieving the miseries of the child workers of America is seen from the letter head of the National Committee for the Rejection of the Twentieth (child labor) Amendment.

Look at the Gang.

The letterhead bears the following names:

Millard D. Brown, chairman, Continental Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. A. Anderson, the Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.

P. E. Glenn, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. A. B. Dalzell, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.

W. H. Leonard, the Denver Rock Drill Manufacturing Co., Denver, Col.

W. Frank Carter, Carter, Morton & Jones, St. Louis, Mo.

Frederick W. Keough, director, Washington, D. C.

John C. Gall, secretary, Washington, D. C.

The director of this gang, Keough, is an editor of Industrial Progress, a notorious labor-baiting rag published at the seat of America's bootleggers and would be politicians, Washington.

The character of those fighting to retain child labor should convince the workers of this country that they must gird their loins for a real relentless struggle against the horrors of child slavery.

In 1918, when the monarchy was overthrown, Liebknecht and the Spartacus Bund urged the workers to take full control of the government, to make it a proletarian revolution with a proletarian rule. The socialists, true to their traitorous role, were selling out the workers to their old masters in new form. They were making underhand dickers with the capitalists, while the workers waited anxiously for the outcome of their efforts.

Liebknecht and his comrades, having been freed from prison by the demand of the revolutionary workers, agitated among the workers for the creation of another republic like that which had been forged in the struggle of the Russian workers and peasants. Everywhere they urged the second uprising for the complete assumption of power. Everywhere they expose

KARL LIEBKNECHT was born at the time when his illustrious father, Wilhelm, was serving time in jail for having carried on socialist agitation in Germany. From his very youth, even as a student, he was interested in the revolutionary movement.

Seeing that the trade union and social-democratic party leaders were ignoring completely the problem of the youth, Liebknecht exerted his energies in an effort to organize the young workers for the revolutionary movement. He interested himself especially in the problem of anti-militarism, and in 1906 he gave a series of lectures to the socialist youth, later published in book form, which created such a sensation that the Kaiser had him tried and sentenced to 18 months of imprisonment, with the addition that all copies of his famous book, "Militarism and Anti-Militarism," should be destroyed.

His popularity with the workers increased rather than decreased. He was elected to the Prussian legislature where he continued to expose the militarist machinations of the German boss class, lashing them to the mast of their own hypocrisy.

It was the last world war that brought the name of Karl Liebknecht on the lips of every class conscious worker. The social-democrats, who had continually assured the workers that they would fight against imperialist wars, went over body and soul to the bourgeoisie. Only Liebknecht, with his small circle of sympathizing revolutionaries, stood forth opposed to the war, exposing the imperialist nature of the slaughter, voting against the granting of war credits.

Allied with such noble rebel spirits as Clara Zetkin, Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehring, Leo Jogiches, he organized the left wing of the social-democratic party, which later became the mighty Communist Party of Germany today.

Despite being conscripted into the army, he was able to carry on his revolutionary propaganda against capitalism and imperialism. For making a flamingly revolutionary speech on the 1st of May, 1916, he was seized and imprisoned. The anger of the enraged workers grew by leaps and bounds. Strikes took place all over the country. The workers were rising.

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(Continued on Page 4.)

50 More Dollars From Los Angeles

AFTER having done itself proud by tripling its quota for the Weekly Young Worker by sending in \$150, altho its quota was only \$50, the Los Angeles league has outdone itself by sending in another \$50! This is what we call real good stuff. It is now up to the other leagues to follow the excellent example of Los Angeles! Let the dough roll in!

Other leagues have done excellently in the drive and we are waiting for the full results by March 1st, when the first number of the Weekly Young Worker will be sent out to the readers of our paper.

Rush in your money and don't hold out on us! We need it now! We want that Weekly Young Worker by March First!

There is almost a thousand! We want another!

THE Young Worker Weekly Campaign Fund counts as its proud possession almost \$1,000! This is the result of the drive so far. With another thousand dollars we shall be able to issue the first number of the Weekly Young Worker. We are sure that we shall have the total amount, \$2,000, by the first of March. We want the leagues all over the country to get into the last couple of months of this drive to put it over big!

Take Los Angeles for example! It was a bit slow in getting started, but, Oh, Boy! when they did start, the whole world knew about it. Two hundred dollars is their contribution to date and we'll bet a hat against a plugged nickel that they will send in some more good shekels before this drive is over.

Or take a look at what our Nucleus No. 1 in

Pittsburgh did. They took up a collection in their shop and the net result was ten bucks—otherwise known as a tenth of a hundred dollars. What other league can boast of similar success.

And Philadelphia will go over the top for sure. Another fourteen dollars and the cake is theirs. Hartford, Connecticut, has already done its stuff—we want more of the same! Boston has contributed more than half its quota, and St. Paul needs another five dollars to be near the top. Pittsburgh went more than fifty per cent over its quota and we expect more from that part of the country also.

We haven't heard a word from New York yet—we hope that they are too busy collecting money to talk about it. At any rate we want some of that money that they have collected! Send it in!

And we want to hear from all the leagues as to

what they are doing on the drive. We want to know how the pledge cards are coming along. We want to know how many subs you have collected and how many collection lists you have filled up.

And have you done anything on the March in the Weekly Young Worker Parade? Have you sent in your contribution for it? And if not, why?

WE WANT THAT WEEKLY! ARE YOU LAYING DOWN ON THE JOB?

PUT SOME PEP INTO YOURSELF AND LET'S KNOW THAT WE HAVE A REAL YOUNG COMMUNIST ARMY WORKING FOR THE REVOLUTION!

A WEEKLY BY MARCH FIRST IS OUR AIM! SHOOT!



Youth Under Capitalism.

Lesson No. 1.

THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE, according to its constitution, was formed "to organize and educate the young of the working class to understand their true position in capitalist society" and "to work for the abolition of capitalism." But we know that the abolition to the present system of society is a task of great difficulty, one requiring hard work and sacrifices on the part of thousands of workers. The condition which grows even worse and more intensified in times of *industrial depression*.

