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HOLD SOLDIERS INCOMMUNICADO

Punish Trumbull and
Crouch for Asking
Freedom

RELEASE PETITIONS FILED

FORT SHAFFER GUARD HOUSE,
Honolulu, Hawaii, July 12.—Paul
Crouch and Walter Trumbull, Com-
munist soldiers who have been sen-
tenced to three years and one year in
federal prison for their Communist
views, are being punished because
their lawyers instituted habeas corpus
proceedings in the civil courts here.

Trumbull and Crouch are held in-
communicado. They are not allowed to
speak to each other or anyone else,
not even their attorneys.

Their mail has been withheld from
them. Books and papers sent to them
have not been delivered.

Petitions Are Filed.

Crouch and Trumbull were to have
been removed from Hawaii to the mil-
itary prison at Alcatraz, California,
on July 26, but the last heard from
them they were being held there pend-
ing the outcome of the habeas corpus
proceedings.

The attorney for the Communist sol-
diers, Fred Patterson, served on U. S.
Attorney Charles Parsons two peti-
tions for writs of habeas corpus, which
were filed with the clerk of the fed-
eral court. The petitions stated,
"Your petitioners are not imprisoned,
restrained or deprived of their lib-
erties under any process, judgment or
decree of any competent court or tri-
bunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction."

Detention Unconstitutional.

"Said judgments are matters over
which the general courts martial have
no jurisdiction. The trials of said
causes were not carried out in accord-
ance with the rules and regulations
prescribed for general courts martial by
the military authorities of the United
States. On the said trials, the
said courts acted without due regard
to the rights of your petitioners. The
detention of your petitioners is illegal
and without authority or justification
of the law and is in violation of the
constitution of the United States."

ST. PAUL DRIVE AT MONKEY WARD

Expose Bad Conditions
of Young Workers
in the Plant

WILL ORGANIZE NUCLEUS

In the St. Paul plant of the Mont-
gomery Ward Co. there are about
from 1,000 to 1,200 workers employed.
The majority are from 12 to 20 years
old. The rest are from 20 to 25 years
old. Employees over 25 are only janitors,
headmen, and superintendents.
Montgomery Ward's prefer young
slaves as they can be paid less as
their wages show.

The majority of the young workers
receive about \$14 a week. Wages
run from \$10 to 20. Very few re-
ceive the maximum pay of \$20.

When young workers come to apply
for the opportunity to slave (get a
position) they are given question-
naires. They have to answer such
questions: What do you like about
Montgomery Ward's? etc. If not sat-
isfactorily answered they are not em-
ployed. After starting to work, they
are promised all kinds of advance-
ment. Letters are sent to their homes
encouraging them to work harder in
order that they may be promoted. But
it makes no difference how hard one
works, he doesn't get anything except
some more work.

Raises in wages are promised with-
in six months. But it usually takes
from a year to two years before you
get one. If a worker is too persistent
in requesting a raise, he is fired as
soon as they get new help. Some fel-
lows work there for two and even
three years and still receive \$14 a
week.

The workers are constantly
changed. The workers who worked
more than a few years are fired and
new help is gotten. That rotation
of labor keeps wages low and does
not give the slaves a chance to or-
ganize.

They work eight and a half hours
a day; Saturday to 12 o'clock. But
the boss has a right to make them
(Continued on page 4)

Russian Youth Greet Young Chinese Rebels

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The na-
tional conference of the Communist
Youth of the Soviet Union which has
just concluded its work here, sent a
telegram to the Communist Youth
League of China wherein the struggle
for Chinese freedom is greeted and the
following is declared:

"From the moment that the Chi-
nese working class placed itself at the
head of the national revolutionary
movement there is no power in the
world which can halt the final victory
of the Chinese toilers, despite the
possible defeats which you may suf-
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HARTFORD LORDS FEAR THE TRUTH

CONTINUE TO SELL 'Y. W.'

HARTFORD, Conn.—The bosses of Hartford shops are afraid that the workers might get real working class news. This was shown when some of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League were distributing leaflets advertising the Young Worker, the only American newspaper that fights for the interests of the young workers.

These youngsters were called in by one of the bosses, who wished to find out who dared to reveal the rotten conditions of that shop, and were threatened with arrest. This threat did not frighten even the Juniors and on the next day the Young Worker appeared at the gates of the screw shop.

There was a large sale in spite of the fact that the Hartford Machine Screw Co. has a well-organized spy system, which is composed of the officials of the shop. These have regular conferences to weed out those workers who show any signs of class consciousness.

Of course, there would be no objections on the part of the bosses to the sale of the "Hartford Times" or "Courant," which always take the side of the bosses, whenever there is a struggle between them and the workers, along with the schools, churches and other such capitalist controlled organizations.

The Young Workers League of Hartford is determined to expose all the factories in Hartford and help the workers improve their conditions.

Watch for further articles on the Avon Electric, screw shop, and other factories.

NOTE

The Parity Commission of the Workers Party has set the date for the fourth national convention of the party to begin on August 9th of this year. The convention call will soon be issued, together with the announcement of all technical arrangements. The Parity Commission is working swiftly for an equitable adjustment of all controversial questions (a statement upon which will shortly be issued) and the Communist movement of this country will be assured of an intelligent and fruitful pre-convention discussion to be carried on in all sections of the party and the youth. The statement of the commission ends as follows:

"The big task of the coming party convention is to liquidate factionalism and to establish unity on the basis of policies and tactics of the Communist International. To achieve this end the party must have a thorough discussion of its problems, free from factional bitterness and personal recrimination. The Parity Commission will therefore do all in its power to enable the party to come to the convention equipped for its task of unifying and strengthening the Communist movement in the United States."



Five More Leagues Fill Quotas in Drive

Many Leagues Will Have
to Get Busy to Fill Quota
Before Convention

Pittsburgh and St. Louis have followed St. Paul and Kansas City, Kas., in filling their quotas, while many of the biggest Leagues have only obtained about one-half the subs necessary in the Red Star Subscription Drive.

