

U. S. SOLDIER GETS 40 YEARS FOR WAR ON WAR

Severe Sentence Put on Private Crouch

(Special to Young Worker)

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Private Crouch, U. S. army supply clerk has been sentenced to forty years in prison by a general court martial and three other soldiers have been given "dishonorable discharges" as a result of their Communist activities at the Schofield barracks here.

Charge is Frame-Up

There was no real evidence against Comrade Crouch despite the heavy sentence. The only acts of which he was proven guilty were those of organizing a Communist League in Hawaii, answering certain lies in the local paper and writing a letter to the Communist International.

The only evidence against the soldiers was furnished by an army spy who tried to get into the Hawaiian Communist League but was refused admission.

Letters Stolen From Mail

Part of the evidence consisted of letter stolen from the mails by this spy. One of these letters bore a printed letterhead giving the names of Privates Walter Trumbull, Walter Nadeau and Crouch as the executive committee of the Hawaiian Communist League. Another stolen letter was one addressed to the Communist International, applying for admission and sending greetings from the class conscious workers and soldiers in Hawaii.

Fear Work Within Army

The government authorities have shown how much they fear work within the army with the revolutionary aim of fighting against war, by sentencing Comrade Crouch to forty years with no further charge leveled against him than that of "preaching Communism." The severe measures the government has taken against revolutionary activities in Hawaii shows how important this work is and that it must be intensified.

Raised Rumpus in Hawaii

The sentence of Comrade Crouch has created a big stir in Hawaii, and especially in the army circles. The Hawaiian Communist League had consisted for the main part of soldiers stationed at the Schofield barracks and a large number of the soldiers had for some time known that there was a group of soldiers there who were carrying on anti-militarist activities.

The Star Bulletin in an editorial says: "an echo of the Crouch case will be heard from Washington to Moscow."

The army authorities are maintaining much secrecy and it is only with the greatest difficulty that it has been possible to obtain what information has appeared in the Young Worker.

Rear Admiral Admits Wars Fought for Profits

NEW YORK.—Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers, debating at Town Hall with Scott Nearing on preparedness, cautiously made the admission that commercial rivalry is the cause of wars and the reason for armies and navies. Said the rear admiral:

"We must maintain armed forces to retain freedom in our business relations with rest of the world, without dictation from nations wielding greater force. To keep an unshakable hold on our traffic, independent of rival great manufacturing nations, we need a great merchant fleet. Our riches and our complex industrial organization put us in economic danger from other nations. War is likely to come to us in resisting what we regard as an attempt to take unfair economic advantage of us."

Scott Nearing showed that the only hope of abolishing armies and navies and war was through the abolition of the capitalist system which gave rise to these evils and he defined preparedness as the protection of bankers in exploiting human and natural resources.

New Orleans Crime Is Traced to Child Labor

NEW ORLEANS.—Statistics gleaned from the New Orleans juvenile court shows that crime since 1924 has increased 15 per cent in both sexes under 18 years over 1924. Various reasons have been given by those in authority, but the most potent has been ignored. The employment of boys and girls of tender age when they should be in school has increased owing to the fact that wages in general are materially lower.

U. S. Bosses Worried While Strike in Cuba Ties Up All Railways

By JACK RICHARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The imperialists and their government representatives have been very much worried ever since news reached here of a big strike in Cuba.

Traffic on the Cuba and north coast railroads is almost completely tied up as a result of the strike called several days ago.

A general strike has been called for next week and it is expected that all industries on the island as well as the railroads will be tied up.

Other News From Washington.

The fall of the French franc is being regarded in a very serious light here, but in governmental circles there is a strong conviction that the financial situation in France may force the French to give in on the question of a disarmament conference. There are also reports that one of the first steps France will have to take will be to float another large loan. This is expected to give the Morgan interests a chance to get an even firmer grip on French finances and even greater influence in Europe.

Oily Government Frees Friends.

Silent Cal continues to reward his political supporters. The criminal indictments against the three biggest figures in the great oil scandal have been completely killed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia during the week. Albert D. Fall, Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny are now free to continue their "good work" unmolested.

Rockefeller Man Predicts New War; He Ought to Know!

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—This generation will experience another great war which will threaten the permanence of modern civilization, Raymond B. Fosdick, trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, predicted today before the New York Rotary Club.

"There is no such thing as permanent civilization," he said. "The same pallbearers who carried out the coffin of Tut-Ankh-Amen are waiting outside our door for the remains of our civilization."

"England," he said, "was called one of the victors in the late war. What empty words! England has 15,000,000 persons on the border line of want to day, seven years after the war."

Like all good capitalist supporters, he would rather see civilization destroyed than have the profit-making capitalist system replaced by a system which would make slaughterers impossible.