When the workers in desperation, combine to improve their wretched conditions, the capitalists use the army, the police, hired gunmen and professional strike breakers to destroy the workers' organizations and defeat their aims.

War, which sacrifices the lives of millions of young workers and brings untold sufferings to many more, is caused by that struggle for world wide markets and fields for investment which is inevitable under the capitalist system.

Not only is capitalism guilty of the great wastes of war, but even in times of peace it proves itself a *wasteful and inefficient* system. Thru duplication of stores, offices and factories, which either distribute or produce the same type of articles, thru useless vocations such as those of lawyers, advertisers and drummers, thru the production of useless and even injurious articles, and thru the whole system of *unregulated production*, the gross inefficiency of capitalism is clearly shown.

The story of the present system is a story of *graft and corruption* in both political and industrial life a story of *adulteration, short weight, misrepresentation, and bribery*. It is acknowledged fact that capitalism is the principal cause of *crime and prostitution*, *disease and insanity*.

sources, it has produced the greatest of *poverty*. It is responsible for the *unemployment* of thousands of workers, a condition which grows even worse and more intensified in times of *industrial depression*.

The conclusions which may be drawn from this are, firstly, that on the eve of the instruction, Lenin and the whole Central Committee of the party (the "Arbeiter-Weg") still believed in the possibility of a simultaneous existence of the Constituent Assembly and the Soviets, further, that it is by no means the same thing to speak of the type of the "combined state" on the eve of our October revolution and after experiencing the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, finally, that great care should be exercised in the choice of comparisons.

Recognized and corrected mistakes are no longer a danger to the party. Lenin himself wrote that "it is not right to recall them." But the old mistakes become a danger to the present action if they are continued or concealed.

Comrade Trotzky invites us to study the October revolution. But October is indissolubly bound up with the whole previous and subsequent history of the party. In his various arguments Comrade Trotzky throws no light on the numerous differences of opinion between himself and Lenin, nor even on the fight which he carried on against Lenin; he denies or conceals his past errors. Comrade Trotzky found himself in opposition to Lenin in the question of the role of the peasantry in the first Russian Revolution in 1905, and in the question of the "permanent revolution." Has he recognized the correctness of Lenin's point of view? Quite the contrary. He speaks of the "ideological adaption" which Bolshevikism experienced in 1917, of Lenin arriving at Trotzky's point of view, instead of vice versa. In the "Lessons of October" he actually repeats and develops the same point of view. During the war, Comrade Trotzky differed in his opinions on various fundamental questions from Lenin. Has he recognized that Lenin was in the right? Never and in no place does

For Leninism! Against Trotskyism!

WE reprint below the concluding installment of the declaration of the Russian Young Leninist Communist League on the position taken by Trotzky in his recent book. Let every one of our comrades study the question well, so that we shall know how better to combat the right wing tendencies which are manifesting themselves throughout the international Communist movement and which must be relentlessly fought if the correct line of Leninism is to be the guiding light of the revolutionary movement.—Editor.

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he declare that he has relinquished his former points of view; he confines himself to explaining that the revolution of February and March settled the old dissensions. Nevertheless, Lenin, in his letters from abroad, which were written after the February-March revolution and have been recently published, warns the party against Comrade Trotzky's interpretations of the main question—the question of pointing the Social Chauvinists and the Centrists.

Comrade Trotzky committed one of his most serious mistakes in that epoch. Instead of acknowledging his faults with the courage of a Bolshevik, he used every effort in his book on Lenin to minimize and veil his past errors, and that by discussing an analogous mistake which Lenin is said to have made "with less risk" at the moment of the advance on Warsaw.

The greatest contrast of views between Trotzky and Lenin was in 1921 on the question of the Trade Unions; he opposed Lenin and the whole Leninist group of the Central Committee and the Trade Unions. Anyone reading the minutes of the 10th and 11th party conferences will see that Comrade Trotzky conceals and evades this mistake as he does the others. Finally, at the end of 1923 and the beginning of 1924, Comrade Trotzky appeared in the role of the leader of the petty-bourgeois anti-Leninist opposition in the bosom of the Russian Communist Party. No one has forgotten his speech at the 13th party conference in which he refused to acknowledge his mistakes although a long series of facts had refuted all the fundamental assertions of the opposition.

Comrade Trotzky justifies and minimizes his past faults. He misrepresents history and the doctrines of October. We feel it our duty to declare that Comrade Trotzky prevents the Youth from understanding the history of the party aright. His articles and speeches which are devoted to the past history of our party, are obstacles to the Bolshevik education of the Youth.

What political significance has Comrade Trotzky's action? It becomes evident in the international platform which Comrade Trotzky expounds in his most recent speeches and in his "Lessons of October." It is in reality a platform of the Right. The anticipation of a relatively long democratic pacifist era, the weakening of the German revolution etc.—these points of view reveal Trotzky as sympathizing with the Right of the Comintern. But the opportunist elements

of the C. I. as well as the petty-bourgeois "opposition" of our own party, direct their attack against the old guard of Bolshevism and their leadership in the R. C. P. and in the old dissensions. Nevertheless, Comrade Trotzky comes to their assistance by blurring his former errors and his opportunist digressions, misstating the past history of the party and, in his "Lessons of October," undermining the confidence in the old cadres of Bolshevism. Comrade Trotzky makes use of his left attitude in 1917 in order to stretch out a hand to the opportunists of 1924.

We reply to the appeal of Comrade Trotzky: "Study October!" This call is obviously specially meant to appeal to the generation which did not experience October, but which is destined to complete its work. The Communist Youth must, however, study October in its full significance: in its preparation, its completion and its continuation. It must study the exper-

ience of October in close connection with the whole history of the Bolshevik Party. The history of October of course still needs working out: but the best clue to its comprehension are in the works of Lenin.