In the total number of subs sent in New York leads, but like Chicago, which is second, they have a long way to go before they will have filled their quota of 500. Also they will have to keep busy to stay ahead of Chicago, as rumors are thick about a Red Week which Chicago is conducting, during which the Chicago comrades expect to get many subs.

These Leagues Sent in Subscriptions This Week

City	Total Subs for Week
New York City	21
Kansas City, Kas.	12
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
Chicago, Ill.	8
St. Louis, Mo.	2
Hartford, Conn.	5
Detroit, Mich.	3
Maple, Wis.	1
Youngstown, Ohio	2
New Haven, Conn.	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	4

How the Leagues Stand

St. Paul, Minn.	20
Kansas City, Kas.	27
Pittsburgh, Pa.	56
St. Louis, Mo.	16
Chicago, Ill.	200
New York, N. Y.	259
Los Angeles, Calif.	32
Detroit, Mich.	60
Superior, Wis.	20
Cleveland, O.	41
Astoria, Oregon	21
Boston, Mass.	28
Kenosha, Wis.	7
Baltimore, Md.	7
Providence, R. I.	13
Buffalo, N. Y.	6
Woodlawn, Pa.	12
San Francisco, Calif.	6
Worcester, Mass.	6
San Antonio, Texas	4
Brule, Wis.	8
Springfield, Ill.	15
Nefts, Ohio	3
Jacksonville, Fla.	3
New Britain, Conn.	3
Cloquet, Minn.	7
Palisade, Minn.	5
Owens, Wis.	4
Canonsburg, Pa.	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	29
Maynard, Mass.	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13
Roundup, Mont.	1
Summitville, Ohio.	1
McKeepford, Pa.	1
Starford, Pa.	1
Dalytown, Pa.	1
Dillonvale, Ohio.	1
Dayton, Ohio.	1
Kansas City, Mo.	7
Milwaukee, Wis.	1
South Bend, Ind.	1
Hartford, Conn.	11
New Haven, Conn.	7
Roberts, Mont.	1
Berkeley, Calif.	3
Duluth, Minn.	5
Trenton, N. J.	5
Bridgeport, Conn.	3
Youngstown, Ohio	8

Convention Call For Y.W.L.

(Continued from page 1)
to reaffirm our adherence to the leadership of our party and to align ourselves more strictly to its political position. Following especially on the sessions of the enlarged E. C. of the C. I. it is our duty to join with the party in combatting the right wing deviations (Lorensen, etc.) and work in harmony for the building of a mass Bolshevik party.

Comrades throughout the country should immediately begin a serious discussion of our problems. The national convention of the league, which will open on August 14, 1925, will be held in the city of Chicago. The basis of representation to the convention as well as the convention agenda will be sent to you unit directly.

All united for the development of a mass young Leninist league!

Long live our leaders, the Communist and Young Communist International!

With Communist greetings,
The National Executive Committee
of the Young Workers League
of America.
John Williamson, Nat'l. Sec'y.

Los Angeles and 'Frisco Unanimous for N. E. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The San Francisco branch of the Young Workers League, after thoroly discussing the decision on the American League by the recent session of the Young Communist International voted to endorse the decision and support the National Executive Committee by a unanimous vote.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The city central committee of the Young Workers League of this city has unanimously endorsed the decision of the Y. C. I. and voted by the same number to support the national executive committee of the league and repudiate the actions of the minority grouping in the league as contrary to the Y. C. I. decision.

A Correction

In the report of the meeting of the Dowell, Ill., branch of the Y. W. L. on the Y. C. I. decision it was stated that the vote of endorsement was 11 to one. This is incorrect and was a result of a typographical error. The vote was eleven to none.

ests of the young agricultural wage workers.

It is this small peasant group which is forced into debt slavery by loan and usury capital. It suffers at the hands of commercial and speculation capital which buys cheaply the agricultural products from the farmers and sells it at high prices to the proletariat of the towns. It is this group which most keenly suffers because of the "scissors" (the disparity between the prices of agricultural and industrial products) and is exploited by the capitalist state in the form of taxes. This group also makes up the bulk of the landless tenant farmers.

Thousands of these poor farmers are bankrupted, after being small owners for only a short time, and are forced to migrate to the cities where they either become industrial workers or swell the ranks of the unemployed.

Altho we realize that only the proletarian revolution will free the small peasant from their various forms of exploitation, yet we place ourselves at the head of the struggle for the realization of the partial demands of the small peasant.

The Middle Peasantry.

There is no salvation for the middle peasantry under capitalism. Very few of them will ever become well-to-do. The majority of them must lead a life resembling that of beggars. But they harbor the same illusions that were held by the handicraftsmen and the petit-bourgeoisie of the towns.

Their hopes to become rich and their oppression by the capitalists, landlords and money lenders makes them oscillate between the workers and the capitalists. In Russia, writes Bucharin, the middle peasantry first supported the workers, then were won over to the support of the usurers, but when danger threatened from the landlords (Denikin and Kolchak) they lined up with the workers again.

Altho of secondary importance, we have to strive with the greatest of energy to win over the youth of the middle peasantry to the idea of the alliance between the working farmers and the fighting proletariat, or at least to neutralize them in the struggle.

In the United States we have already seen the development towards the alliance between the working and farmers in the shape of the Farmer-Labor Party Movement, wherein, large sections of the middle and small farmers definitely break away from the folds of the two capitalist political parties and align themselves with the workers in an independent political movement.

The Small Peasantry.

The poor, debt ridden, exploited farmers commonly called "dirt farmers," would come under this category. The struggle for the interests of the small peasant youth goes hand in hand with our struggle for the inter-

SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN SET ASIDE AS NATIONAL "LABOR DEFENSE DAY"

To Establish United
Front for Freedom
of Politicals

GIVE RELIEF TO FAMILIES

International Labor Defense, the non-partisan workers' organization founded at the National Conference held for that purpose in Chicago on June 28, will be officially launched on Sunday, September 13, which date will be set aside as "Labor Defense Day."

Local conferences of delegates from workers' organizations will be held in all the large cities of the country in the afternoon of Sept. 13 at which local organizations of International Labor Defense will be set up. They will be followed by monster mass meetings staged in the evening.