Progressive Miner Told to Get Off Ballot or Be Expelled 99 Years

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—There seems to be no limit to the lengths the Lewis administration will go in order to retain their stranglehold upon the United Mine Workers of America. We are now in the midst of a district election in which the left wing has put up their candidates against the reactionary district officials. One of the candidates was E. Sabatelli, who was nominated for the office of secretary-treasurer.

In Alberta, Kansas, and other places the progressives were defeated by the very simple process of removing them from the ballot and declaring the reactionaries elected by acclamation. In this district they even go a little further. They have notified Sabatelli that if he does not take his name off the ballot he will be expelled from the union for 99 years!

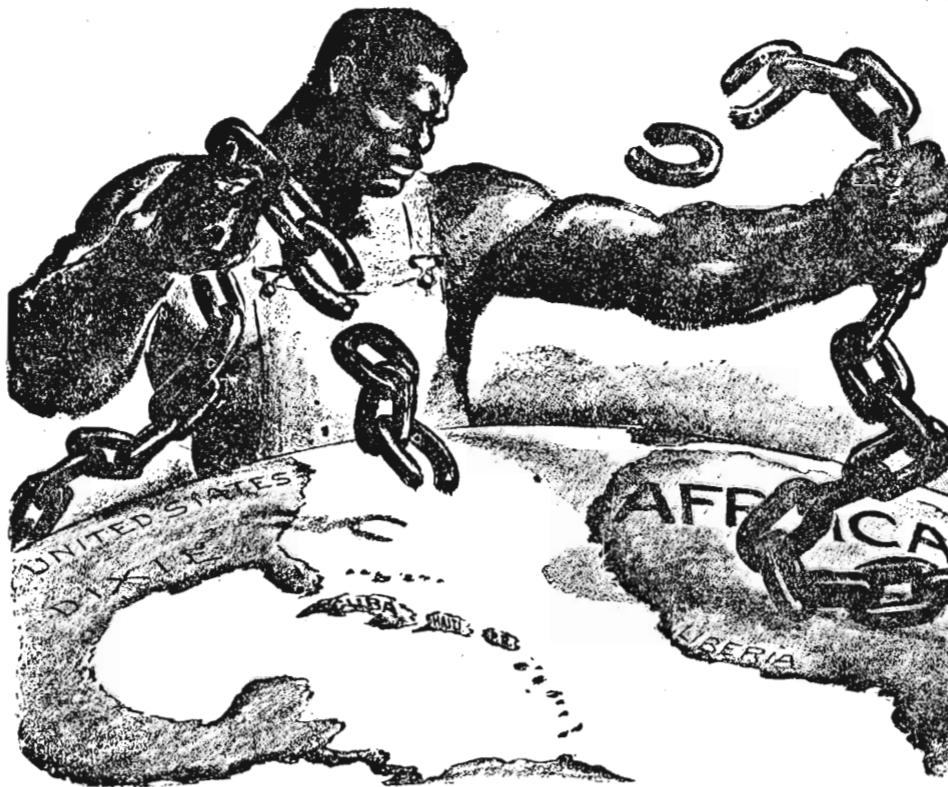
This, as well as the other illegal acts of the Lewis administration shows how seriously they take the last national election where, in spite of the machine control, they were forced to count 66,000 votes for the progressive candidates.

This latest act of bureaucratic treachery will avail them nothing. The strength of the progressive miners is growing every day, class consciousness among the miners is being awakened, and the day of the rule of Lewis is drawing to a close.

Japanese Union Boycotts Priests

KOBE, Japan.—The Seamen's Union has formally demanded the suppression of a moving picture showing in this city in which the character of sailors is defamed for the sake of Christian propaganda. The picture shows a Roman Catholic priest converting a drunken seaman. The union has declared that it not only boycotts the picture, but unless the picture is taken off it will strike all ships which carry a priest as passenger.

CALL NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS



Negro Campaign Gets A Good Start

By BARNEY MASS.

In the March 21st issue of the Young Worker, a program for Negro work was published. This program, in addition to pointing out the importance of enlightening our own membership on the status of the Young Negro worker, concentrated on the calling of a Negro Labor Congress. This congress is being called by the Negro Labor Congress committee of which Lovett-Fort-Whiteman is the chairman.

In order to develop this important work and to interest a large number of young Negro workers in this congress, the National Executive Committee has appointed H. V. Phillips, an active young Negro comrade of the Chicago League to specialize in this activity. Comrade Phillips is also a member of the provisional committee of the Negro Labor Congress Committee.

Comrade Phillips is to tour in the proximity of Chicago first, to organize local Negro Labor Congress committees. He is to be followed by Comrade Whiteman. While doing this work, Comrade Phillips is simultaneously going to organize the young Negro workers in the Young Workers League. He has had considerable experience in organizing among the Negro workers and will prove very valuable to the League.