We are, however, against such a method of study which leads to the misrepresentation of history and to the preparation of a political platform with a bias towards the Right, which is opposed to the attitude of our party and of the Comintern. Our duty is—to understand in Lenin's spirit the whole history of the party, and especially the pages referring to October. Neither the previous actions of Comrade Trotzky nor his new book can serve us as a guide on this path.

The Central Committee of the Communist Leninist Youth League of Russia.

The Moscow Committee.

The Leningrad Committee.

Liebknecht and the Workingclass Youth

By NICOLAI BUCHARIN

[In the Russian Embassy in Berlin we celebrated the release of Comrade Karl Liebknecht from prison. Many people were present—the society was rather mixed. There was the old revolutionist Mehring with snowy white hair, his body was already half dead, but his spirit still scintillated. There were Taase and Barth and many others with famous names and famous pasts. We all celebrated the freedom of "Karl." Some in the belief that his enthusiasm would lead the masses through the youth, it was these "children" who above all took part in the street battles and demonstrations.

Some days later the young comrade was injured in a street fight—a police sword had hit his arm-stump.

Mehring no longer lives, and Liebknecht is dead; even Haase has been buried by the hangman of Scheidemann. I do not know whether the young comrade with the one arm still lives. But this I know—the German working class youth still lives, the proletariat still lives, the revolutionary spirit with which Liebknecht was baptised still lives.

This spirit once again begins to fume in the country of Noske. The day will come when it will avenge its murdered prophets and leaders.

In Memoriam—Lenin

On the 21st of January the workers of the world over will hold memorial meetings for Nicolai Lenin, the leader and fighter for the liberation of the laboring masses. In connection with these memorial meetings, on Thursday, Jan. 15, a moving picture, "In Memoriam—Lenin," will be shown in the Gartner's Independent Theatre, 3725 Roosevelt Road. Two other pictures will also be shown: "Polikushka," and "Soldier Ivan's Miracle."

Admission will be 50c. Tickets are for sale now at Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St., Russian Co-operative Restaurants, 1734 W. Division St. and 700 Milwaukee Ave., at 166 W. Washington St., Room 307, at the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., and by all members of the Technical Aid Society, U. S. S. R.

TOILING YOUTH

By HARRY GANNES.

CHAPTER III.

Wealth Concentration and the Outlook for the Youth.

IT is not the purpose of this booklet to analyze all the forces that confront the working youth within present day society. Still, to examine the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few while the vast number are forced to become workers producing profits for the employers gives the youth a glimpse into the real nature of modern capitalist society. A study of the centralization of wealth demonstrates to the workers' children the impossibility for the mass of them ever to rise out of their class. Wealth distribution and the class forces based on it is an interesting and enlightening study for the youth, and should be undertaken by all who seek to learn the facts rather than the fancies of the capitalist system.

Nearly every one of the American young workers outside of those in the ranks of the revolutionary movement has a strong desire to become rich. This is only natural and results from the bitter surroundings which are the lot of the workers' children, and the oppressive exploitation and sweating with which they meet when they become older.

There too we find that every source of information sets up wealth as the standard of highest achievement, and makes of money, the almighty dollar, the road to pleasure and the fulfillment of ambition. Filled with rosy dreams of a chance to become rich and powerful the youth has not yet united with other members of their class to look for a remedy for their obvious ills. As a result there is an inactive, brow-beaten working youth. After years of exploitation, when it is too late, they find they have been tricked; but the best years of their life are gone. Hard work leaves its deep mark of their bodies, and the ambition to do things disappears. Most of them marry and become conscious of the fact that they must continue to slave to make a miserable living for themselves and their little ones.

The ruling power hides the wealth distribution of this country. There was a time when the United States government took a census of the amount of money people owned, much as they now count the population every ten years. Certainly it would be most valuable information to know who in this land of equal opportunity got the wealth produced. But we are not supposed to know; and the figures are not gathered by the only source that is in a position to do it. Yet we are not entirely unaware of the identity of the class that enjoys the vast wealth created by the labor of the millions of American workers, young and old.

One reason wealth ownership is hidden in this country is that it would come into sharp conflict with the teachings in the schools. The youth would learn that they did not start out in life equally, and that the sons and daughters of the rich, who inherit the wealth of their fathers and continue to gather in more, not only start with a greater advantage than the great mass of youth, but are destined to become the ones who profit by the labor of the majority of the young people who ultimately become hand or brain workers.

Scott Nearing, who was at one time professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania, made a thorough study of the matter of who owns the wealth in the United States. He says in his very interesting book, "The American Empire," regarding wealth ownership:

"On all hands it is admitted that the wealth of the country is concentrated in the hands of a small fraction of the people and the important wealth—that is, the wealth upon which production, transportation and exchange depends—is in still fewer hands."

But this is not admitted by our teachers nor by the papers which are controlled by those who own the wealth. These people continually harp on the idea that wealth is evenly distributed and that the young have a chance to get their share of it.

Five per cent of the people own from two-thirds to three-quarters of all of the wealth of the United States, about \$525,000,000,000. Many authorities have made investigations to find out who gets the wealth produced. About the best known of these is Willford I. King, a learned professor, who wrote a book called, "Wealth and Income of the People of the United States," in which he collected a mass of statistics. This is what he found:

Sixty-five per cent of the population own nothing; 15 per cent, a thousand dollars and under; 18 per cent, two thousand

dollars and over; while 2 per cent may be called rich, possessing \$50,000 or over."

Just recently more light has been thrown on the subject by the National Bureau of Economic Research in a book on "Income in the United States." Dr. King, who has had a great deal of experience in these things, helped prepare and gather the material for the book. One extremely important thing shown is that 86 per cent of the people of the United States receive less than \$2,000 a year, not enough for a family to enjoy "at least modest comfort." The margin of people who enjoy this modest comfort is very small, and a very insignificant number can be called wealthy.