These conferences and meetings will occur simultaneously in no less than one hundred cities on "Labor Defense Day" and every available speaker in the labor movement will be asked to give his services.

Freedom for Labor's Prisoners.

This action was decided on at the first monthly meeting of the National Executive Committee of the new organization for the purpose of reviving labor defense issues in the labor movement generally on a large scale and to establish a broad united front movement with its roots in the labor unions. James P. Cannon, secretary of the organization said, "We will make the labor movement ring with the slogan 'Join the fight for the freedom of labor's prisoners.'"

International Labor Defense will be built on the basis of individual and collective membership and the report of the secretary showing preliminary organization work well under way.

30,000 pamphlets containing the manifesto, resolutions and constitution of the June 28th conference are ready for distribution. Dues stamps and books are prepared for prospective individual membership and a comprehensive plan has been drawn up for collective affiliations.

Funds for Prisoners and Families.

On the motion of committee member Fred Mann, the National Executive Committee decided to send at least five dollars monthly to all of America's more than 128 class war prisoners who are willing to accept it. In order to avoid conflict or friction with other defense organizations directly handling certain cases, it was decided to send funds thru these special committees for forwarding to prisoners.

A campaign for the raising of a special fund for this purpose is to begin at once and to include the giving of material aid to dependent families of class war prisoners.

canning industries. The lumber barons must be approached in the same fashion. They have no interests separate and apart from the general interests of the bourgeoisie.

The foregoing makes us clearly realize the fallacy of the old, infantile formula: "The farmers and the bourgeoisie are synonymous."

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

Push the 'Y. W.' Drive

British Notes

By WILLIAM RUST.

London, Eng.

June 29th, 1925.

Coal Kings Declare War.

The coal kings of Great Britain have just announced their intention of enforcing the eight-hour day and returning to district agreements for wage settlements on July 31st. This means in plain words a NATIONAL LOCK-OUT. As I have pointed out in previous notes the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has been dilly-dallying and hesitating under its reformist leaders whilst the bosses have been going calmly ahead preparing for the attack but all the time protesting their good intention.

In the next few days the miners will be meeting to decide their policy and there is not the shadow of a doubt that they will resist the mine-owners' attack. Strong hopes are entertained that the program of the Minority Movement will be supported by a formidable section of the Conference, but to the Y. C. L. the most important question is will the M. F. G. B. realize the importance of struggling on behalf of the mining youth and put forward special demands on their behalf.

If they do not it will not be the fault of the Y. C. L. as our mining campaign, now in full swing at a time when there is a big movement in the industry, has really penetrated into the coal fields. We have had four propagandists in the biggest coalfields whose efforts have been very successful.

I have just returned from a ten-day organizing and propagandist tour of the biggest and most important coalfield, S. Wales, where I found that our demands on behalf of the terribly exploited young miners were warmly supported by both the young and adult miners.

Mass meetings of miners heartily applauded our demands and several of the biggest branches of the S. Wales Miners' Federation have passed a resolution endorsing our demands and calling on the M. F. G. B. to put forward the demands to the bosses and further to take steps to organize the pit lads into the union with full rights but at lower dues payment.

Unemployment is hitting the miners very heavily. There are nearly 200,000 unemployed of whom at least 20,000 are lads. Poverty and semi-starvation is rampant, but they are determined that their hard won conditions shall not be robbed from them without a vigorous struggle.

The British working class is on the eve of the biggest industrial crises in their history. That is why it is so essential that unity of action between the workers in the principal industries should be achieved. As usual the reformist leaders, Clynes, Thomas MacDonald and Co. are doing their best to keep the workers forces divided. They effectively sabotaged the June 4th Unity Conference by referring all action to a committee and they can be relied upon to break the local councils of action if they possibly can. But they have to reckon with the tremendous change which is coming over the British working class. The growth of the left wing movement amongst the masses is obvious to all. The pressure of the rank and file has forced the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to call a special T. U. C. on July 4th to consider the question of unemployment. Every endeavor will be made by the C. P. and the Minority Movement to force this congress to also take up the pressing and imperative question of a united resistance against the capitalist offensive.

The Edison Lamp Co.

(Continued from page 1)

iod. There is no prospect for advancement. The workers are doomed to these bad and unbearable conditions of slavery no matter how long they are employed.

The workers are dissatisfied but have so far made no attempt to organize themselves into a union so that they can unitedly fight for better conditions. As individual workers they are all helpless. If they press their grievances too hard they are fired. They have no redress. The only way the workers of this plant will be able to improve their lot is by organizing the plant.

The Young Workers League of Newark, which is a section of the Young Workers League of America, the only organization that fights militantly for the interests of the working class youth of this country, will try to help the workers of the Edison plant to organize into a shop unit of the league. The Young Workers League calls upon the workers to organize and fight for the following immediate improvement of their conditions.

1. A minimum wage of \$25 per week for all young workers.

2. Absolute abolition of the PIECE WORK AND SPEEDING UP SYSTEM.

3. A 5-day week and a 6-hour day for all young workers under 18.

4. No night work for any under the age of 20, and double pay for overtime.

5. A 4-weeks vacation with full pay for all workers each year.

6. Equal pay for equal work for adult and young workers of both sexes.

7. A 40-hour week for all workers.

The Young Workers League of Newark also calls upon the young workers of the Edison plant to join the Young Workers League, the only political organization of the working class youth of America, and together with the rest of the militant youth of the country fight for the abolition of the present system of capitalism where those who do all the work starve and those who do nothing live in luxury. The Young Workers League asks you to join with it in a fight for the creation of a workers government that will organize a new society where there is no exploitation, where the young will receive all the opportunities for the development, and all of the workers will receive the full product of their labor.

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THE CONFLICTS INCREASE.

WHO can recall, since the mad days of August, 1914, a time when so many events of the gravest importance, and full of meaning for workers and farmers, occurred with such lightning rapidity?

The French forces are defeated by the colonial tribestment of Morocco, who fight for independence. Spain presumes to aid France and Britain declares that she will occupy Tangier rather than let any of her Mediterranean rivals menace her control of its western entrance.

