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### YOUNG WORKERS FIGHT AGAINST **ABRAMOVITCH**

### Play Leading Part in Protest Against Traitor

when he attempted to speak at the Garrick Theatre here.. The "Socialist" meeting was turned into a Communist demonstration for Soviet Russia. Thousands of people blocked traffic in front of the theatre for more tact with the Negro young workers. than half an hour. Dozens of Young Workers League and Jones and Jo the theatre by thugs and police. workers. A score or more were injured.

Wm. F. Dunne spoke to the demonstrators from a box. A workers who are members of Negro riot squad of a hundred police was called out to quell the demonstration. The meeting was taken over by the Communists.
"Socialist" Policemen.

When the theatre opened guards icemen to closely inspect all who appeared with tickets. Nearly a hundred League and Party people eluded the scrutiny of the "socialists," and quietly took their places in the theatre. As many, however, were recognized or suspected and turned away. The affair opened with a very bad and long drawn out con-

were quiet as mice. Abramovich was introduced. Immediately a flood of leaflets filled the air. They were leaflets condemning Abramovich and branding his as a traitor. They came from all parts of the theatre accompanied by houd hiss-

es and boos. The Fight Begins.

Guards and policemen filled the aisles. They were taken by surprise. They never suspected so many Communists came in. They picked out certain demonstrators and dragged them out of the hall. Voices came from all over the place saying, "Leave them alone." For a time the noise would subside. Abramovich would say a few words; he would be challenged by a dozen voices at oncethe furore would begin all over again and more people would be dragged

Unable to Speak. The affair promised to turn into a full-fledged riot and the asbestos came down leaving Abramovich in the lurch. In the meantime the street in front of the theatre was jammed with people. Every time a comrade was

carried out, the crowd would cheer. When the meeting had stopped and he crowd surged out of the theatre it was attacked by a dozen or more girls crying: "Read the Young Worker," and waving their papers in the The police pushed the girls back and they weren't the least bit

"Bill" Dunne Speaks. "Three Cheers for Soviet Russian," "Down with Abramovich," was heard througut the crowd that had now grown to hundreds. "Bill' Dunne jumped on a street cleaner's box. He branded Abramovich and the socialists as traitors; he told the crowd why Abramovich was here; he ended a speech of some ten minutes with a

The cry was taken up from one end

League Members Arrested.

and arrested by cops when he protested against the abuse of the girl com- vision of the higher committees. rades. He was released on \$100 bail they had done their share in the largest demonstration so far against the and the largest workers' demonstra- much as possible. tion in the loop district of Chicago since 1888.

Second Meeting a Failure. March 17.—Three young workers from Area Branch Number Six were arrested during the demonstration at las Park Auditorium where the second

meet was held. Inspection of those admitted was far stricter than at the previous affair and tional Frolic and Dance at Liberty a larger cordon of cops was on hand in Saturday, March 21st. and out of the hall. Very few did, however, challenge Abramovitch and membership of the Young Workers were immediately seized by thugs and League and Workers Party in Cicero, cops and ejected brutally from the will be for the purpose of raising (Continued on page 2)

### Campaign to Organize Young Negro Workers Launched by League

Report on Negro Work.

Thefirst pre-requisite for the successful launching of Negro work by our league is a thoro understanding of the membership of the importance of this work, of its scope, of its possibilities and its difficulties. league membership must be familiar ized with the important economic and political role which the Negro prole-tariat plays in America, and it must be made to realize that the Negro The Young Workers League youth is a stratum of the working of Chicago was in the forefront class which it is imperative for us to of the fight against Abramovich organize if we are to become a real Leninist league.

Work for Negro Conference.

At the Negro labor congress to be held some time this year, the Y. W. L. should arange for meetings of young Negroes present, and aim to establish a permanent group as a point of con-

Party members were put out of large representation from factories employing numbers of Negro young

and mixed unions. The theses for the work of a gathering that may result from the national congress should be most carefully drawn up and should deal with all questions affecting the Negro young workers as a race, as well as emphasizing issues that affect stood at the door supported by pol- them as part of the Negro working class and the working class in gen-

World Congress.

A manifesto should be written calling upon the young Negroes of the world to participate in a world congress of their race. This manifesto must emphasize the important role of the American Negro and especially of cert. during which the Communists the young American Negro who is usually more advanced than his

Meetings of Negro young workers should be arranged if possible before and after the congress where the Y. W. L. should take the leading part. The slogans of the Y. W. L. in this

campaign should be:
1. Admission of all young Negro workers to all the trade unions. 2. Admission to all unions of the American Federation of Labor.

3. The same pay for Negro young workers as for white. 4. Full social and political equality in all schools, industries, sport clubs,

athletic asociations, etc. 5. Down with segregation. 6. Solidarity of Negro and white young workers against the bosses. 7. United struggle of all Negro and white young workers for the demands

of the youth on industry. General Activity.

membership with the importance of the role which the Negro workers play in America will be printed.

As the second step, the committee proposes to draw up a pamphlet addressed to the Negro youth, dealing with their economic and social status in America, and its relation to the class struggle and Communist movement.

As a further means of reaching the masses of young Negro workers the committee proposes feature articles dealing with their conditions to be printed in the Young Worker. Efforts will be made to have the various units of the league provide data and information on the conditions of the Negro youth in their localities.

Sell Young Worker.

The campaign shall include the call for three cheers for Soviet Rus- widespread sale of the Young Worker and the special pamphlet at the gates of factories and shops employing of the street to the other. Then the large numbers of young Negro workpolice line moved. As the crowd was ers. In addition, in those large cities pushed west on Randolph Street it where "black belts" exist, special struck up the International. Hun- leaflets containing our propaganda dreds of voices sang out in the cold and setting forth our immediate demands shall be widely circulated and distributed. All nuclei and branches Max Lerner, a member of the N. E. located in or near such Negro dis-C. of the Y. W. L. was badly beaten tricts shall be given full responsibility on such matters under the super-

The campaign must have actual orand was fined one dollar for "Disorderly Conduct." Another member of be to organize into league nuclei the the League, Fannie Golden, was ar- largest possible number of young Nerested and later released. Many of gro industrial workers. The campaign the league members were manhandled shall not be complete if our agitation and abused but defiant and happy that and propaganda does not crystallize into definite shop and factory nuclei. The Negro work is to be co-ordinated counter-revolutionist, Abramovich, with that of the Workers Party as

### Many Workers Will Attend Frolic in Cicero

Memebrs of the Young Workers the second Abramovitch meeting. Hun- League and Workers Party members dreds of league and party members in Cicero, who are carrying on an agrepeated their performance of Sunday gressive campaign to organize the a rousing protest before the Doug- workers of Cicero, especially those working at Western Electric, the Grant Steel Works, Hurley Electric Co., etc., are holding a big Internat

> The affair besides building up the money for the Weekly Young Worker

YOUNG MINERS! SCRAP THE MACHINE!