It is high time for our organization to begin establishing contact with the masses of young Negro workers. Thru the mentioned arrangement, it will be possible for the development of this phase of our activity. We must mobilize our whole membership to get behind this work. It is very necessary that we pay particular attention to the Negro problem and we must unite the young Negro worker with the young white worker, and establish the leadership of the Young Workers League over every section of the exploited child and youth laborer.

Completely Unorganized. The place is completely unorganized, which means that the workers here have to take what the bosses hand them. We work from 7:30 to 5:00 o'clock and when working overtime receive straight pay only.

The ventilation here is so poor that in the afternoon, from 12 to 5, it gets so smoky that you can't see each other 10 feet away. Of course, this is very bad for the lungs of the young workers, but the bosses are too greedy to spend any of their profits on improving the ventilation, installing more fans, etc.

Speed-up System. There is a real speed-up system here which keeps us all working at break-neck speed. The grinders and core-makers are on piece work, and all the other departments have to keep up with the speed of these two departments. If you slow up at any time the boss is on your neck and saying that you are holding up the work.

Or else the boss says that something has to be sent out right away, but after rushing to finish the work the workers usually see the material lying around for hours.

Work Very Heavy. The work here is very heavy and the youngest workers are often expected to lift the objects. Because the bosses won't spend enough of their profits to get more modern and scientific methods of testing the radiators, the testers have to stand in water all day, summer and winter, which usually results in rheumatism or pneumonia.

Must Fight to Improve Conditions. Those young workers at "Niagara" who are organized into the Niagara nucleus (shop unit) of the Young Workers League are calling upon the other Niagara workers to fight against the rotten conditions here and for a shorter work day and better wages. Join with them in the fight for the following demands which will mean better conditions at Niagara.

Not only is it necessary for us to carry on this work, but the Y. C. I. calls to our attention that we must place this work in the foreground. Under the leadership of the Y. C. I., it has grown in influence and numbers; we have extended our work in every field; again the Y. C. I. speaks and we must settle down to our immediate task which is at the present time the goal of obtaining 1,000 young Negro workers as members in the Young Workers League within the next six months' time.

1. Abolition of the piecework and speed-up systems with no reduction in wages for those at present working on piecework.

2. A weekly minimum wage for all

(Continued on page 2.)

START ORGANIZING CONGRESS; H. V. PHILIPS WILL ORGANIZE YOUNG NEGROES FOR LEAGUE

A big Negro labor congress is to be held in Chicago this summer, and the Young Workers League will take an active part in seeing that the young Negroes are well represented at this meeting. H. V. Phillips, an active young Negro comrade in the Chicago League and a member of the provisional committee of the Negro Labor Congress, will be busy organizing young Negroes for this important congress.

The position of the young Negro in American industry is at many times even worse than that of the adult Negro worker, and the young Negroes must play a leading role in the struggle against the slavery and discrimination under which they toll in America today.

The Young Workers League will give all possible aid to the work of organizing for a big Negro Labor Congress, which will be a congress of great significance, not only for the young Negro workers in America, but which will be of world-wide significance in the aid and leadership this congress will offer to the world-wide struggle of the darker races in the "colonies" against imperialism. The following call for the Negro Labor Congress has been issued:

The Call to Action.

Today, during the closing year of the first quarter of the twentieth century, we note with pride the world-wide stirring of the darker races against European imperialism. The Riff people of Morocco, in Northern Africa, have signalized the Spanish Army and driven the invaders from their soil. The natives of the Soudan are in armed revolt against England's policy of hypocritically pretending to give Egypt her independence and at the same time retaining the richest part, the Soudan, as an organic part of the British empire. In South Africa, the Negro is daily asserting himself, and is throwing the full force of his organization and strength against the unjust measures for his oppression.

During recent years, France has endeavored to institute in her Congo possessions in Africa the barbarous "Red Rubber system" of King Leopold of Belgium, but each day increases the rising tide of revolt on the part of the native people. The present conflict in China arises from the organized opposition of the Chinese working class to the bold aggressions of the European imperialists. The workers and peasants of India are determined to drive every vestige of British authority from the soil of India.

We might go on giving example after example of the growing political self-consciousness of the darker races in other parts of the world and their pronounced determination to free themselves from the yoke of their oppressors.

12,000,000 Oppressed Negroes.

Yet if we stop to think, there is no racial group in the world more borne down by handicaps of social restraint than the twelve million Negroes of North America. And yet the American Negro is not helpless for today he holds a large place in the industrial life of the country and his chief weapon is his mass organizational strength. And by virtue of this, the Negro working class alone has the power with which to bring the new emancipation to the race in general. More and more we are coming to recognize this fact. But it means that this particular social force latent in the life of the race must first be mobilized, co-ordinated and shaped into a great national medium expressing the social, political and cultural aspirations of the race.