Japan offers France an alliance against Great Britain.

The French government can get no general of any standing to take charge in Morocco. Evidently conscription does not apply to generals.

Great Britain offers Japan a free hand in China in return for war on Soviet Russia.

Turkey deserts France and supports Abd-el-Krim and his fighting Mohammedan tribesmen.

50,000 Chinese workers join the strike in Shanghai.

General Feng Yu-hsiang issues a statement declaring that his army is ready to fight Great Britain for China's independence.

The British coal miners have rejected the wage revision submitted by the coal capitalists and are preparing for a strike.

250,000 British textile workers have likewise refused to accept a reduction in wages.

The executive of the Miners' Federation of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in which the British Miners' Federation is the most powerful unit, is meeting today to consider the crisis which prevails in the industry in Belgium, Germany and France. In all these countries the coal miners are demanding an increase in wages.

The increasing intensity of the imperialist conflicts with the revival of militancy in the world trade union movement and the failure of capitalism, particularly in Great Britain, to improve the economic conditions of the masses. Every imperialist nation, confronted with the need for greater markets, cheaper raw materials and lower labor costs, is forced to encroach on the preserves of its rivals and at the same time make war on the living standards of the workers.

Millions of workers and peasants, never before touched by the struggle, are now drawn into it.

The support of the Moroccan workers and peasants by the French working class, the expressions of solidarity sent the Chinese workers by the British unions, the unity of the workers of all these countries with the revolutionary Russian unions are a phenomenon never to be seen before.

These demonstrations of unity mark a new development in the class struggle—the recognition of the identity of interest between the colonial peoples and the working class of the imperialist nations.

That we are on the eve of world-shaking events cannot be doubted by any one who does not blind himself to facts. Nor is this a temporary phase of capitalist development. The normal process of imperialism is to intensify just such conflicts as we have mentioned and thereby to speed the progress of the world revolution.

When the colonial peoples are awaking by the millions as they are today it is a sign that imperialism has reached the beginning of its final stage—a period of conflicts ending with its destruction and the rise of the working class.

Stabilization and war are incompatible and this is a period of wars.

THE SCOPES TRIAL.

THERE are few countries in the world today which could be the scene of such an incident as that which is at present taking place in Dayton, Tennessee. Every other country of anywhere near the importance of the United States would blush to think that case could actually be brought to court against a man for teaching the science of evolution in the public schools, a theory which is accepted by even the most conservative bourgeoisie in practically every country on the face of the earth.

It remains the honor of this country to turn the trick. Evolution, which was greeted at first, like every other bit of scientific progress, with opposition, disbelief, scorn and persecution by the ruling class, is now emasculated by them—but it is accepted. The theory that man is descended from some mythical creature named Adam who secured himself a wife by the grace of another mythical creature named God, who in turn

created a world for these two persons in one week or less, is now accepted only by such men as Bryan and the hillbillies of Tennessee, as well as by Bush Baptists and Holy Rollers. No intelligent human being of any knowledge believes in these fables. The modern version of the descent—or ascent—of man is generally accepted.

Evolution in all its implications is not, however, an accepted theory. The evolution of society remains heresy for which believers are in danger of prison at the least and hanging at the worst. Evolution of the human being and the strata of rocks in mountains, which involve no immediate and obvious damage to the theory of capitalism are not so bad, and have been accepted by the capitalist class after a vigorous struggle on the part of the more intelligent sections of society. But the evolution of society, which does involve the sacredness of the theory that capitalism is for the best in the best of all possible worlds, that it is fated to remain unchanged for ever and aye, is something that the best class considers a dangerous doctrine to be absorbed by the working class.

It is typical of the journalistic attitude of the American press that it is looking at the entire trial either from the viewpoint of a huge joke or else something which will make sensational copy for their columns. The circulation of the paper with the most reporters and photographers on the scene will rise rapidly during the course of the trial. Comment will be made on the rad galluses of Mr. Darrow and the real setate boosting speeches of Mr. Bryan. Picturesque accounts will be written of this and that person in the case. No attempt will be made to consider the proportions of importance that this trial assumes in this country at the present time.

The restlessness of the modern youth is notorious. Brought about by the last war, the carelessness for life, and a leprosy philosophy, it has driven the youth either to debauchery or to radicalism, the realization of the interests of the young worker as a part of his class and his duty to fight for the victory of the proletariat. A growing disobedience has caused the capitalist class to push forward its plan for increased religious training in the public schools, signs of which can be seen in almost every big city. Religion is one of the most effective doping machines in existence and turns out loyal slaves whose eyes are constantly turned to the sky while the exploiters ride their backs.

Against religious training the class-conscious workers will fight. In the struggle against the menace of Bryanism, the workers, who have always led in the fight for the separation of church and state, will again lead the way.

The Scopes trial is an incident in the road of that struggle.

CHINA AGAIN.

THE proposition of Mr. Coolidge to call a conference of the various nations to consider the abolition of the rights of extra-territoriality is one of those super-clever moves of American imperialism which is guaranteed to fall from the beginning.

It is nothing but an obvious move on the part of the United States to weaken its powerful rivals in the Orient by removing privileges which hamper the unchallenged control by the Yankee imperialist of the wealth and resources of China.

The abolition of these so-called rights is no great loss to the United States. It does mean a serious blow to the other nations which use this as a cover for their ruthless autocratic activities in China. It shows that the United States is definitely committed to the policy of going the limit in its attempt to rule the Pacific and the Far East without serious interference. No one can say now that even the prospect of another world war will halt the onward march of mad American imperialism in its struggles for the domination of the world.

The rapid movements of the robber nations, the new alliances that are made and unmade every other day are a sign of the tumultuous condition of world imperialism.

The instability of bourgeois political economy is a sign of its own death-throes.

Everywhere, the most backward workers and peasants are rising against the terrible exploitation they are forced to undergo. The last reserves of the capitalist class are forsaking it.

The source of untold millions of dollars in profit are being lost to the unscrupulous exploiters. They are being forced into their last trenches, the home sector, where they must finally viciously exploit even that section of the workers who have enjoyed a part of the huge profits of imperialist exploitation.