# THE HISTORY OF THE "YOUNG LENINIST" AND ITS LESSONS FOR "YOUNG WORKER"

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

Among the many achievements of the Russian Young Communist League must be cited the launch
fighters during the big coal strike of 1922 were the very Communists and ing of their own daily newspaper, The Young Leninist. Published in 1919 for the first time in two editions of 2,000 copies it has grown each year until to

day is is a daily paper, reflecting the lives of the Russian young workers' with a circulation of 72,000. Due to the economic conditions prevailing in 1919, only two issues were printed, but in 1920 this had increased to eight issues per year with a circulation of 6,000. In 1921, it became a monthly with a a very weakened condition due to the As the initial step in the Negro work, a series of articles in the Young Worker designed to familiarize our starting with 1922, the paper began a real life and had a subscription circulation of 15,000, and was membership with the importance of published by worker workers are content with this relative to the mines. They were bent on one task and that was to make the union safe published bi-weekly. The Russian Konsomols were not content with this splendid progress but continion for their jobs by ridding themselves ued their campaign and in 1924 the paper appeared three times a week with a circulation of 50,000.

### SEARS-ROEBUCK HIRING AGAIN

But Takes Back Workers at Lower Wages

arge numbers. This was true of all the large mail order houses.

However, during the last few weeks many workers have been taken back, at reduced wages. This shows clearly the purpose of the lay offs. Searsness of hiring young workers for other reasons than health. Always it workers.

Must Organize.

So long as the workers in Sears-Roebuck allow this, just so long will these lay-offs continue. They are not by any means necessary. But they are a means of firing workers and then taking them back again at lowered wages. This means greater profits, and a poorer living standard for the young workers who slave within the plant.

Stool Pigeon Fails. The Young Workers League nucleus in Sears-Roebuck has been carrying on its fight against lay-offs, for shorter hours and better wages. The success of this work was being manifested by the large numbers of young workers joining with the Young Workers League in its fight. For this reato the work of the nucleus. Several of the members were fired, but they managed to go back to work under different names the next day.

The profits of Sears-Roebuck are interesting to the young workers employed there. Lately it was announced that during the month of December the sales of Sears-Roebuck rose to \$26,170,958.00. And still the young workers who toil daily to produce this amount are laid off and paid lower

Join the Fight. It is the task of the young workers

Becomes "The Young Leninist." Immediately upon the death of our leader, Lenin, the Moscow Komsomol CAL KEPT BUSY newspaper changed its name to The Young Leninist, in tribute to the world leader of the proletariat. Previous to this the paper had been called 'Youth Truth."

In order that the message of Leninism might reach the masses of young workers daily instead of three times week, the Moscow Komsomols Immediately following the Christ- launched a vigorous campaign to mas rush, the workers of Sears, Roe- change their paper to a daily and on buck and Company, were laid off in January 1925 The Young Leninist appeared daily and today boasts of a circulation of 72,000.

Circulation-All Subscriptions!

official organ of the Central Committee Roebuck & Company is in the busi- and the Moscow Committee but today it is only one of the thousands of papers issued by the Russian Komsom is the interests of the bosses that is ols throughout the country and is toconsidered; never the interests of the day only the organ of the Moscow Committee.

It is interesting to know that this copies sold on the news stands every gang has nothing to worry about. day in their circulation. When I inquired about this phase the comrade replied, "Oh, we sell another 5,000 on the streets every day but it is the subscription circulation that counts." (American comrades take notice.)

Young Workers' Correspondence.

All Russian newspapers have a definite page which is devoted entirely to "workers' correspendence'.' The Comintern and Y. C. I. are endeavoring to develop this in every other country as it reflects the true life of the worker in our press and makes it son the bosses decided to put a stop a living expression of the life of the factory.

Every Phase of Journalism.

The Young Leninist covers every viewpoint. A survey of an average copy of the paper would display the following make-up. On the first page would be found the foreign news and the leading editorial; the second page contains general world and Russian news as well as the news of the youth movements of other lands; the third page is devoted to Russian League phase of journalism from a workers'

(Continued on Page 4.)

# NAMING CROOKS

### Can't Have Sugar Man water was thrown on what the Can't Have existed in the So Appoints Friend

By JACK RICHARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.-After one of the most reactionary sessions in its new to the movement, and beginning good fight. The fight was over the Until 1923, this paper was the joint appointment of Warren, agent of the sugar trust, to the office of Attorney General by "Silent Cal."

Coolidge Gives Up.

After sending the appointment be fore the Senate twice, the President tions, vehemently recommended imme gave up the fight, and appointed a smaller man for the job, who though entire circulation of 72,000 consists of not quite as big a crook as Warren, subscriptions from young factory will be so good at taking orders from workers. They do not consider the the "higher-ups" that the Coolidge The man appointed and accepted

by the Senate, is John G. Sargent, exattorney general of Vermont and a dyed-in-the-wool conservative who will be able to keep up the black record of Daugherty and other attorney-generals in the present Republican re-Another "Disarmament" Conference.

Kellogg, who has replaced Hughes s secretary of state, is said to be busy n the pans for a new disarmament conference. The United States is aking the lead in calling this conference and hopes to domnate the meeting and turn it into good thing for U.S. imperialism. There seems to be no fear here that the conference will result in disarmament for the U.S. capitalists; but according to Kellog's and Coolidge's plans, it is hoped thru the conference to restrict the armaments of other countries in such a way as to establish the supremacy of the U.S. on progressive miner in this vicinity is land and sea better than ever before. However, signs of difficulty are already appearing in the attitude expressed by France and Japan towards a new conference, while England ap- capable of leading the struggle in that the prospects for the organizapears none too anxixous.

## Y. W. L. MEMBER LEADS FIGHT AGAINST EXPULSIONS FROM MINERS' UNION OF OHIO

By MAX SALZMAN.

BELLAIRE, Ohio.-The Young Workers League and the Workers Party were the main issues before the convention of Sub-district 5, District 6, of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Bellaire the week beginning March 9th. Reactionary speeches against the Communists and their progressive allies occupied most of the time of the officialdom. These attacks were answered in a well-timed speech by Andy Plecharty, a member of the Young Workers League in Dillonvale, Ohio. Plecharty pointed out the difference between political organizations and the unions in answer to the charge that

the Young Workers League and the Workers Party were dual

Does Y. W. L. Educate?

Comrade Plecharty was asked by the vice-president of District 6, Roy, whether or not the Young Workers League carried on educational work. The question was asked to lay the Y. W. L. open to the charge of being a dual union. Plecharty answered with a proud, "Yes." "What do you teach?" Roy asked. 'Marxian science, do you know what that is?" came the answer. Roy's "No," brought considerable laughter from the 115 delegates

Three men were thrown out of the hall after they were accused of being Daily Worker reporters. The newspapers for miles around heralded this news as a mark of "sanity," and praised the convention for its action. However, this was only another of the publicity stunts of the machine, for the Daily Worker reporter was not thrown from the convention.