The idea of the American Negro Labor Congress is to bring together the most potent elements of the Negro race for deliberation and action upon those most irritating and oppressive social problems affecting the life of the race in general and the Negro working class in particular.

Slave Conditions Still Exist.

The Negro race of America was freed from the bonds of chattel slavery sixty-two years ago. Yet if we examine our present condition, we are obliged to recognize that much of the condition of chattel slavery still clings to us.

The American Negro Labor Congress will consider such problems as the payment of equal wages for equal work, regardless of race or sex. It is a common condition throughout America to find a white worker and a Negro worker employed side by side, and often the white workers receive fifty per cent more than the Negro worker. It is the same in respect to women doing the same work as men, yet receiving much less pay.

The American Labor Congress will

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YOUNG NEGROES FIRST TO ANSWER CALL FOR NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1) fight for the abolition of industrial discrimination in factories, mill mines, on the railroads and in all places where labor is employed. This is a condition that is responsible for there being so few avenues of occupation open to the Negro man and woman of America, resulting in a constant and extraordinary element of unemployment in the race.

This condition reflects itself in our moral life, giving rise to prostitution and too often to an imperfect home life among our people.

Will Organize for Action.

The American Negro Labor Congress proposes to stir the working masses to take some organized action against the unjust conditions of residential segregation imposed upon the Negro in our larger cities, which results in our being compelled to pay exorbitantly high rents. Today the matter of paying house rents has become a supreme factor in our daily life, and we note with chagrin an increasing parasitical class within our own race that grows fat on the transfer of apartment houses from whites to Negroes at increased rents.

The white and black workers must be made to see that they have a common cause in the proposal of the American Negro Labor Congress to make plans for the waging of war against the policy of the officialdom of the trade unions which bar Negroes from membership, our aim being to break down this racial discrimination.

To Co-Operate With All.

We shall assume an attitude of helpfulness towards the many groups in every part of the country which are at present agitating a nation-wide campaign for shorter hours of the working day for both men and women.

In view of the many futile appeals to our national congress to make lynching a federal crime, the American Negro Labor Congress shall propose that the seat of action be changed to the masses themselves, and shall endeavor to stimulate and promote the organization of inter-racial committees throughout the nation with the aim of bringing about a better feeling between white and black workers as a remedy against lynching and race riots. Racial antagonisms arise from class exploitation. Racial antagonism is not an inherent thing in the mental make-up of the individual. The child, it may be noted in the most remote sections of the Southern states, does not affect racial arrogance until brought in touch with public institutions—the school, the church, the press, etc.

Racial antagonism springs from the present order of society—a society in which less than ten per cent of the people own and control everything including the agencies of public opinion, and through these agencies of public opinion they carefully cultivate the spirit of hostility between the workers on the basis of racial and religious differences. By so doing, they make it easier for the rulers to exploit, rob and plunder white and black worker alike. Not only must the American Negro and white worker be made to see that they have a common aim, but they must learn that both have a common cause with the work-

ing class of the world.

The American Negro Labor Congress shall demand the abolition of Jim Crowism, not only in the Southern states, but throughout the nation.

Power Will Get Rights.

The American Negro Labor Congress shall bring to bear the full force of its organized strength against any measures on the part of any section of the nation to curtail the right of the ballot of any section of the working class.

Would Publish Information.

Publication by the bureau of all possible information on conditions in America was urged by Yan Oudegeest, president of the Dutch Labor Federation and Leon Jouhaux, president of the General Federation of Labor of France. They claimed that world public opinion should be brought to bear on America in order to force an improvement in conditions.

U. S. CHILD LABOR TOO MUCH FOR PARLEY AT GENEVA

Even European Labor Fakers Protest U. S. Child Slavery

(Special to Young Worker).

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Child labor conditions existing in the United States were severely condemned on the first day of the three days' session of the governing board of the international labor office.

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No Right to Interfere.

Albert Thomas of France, who is director of the international labor bureau, gave the old objection that the governing board had no right to interfere in the affairs of the U. S. bosses and their government. The discussion arose as a result of the rejection of the amendment by the majority of the states recently.

Forget Own Countries.

While discussing child labor in the United States, which is worse than in most of the capitalist countries, these so-called labor leaders forgot about the conditions of child and youth labor in their own countries.

Girls Strike Over Low Wages at D. L. Clark's

(Continued from page 1) League are calling upon the rest of the workers in the shop to join with the twenty girls who are on strike in demanding an increase in wages and a shorter working day. Join with the Young Workers League in demanding a weekly minimum wage based upon the cost of living and ranging upwards for all workers at D. L. Clark's. Also fight for the eight hour day and the

power to lift the race out of the mire and break the shackles of the oppressor!