The increasing misery of the working class, and the intensification of the class struggle which will result, is the sound of the death knell to capitalism.

In 1920, there was a serious strike of the Japanese, in which the Filipinos co-operated. A million dollars

SIDE LIGHTS ON HAWAII

IT is a common mistake among people on the mainland to speak of Hawaii as one of the "possessions" of the United States. Altho a collection of islands lying over two thousand miles off the western coast of America, Hawaii is in all essential particulars an integral part of the United States. It has the full status of a territory, and, if permitted by congress, could be admitted to full statehood on a par with New York or California.

Formerly Hawaii was a monarchy ruled over by native kings, but after the white people found the opportunities the islands afforded for the exploitation of resources, they organized a rebellion and deposed the Hawaiian ruler, Queen Liliuokalani. A provincial government was established, which was formally declared republican on July 4, 1894. A movement was started at once for annexation to the United States, but it was not until four years later under President McKinley that the American government finally took over actual control of the mainland.

So in Hawaii the influence of America has passed far beyond the stage of "imperialism." Today the imperial policy has progressed to a point where we can truthfully say that Hawaii has been "Americanized." This is true not only politically but socially and economically. The citizens of Hawaii are full fledged citizens of the U.S.A., with all the advantages as well as disadvantages that the word implies. The only limitation they are under is that they cannot vote for a president of the United States, and they have no voice in selecting their governor. Thus they are saved the humiliation of knowing that their votes helped to put Coolidge in the White House, and they can wash their hands of all responsibility for Wallace R. Farrington, the man who had been appointed governor by the

The population is roughly a quarter of a million, of which only about 41,000 are of the original racial stock of the Hawaiians, in its various mixtures with other races. There are 27,000 Portuguese, 23,000 Chinese, 40,000 Filipinos, 125,000 Japanese, and about 23,000 American, British, German, Russian and other Caucasian stock.

This is the reason that Hawaii is often called "the melting pot." Altogether there are only 47,000 voters, men and women; the rest of the population who are of voting age are aliens, Filipinos and Japanese.

WHILE the Hawaiians are considered to have the balance of power politically, this is only a pleasant fiction. The power of government lies as it always does, in the hands of the dominant economic group, and this group is composed largely of the Anglo-Saxons or white Americans. They control the elections, dictate the policies of both political parties, dominate the territorial legislature and hold the important offices in the territorial government. They also own the banks, the larger importing and wholesale houses, the transportation companies and the sugar and pine apple plantations. Incidentally they also own the two English newspapers, the churches, the public schools, the judges in the courts, and the governor himself.

The dominant group that thus controls Hawaii is often spoken of locally as the "Big Five." Alexander & Baldwin, Castle & Cooke, American Factors, Theo. H. Davies, C. Brewer & Co. are the five big firms that hold the territory in the grip of their hands, squeezing the blood out of the helpless victim and minting it into huge profits. Through subsidiaries and interlocking directorates they manipulate the industries to suit their wishes. Honolulu Rapid Transit, Oahu Railway, Inter-Island Navigation, Matson Navigation, Hawaiian Electric, Honolulu Gas, are their public utilities.

All but a few of the smaller sugar plantations are controlled by this group. They have organized this industry into one big union which they call the "Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association." This is by far the biggest, most powerful, far-reaching influence in the life of the territory.

It handles all phases of the problem of the manufacture of sugar, the recruiting of alien labor, the fixing of wages and working conditions, housing and social welfare work, the transportation, factoring and marketing of sugar, and exercises dictatorial powers over all related and subordinate industries. It owns the big Crockett refinery in California, where the Hawaiian sugar is refined and put on the market. Its profits are enormous, but they are partially concealed by the various operations in the process and by a clever shifting to subordinate limited group organizations. In this way a very few individuals get the cream of the wealth created by the thousands of toiling slaves, while the bona fide stockholders in the plantation companies have to be satisfied with moderate dividends.

The sugar plantations employ about 50,000 people, mostly laborers. The basic wage is \$1.00 a day of ten to twelve hours. The laborers are furnished with living quarters, but must feed and clothe themselves. Formerly the majority of these laborers were Japanese, but during the last few years these people have left the plantations in large numbers and their places have been taken by Filipinos brought here for that purpose under contract by the Planters' Association.

They are recruited from among the most ignorant classes in the Philippine provinces, fooled by glowing promises of what appears to be high wages, and signed up for two years' service. This is done thru the influence of Leonard Wood, governor-general of the Philippines, and by means and runners who scour the pack jugs for those who are most illiterate and uncivilized.

IN 1920, there was a serious strike of the Japanese, in which the Filipinos co-operated. A million dollars

was raised to support the strike among the Japanese, and it was carried on for five months. Then an obscure and uncertain compromise was made by which the Japanese returned to work and the wages were raised from 75 cents a day to \$1.25. But after six months the wages were cut to one dollar, where they have remained ever since. The Japanese grew sullen and resentful and began a systematic campaign of "non-co-operation," a form of sabotage that resulted in only half the normal amount of work being done. At about this time also the exodus of the Japanese from the sugar industry began.

The planters called this a "shortage of labor" and attempted to work a law thru congress permitting them to bring in 50,000 Chinese coolies. This was finally defeated thru the efforts of organized labor here and on the mainland.

Failing in their attempt to break down the immigration laws and flood the territory with the cheapest kind of oriental labor for exploitation, they turned their attention to the Philippines. They were successful here, and gradually began replacing the Japanese with Filipinos. But these people did not prove as docile and servile as the planters had anticipated. After a few months here under the American flag they began to have ideas about liberty and Americanism and standards of living. They found that the big American dollar they had been promised, which was supposed to be equivalent to two pesos, would not buy half as much here in Hawaii as one peso would back home in the Philippines. And they began to want things that they saw others have, like good shoes, silk shirts, white flannel trousers, and even watches and jewelry. The Filipino is not a piker, or a miser; he believes in getting something in return for his labor besides a stable and a bale of hay.