### "Dual Organization."

The officials came tothe convention with the intention of throwing out all Communists and progressives. Their tactic was to charge the members of the union who were also members of the Young Workers League and the Workers Party with being members of a dual organization. All their speeches were directed to this end.

Our comrades put up a splendid ight. They charged the officials with attempting to weaken the union by throwing out the most active members. The officials could not deny that the most active workers and progressives they were trying to kick

But that didn't matter to them. Nor did the officials seem to consider important the fact that the union is in of all miners who showed signs of being class-conscious, who wanted to make the union a real working class

### Class Collaboration.

The reports of the officers were masterpieces of class collaboration The idea of struggle was farthest from their thoughts. Pan after pan of cold water was thrown on whatever ideas minds of the delegates. All the reports were calculated to subdue the efforts and influence of the progressive miners. Their reports were as much as anything calcurated to dampen the ardor of the young miners, history, the Senate adjourned in a their part in the mine union imbued with the revolutionary spirit of youth

### President Worried.

The sub-district president, still uncomfortable with thoughts of the close race the progressives gave him and his machine in the last union elecdiate action against the progressives in the union. In those elections the progressives elected three of their members to the sub-district offices and one who was elected, John Buksa, was denied his seat pecause he didn't work in or around the mines. Buksa has had partial paralysis, which he contracted in the pits for over to the South Side Community House eight years.

### Keep Jobs?

Such are the tactics the reaction aries must stoop to to keep their jobs. It was the election of these three progressives and a big progressive vote for the other offices that made the president and his fellowfakers chafe.

All this while the very life of the miners' union is at stake in the new preparations being made by the owners for a fresh offensive at a time when the union is weakened by widespread unemployment. But the officials have bitten off more than they can chew.

Every league member, every member of the Workers Party and every priming himself for a stiff fight. It is interest in the work the League is very doubtful that the officials will get members of the union who are terest among the young workers, and

### DEMANDS FORMULATED BY YOUNG MINERS AT PENN. CONFERENCE

The conference of the young min ers held in Pittsburgh, March 8th, discussed in detail the problems of young workers in the mines. One young miner after another took the floor and told of the manner le which the officials of the union failed to live up to their duty to the organization, of how the bosses victimized the young miners because of their inexperience and lack of knowledge of the agreement.

This conference, called by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League was the first conference of young workers held in this country. The N. E. C. was represented by Max Salzman, who spent some time among the young miners. The attitude of the Y. W. L. in relation to the young workers, and particularly in relation to the young miners was explained. All the young miners present expressed their approval of the demands of the Young Workers League concerning the young min-

In order to still further extend the work among the young miners it was unanimously agreed to call another conference of the young miners to be held on Sunday, April 12,

1925, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh.

The following demands were adopted as a basis for continuing

the work among the young miners: 1. No contract shall be drawn up by the union containing discriminating clauses against the young miners, such as boys' wages clauses,

2 The enforcement of the objective of the union which calls for the abolition of all employment for

children under 16 years of age. 3. Establishment of a specia section in the publication of the union, devoted to the interests of the young miners, to which the youth can contribute their views

without censorship. 4. The six-hour day and five-day

week for all young miners. Equal pay for equal work 6. The organization of unemploy-

ment councils.

7. The organization of the unorganized coal fields. 8. That Blue Sky (non-existent) locals be dropped from the records

and that a list of these locals dropped must be published in the miners' journal. 9. Demand that the officials take action and see that the coal operators live up to the agreement, particularly in relation to dead work

10. That the operators must specify how much dirty coal warrants punishment. 11. A wash house in every mine.

which is being violated at this time.

### Chicago Branch Busy Organizing Negro Youth

In order to facilitate its efforts, Branch No. 3, has decided to change ts meeting place to 3201 Wabash Avenue. The branch already boasts a membership of six young Negro workers and it is expected that the change will result in the winning of many more. Closer co-operation with the South Side branch of the Workers Party in its campaigns among the Negro workers will be realized in the future. A large mass meeting and social is being run by the two branches on the 21st of March.

On the field of economic work the branch reports fine progress in the Pullman car shops where three of its members are employed. The comrades are carrying on propaganda with the aim of winning over a few more of the young workers and becoming a regularly functioning shop nucleus.

A semi-weekly shop bulletin is being distributed at the plants of the Chicago Mail Order House. At the last meeting of the branch several of the young mail order house workers were present and expressed a great carrying on. They reported that the away with their plot to throw out bulletin is creating considerable intion of a nucleus are good.

### PITTSBURGH DISTRICT CONFERENCE SPEEDS UP COAL MINE ACTIVITIES

On March 7, in Pittsburgh, the dismining youth more than ever in the trict conference of the Y. W. L. came to order at the Jewish Labor Lyceum. There were twelve delegates. The activity of the past and work for the

future was reviewed and outlined. This was the first conference of District No. 5 since it was organized as a district organization and from all indications it promises to develop into one of the best districts in the entire country.

### Resolution Passed. following resolutions were

The by the district conference passed

"WHEREAS, after a review of the activities of the Y. W. L. in the past in which the policies of the organiza-

tion were discussed, and "WHEREAS, when we view the progress the League has made in forming shop nuclei and in conduct-

ing factory drives, be it

"RESOLVED, that the District 5 Conference of the Young Workers League, held in Pittsburgh, Sunday, March 8, 1925, after hearing the reports of Max Salzman representing the N. E. C., express its approval of during the last two years in building the truth about Soviet Russia. the organization and in establishing the Weekly Young Worker."

Greet Y. C. I. Another resolution was one to the

Y. C. I. as follows: Greetings, Comrades: The District 5 Conference of the Young Workers League of America extends to the Y. C. I. greetings and pledges to continue to carry out the decisions of the Y. C. I. to the best of our ability. We are also in hearty accord with all the decisions made in the past, which have built up a world-wide youth movement under your leadership of which we are proud to be members of We send thru you our greetings to the young comrades who are languishing in prisons of Europe because of their activity in behalf of the interests of

the working class youth. Other resolutions were passed, bearing on the Michigan cases; also one condemning Abramovich, for freedom

of Sacco and Vanzetti. New Committee Elected.

on the new district committee: Gordon, Ossessia, Dictor, Mankin, Schindler, and Solnitsky, district organizer.

past and the development of the National Mining Campaign. Closer contact is being realized between the District Committee and the National Committee and the work in the future

will increase to an unheard of extent. Comrade Sawbeck spoke representing the party and pointed out that the co-operation between the League and the Party had increased. He also pointed out that under the efficient leadership of the present C. E. C. the Party had progressed more than ever

### Young Workers Fight Against Abramovich

(Continued from page 1) hall. All the while the crowd jammed closely about the entrance cheering for Soviet Russia and condemning Abramovitch and the "socialists."