That is not all. Some more light is thrown on the subject by the Report of the Industrial Relations Commission, a body authorized by Congress to investigate the growing discontent

in 1915. Frank P. Walsh was the chairman of this commission. In the report of the commission states that two per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the national wealth and five per cent have 65 per cent.

It is pretty certain where the wealth produced by the millions of workers goes. It finds its way into the coffers of a few who rule society.

"The great fortunes of those who have profited by the enormous expansion of American industry have already passed, or will pass in a few years, by the right of inheritance, to the control of heirs or trustees who act as their vice-regents." They are frequently styled by our newspapers, "monarchs of industry," and indeed occupy within our republic a position almost analogous to feudal lords. These heirs (the youth of the wealthy class), owners only by virtue of accident of birth, control the livelihood and have the power to dictate the happiness of more human beings than populated England in the middle ages." So says the report of the Industrial Relations Commission.

Most of the population without wealth are forced to become workers and they remain workers throughout their lives. Once in a great while (and the chance becomes ever slimmer) by hook or crook a crafty worker will rise. But this is the exception which proves the rule.

(To Be Continued)

SEND IN THAT
Y. W. SUB TODAY

CHICAGO LEAGUE ACTIVE IN CAMPAIGNS

ALL MEMBERS ARE ACTIVE
IN FACTORY DRIVES
OF LEAGUE

Defy Boss Plug-Uglies

That the reorganization of the Chicago league on the working sea basis was a big step towards the bolshevization of the league indicated by the mass and industrial character of the work which it is carrying on. Each branch of the six in the city is consistently carrying on campaigns within and outside those limits in its territory which employ large numbers of young workers. At present the mail order industry is being concentrated upon. The special league pamphlet, "Millions and Misery," is sold outside and circulated within the plants.

Branch No. 1 is in charge of the work at Butler Brothers. It reports the work as progressing satisfactorily, with good prospects for the formation of a shop nucleus in the near future. Branch No. 2 is engaged with the large Phillipsborn's plant as well as Bernard-Hewet's. Recently over 100 copies of the pamphlet were sold outside of Phillipsborn's in the evening. Several league members who are employed in this plant are carrying on a constant agitation with a view to soon forming a regular nucleus. Branch No. 3 is carrying on against the Chicago Mail Order House. Eventually the bosses in this establishment are worried about the campaign for they delegated some of their plug-uglies to drive the comrades away. Nothing daunted, the comrades recruited a larger quad on the following day and returned to sell the pamphlet unlooted. Branch No. 5 is occupied with the work at Montgomery Ward and Co., the second largest mail order house in Chicago. In addition it has charge of the work at the National Biscuit Co. plant. Branch No. 4 is ushering the campaign at the huge Sears Roebuck plant which employs approximately 15,000 workers. Recently, during the severe cold spell in Chicago, ten members of branch 4 turned out on three consecutive nights to sell the Young Worker and the Pamphlet. The comrades in this branch report that many of the young workers when purchasing their literature express sympathy with our work and urge its continuation. The activities of the league are quite a subject of discussion among the "Sears" empires. A promising nucleus in Sears, Roebuck was destroyed by the discharge of two of its members who were indiscreet in carrying on propaganda. However the comrades have drawn valuable lessons from this experience and they confidently expect to establish a well-functioning nucleus in the near future.

Probably in no local organization, either party or league, has the importance of organizing shop nuclei been so thoroughly brot home in the Chicago league. The weekly meetings of the branches effect this healthy orientation in the direction of real communist work. Where formerly the branches occupied themselves with discussion, socials, and other forms of internal activities, today the line is taken up in dealing with the practical problems of factory campaigns, shop nuclei and trade union work. While it is true that there has been a decrease in membership due to the re-organization, the actual amount of real constructive work being done is immeasurably greater now than formerly.

The national executive committee is pushing with all energy, the definite entry of the whole league into the period of mass ac-

tivity. The Chicago league is to be congratulated on the manner in which it is blazing the trail.

ARNOLD SOMMERLING



MAY 1st, 1916.

(Extracts from his speech.)
COMRADES! Friends!

(Applause, but he raises his hand, asking for silence and continues.)

"Some years have passed since an ironic socialist made the observation that a Prussian subject had three great privileges—to subordinate himself to the barracks, to pay his taxes, and to keep his mouth shut. This socialist had a cruel wit, but the time for wit has passed, the situation is too tragic. However, the irony still applies today; all citizens enjoy these great privileges from the state. Everyone must handle a rifle, no matter in what way it may be. Yes, they have even gone so far as to make the unfortunate boy scouts play the ridiculous role of soldiers, and they have attempted to sow the seeds of hatred in the depths of these young children's hearts. The old Landsturm hammer stones on the roads of the occupied countries, although our constitution says that they may be called upon only for the defense of their attacked Fatherland."

The new Germany has the inalienable right to keep its mouth

shut. The great press suddenly attacks the soldiers' wives with pharisaical warnings—they should keep silent when their children are hungry! In the name of God the people must remain quiet. The complaints of the suffering may paralyze the military enthusiasm of the soldiers. Write them no more of your privations, your heroes! Wives think of your fighting husbands and stifle the pitiful tale of your misery. It is for the Fatherland!

Poor, poor German soldiers! Unhappy, pitiful heroes of all countries! My pity to you all! Your military and war-profiters clique order you, "Kill" and you kill—"rob" and you rob. You submit yourselves like a soulless herd of sheep to the terrors of the massacre and to the storms of bullets. Your superiors decorate you, and your wives search their empty cupboards in vain whilst your children call for bread... and this is war!

Your wives despair, but they must despair in silence. In this state tears are forbidden. In this state it is forbidden to call for the pity of the husband, for the hero might sob, in the end he might become quite simple and human!

Soldiers, go! Plunder, rob, conquer, murder in a passion of patriotic enthusiasm, because the capitalists, the bankers the big industrialists and the hysterics of nationalism have always said 'We want it!'