In 1923, under the leadership of a brilliant young Filipino attorney, Pablo Manlapit, they organized what they called the High Wages Movement.

A petition was prepared and signed by over six thousand of them, asking for \$2.00 a day and eight hours work.

This was presented to the Sugar Planters' Association and was absolutely ignored. Every possible means was resorted to buy the Filipinos to secure a hearing, and an opportunity to at least confer on the matter of their demands, but all their overtures were treated with arrogant contempt.

At last, driven to desperation, they called a strike, on April 1, 1924.

When the strike began they had no money. There was no fund in their organization to meet even the first expenses. But they struck, just the same. In ten days they were evicted from the plantations. Some of them came to Honolulu and established camp in the city, others camped along the roads and on the beaches.

They went out among the people, the workers in other industries, the Japanese and Hawaiians, and they collected contributions of money and rice.

The strike grew larger, until in the later part of 1924 there were 12,000 out.

IN April, 1925, they had a great parade in Honolulu, marching to the capitol building where the territorial legislature was then in session. Resolutions were introduced there looking toward a possible settlement, but nothing came of the effort.

Their leader, Pablo Manlapit, had been arrested on a number of trumped up charges, and was finally convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to a maximum of ten years. The last of May he lost his appeal and went to prison. The man who was responsible for the frame up against him was a Filipino detective on the regular police force. He has since been indicted by the grand jury for perjury.

The original strike has about worn itself out, for the planters were able to bring in thousands of strike breakers from the Philippines. Many of the former strikers returned to work and spread the germs of discontent among the new comers. Now these strike breakers are about ready to strike. Within another month it is expected that there will be a fresh outbreak that will sweep over the territory.

But the strike was remarkable for two things: the fact that it had no preliminary financial support, and that there was practically no violence or lawlessness connected with it. On one occasion the sheriff of Honolulu issued a riot call and rushed the police reserves out to the Filipino camp in an attempt to stampede them into violence, but they refused to be trapped, and the "riot" was a failure. One policeman refused to take a rifle against the strikers, and was discharged for insubordination. He is one of the militant labor leaders in Honolulu today. The only actual violence that occurred was what is known as the Kauai massacre, where the Filipinos drove a squad of armed police out of the camp where they were menacing the women and children, and were fired upon by sharpshooters ambushed among the rocks. Sixteen strikers and four police were killed. The national guard was mobilized and the whole camp arrested. Those who were willing to go back on the plantation were promised immunity, but out of less than a hundred, only 22 went back to work. Seventy or more were tried, convicted and are now serving their sentences in the penitentiary.

THE strike was won. The transportation corporations, acting thru a comrade, had to agree to pay the union \$100,000 damages. The union thought the go-between honest. The fine against the imperialists has not been paid to this day.

Encouraged by the militancy of the Hong Kong sailors, the latter half of 1922 saw sixty labor unions organized in Shanghai alone. These unions conducted fifty strikes. Fifty strikes for and against what?

For more than three to twelve cents a day for children between six and twelve years of age.

Against a working day of twelve to eighteen hours.

Against Simon Legree methods in the factories.

For more than an average wage of ten dollars a month for married men.

Against the inhumanity to the thousands of babies, who are dragged to work every morning upon their mothers insufficient breasts, to be thrown

into a corner upon a pallet of rags or straw, there to lie until the twelve or fourteen hour day is at an end.

It might well be said that in China children go to work from birth, for from the minute the mother is rid of birthpangs, the baby is in the mill.

AT the end of 1923 there came the convention of the Kuomintang party in Canton. The Chinese masses, especially in southern China, had at last heard the message from Soviet Russia—a message backed by deeds—which broadcast world-wide the principle of self-determination of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples, of all nationalities. And the advanced workers, seeing that the compadore-merchant leaders of the Kuomintang party were compromising with the imperialists, decided upon a new Kuomintang, a revolutionary peoples party of the masses. It was this convention that has to its credit the first attempt to organize the peasant masses in China, to bring them into political contact with the struggle for liberation in China.

THE imperialists forced China to open its door so that it might be exploited by them. Today the Chinese are pointing to this open door and demanding the immediate exit of the imperialists. Recent events in China have the prime ministers of all countries up a tree. Altho the cables have been kept hot in an attempt to unite upon some program of subjugation, no agreement has yet been reached.

And we know in which direction the imperialist beast is looking!

One eye upon Soviet Russia, the other on China, with an occasional glance at Morocco and the Rif who's enough to make most any beset dizzy. And did not a South African warrior chief only the other day, while with one hand shaking the feeble arm of the Prince of Wales, show under the prince's royal nose a demand for independence?

The world is not quite what it used to be for the dollar kings.

CHINA—a land of 400,000,000 of peasants and workers, where the most appalling situation in all the world of labor obtains, here a halt is being called to the bloodsucking masses numbering 400 millions and how many times this many scrofula sores, tubercular infections might we count?

BAD CONDITIONS IN W. F. HALL CO.

Printing more than 170,000,000 catalogues and magazines a year, the W. F. Hall Co. piles up bigger and bigger profits out of this huge business, but the bosses manage to keep most of the profits for themselves by paying the young workers here the lowest possible wages and operating the plant strictly on an open shop basis.

How They Make Their Profits.

Any young worker in the Superior plant, who knows how rotten conditions are here, knows how the bosses makes his profits.

In the first place, the company employs a big percentage of young workers whom they expect to work for lower wages than the older workers, and with whose help they are able to operate the plant as an open shop.

Then, of course, besides making us work for such low wages, they manage to make us work for long hours and under rotten conditions, since we are not well enough organized even to get an eight-hour day.

Rotten Conditions in Bindery.

Young girls work in the bindery for the lowest imaginable wages, despite the fact that the work is hard and the hours long. Girls from 15 to 18 work on boxing. The stitching machines keep going at a certain speed which the bosses make sure to be the fastest speed at which the girls can go. The young workers have to keep up with the machine, and sometimes become very dizzy.

There are no chairs anywhere in the binderies, and when they get their half-hour for lunch they have to sit on the table they work on.

In the Pressrooms.