While the meeting went on inside an automobile not far from the hall was pressed into service as a platform. the stand taken by the N. E. C. in the Fourteen speakers, one after the other. party discussion. It also expresses its hurled defiance at Abramovitch and confidence in the work of the N. E. C. his protectors and told the workers

Counter-Revolutionist Well Guarded. When Abramovitch had finished with a much-heckled and wearying speech, the outside meeting stopped and the crowd jammed again about th entrances to tell the yellow socialist what it thought of them, and to sin. the International. Abramovitch wa escorted out of the hall with a guar of riot police armed with rifles. Hi car sped away in a great chorus

The demonstration, however, con tinued and was dispersed only after an additional reserve of riot police also armed with rifles, cleared the

LEAGUE UNITS, ATTENTION In order that this correspond ence section may be a success, we must establish an organized army of correspondents. This means The following members were elected that every branch, every nucleus, in fact every unit of the league must take it up and see that com-The new district committee promises to concentrate their activity on the of the correspondence.

### Sun Yat Sen, Leader of Chinese Workers Dies After Long Struggle in Nationst Revolutionary Movement



Word has been received of the eath of Sun Yat Sen, leader of the Coumingtang Party of China, and first resident of the Chinese Republic, ng an outstanding leader of the naonalist revolutionary movement of

hat country. Before his death, Sun Yat Sen was nfluential in swinging his party and he whole nationalist movement into nore revolutionary and proletarian channels. This was done greatly unler the inspiration of the Russian Revolution and the influence of the Soviet Republic.

Only Russia Mourns. The red flag over the Soviet Empassy was the only roreign flag at half mast at Sun Yat Sen's death, all the representatives of the imperialist powers being only too glad that this leader of the fight against imperialist domination of China was dead. His death has been falsely reported in the bourgeois press many times be-

In the last three years, in connec- [China, making it a semi-colony which tion with the intensification of the was exploited by the world's capital. The reactionary elements in China nationalist revolutionary movement in China the name of Sun Yat Sen has been appearing more and more in the press. In spite of his age (he was born in 1866), Sun Yat Sen took an active part in the revolutionary movediplomatic corps in China. ment of China up to his very death.

The Beginning. Forty years ago, in 1885, the idea of throwing off the tyranny of the Chinitarist, Uan Chi Kain, showed that he ese dynasty and replacing it by a republic first came to Sun Yat Sen. From this moment on up to the fall of the monarchy he spent 25 years of obstinate work for the realization. He carried on his propaganda first in the medical school in Canton, also in Hong Kong, where he remained for four years. He also carried his propaganda to small towns around these

two cities. His circle of followers at that time was very limited, consisting for the most part of his school friends. Yat Sen. Organizing in Philippines. In 1894, Sun Yat Sen's revolutionary activities took on a new life. At this time he went to the Philippine Islands where he started organizing the "Society for the Ressurection of China.' His work was mainly among the Chin-

tive organiational work. In 1895, he started organizational work in the South of China where he formed many underground circles for the purpose of overthrowing the Manchu dynasty.

ese immigrant in the Philippines and

while gaining him only a few follow-

ers was the beginning of his more ac-

In the beginning of September, 1895, Sun Yat Sen with a group of followers, made the first attempt at organizing armed forces in the South The arms for this purpose were sent from Hong Kong and Canton. This work failed when the authorities found out about the underground movement and many were arrested. Sun Yat Sen succeeded in escaping to Japan where he remained for six years attracting many students in the Japanese Universities to his revolutionary ideas during his stay

From then up to 1911 (the fall of the Manchu dynasty), Sun Yat Sen spent most of his time abroad. He ravelled mostly in Europe and the S., where he collected funds for evolutionary work in China among the Chinese immigrants. He spent some time in Singapore, New York, San Francisco and London. In London he narrowly escaped death, being arrested by Chinese stool pigeons and locked up in the basement of the Chinese embassy. Thanks to the efforts of a former teacher, an Englishman, he was freed and escaped death sen-

Deported Many Times. He was deported from Japan in 1907 at the request of the Chinese ambassador, and then from Hong Kong and Tonkin. Then started a period of travelling under the name of Dr. Takano between Singapore, the Japanese and Malayan islands, where he made connections with different groups of Chinese immigrants and getting them into the organization, the "United League," organized in

| Tokyo in 1901. The members of the "United League" were mostly students studying abroad. Sun Yat Sen realized especially the importance of the work their new revolutionary ideas with of the Manchu dynasty.

Growth of "United League."

In 1906, the "United League" had about 10,000 members, by that time in almost every province of China small nuclei of the "United League" led the revolutionary movement. The money collected personally by Sun get from the party they endeavor to Yat Sen went for the organization of an armed insurrection against the imperial government. These uprisings took place mostly in the southern provinces of China, because in case of defeat they could always retreat to the territory of Annan. Before the overthrow of the dynasty the "United League" had no definite program, but the following quotations from a speech given to 5,000 students in Tokyo in 1907, give some ideas of Sun

at Sen's aims. "Our aim isn't only democracybut the change of the conditions of social life. We want a political revolution because we don't recognize the rights of one person to have all the privileges. We want a social revolution because we don't wish to have a few capitalists monopolize all the good things of the country. The putting up of the Republican regime. the realization of a Socialist government-this is the program of our

Revolt Succeeded. The overthrow of the Manchu dy-nasty was hastened by the organization by Sun Yat Sen of the illegal and legal circles which played the role of armed centers as well as the organization of the armed forces consisting of paid soldiers ready to go and fight with the enemy as well as to work for the revolution. The revolt in Uchen in 1910, was a decisive one. It spread all over the other provinces, the rebels seizing power over 15 provinces in a short time.

Sun Yat Sen was in the United States at the time of the revolt and before returning to China he tried negotiations with the imperialist government and bankers, suffering almost complete failure. After his return to China, in 1911, he was elected temporary president of the Chinese Republic. By that time he was well known to the masses, since his followers taking part in the revolt said they were doing the work of Dr. Sun Yat

Imperialism at Work. At the time of Sun Yat Sen's presi-

the revolutionary movement. Imper-

ialism had its roots deeply sunk in

who were afraid of the revolutionary activities of Sun Yat Sen organized against the Republic and had the full support of the imperialists and their Party Immature. The fact that Sun Yat Sen gave up the presidency willingly to the mil-

and his followers were capable of inspiring the revolution of 1911, but were incapable at the same time to get the masses behind them and spread and defend the revolution. A long period of time passed before Sun Yat Sen's party gained the experience of a political party because even until the latest time it wasn't

a political party in the full meaning of the word. In 1912, it was united with other parties to form the Koumingtang, under the leadership of Sun The story of the remaining period

in the life of the Koumingtang Party and its leader, Sun Yat Sen, will appear in the next issue of the Young Worker, and will show how Sun Yat Sen and his Party, as the result of betrayal and mistakes and under the inspiration of the Russian Revolution, took on a new life in the changing revolutionary move-ment of China.—Editor.