STAND BEHIND THE NEGRO WORKING CLASS!

RALLY TO THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS! PROMOTE UNITY AND HARMONY BETWEEN THE WORKERS OF ALL RACES!

Signed:

William Bryant, Business Manager of Asphalt Workers' Union, Milwaukee, Wis.

Edward L. Doty, Organizer of Negro Plumbers, Chicago.

H. V. Phillips, Organizer of Negro Working Class Youth, Chicago.

Elizabeth Griffin, President of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

Everett Green, Chicago Correspondent of "Afro-American," Baltimore, Md.

William Scarville, of the Pittsburgh-American.

Charles Henry, Representative of Unorganized Negro Steel Workers, Chicago.

Immigration Issue Is Fake War Scare According to Survey

After two extensive surveys of Japan since the war, Professor Charles A. Beard gives the real dope on the Japanese war scare in the March 25 issue of the Nation:

"The substance of the controversy with Japan," he begins, "is not immigration; it is China—trade and

colonial war.

Japan does not want war, he shows.

Japan would lose her the silk trade with America and war she cannot wage competently with America so long as she depends on other nations for iron and steel and war machinery.

But American imperialists see a successful war bringing them Formosa and neighboring islands and the South Manchurian Railway, also "moral responsibility" over Korea, Manchuria and Mongolia. In addition, the creation of a few thousand more millionaires. The immigration issue is a mere pretext for scaring up hysteria; there was no appreciable immigration anyhow.

9-Hour Day and Low Wages at Niagara

(Continued from Page 1) young workers at the plant, based upon the cost of living and ranging upwards.

3. Eight-hour day and longer summer vacation (instead of layoffs).

4. Equal pay for young and old workers when doing the same work.

5. Double time for all overtime.

6. Bosses must spend some of their profits to improve ventilation in the plant—more fans, etc.

7. Demand right to organize union.

8. Call a meeting of all workers in the plant to elect a Shop Committee which will take up these demands with the company and see that they are granted.

other demands which appeared in a previous issue of the Young Worker. Twenty girls can not accomplish this by themselves.

Otto Hall, Waiters' and Cooks' Association, Chicago.

Louis Hunter, Longshoremen's Protective and Benevolent Union, New Orleans, La.

Otto Huiswood, African Blood Brotherhood, New York City.

Logett Fort-Whiteman, Organizer of Congress.

Aaron Davis, Neighborhood Protective Association, Toomusba, Miss.

John Owens, Organizer of Negro Agricultural Workers, Ripley, Cal.

Rosina Davis, Secretary of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

E. A. Lynch, Fraternal Delegate from West African Seamen's Union, Liverpool.

Jack Edwards, Representative Negro Plumbers, Chicago.

H. V. Phillips, Organizer of Negro Working Class Youth, Chicago.

Elizabeth Griffin, President of Chicago Negro Women's Household League.

Everett Green, Chicago Correspondent of "Afro-American," Baltimore, Md.

William Scarville, of the Pittsburgh-American.

Charles Henry, Representative of Unorganized Negro Steel Workers, Chicago.

2,000 Messenger Boys on Strike in France for Wage Increases

PARIS, France, April 1st.—Two thousand young telegraph messengers in Paris and a thousand in other towns throughout France are on strike.

The cause of the trouble is the refusal of the Government to grant to the young workers the increase of 500 francs (in yearly salary a little more than \$30) granted to most adult State employees. Those young workers who have been paid the 500 francs will have to repay it!

Organize Demonstration

Last week the messengers organized demonstrations outside the Central Telegraph Office demanding the "500 francs." Immediately, 80 of the most active spirits among them were locked out. This resulted in all the messengers coming out on strike.

The Government is trying to intimidate and bully the youngsters by threat of immediate dismissal if they did not return to work, and even by sending threatening letters to their parents.

The Army may be used to break the strike. The 8th Corps of Engineers, stationed at Versailles, is standing by under orders.

Appeal to Soldiers

The French Young Communist League has appealed to the soldiers as follows:

"Comrade Soldiers, you will be asked to break the telegraphists' strike. Already at Nice, where the strike is three days old, soldiers are on duty in the Post Offices.

"Remember that you were workers before you joined up. Don't act as strike-breakers!"

"Soldiers and strikers, fraternize!"

The Government which is refusing to meet the just demands of these young workers and is striving to smash their strike by every means possible is the Government of M. Herriot. M. Herriot is supported by the French Socialist Party. They reaffirmed their policy of supporting him at their congress a few weeks ago. We make no comments.

The Junior Section of the Young Worker's League of Los Angeles, have been very busy for the past two months preparing themselves for their second Anniversary. The Date when they will celebrate is April 12th. The hall where the celebration takes place is Co-operative Centre, 2706 Brooklyn Ave.