In the pressrooms where the young workers work around the huge presses the air is very bad, which makes a short work day essential for the health of the young workers, especially. But here the hours are long just like in the rest of the plant, tho they are outdone by the hours of night work. Instead of employing many experienced printers, the company cuts down expenses and increases profits by employing many young helpers to one pressman. These young helpers are trained as fast as possible so that they can become skilled pressmen and replace the older workers at a much lower wage than the union scale.

For the Bosses—Big Profits.

The contrast to the low wages, long hours and rotten conditions for the young workers in the plant, are the huge profits of the bosses, those who own the stock, the buildings, machines, and get all the profit from our labor.

At the end of 1924, the net current assets of the company totaled \$1,121,257 and the plant and equipment was

The Monkey Ward Plant of St. Paul

(Continued from page 1) work to six o'clock Saturday without any pay at all. Everyone has to work overtime whenever told. One of the most slave driving schemes is the schedule system. Each worker must make a certain amount of work. If the schedule is not completed, one has to work overtime until he does even as late as 10 o'clock. As I said, they are required to work overtime whenever necessary to six o'clock without pay. In the rushing time they work Sundays and are paid their regular wages.

Order fillers and division men work on roller skates with a breakneck speed. Accidents were so numerous that they abolished it in some departments. There are special men to rush the workers. The superintendents are ordered to rush the workers. Even the foremen are afraid of their superiors. All are excited and nervous. "Step on it!" "Let's see some more work!" "Hurry up!" and such phrases are frequently used by the washmen in order to drive the workers faster.

Vacations can be had by anyone for two weeks without pay. If a worker is there one year he is given one week with pay; two years, two weeks with pay; three years, three weeks with pay—and there is stops. But very few are lucky enough to stay there that long. If they are not fired they quit as soon as they have a chance to. One thing they get free, however, and that is lectures. They are scolded, bawled out and so forth, quite often.

Taken all together, no one is satisfied and if they could only get some other job they wouldn't stay there a day. Such are the conditions in the heavenly place of Monkey Wards in St. Paul.

The St. Paul League meets every week at 57 East 11th St., St. Paul, Minn. All young workers are urged to attend the meetings and join the League.

valued at \$4,760,172. While the wages of the young workers in the plant earnings have increased from \$271,078 have been far from increasing, the net from 1920 to \$720,454 in 1924, and are still going upwards, with the help of the new plant.

What About It.

Most of the workers at W. F. Hall's know how rotten their conditions are and the question that is asked is: "What are we going to do about it?"

In the next issue of the Young Worker there will be a special story about the W. F. Hall plant, by a W. F. Hall Co. worker. Besides telling more about conditions in the plants, the demands for which we must fight if we want better conditions will be printed. Also there will be a special article on the "Young Workers in the Printing Industry in Chicago."



Young Workers' Correspondence

How They Fire Them in the American Can

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades,

Did you ever notice how cheap a factory acts towards its hired slaves?

Here is an example of the way the American Can Company does it.

Now it is summer vacation. A

great many boys and girls students

are going to work their school va-

cation. The bosses know that these

youths can be hired at a lower wage

than the all year 'round worker.

Thus they commence to fire and hire.

Another girl had her finger smashed

and was home for three weeks and

when she came back they gave her

all the hardest jobs. The boss knew

that he could not fire her on account

of her accident, so they treated her

so badly until she quit.

Yet the young workers are blind to

the things that are going on around here.

saying: "Oh, leave her alone; she will come to."

More time passed and she was still lying there. Well, the boss saw there was no way out of but to call a doctor. The doctor advised that she be taken to the hospital.

Four days after the girl came to work and she was weak and could not work fast they fired her.

Another girl had her finger smashed and was home for three weeks and when she came back they gave her all the hardest jobs. The boss knew

that he could not fire her on account

of her accident, so they treated her

so badly until she quit.

Already plans are being laid out for future schools along the lines of the present one being held in Brule.

all the preliminary organizational work and is responsible for the success of the school.

The majority of students are children of Finnish Workers Party members. The Finnish Federation is carrying on a campaign within its organization to train its younger comrades to carry on party and league activity in the English language, and took the leading part in organizing the Brule courses.

Already plans are being laid out for future schools along the lines of the present one being held in Brule.

New Branch of League in West Philly

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A group of young workers met in West Philadelphia to organize an English branch of the Young Workers League.

Comrade Socolove, city organizer of the Young Workers League and Comrade Duga, a member of the executive committee of the C. C. C. were present. Comrade Socolove pointed out the necessity of organizing an English branch in West Philadelphia. He outlined the purpose of the Y. W. L., its functions and intentions. He finally expressed the hope of growth of this branch, at this section of the city presents a great field to draw the working youth organization, Y. W. L.

After a discussion in which all those present participated, the branch was formed.

The new branch outlined an educational plan which includes the A. B. C. of Communism and a series of lectures.

The branch will meet every Thursday night at 8 p. m. at the Progressive Library, 4035 Girard Ave. We hope that the new English branch will succeed in organizing the youth of West Philadelphia into a powerful militant and revolutionary organization.

THE state department has confirmed dispatches of last week, announcing that Secretary of State Kellogg's contemplated note to Mexico probably would be withheld until the return of Ambassador James R. Shefield to Mexico City. The note will reiterate what Kellogg said in his statement of June 12—that Mexico must discharge her international obligations (service to Rockefeller and Morgan) in order to retain the support of the United States.

Superior School to Have Lectures by Hathaway

BRULE, Wis.—C. A. Hathaway arrived here to aid in conducting the Young Workers League School that has been in session for three weeks.

Comrade Hathaway will lecture on Trade Union History and organization functioning. The school now has 60 students and will continue for two more weeks.

Harry Gannes, who lectured on economics and theory, has returned to Chicago.

July 4th the students of the Brule courses held two street corner meetings in Superior. About 400 people composed the audience. Four students spoke, Margaret Helender, Newman Dunker, Clem Forseen, Tolvo Tenhunen. Harry Gannes opened the meeting. Over \$400 worth of literature was sold and \$25.00 collected for the Labor Defense Council.