Modern society is a prison where the workers bend their backs to the work and are crushed in deadly silence, because the war-profiters must transform into gold the sweat of the workers, the blood of the soldiers and the tears of the women and children. They have betrayed the people, they have pushed them into this hell that they may speculate on their patience; they build on their simplicity that they may betray them again and make hatred and war eternal!

(A gigantic shout breaks from tens of thousands of throats—*"Long live Liebknecht!"*)

Liebknecht again raises his hand for silence, then drawing himself up as he inspired by the gravity of his words, he exclaims: "Do not call 'Long live Liebknecht'! Call rather Down with the war! We want peace! We want it now! Peoples of the earth, I appeal to you! Peoples of the earth, arise!"

My Flight From Siberia

By L. TROTSKY

AT last they decide to compromise. Poles are cut from fallen trees, and tied to the necks of the animals before they are turned loose. I hope these appendages will not prove too light.

After Nikivor had turned his reindeer loose he chopped wood, tramped down a circular space in the snow by the side of the trail, and lighted a fire. We hung our tea kettles over the fire, filling them with snow as fast as it melts... Drinking tea by a fire in the open—in February—would have been less attractive if the usual forty or fifty degree frost had been present. But nature seems to be with me. The night is still and warm.

I am afraid to stretch out and sleep, as the drivers do. I am sitting by the fire, feeding it with more wood, and writing my impression by its flickering light.

At the first signs of dawn I woke the drivers. The reindeer were caught without the least difficulty, but before they had been harnessed it was quite light, and all the magic of the forest vanished in the prosaic day. The Ostiak was so very sleepy and I was ashamed of my suspicious of the night before. At the same time I remembered that my revolver was a very old one, and that it held only two cartridges. I decided it might as well remain in my luggage.

One by one the arguments based by the anti-union Associated Industries are answered and discredited by the women's organization. Big business is a unit against the amendment.

WOMEN OPPOSE CHILD LABOR

MISSOURI LEAGUE SUPPORTS AMENDMENT

ST. LOUIS.—Organized labor's effort to have the Missouri legislature ratify the child labor amendment will have the full support of the Missouri League of Women Voters. A bulletin sent by the league to its members urges prompt action in support of the measure which will come before the legislature in January.

One by one the arguments based by the anti-union Associated Industries are answered and discredited by the women's organization. Big business is a unit against the amendment.

Young Communists of Jugo-Slavia in University Strike

VIENNA, Austria.—Led by members of the Young Communist League, affiliated with the Young Communist International, students of three universities in Jugoslavia have gone out on strike over the discharge by retirement of three professors who were in favor of a republic.

The universities involved are the Ljubljana in Slovenia, Sabres in Croatia, and Beograd in Serbia. The young communist leaders led the strikers into the rector's office with a resolution of protest. They were met by mounted police instead of discussion and a free for all fight followed. Six policemen and ten students were wounded and new clashes are feared by the reactionary authorities.

Farmers for Child Slavery.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Information that American farms are burdened by a total indebtedness of \$14,000,000 is contained in a statement issued by the officers of the National Grange, holding its annual meeting here. The Grange, which is dominated by rich farmers, has declared against ratification of the child labor amendment to the U. S. constitution.

caught in another so that we could barely pass, by stopping. There is another stretch of fir trees and then we come suddenly to a sort of path that leads directly to the river.

"In springtime these paths are fine places for hunting ducks," Nikivor observes. "Hunters stretch nets across from one tree to another—a net something like a trawling net. The birds fly down from the sky, to the river. They cannot see the net because of the darkness. Then the hunters pull a line and the net falls and traps the whole covey. Sometimes they catch as many as fifty at a time. Then comes quick work—biting them dead."

"Biting them dead" I repeated, amazed. "What do you mean by that?"

Well of course they have to be killed or they'd fly away again. Well, one tears off their little heads with its teeth. It must be done quickly. As it is streams of blood flow from one's lips. Of course they could be killed with a stick, but teeth make a better job of it."

At first it seemed to me as if the faces of the reindeer, like those of the Ostiaks, were all alike. Now I have begun to see that each of our animals has its individual physiognomy. Already I can tell one from the other, by the face alone. I have a deep affection for these wonderful animals that have brought me five hundred versts nearer to the railway.

Our supply of spirits is gone. Nikivor is serious and saturnine. The Ostiak continues his monotonous song. I feel that there is something extraordinary in the fact that I—I myself and no one else—am here in this endless space, with these reindeer and with two men—all moving on and on for my sake. Two human beings, two grown up men, have left their homes and families and are suffering all these hardships because of the need of a third person, an utter stranger to both of them. Relations of this sort exist everywhere, of course, but nowhere else could they work so potently on the imagination as here, in this wild and desolate spot so far from all the rest of humanity.

... It is strange what an infinite variety there can be in a forest that appears so monotonous. Here a great fir tree hangs over the trail, covered with a mass of snow that threatens to fall down upon us. There must have been a fire here, last summer. Great bare trunks stand erect, like sailless masts in an icebound harbor. We are now going thru a great space that has been swept by fire. Now we come to a pine forest—old giants huddled together, their tops so intertwined that no ray of sunlight can penetrate them. Reindeer and humans appear very small among these great century old trees.

Suddenly the trees seem to become smaller, and here in a snow covered open space are hundreds of small trees looking as if they had been planted—so regular are their rows and the spaces between them. At a turn in the track we almost ran into a small sleigh laden with wood, drawn by three dogs and an Ostiak girl. A boy of five years ran beside the sleigh. They were very pretty children. I have seen a number of beautiful children among these Ostiaks. But why are the grown ups so hideously ugly?

... Forest and forest, endless. Here is a great stretch that has been ravaged by fire, probably quite some time ago for there are already evidences of new growth among the old charred trunks.

"What causes forest fires?" I ask Nikivor. "Are they from camp fires?"