The rumours are that this year's concert will be even better than last year's, and that is saying a lot—for those who were to the First Anniversary concert of the Juniors last April, still remember the wonderful program offered by the Juniors, and will turn out 100% strong this year.

It would take too much space to numerate all things on the program, but a few of the numbers are, "Happy Prince" play in three scenes, "Labor Defense" Operetta in four scenes, "Spirit of Communism" Ballet. Close to 75 children will partake in the program.

This is the event of the Year—No one is advised to miss it. To be sure that you will secure a seat, get your ticket before hand. Tickets can be gotten at the Co-operative Centre any evening from 7 P. M.

The Junior Section of the Young Worker's League of L. A. meet every Tuesday and Wednesday night from 7 P. M. to 8:30, at the Co-operative Centre. We urge all parents to send their children to this Organization, as it is the only children Organization of its kind. We invite all children to visit our group meetings.

Our League at Work

CHICAGO LEAGUE AHEAD IN SUB DRIVE ALSO BUSY WITH SHOP NUCLEUS WORK

New York League Out for 1000 Subs

Although handicapped by campaigns carried on simultaneously by the Daily Worker, Freiheit, Novy Mir and Elore, in all of which our members participated and raised quite a bit of money, the New York branches have already raised about \$500 for the WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER FUND, and much money is still expected to come in according to reports from the LITERATURE AND YOUNG WORKER AGENTS. Over \$400 has already been forwarded to the National Office.

Other Activities.

Among all its work the League is not forgetting its social activities and a hike is being arranged for the 19th of April. It will be held at the end of the Grand Avenue car line. A dance is being arranged for May 9th. It will be held in the Workers' Lyceum.

In the Branches.

The Branches

the area branches

are urged to sell subs to

their fellow workers, visit Party

branches and get subscriptions there,

visit Workmen's Circles branches and

other fraternal organizations and also

former members of the League who

for some reason or other have dropped out. In this way, also some of the

comrades are being brought into

League activity again.

Sales Increase.

The Literature agent, reported that

since the Young Worker comes out

weekly, the League branches have

been selling more and more copies per

week. Most of the Young Workers

taken by League branches are being

sold at the gates of the factories.

During the last few weeks the

League members have participated to

a considerable extent in activities

such as the two Abramovich's meet

ings, the demonstration before the

Polish Consulate, protesting against

the white terror in Poland, the struggle

in the Amalgamated, etc.

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TOILING YOUTH

By HARRY GANNES.

(Continued from last issue.)

In the Western Electric Company of Chicago, the wages of young male workers average from \$16.00 to \$20.00 a week, while if some of the fellows are willing to risk their health and limbs in piece work, the wages can be driven up a little higher. In 1924, no one will say that a young fellow 16 to 21 can live like a human being on \$16 or \$20 a week.

The following letter was received by the Young Worker from Adam Hoffman, a steel worker in Bethlehem, Pa.:

"September, 1923.

"Several weeks ago, wandering through the different shops (of the Bethlehem Steel Co.), the first one I hit was the Merchant Mills, where steel rods are rolled. There I saw nothing but young workers, ranging in age from 13 to 25. Here in the shop there are about 65 per cent young workers, slaving from 10 to 14 hours a day and 60 to 72 hours a week. They have night shifts, starting from 5 p. m. to 7 a. m. next morning. . . . After killing yourself for that time you may receive . . . wages averaging from \$17.00 to \$22.00 a week."

The mail order houses, which employ almost exclusively youth labor, are the most notorious low wage payers in the country. Beginners receive from \$14.00 to \$16.00 a week. The department stores pay about the same wages to young workers.

Here is a description of his working conditions, written by an Allentown, Pennsylvania, young worker, a good picture of what the American young factory worker has to put up with:

"My job was to clean rawhide with gasoline and petroleum so that shoes could be made out of them working among machines so closely lined up on the floor that if you don't walk carefully among them you are liable to be on the shoe mill's injured list."

"The following day I had an opportunity to size up the workers in the firm. There are about 250 adults and young workers, the latter making up about 70 per cent, including young girls and women between the ages of 14 and 27. They work on the speed drive system from 50 to 55 hours a week, paying on an average of \$12 to \$17 a week. The interior of the mill is in such terrible condition from the smell of gasoline, petroleum and rawhide, that any worker is bound to drop to the floor from the exposure to diseases, although the boss drives them with the speed up system."

The six million young workers in industry and on the farms are like a eight around the neck of the American working class. Mostly unorganized, the young workers are paid poor wages and in times of unemployment are used as a means of lowering the wages of the adult workers. Each year hundreds of thousands of young girls and boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age leave school and high school and enter production. Capitalism cannot always absorb the number that are forced to enter employment and many times the older worker is thrown out and the young fellow or girl taken in at much lower wages.