### Big Mine Shuts Down

WEST FRANKFORT, III.-Twelve nundred men were thrown out of work here when the big mine of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Co. definitely suspended operation. This mine is one of the wyrrd's largest and its shutting down is one of the best evidences of over-production that the Illinois mine regions offer. One-half of all the mines in Franklin county have stopped work and the rest are running short time and are daily menaced with the necessity of a shutdown. Along with over-production is the factor of heavy competition by the scab mines of Kentucky that are working overtime on floods of orders directed there by the open shoppers. Needless to say, the cindition of the minres is acute. Their grocery bills are running into hundreds of dollars and no relief is in sight.

### Prices Going Up Wages Going Down

WASHINGTON, D. C .- The cost of living has been mounting higher and higher for the past year, according to figures just issued by the Department of Labor. According to the figures in the year ending February 15, 1925, living costs rose from one per cent to seven per cent all over the country. The figures were based upon the retail cost of food in nineteen representative cities.

While the cost of living goes up, the wages of young workers were never lower. With the growing unemployment and in addition the many layoffs that come at this time of the year, wages are at rock bottom at the present time for the American young worker. Rock bottom wages for a young worker of course mean wages far below the living

### International Correspondence When a year ago the revolutionary | erative work is caried on between the

vave in Western Europe, particularly n Germany, swept ever higher, one celi a very great interest in the revo-This interest showed itself not merey in various lectures which were held here and there, but systematic courses were carried on dealing with the the Russian nuclei sought to establish der to receive information upon the the work of our youth aborad from its beginning.

The fourth World Congress of the . C. I. recognized the importance of hese nuclei connections and passed a decision upon the matter which said hat the connections of the individual nuclei of our Russian league with the nuclei of the brother leagues in the capitalist countries should be deepened and made more sytematic and ose in this way their casual charac-

However, since the Fourth Congress the mutual exchange of experiences and material has almost completely come to a standstill. The reason for his is to be found in the slackness of the activity of our nuclei in the Miners Face Starving | West which have in part ceased to exist, which are in part overloaded with other work or which have been ecovered from their base of activities y the action of the employers who ometimes put the whole nucleus onto the streets, or which have not paid sufficient attention to the question of he connections with the nuclei

As the reorganization of the leagues upon the basis of the shop nuclei is ow in full swing, a revival of the acivity in connection with nuclei abroad is to be expected. It would be very good i fthe nuclei would take the initiative for the establishment of a much closer connection with the nuclei of the Russian Young Communist League. As soon as for instance a lo cal group is reorganized upon the basis of the shop nuclei and there is a guarantee that this or that nucleus will work well, then the nuclei must place themselves in touch with the Central Committee of the league for the purpose of establishing connections with similar youth nuclei in the parallel industry of Soviet Russia. Simultaneous with their application to the Central Committee a letter can be enclosed for the Russian nucleus. The exchange of letters which now

take place must in no way, as was previously the case, be composed of phrases and pleasant words. The daily work and life of the nucleus, the daily happenings in the shop and the general work of the nucleus members must be described. What interests the Russian youth nuclei? If a comrade from the youth abroad were lucky enough to visit a Russian nucleus he would be bombarded with the following questions: What is the economic situation of our young comades in the capitalist countries? How long do they have to work daily? Do they receive holidays or not? How munist and the youth? What co-op- that short time.

youth and the party nuclei? How do the youth carry on their propaganda? could observe in the Russian youth How do they distribute their paper movement and particularly in its nuland propaganda leaflets, etc.? Do the non-party young workers listen to you utionary events taking place abroad. and how do you work amongst them? And a multitude of other and similar

It is naturally not necessary to dis cuss all the questions in one letter. situation in Western Europe, and The various small happenings in the many nuclei in the factories and in shop and the daily struggle of the the universities commenced to learn nucleus may be made the chief matthe German language. And finally, ter of a letter. Above all, it is important that these letters are not written dialect connections with the nuclei of by an individual comrade. At least, the various capitalist countries in or- they must be worked out in common at the meetings of the nucleus and process and the form and methods of thoroughly discussed by all the young comrades. Similarly, letters which arvery source. This was a very hopeful rive must not be confined to the nucleus but must be made known also amongst the non-party young workers and in this way the prestige of the Young Communist nucleus will without doubt be strengthened.

Commissions exist in the Russian Central and local committees and also in the individual nuclei for the purpose of maintaining the connections established with the brother nuclei of our young Communist leagues in the West. These commissions are called, "Commissions for International Education." This expresses the fact that the connections with the youth nuclei abroad are a question of the international education of the league members in the eyes of our Russian league. In this way, the Russian eague is able to take part, even if only indirectly, in the militant work of our Western European leagues.

At the last congress our Russian Young Communist League took the name, "Russian Leninist Young Communist League." The question of the connection with the Young Leninists of Soviet Russia must become a part of the Leninist education of our members. Each nucleus must make it its aim and pride to establish as quickly as possible the closest connection between itself and a nucleus of the Russ Leninist Young Communist League. The beginning must now be made!

The Committee for Connections of the E. C. of the Y. C. I.

### Sears-Roebuck's Rehire Workers at Lower Pay (Continued from Page 1.)

organized in the Young Workers League to fight against this condition. Join the nucleus of the Young Workers League in Sears-Roebuck in its

1. No lay-offs -- instead, shorter working hours and a longer summer vacation! 2. Double time for overtime and no Saturday work without pay! 3. A weekly minimum wage ranging from the living level up-4. Right to organize into wards! 5. Organize a shop commitunion!

WHITE JUSTICE FOR NEGRO COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Jasper Mc-Donald, a young Negro, was on his way to serve a life sentence within one hour after he had been captured in Omaha on charges of criminally assaulting a white girl of Council Bluffs. Not only was the court able to find "enough evidence" to convict much do they earn and what can they him and sentence him to life imprisbuy with their wages? What is their onment within an hour, but the young attitude to their employers? What Negro was already on his way to the relations exist betwen the adult Comcunty jail at Glenwood, Ia., within

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# Young Workers Correspondence

MAIL ORDER HOUSE NUCLEUS

organize nuclei. We had only two comrades working in this mail order day during the lunch hour and discussed things and planned action. We Young Worker was sold everyone bought a copy. We went home with a few girls and discussed the paper. They were all in favor of it and sympathized with us.

About a day or two later the excitement ceased. Every time one of the girls would say anything another would remind her to be careful or it would mean losing our jobs.