"Who would have camp fires in this country?" he says, scornfully. "There is not a living soul here in summer. Everybody stays along the river. Lightning sets the trees fire, or one tree rubs against another in the hot dry wind until it begins to burn. The wind sets it ablaze and the wind or the rain puts it out again. In a few years the burned out trees fall, rotted away."

There are innumerable trees about us, all looking as if they might fall at any minute. Some of them are held up by other trees. One had fallen across the trail but the top was

along with him at all."

"The Duma will not be able to do much for you. Otherwise it would be dissolved."

"That's exactly what I'm saying—it will be dissolved." Nikivor added a few strong words that might have excited the envy of Stolypin, the former governor of Saratov.

It was still night when we arrived at the yurtas of Nyaksimvoli. I decided to change our reindeer here, and did so, in spite of Nikivor's opposition. He produced some absurd arguments and tried in every way to hinder my negotiations. At last it dawned upon me that he was thinking of his return journey. He wanted to return with the Ovri reindeer to the nomad tent at which he had left his own. But I did not relent. For eighteen roubles I hired a fresh relay of reindeer to take me to Nikito Ivdel's, a big gold-washing village in the Urals. That is the last halting place on the reindeer trail. From there I shall have to go by horse to the railway, one hundred and fifty versts on. It is about two hundred and fifty versts to Ivdel's, a day and a night's good traveling.

We had to stop here for the reindeer of the night. It was impossible to catch the reindeer in the darkness.

We halted in front of a wooden hut belonging to some poor Syrianes. The head of the house had been employed by a merchant but something had happened and now he had no work. I was amazed at his literary, sophisticated, vocabulary and manner of speech. He spoke with a thorough understanding of the possibility of the Duma being dissolved; of the possibility of the government raising another loan. He asked me whether an edition of Herzen's collected works had been published. And yet this educated nomad is an out and out barbarian. He does not move a finger to help his wife who does all the work of the entire family—and more. She bakes bread for the Ostiaks, filling the big oven with loaves twice in each twenty-four hours. She brings all the wood and water. She cares for the children. Apparently she did not sleep a wink the whole night. A little lamp burned on the other side of the wooden partition, and from the sounds that came from there it was clear that she was kneading the loaves of bread. Morning found her busy, putting on the samovar, dressing the children, handing out the dried reindeer shoes to the men.

"Why doesn't your husband help you?" I asked, when we were alone together for a moment.

"He has no proper work to do here. He cannot fish and he is not used to hunting. There is no plowing here. Last year was the first time anyone tried to plow in this section. What should he do? Our men do not work in the house. They are lazy, one must admit that—not much better than the Ostiaks. That is why the Russian girls never marry a Stryane. Why should they put their heads in the noose. Only we Stryane women are used to it."

"And do Stryane girls marry Russians?"

"Naturally. The Russian peasants like to marry our women. No other women can work so hard. But a Stryane man would not marry a Russian woman, either. That has never happened, never."

"You say your neighbors tried to plow last year. Was there a good harvest?"

"They had a good harvest. They planted a pood and a half of rye and harvested thirty poods. Another sowed three poods and harvested twenty. It is forty versts to their farms."

This is the first place I have found where there was any attempt to cultivate the soil.

(To be continued.)

Since the United States Supreme Court in 1922 declared child labor laws unconstitutional, child labor in factories has increased, according to the statement from the Children's Bureau of the United States Labor Department, 24 per cent in 14 cities, 57 per cent in 11 cities, 100 per cent in 5 cities, and as high as 100 per cent in some places. Hours vary from 8 to 12 per day, and in the state of Georgia alone 89,000 children under 15 years of age, according to capitalist figures, are working for wages.

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Liebknecht Day!

KARL LIEBKNECHT will always be remembered as one of the most fearless and incorruptible fighters in the cause of the working class revolution. In the face of one of the most corrupt social-democratic party machines, confronted by the German government of the Kaiser and then of Noske and Scheidemann, with but small following, he braved the scorn of sceptics, the ferocious attacks of his enemies, and held aloft the red flag of internationalism while the fields of Europe were running red with the blood of workers of the world.

Karl Liebknecht typified the future; the future belongs to the youth. It was Karl Liebknecht's constant comradeship and work for the youth movement that earned for him the name of the leader of the revolutionary young workers. He was amongst the first to call for an international organization of revolutionary youth, organizationally independent from the adult parties. He was most active in organizing the socialist youth at the time when the old fakers in the social-democratic party were opposed to it. His history is one of consistent struggle against militarism, capitalist war, exploitation, and treason to the proletariat.

It is the young Communist movement that today demonstrates on the anniversary of the assassination of Liebknecht. The sixth year of his murder sees ever-growing legions of red youth rallying to the standards of revolution. The devouring monster of capitalism, torn by its own contradictions, is in its last stages of death, and needs but the last firm blows of the organized revolutionary movement to deal it a death blow.

In the United States, the strongest imperialist nation in the world, the youth is entering into a period of worse exploitation than it has yet experienced. The collapse of the so-called "prosperity" of America is bringing with it an increasing army of the unemployed. Great struggles for existence face the American workers. And in these struggles, the youth can play its part for good or ill of the working class. It can line up for struggle by the side of the rebels, giving a militant angle to the battle, bringing enthusiasm and vigor, coming forth as a special section of the working class, with its own needs and interests and demands, or it can remain the tool of the capitalist class, left to break strikes, to lower wages and increase the working day, to shoot down workers in the conflicts with the bosses.

The heroic life and activity and principles of Karl Liebknecht point the way. No compromise with the exploiters of the proletariat! Always on the side of the working class!

Join with the young Communists of America, the Young Workers League, for the struggle of the youthful toilers against the terrors of exploitation and imperialist war! Unite for the victory of the working class against its oppressors!

Long live the spirit of Liebknecht!

Jobs and the Youth

DURING the late unlamented war, the order was sent throughout the country to "Work or Fight!" Those who would not enlist in the army, or, for one reason and another, could not be drafted, were obliged to do some work for "our" country. Even millionaires had to get a job for a change. Of course, it was easy pickings, and altho they received only a dollar a year from the government, they managed to walk off with millions of dollars on the side.