At times of severe unemployment, as in 1920-21, when five million people were out of work, more of the youth are taken out of school because their parents cannot afford to feed them. In this way, the number of unemployed is actually increased, because during crises and hard times the bosses more quickly employ youth labor at lower wages, and let their adult workers go wherever possible.

An unorganized, beaten down working youth is the bane of the working class. The youth, taught in the poison institutions until they are forced to work, do not readily learn working class ideas; and when they go to work they outdo in their zeal to make profits for their boss the older and more experienced worker. Of course, it does not take many years of brutal sweating to make the once young worker realize that he has been trapped; that capitalist society functions against his interests. But then these ideas do not work themselves out clearly in his mind and his time and environment are so arranged that, unless some crisis or strike occurs, it is difficult for him to crystallize his class consciousness.

(To be continued.)



Los Angeles Hits Hardest Blow of Week; Chicago League Still Leads in Total Subs

The Red Star Sub Drive for ten thousand subscriptions to the Young Worker has been under way for over a month. Some of our Leagues, particularly the Chicago and Los Angeles organizations, have been on the job continuously and gotten good results.

How They Stand.

The other large units have not been hard at work. Some of the smaller units are in exactly the same position. Where any efforts to obtain subs have been made, we find good results. The present standing of the leading units in the drive is as follows:

Chicago	100 subs.
Los Angeles	23 "
Buffalo, N. Y.	7 "
Astoria, Oregon	7 "
Kenosha	6 "
Owen, Wis.	6 "
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6 "
Boston	5 "
Detroit	5 "
Palisade	4 "

This table shows that the Chicago organization, smaller in membership than New York, has already obtained one-fifth of its quota. Los Angeles, smaller than the Detroit organization, has already turned in one-sixth of its quota. Detroit has sent in only three subs; New York only five. Philadelphia, much stronger numerically and organizationally than our Astoria comrades, has not made anywhere near the same showing.

Pittsburgh, almost three times as large numerically, has not done any better than the Owen League. The Buffalo organization, slightly weaker than our local in Cleveland, has made a much better showing than the Cleveland comrades have thus far.

Must Get Busy.

These facts prove much to us. The comrades in the larger cities, with the exception of Chicago and Los Angeles, are not on the job. If they were, we would be able to list at least ten cities with approximately a hundred or a hundred and fifty subscriptions al-

ready obtained.

Until this time, no real campaign has been carried on for the Young Worker. Our membership seems very lax in pushing this important work, and we must break down this apathy immediately.

The circulation and actual maintenance of the Young Worker is one of our most important campaigns. The proper sale and distribution of the Young Worker amongst the young workers on the job will be the most fertile means for building up our League, and making it into the mass organization for which we are struggling. Unless we work hard, however, we shall not long have the advantage of a weekly organ with which to carry on our work and spread broadcast the challenge of our young Communist league to the exploiters.

Easy to Get Subs.

To obtain subscriptions is one of the easiest and at the same time one of the most important tasks of every young Communist. A canvass of the branches of the Workers Party, Workmen's Circles, language Sick and Death Benefit Societies and other fraternal organizations, will bring in most of the subs allotted to the Leagues in the campaign. A thorough following up of the various league units, ascertaining whether or not every league member subscribes to the Young Worker, and finally a visit to all former members of the league will bring in the balance.

The work is simple. It requires little knowledge and experience on the part of our members. It can be done by every member of the league, regardless of age or experience.

Get Your Red Star Stamp.

Every member of the league must have his or her RED STAR MERIT STAMP. When the subscription is turned in, see that you get your stamp pasted into your membership card. If you have not one of these stamps you cannot be considered a member in good standing of our league and a worker for the weekly. This means that you must get your stamp at once!

When the above instructions have been carried out, and the quota for your league is not yet filled, the following should be taken care of.

Write to the national office, and send along with your letter enough to cover postage, and we will send you a number of back copies of the Young Worker. These should be distributed for two or three weeks within a very restricted working class neighborhood. When this is done, you should have comrades visit each house and try to obtain subs for the Young Worker.

Whenever our comrades go, they must be on the job to get subscriptions. See that your shop mate, neighbor and friends all become subscribers to the Young Worker. Solicit subs at every meeting, social affairs, dances, and entertainment at which you are present. Get subs now, and all the time!

An important thing to remember is that getting subs is not only a money proposition. Even if our comrades are not always successful in getting a subscription, the work done in TRYING to get one is real communist work. It places the communist paper before the eyes of the workers. It is one of the means of getting our message into the hands of the young workers in this country.

Insure the weekly Young Worker by getting subs for it! Build up our press and with it our league by extending our circulation amongst the masses of the youth in this country!

Keep the Bell Ringing Loudly!