It was during Christmas time and the factory was getting busy and conditions were worse than ever. There was much objection on the part of the workers. So we issued our first bulletin. The workers were very much enthused about the bulletin and the

demands it contained. Then the difficult work began for our nucleus. We found it easy thru special stories in the Young Worker and bulletins to arouse the interest of the young workers in the house. but our task was to keep up their in terest for more than a day or two and get those who were most sympathetic

organized into our nucleus. In this more constructive stage of our activities, we found that one of the big problems was this: The young workers in the shop agreed with us in lots of things. They would say that everything printed in the Young Worker or in the bulletin was true, but they would always put the ques-"What are we going to do about it?"

Of course as an answer to this we could put forward: "Join the nucleus of the Young Workers League," and in many cases we did, but we knew that only a small majority of the young workers in the shop were as yet ready to join the League, and we knew that we would gain more members for the nucleus if the the nucleus could take some leadership the whole house.

One of our demands was: "Demand right to organize a union," but these there are seven who are rethe Retail Clerk's International, with leased altogether from theoretical its reactionary policy, made it impos- studies. sible for them to get in thru high initiation fee, etc., and there were few young workers here that did not realize that it was impossible for many of them to be organized into the un-

ion immediately. It was in view of this that our shop a "shop committee" in later bulletins since they take such an interest in and in the Young Worker, and we found that as soon as we began pro-

a meeting that same night, but later they changed their minds. A few days later some girls held a little meeting with some of us at lunch time and we decided to hold a meeting at night. We also decided that it was not wise

whole place. feel so good about all the commotion. Almost every one of the girls was asked questions about the bulletin and all whom they suspected were fired or laid off.

The girls are afraid to open their mouths to talk about anything. Silence prevails in the department. (But it won't last long.) Right now our work is carried on in an easier manner than before and we have gained more members for the nucleus and many workers are very sympathetic.

RUSSIAN NUCLEUS BUSY To our foreign young Communist

We, young Communists of the "Geo-fisic" instrument factory at Moscow, although separated from you by several thousands of miles send you our

warmest comradely greetings and hope that correspondence begun now between us will continue on. Our factory league consists exclusively of young workers, the majority of whom are learning at the factory school and after a period of four years become experienced Red mechanics. This year, for instance, 19 young men graduated and are now working in the different departments of the factory

on the same level as the rest of the experienced workers. At present, there are 54 young men learning at our factory school. Out of this number, 13 are in the 1st group (from 14 in the necessary work of organizing to 16 years of age), 24 are in the 3rd, and 10 in the 4th group (these are from 16 to 20 years of age). Besides

Those in the 1st group work four hours and study four hours. The 3rd group works six hours and studies two hours. A little while ago a girl joined our school. Up to the present time we had no girls among us, but now hope that the number of girls nucleus started raising the slogan of in our factory school will increase

the work. During Lenin's week our league inposing some practical step such as creased to 80 members, which proves the organization of a shop committee that the young folks are beginning to

on which they would start to work | understand that the only way of fol-As soon as the league reorganized immediately, the nucleus gained the lowing the principles of Lenin is to into area branches our first job was to confidence of the young workers more join the Young Communist League. than ever before and in proceeding The newcomers work willingly and with the work, taking the leadership readily, taking active part in the house. A little later another comrade got a job there. We ment nearly every instance, our league is represented in Last week we were told to work the following committees: Internaovertime. Everybody objected and tional Revolutionists Aid, Friends of among the youth, because these stucussed things and planned action. We elected a committee of three comrades the girls of our department agreed to walk out at flee o'clock. However, only one tried to do it, but she was gates. In this way we started our gates. We all remained with the flee of the factory only one tried to do it, but she was have a representative in the Managing of the factory and in the flee of the factory of t

The first night when the stopped. We all remained until six Committee of the factory and in the o'clock. The grils proposed to hold Board. During Lenin's week many of our young Communists were admitted to membership of the Russian Communist Party, which makes our league all the stronger as 25 per cent of our members are also members of the to walk out unless we organized the party and all the knowledge that they But this time the bosses did not transfer to the younger generation. The older Communists also take in-

terest in the life of the young folks and prepare them to carry on the work left off by Vladimir Ilitch. We attach much importance to the need of our young men being politically educated and for this reason we have three classes of political schools. The lowest class has about 30 members, the second 14 and the third class only seven. Last autumn we examined the political knowledge of our members and discovered that the ma-A Mail Order House Nucleus. jortiy of them are not sufficiently politically trained: so they are now divded into groups and are learning. They realize that they cannot follow

League at the Geofistic instrument politics thoroughly. We spend the evenings in the club. As we have not our own we are obliged to go to the region club. Others go to the night school. At the club our fellows also take active part party." in its work. There is the radio class, dramatic school, singing class and

Our factory can also boast of having company of Young Pioneers (Communist scouts), which is under the surveyance of our league. The pioneers have been organized only recently (the 20th of January, 1924). The company consists mostly of workmen's children, of whom there are about 35. Besides them there are the young scholars. There is a total of 346 people working at our factory. That includes workers, employes and

everybody else. Our league has won the confidence of the workers who see in us future members of the Russian Communist Party, who follow the right road, guided by Lenin's teachings.

Dear comrades, write us, we will be very glad to hear from you. Your factory league and your work interest us very much P. S. Together with this letter we

send you a copy of our schedule of lessons in the factory school. With Communist regards we reman, Members of the Young Communist | dency the internal and external situa-League at the eGofisic Instrument tion in China was not beneficial for

Moscow, Feb. 4, 1925.

# w Weekly Young Worker Greeted By Comrades in Chicago and Philly

The leagues in Philadelphia and Chicago have held large affairs to celebrate the appearance of our weekly YOUNG WORKER.

In Philadelphia, the comrades raffled off the first bundle of the weekly YOUNG WORKER they received. Comrade Samuel Epstein vas the lucky winner. For \$9 he got the first bundle of our organ.

### The Chicago Banquet.

In Chicago a monstor banquet was held. Over a hundred and ifty young workers were present to greet our Weekly. Forty dollars were turned in at this affair for subscriptions, and thirty dollars nore as donations. Over \$100 has been pledged by the Chicago units f the Juniors and of the League

nd Party for the weekly YOUNG league and received their RED STAR MERIT STAMP. Unless each member

On page three you will see the great tride forward that Chicago has made a the campaign for 10,000 subs. tarting with Los Angeles sending in ourteen subs, we have seen many sagues make splendid efforts to asume the lead in this important work. hicago has opened wide the throttle nd threatens to lead the field thruut the whole campaign.

### How to Do It.

This is how it was done: First of ll our comrades in Chicago elected real city committee with Comrade srael Gabin, a real live wire, at the ead of it. This committee then laid ut its plans and began work. Thru a omplete canvass of all subscribers those subs had expired, the Chicago ague was able to obtain many subs.

Old Timers Called Upon.

The comrades then got a list of all ld league members and solicited nese comrades for subscriptions, also cying to get them back into the pague. Every branch member was as-

d league and received their RED STAR MERIT STAMP. Unless each member has one of these stamps in his membership book he cannot be considered a member in good standing.