The Brule School is functioning as a Young Workers League unit and supervises its entire activity. Comrade Alvar J. Hayes, supervisor of the school and one of its teachers, did

buting toward the French invasion in Morocco. Major Hodges, American military attaché, has visited the Spanish military camps of Nador, Larache, and Arzila in Morocco, accompanied by General Riquelme, Pasha Drissi riffa and Pasha Arzila. Not even Africa is too far for American militarism to spread in order to drown the national aspirations of colonial peoples in blood.

THE situation in China becomes

more serious every day for the foreign imperialists. Official dispatches from Canton announcing the landing at Shamen, the foreign concession of Canton, of a British force is regarded as "sinister" altho it is

not believed that the British will dare to risk occupation of the city, with all this would imply."

What that means is that it would imply the beginning of a world war on an unheard of scale. To what ends the capitalists will go to protect their bloated pocketbooks!

Our experience up to the present: 1. Re-organization must be systematic. Certain other forms can also be used than factory nuclei.

2. Re-organization must be linked up right at the start with concentra-

FARE THEE WELL, MAX!

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has decided to expel Max Eastman from the Workers Party because of his notorious counter-revolutionary works recently published in alleged defense of Trotsky, which the latter has repudiated. The bourgeoisie has suddenly discovered that Max, the dilettante revolutionary has no "sense of humor," and that he is a real good friend of theirs.

Max will shortly end up, we predict, giving lectures to rich old ladies clubs in London or Newport on how the wicked Bolsheviks are the direct cause behind the rise in prices of Pekingese dogs. Back to Greenwich Village for you, Max! There is no room for a renegade in the Communist movement, no matter under what flag he sails.

NEGOTIATIONS virtually have been completed by a New York banking syndicate for a \$20,000,000 loan to the Chilean mortgage bank, known as the Caso de Crédito Hipotecario de Chile. An early offering of bonds is expected. The banks is the second new borrower from South America to enter the New York market this week.

Thus does American finance capital spread its claws throughout the world.

THE American Red Cross has cabled a contribution of ten thousand dollars to the French red cross to be used to aid wounded French soldiers in the Rift. Thus an American semi-governmental agency is contrib-

uting toward the French invasion in Morocco. Major Hodges, American military attaché, has visited the Spanish military camps of Nador, Larache, and Arzila in Morocco, accompanied by General Riquelme, Pasha Drissi riffa and Pasha Arzila. Not even Africa is too far for American militarism to spread in order to drown the national aspirations of colonial peoples in blood.

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ence, and with a structure which allows us to carry on the work also legally.

Our experience up to the present:

1. Re-organization must be systematic. Certain other forms can also be used than factory nuclei.

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From the Young British Communist Groups

LONDON, England.—Since 1922 the Greenock magistrates have rigidly enforced a local by-law prohibiting working class demonstrations through the streets.

The Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigade, and Salvation Army, however, are not required to ask permission, but regularly march and play their bands in the street.

On Sunday last, the Communist Young Pioneers decided to once more defy the police, and followed by a large crowd, marched with band playing and banner flying through the town and held a great meeting of protest at Campbell Street.

Several of the Young Pioneers spoke, including Comrade Taylor, the 12-year-old comrade who conveyed greetings to the Glasgow Party Congress.

Comrade Murphy and D. F. Springhall (who happened to be passing through Greenock) commented forcibly upon the discrimination between the liberty allowed the Boy Scouts and the Pioneers.

Cops Rush the Procession.

After the meeting, as the band started up, a swarm of uniformed and plain clothes policemen swooped down upon the procession, commanding the children to disperse. The children refused, and backed up by the crowd, surged past the "cops." The brave "cops" thereupon rushed into the procession and arrested Comrades Murphy and Springhall.

The Young Pioneers, nothing daunted, maintained their formation and continued to march along.

Subsequently the police arrested a woman in the crowd who had continued to beat the big drum, when it had been taken from Comrade Murphy.

A tremendous crowd demonstrated outside the police station, and the Young Pioneers, led by Comrade Effie Geddes, the 15-year-old daughter of Alec Geddes, the Communist Parliamentary candidate for Greenock, commenced to hold a meeting in Cathcart Square, only to be roughly handled by the big, brave, burly flatfoots.

At 7 p. m. thousands of Greenock workers assembled and were addressed by several of the Young Pioneers in a monster meeting of protest.

All Greenock's police force were at this meeting. The Greenock workers are incensed at the continuance of the ban on working-class demonstrations, and unless the ban is speedily withdrawn there will be serious trouble in the locality.

The possibility of organizing a school strike of the Greenock children until the ban is withdrawn, is being talked of.

Subscribe Today!

Speech of Comrade Gyptner at the Organization Conference of the C. I.

(Continued from last issue.)

NOW there are still the various forms of political educational work. The League in the old form, the group, was a mixture in which educational work could be conducted abstractly, without coming in touch with the masses of the youth, which was anything but Bolshevik or Leninist.

The link up political social work with the daily questions of the young worker wall newspapers are naturally quite a good method. Also classes which the factory youth attend and other possibilities offering themselves are employed. The organization of libraries, regular distribution of papers in the factories, procuring cheap books, encouraging the youth to read political writings—these are meas-

ures which further the training of the young workers.

Now I have presented the most important experiences of nucleus work. A fourth lesson, which I must add, is that we must exercise pressure on the Party organizations to reorganize. It was shown in various ways that when the party does not advance, the Youth organizations also come to a standstill. It was proved especially during a period of employers' terror that joint action between the Party and the Youth organizations can meet the attacks of the employers.

The following is of much more importance: If the Party does not reorganize in the city, then the contact between the Party and the Youth organizations is broken. Hence the Party organization must be driven ahead. The recognition of this neces-

sity is the fourth lesson which the Youth re-organization has taught us.

STILL another question. It is not yet realized everywhere that Party and Youth nuclei must exist. Sometimes the opinion is held that that is one and the same thing. If we do not have special youth nuclei, then the Youth League has no basis at all. Therefore, a special Youth nucleus is necessary in every factory, which must naturally be closely connected with the Party nucleus. The Party and Youth