What the Winners Will Get:

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

HIBBEN BOOSTS SOVIET RUSSIA TO BROOKLYN FORUM

Brands Capitalism as "Mad Folly"

NEW YORK, April 6.—"It is a certainty now that it is possible to conceive and to maintain a social order in which the waste, the exploitation, the ruthlessness, the mad folly of the system of selfishness in which we in America live today shall be replaced by something finer," Captain Paxton Hibben told the Brooklyn forum, referring to Soviet Russia.

Hibben recalled to his audience his experience in Russia during the famine year and of the "new faith in the future of mankind" which he saw in the faces of the Russians thru all the terrible sufferings.

Hibben says that he always stresses the "great fact that for the first time in history great masses of people really do control their own destinies, in Russia, and really have gained and kept unscathed the basic human rights for which the Russian revolution was carried thru." He deplored to the forum the presence in America at this time of impending recognition of Russia of so many anti-Soviet campaigners.

Oklahoma Miners Will Fight 1917 Wage Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OKMULGEE, Okla., April 6.—The superintendent of the B. and A. coal mine at Schulter, 10 miles south of here, is raising loud complaint because scabs are not "given protection" from the miners who refuse to go to work under the low wage scale of 1917. The mine has been forced to close down.

Ten days ago a flare up took place in which a scab was beaten and his supposed assailant arrested. Miners surround the workings and jeer the scabs when they quit work.

The superintendent complains, "One of our men was beaten up in Henryetta and threats of violence have been made against all of them."

MOISSAYE OLGIN TO SPEAK IN RUSSIAN IN CHICAGO, APRIL 17

What promises to be one of the most interesting lectures given in Chicago in the Russian language is the lecture to be given by Comrade Moissaye Olgan, co-editor of the Russian Communist daily, Novy Mir. He will speak at the Workers' Home (formerly the Soviet School), 1902 W. Division St., on Friday, April 17, at 8 p. m., on "What did the Russian Revolution Give to the Workers and Peasants?"

Comrade Olgan was in Russia a few times during the revolution as delegate to the Comintern. He is the author of "The Soul of the Russian Revolution," and other works about the revolution. He is an excellent speaker and it is expected that he will draw a big crowd of those who understand the Russian language. Admission is only 25 cents.

During the actual struggle against the capitalist class, it may be necessary to control and regulate all industry, all prices, wages, etc. This is the period of "war Communism." When the capitalists are suppressed, a return is made to competition, with this big difference—that while under the capitalist system every growth of monopoly or large scale production aided the capitalists, now this growth aids the workers. The workers in control of large scale industries compete with small capitalist businesses. And just as now the large capitalists drive out the small, under the Soviet State, the competition of the workers' trust will drive out the small capitalists.

In order for the proletariat state to succeed the following is necessary.

The big capitalists must be suppressed rigidly, although wherever possible the organizing ability of many of this class can later be used.

The poor farmers must be neutralized—that is, kept at least, from fighting against the workers. This is done by giving land from the big estates and ranches, and aiding them in forming co-operatives. The poor farmers must be organized against the rich farmers.

In the city, the small business men, store-keepers, etc., should be left alone as much as possible and even helped, in order to keep them from fighting the workers directly. Then finally the workers' organizations must be helped in every way.

Under the Soviet State, education is made general; skilled engineers, etc., are trained from the workers. The cultural level of the workers is raised. Religion is combated together with the church.

The Workers' State struggles to liberate all colonial people and join all Soviet states together into federations. It is this Soviet State which is in control of Russia (now the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics) today. Under this state we see the Russian workers freed from the tyranny of the capitalist class, building up their own industries, their own culture, and forms of organization, laying the foundations for the Communist society, the wonderful society of the future.

References.

"A. B. C. of Communism," Bucharin.

"Program of the Communist International," published in the International Press Correspondence of Sept. 30, 1924.

Questions.

Do we have the Communist Society

1. Do we have the Communist Society as soon as the Revolution is accomplished?

2. What is the first important step in order that the transition period may begin?

3. What does the "capture of the power of the workers" mean?

4. What are the differences between the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Dictatorship of Capitalism?

5. Name some of the steps by which the workers' government makes the transition from Capitalism to Communism.

6. What is meant by "war-Communism"? How does it differ from other periods of the transition state?

7. What must the attitude towards the poor farmers be during this transition period? Toward small business men?

8. What would be the position of Education and Culture under a workers' government?

N. Y. Working Children Suffer Physical Ills

NEW YORK CITY, April 6.—Half of New York's working children of 14 to 15 years have physical defects aggravated by work they are doing, State Industrial Commissioner James A. Hamilton reports. Most of the children in industry went to work because their pay was needed at home. Those with flat feet must be on their feet most of the day; one-quarter of those with eye defects work under eyestrain; more than half of those with heart defects work under conditions of nerve strain.

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