Following this action, the Chicago league assigned its members the task of visiting every party branch. Many comrades have already spoken before these branches and good results have been obtained in each case. The city committe is now seeing to it that the other members go out and do likewise. The results promise to push Chicago still further ahead of any other league in the country.

On Chicago's Heels.

In Philadelphia, Comrade Milgrem, in Detroit, Comrade Gimbosa, and in Springfield, Ill., Comrade Schuchardt, have already gotten into action and the work is under way.

Our leagues in Cannonsburg, Pa., Palisade, Minn., and Cloquet, Minn., are also on the job. Tho small in numbers, these leagues are showing equally as good results in proportion to their membership as any other league in the country.

Bague. Every branch member was asigned to a tassk in this campaign nd the result is that many of our chicago comrades already have asured their good standing in the land the result is that many of our league take the lead next week? Remember, to the wining league a banner from the Y. C. I.!

55 Subs

Chicago

# TOILING YOUTH

By HARRY GANNES.

### CHAPTER IV .-- Continued.

In Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Bayonne and other New Jersey cities oung children are forced to toil from early morning until ten o'clock at ight in sweatshops. A good many of the children work from four to foursen years of age labor all hours of the day on clothing, shirts, artificial owers, dolls and toys. Even children of two, three and four have been found t work in the homes. Such, in brief, is the tale of the life of the child orkers in the Unted States.

The story is not a closed book. The number of child workers is contantly and unceasingly increasing. Incomplete figures by the United States epartment of labor show an increase of 43 per cent in 1922 and 38 per cent in 1923. Commenting on this increase, Grace Abbot, chief of the children's ureau of the U.S. department of labor says:

"Its (child labor's) growth in the last six months of 1922 as compared ith the last six months of 1921 was serious. For the 21 cities from whose ork permit offices the children's bureau has received reports as to the numer going to work each month the increase in child labor between these two eriods was 43 per cent."

The 1923 survey in 30 cities scattered all over the country showed an icrease of 36.8 per cent in the number of children working during the first x months of 1923 as compared with the last six months of 1922. The largest umber was in Waterbury, Connecticuit, a highly industrialized city, where lmost eight times as many children went to work during 1923 than did uring the same period of 1922. Other Connecticut cities reported increases of com 98 to 178 per cent.

All these figures of increase do not take count of the children under 14 ears of age, of whom there are hundreds of thousands employed in the inited States.

Have not these horrible conditions aroused opposition on the part of the orking class elements of the United States? Yes; but the organized labor ovement has wasted its efforts in trying to get the capitalist government, hich is controlled by those responsible for the employment of the children, pass laws prohibiting or limiting child labor. Some liberal elements, hiefly, the National Child Labor Committee, have carried on a struggle for a etterment of the conditions of child workers on humanitarian grounds; hile at the same time in no way seeking to injure the capitalist exploitation of the youth. The National Child Labor Committee does not object to making rofits from the youth but they want it regulated.

Two national child labor laws were passed by Congress, the first in 1916, nd the second in 1917 (?). Both of these laws were declared unconstitutional and without effect by the United States Supreme Court, an aggregation of old men who repeatedly declare their solidarity with the capitalist iterests in the United States. Three million children were doomed o avery (and the number grows to tremendous proportions daily) by a group finine (?) old men.

That is the state of the child labor question today (1924). There are everal useless and effective measures before Congress which provide for the assage of a constitutional amendment for the regulation of the labor of chilren up to 18 years of age. Even were all of these laws passed they would e of no value in trying to aid the children; for child labor is not established or abolished by capitalist law. The basis of child labor is first, the need f the capitalist for cheap and efficient labor, and second, the competition and we wages within the working class. To do away with child labor, a fight just be levied against the entire capitalist system, with an effort to get the children themselves to join in the struggle on the basis of their immediate onditions, and in that way to broaden the campaign for the abolition of hild labor to its logical end: the abolition of the capitalist system.

Little children slaving away their lives appeal to many soft hearted cople in present day society as an unnecessary means of profit making. It youth labor, comprising those legally employed under the American capalist law, receives practically no attention.

There are in the United States over six million boys and girls between 1e ages of 14 and 21 employed in gainful occupations. This number gradally increase each year.

The improvement and development in the method of production in highly ivanced capitalist countries, and especially in the United States, makes the se of young and unskilled labor very profitable. Where in the early process? manufacture highly skilled workmen were absolutely necessary, the contant technical betterment of machinery lessens the skill needed by the inividual workers. It takes but a short time to learn the work process. The ord factory is a very good example of this. Every motion is part of a technical series of operations; each worker performs a simple function nat goes along with the machine process, and that is learned in a very nort time. The young fellow need not acquire much learning in school; and we have shown how the economic system forces the majority of working children out of educational institutions before they have gone through the grammar school grades.

The employers of labor find it a lot easier to control youth. The nimble ngers of the young workers are profitable to the bosses. The labor process, eing simple, is readily mastered by the juvenile workers, and for that reason is unrestricted use of young workers in a highly developed system or prouction such as exists in the United States today becomes an accepted state affairs.

(To be continued.)

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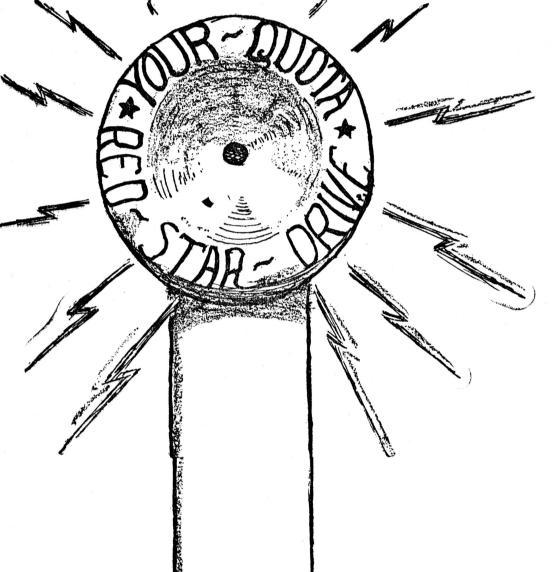
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# Chicago Hits Hardest Blow of Week



### PRIZES FOR THE WINNERS

- 1 Comrade obtaining most subscriptions will receive a REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER.
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- 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 prizes 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.

### HOW THE DRIVE STANDS

DRAWN-FOR-YOUNG WORKE

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### YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers of America

March 21, 1925 Published weekly by the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA

MAX SHACHTMAN, Editor Send all orders and articles, and remit all funds to

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cents. 3 cents per copy for bundles of 10 and over

### Disarmament?

ference is about to be repeated. Even before ar- a stamp in your membership book. rangements are completed for the conference the capitalist governments are indicating their warlike spirit in their attitude towards such a conference.