That was when American imperialism needed the man power of every one in the country. That was when every ounce of energy was strained to win the war for our bosses.

Nothing of the sort is happening today. With a terrible economic crisis rushing headlong to the destruction of the workers of America and other countries, thousands of workers are joining the army of unemployed every day. The jobless army already numbers millions. Workers are dying every day from starvation and cold and unimaginable miseries are becoming the daily lot of the proletarian family.

Does the government, or its controlling group, the bosses of America, now raise the cry of "Work or Fight?" Do they see to it that every worker gets a job? Do they? Not on your life!

The workers have produced too much! The bosses no longer have need of them for the production of profits. Without the slightest thought as to their welfare, the workers are turned loose on the streets like so many slaves.

Capitalism can no longer feed the masses. It cannot any longer even make a pretence at sustaining the vast majority of the population. It is now clearly up to the workers to get into action.

In all parts of the country, where unemployment is making its bitter taste felt, councils of

the jobless are springing up, with the active initiative and aid of the Communists. It is the duty of every workers, jobless or employed, to give complete support to this movement.

It is the duty, also, of the young workers to be especially active in these councils. The young workers are the first to be used as scabs in a strike, and with the simplification of the processes of labor, are used to break down the standards of living of the workers. The young workers must demand not only work or maintenance by the government and industry, but also vocational training under the supervision of the trade union, and with financial support from the government and industry.

It is the state and the boss that exploits the very lives of the youth from infancy almost and now they must be made to cough up some of their ill-gotten gains.

Only by a strenuous and uncompromising struggle can the workers fight the menace of unemployment. A united front of all workers, young and old, must be the answer to the miseries of capitalism!

Against Trotskyism!

THE national executive committee of the Young Workers League has already endorsed the statement of the central executive committee of the Workers Party with reference to the book recently published by Comrade Leon Trotsky, "Lessons of October." At this moment, when the entire international Communist movement is busily engaged in spreading the teachings of Leninism, in Bolshevizing the parties and the Young Communist leagues, it comes at an ill time from Comrade Trotsky, who has always been considered one of the leaders of the first proletarian dictatorship, to write of the historic days of the preparation for the revolution of 1917 with the two-edged view in mind of revising the role of the Bolshevik party and Comrade Lenin's tactics before, during and after October, and of arousing again the discussions which were settled at the last congress of the Russian party and of the Communist International.

We are proud to note that our brother league in Russia has been among the first to condemn the false line of Comrade Trotsky in a declaration which we began to publish in the last issue of *The Young Worker* and which we conclude in this one. It is the duty of the revolutionary youth, as well as of the comrades in the parties, to combat energetically the least evidence of attempts to revise the fundamentals of our movement as expressed by the tendencies manifesting themselves in the Communist movements of the important countries of the world, by Bandler in Germany, Monatte in France, Smeral in Czechoslovakia, Newbold and Price in England, Lore and other elements in this country and so forth. We recommend to the attention of our comrades in this country the careful study of the declaration of the Russian Young Leninist League on this subject.

KARL LIEBKNECHT

(Continued from page 1)

the yellow socialist and their traitorous tactics.

So effective was this small brave group in its revolutionary work, that the social-democrats' fear of their power became greater with the passage of the days.

On Wednesday, January 15th, 1919, a gang of imperialist officers raided the illegal dwelling of Luxemburg and Liebknecht, overpowered them, and then, like the cowardly swine that they were, struck them from behind, knocking them into unconsciousness.

Liebknecht was taken to a suburban forest, ordered to descend from the murderers' motor car, and before he could speak their cowardly guns had shot him thru the body. He fell dead.

His murderers are known today—as they were then. The social-democrats did not do a thing to apprehend the murderers. They were gleeful at having the lion removed. They were overjoyed to find some one to do the dirty work that they had feared to carry out.

But Liebknecht still lives. He lives in the powerful revolutionary Communist Party of Germany! He lives in the minds of the rebel working class of the entire world. His deeds are engraved in their hearts. His ideas are the flag that we are carrying to victory. His hopes are for the victory of the working class against its oppressors!

At the First Move.

Liebknecht, Luxemburg and the Working Class Youth

WAR AND REVOLUTION.

The 4th of August, 1914. *The German social democrats offered their services to German imperialism. The Second International collapsed...* Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht started a joint campaign against the war, both in public and in the press. Rosa Luxemburg gathered the left wing opposition in the country. The first declaration signed by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg against the patriotic attitude of the party leaders was published in the "Berner Tagwacht" in autumn 1914. On December 2nd, 1914, *Karl Liebknecht was the only member of parliament to refuse war credits* and thereby sounded to the proletariat throughout the world the clarion call for the revolutionary class struggle.

The group of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht had two objects: against the social-jingoism and against the uncertain opposition of the center who advocated a pacifist policy, endeavoring merely to end the war. The Liebknecht was compelled to join the army and Rosa Luxemburg was imprisoned in 1915, both succeeding in rousing the masses by leaflets. While in prison, Rosa Luxemburg wrote under the pseudonym "Junius," the fundamental book for the mental resurrection of socialism, "The Crisis within the German Social Democracy." Under her leadership the first issue of the theoretical organ "International" (from which her group derived its name) was published in 1915. The organ was immediately confiscated, however, and the group "International" showed the masses that a true solution of the national, political, and economic problems—and an end of the imperialist mass assassination—would only be brought about by revolution! Not national defense of capitalist states but struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat and alliance of the proletarian states, which abolish every national suppression and do not know exploitation! To realize this aim the group "International" created an illegal organization among the masses and, rousing them against war and capitalism, let them upon the way to the proletarian revolution.

At various party conventions Karl Liebknecht proposed to organize and support a young socialist organization and afterwards took an active part on organizing it. Thanks to his endeavors after the International socialist congress in Berlin, in 1907, the first International Socialist Conference of the Youth took place in Stuttgart where the "International Association of Socialist Youth Organizations" was formed. *Karl Liebknecht was elected a member of the first Bureau of the Youth International.*

At the first International Congress of Youth, Karl Liebknecht outlined the anti-militarist activities of Youth International.

On May Day, 1916 Karl Liebknecht led the first great revolutionary procession of the masses in Berlin. He was arrested, however, and parliament permitted his persecution. He was condemned to four and a half years hard labor, and disfranchized. Rosa Luxemburg was also imprisoned and remained in prison till the revolution. In prison she wrote the "Letters of Spartacus," in which she explained her attitude on all political questions and the international. The seed sown by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg took root. In November 1917 the revolutionary masses overthrew German militarism.

The First Move.

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At the Head of the German Revolution.

The revolution liberated Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Enthusiastically and with an iron energy they began the struggle against the illusions of the November revolution against the illusions of democracy; untiringly they fought for the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the soviet system. Rosa Luxemburg drafted the program of the *Spartacus League*. Under the leadership of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht the Communist Party was formed.

The Spartacus League (later on the Communist Party) led the revolutionary masses on. The reactionary doings of the social democratic government forced the masses to revolt in January 1919 in Berlin. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg stood at the head of the fighting masses. The government called out counter-revolutionary troops and ordered the movement to be put down forcibly. *On January 15 the white guards of the labor government assassinated Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.*

The Pioneers of the Communist International.

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have not only prepared the road for the German revolution but also for the Communist International. Liebknecht's attitude during the war, when the Second International failed, had a great effect upon the international proletariat. The works of

Rosa Luxemburg formed the basis for the revolutionary struggle of the working masses during war and revolution. The "Junius" pamphlet was one of the fundamental books of the Third International.

Together with the Bolsheviks, the group "International" organized in Switzerland the conferences of Zimmerwald and Kienthal where the Third International was conceived. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were the most prominent exponents of Communism when the shadows of the coming war were cast upon Europe. And when what they had foreseen came true, both of them were in the midst of a bloody night for the dawn of emancipation.

Karl Liebknecht and the Young Workers.

For the Young Workers Movement.

The young proletarian movement received for a long time no support from the socialist parties and the trade unions. *Karl Liebknecht, however, understood the needs of the working class youth and realized their importance for the class struggle.* He was one of the first socialist leaders to stand for the interests of the youth. He knew that without a socialist political education of the young workers victory of socialism was not possible. He furthermore perceived the necessity for an organizationally independent youth organization whose foremost tasks would be the anti-militarist campaigns. The social-democratic party, however, wished to create only educational clubs under the leadership of adults and devoid of any fixed policy.

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with their deeds they repudiated his principles; they even belied to that party which is responsible for Liebknecht's assassination.

The Sod Planted by Karl Liebknecht Has Taken Root.

The Youth International which was reorganized during the war renewed the anti-militarist campaign as outlined by Karl Liebknecht. Having become the Young Communist International, it continued to struggle against the armed power of capitalism and worked for the creation of a army, for the arming of the proletariat. The anti-militarist thesis of the Second Congress of the Young Communist International adopted the principles of Karl Liebknecht's fundamental book to the present situation. In all countries the young communist leagues are fighting bourgeois militarism under the banner of Karl Liebknecht. (Struggles against the Fascists, anti-militarist propaganda in Italy, actions in France in the Ruhr—in Spain, Czechoslovakia, etc.) Our tasks have grown immediately; we have only started out, but our activities must be doubled!

A FEW QUESTIONS, COMRADE KAPLAN!

By MAX SHACHTMAN

IRST, you maintain, and to a large extent we agree, that the N. E. C. (majority) went thru its stage of hesitation and discussion on mass work for almost a year after the second national convention; and you cite in particular the conference with Gompers in which we failed to carry out our program. Why do you conveniently forget to state that you, as a member of that N. E. C., voted consistently together with the rest of the majority on every single point, from May, 1923, to April, 1924, that you led the opposition to mass work at the second national convention; that you did not suggest a different course than the one we pursued, mistakenly, it is admitted, in our conference and post-conference activities with Gompers, but instead concurred in it heartily until almost a year later?

Second, you say that New York (where your minority is, and has been for the past couple of years, in power) "is now definitely entering the third stage in economic trade union work." Will you please inform us of a single nucleus organized in New York, a single instance of trade union youth activity carried on by your New York leadership? Will you please inform us, incidentally, how the New York leadership pulled a boner in its attempt to discredit the N. E. C. in the matter of the Paterson silk strike, and how the executive committee of the Y. C. I. had to reply to the New York D. E. C.'s letter in a manner that completely sustained the N. E. C. and pointed out that the minority leadership of New York had not entered the third stage of economic trade union activity?

Third, when you speak of the removal of the national junior director by the N. E. C. on the "illegitimate excuse of lack of finances," do you not mean that you have merely been removed from a paid job, an action in which you, as a member of the finance committee of the N. E. C., immediately upon your return from Moscow, were in unquestioning agreement, and changed your mind about it only about a week after you yourself had voted for it—knowing our financial condition which has not improved—in the N. E. C.?

And is it not true that you are still a national junior director without a paid job?

And did you ever raise a kick about the fact that we did not have a national industrial organizer on the pay roll for more than a year because of the "illegitimate excuse of lack of finances," knowing that our industrial work is at least as important as children's work?

Fourth, when you speak of Comrade Pepper and the Teapot Dome leaflet, why do you so innocently forget that it was Comrade Gannett that made the motion to print the leaflet?

Fifth, why do you say that we sent comrades into the C. M. T. C. merely

"for the sake of securing information" when you know that our intention was to organize actions, as our instructions plainly state, and that the only reason why we were unable to do so was because your minority comrades who were selected absolutely refused to obey discipline and make application for the camps, leaving only one isolated comrade there?