France is crying against a conference, and saying that she would like to stand on the last conference in Washington. Her diplomats complain that the situation in Europe is too intense to allow

Japan will attend the conference, the diplomats think, but they are far from enthusiastic, expecting that nothing will be accomplished and stating in advance that they will not be made the goat as in the last disarmament conference.

The United States is in favor of the conference all of a sudden, in fact it is the U.S. that is bringing pressure to bear upon the other less anxious countries.

To anyone that thinks a disarmament conference is for the purpose of disarming, this may seem strange. That the U.S., the strongest of the imperialist countries, the most warlike and the most military of countries at the present time should want to disarm would certainly be strange, ers in this country to be more alive to the problems Chicago, in February, 1922, which and poor farmers of America and gave

But bourgeois disarmament conferences are more for the purpose of juggling the comparative race. Lines of race and color are drawn only bestrengths of the imperialist armies in the mad race cause the owners of industry will them to be drawn. for first place; and since usually the stronger It is to their interest that they be drawn. It is to country wins in this diplomatic battle, the U.S. the interest of the proletariat that all such lines capitalists have everything to gain by talking be broken down. "disarmament" at the present time.

self further in the lead than she is at the present time; and hopes to obtain such a disarmament teachings of an anti-social system. as will weaken the other countries more than it will the U.S.

That it will not be so easy for the U.S. to reach this end is obvious.

countries are conscious of this fact alread, the Negroes is a step in this direction. U. S. diplomats will have harder sailing than they expect at the next disarmament conference.

As far as disarmament conferences of the bourgeoisie are concerned, the only extent to which they should interest the young workers is in that new slaughter.

of capitalism.

### The Civil Libertarians

claim not to be conservative, cries out against the claimed liberals and humanitarians—the demand of the revolutionary movement in gagging of Count Karolyi. Its chief reason for will come from the fathers and brothers and sisters White Russia and on the West front; crying out and being, as it says, "dismayed", is that and mothers of the child slaves, and from the chilif a man so great and famous as the Count can be dren themselves. When the concerted voice of became the chief of the Minsk civil gagged by our despotic state department, then, by such a demand raises itself into the air, the demilitia. The 1st Congress of the White the same token, that same despotic state depart- cision of state legislators won't matter. ment is at liberty to gag exchange professors from Europe. Horrors!

These lads who practice the art of being liberal in comfortable dormitories, are shocked when an lem created by the background of chattel slavery August he was chairman of the Workillustrations foreigner is told to keep his mouth and intimately connected with its traditions, the ers, Peasants' and Soldiers' Soviet in shut; they have practiced their art so well that propagation of a whole series of falsehoods and the town of Schuva and was sent as they can look with alarm at the escapades of the fetishes, scientifically untenable, but which by reference. Department of Justice; they are even willing to petition and a certain superficial plausibility, have protest the punishment of bolsheviks if it is not become dogmas which to question means social tion he placed himself at the head of done by due process of law. Yes indeed, they are ostracism in the former slave states—the historical for freedom, for real American freedom, for the home of the chattel slavery whose conceptions of with an armed troop consisting of freedom our forefathers gave us and told us to the Negro as a social inferior who menaces white 2,000 workers and soldiers and took an

Try and keep it!

about freedom. They presume to champion the can working class and the labor movement . . . " armies on the southern section of the rights of all to happiness. What have they to say THE slave sound is not dead and slavery has through a flank attack against Koltschool the trights have been dead and slavery has through a flank attack against Koltschool the trights are the trights as a second about the twelve hour day in Gary's mills? Do they have to bother their pretty young heads about story, it lives in every community where there are what it feels like to dig coal way down deep? Is a black and white human beings, it lives in the ag- chak's army. During the advance he strike anything more to them than an interesting ricultural regions of the south, it exists in the in- was wounded by an aircraft bomb. He topic to talk about in "Labor History", class? Do dustrial feudalism of the lumber and turpentine Red Banner for his successful stratethey know what it means to be out of a job and camps of the south, it lives in the southern non- gic operations near Ufa. hungry-sick?

For them there is no lass -struggle. For them, struggle means demanding the right to utter anti- prejudice and strife among the workers is fed his leadership, the Red troops occumethodist opinions, protesting against the usurpa- and inflamed like a gangrenous wound by this filth | pied Chelyabinsk and advanced along tions of petty bureaucrats and getting their shirts that it exudes." torn in the college "Rushes".

### The Red Star Campaign

Subscriptions are what keep a weekly paper going, and now that we have a Weekly Young Worker every member is busy getting subs so that we can be sure of keeping our paper.

In return for getting a sub each member will receive a stamp for his membership book to show that he is a member in good standing and that he got at least one sub for the Weekly Young Worker.

This should be easy.

Every member can easily get one sub. Perhaps you don't subscribe yourself, then it will only take you a minute to fill out a blank and send it into the national office and you will receive your Red Star Stamp.

If you already subscribe you surely know of some shopmate or Party member who would like enger boy, Bill Johnston, stepped into to subscribe. Fill out a subscription for a friend The old farce of a capitalist disarmament con- or get one from your shopmate and you will have

> The Weekly Young Worker is calling for subs and we are going to use every means of gettting them—for we need at least 10,000 subs before the paper will be able to come out every week without putting us in debt.

One of the biggest means of getting subs besides the individual efforts of comrades will be the big tion, a political movement of the prosub campaigns to be launched in all cities and to ducers, etc. continue until July when the city geeting the most subs wil lreceive the prize of a 50 volume Marx- as the workers Party Chaimed Fight there and then. In our statement to Leninist library. Furthermore the branch getting the Conference, held in February 1922, most subs as well as the individual comrade will also receive prizes.

The campaign for subs, the most important thing for our weekly paper is well under way. Don't forget-no matter how many donations, no matter how many pledges—a weekly paper cannot keep alive without subs.

### Workers Have No Color

The report on Negro work printed elsewhere in this issue is a signal for the militant young workof the Negro young workers.

Industry knows no color, the proletariat is of no

Race prejudice is not due to clashes of inherent By bringing all its diplomatic pressure to bear, race differences. White and black children play tary Council of the Soviet Union, backed by its superior wealth and its position of with each other as they do among themselves. To world domination, the U. S. hopes to juggle her-them, color is nothing. Race prejudice is manufactured. It is woven out of the cloth of the false

That system thrives on the differences among its slaves. It would be dangerous for the slave to self-education clubs. In the first year be dangerous for the slaves to be at peace among of his university studies he became a themselves. Natural differences are seized upon; Over confident from recent financial victories they are exaggerated; iniquitous names arise; sothe American imperialists expect too much. The cial castes are erected; a propaganda of prejudice shevik tendency. Since the end of other imperialists are more jealous of their arm- follows one from the cradle to the grave: Wop and 1904 he has taken an active part in ies and navies than ever before in view of the Yankee, black and white, nd themselves breating he was one of the organizers and recent advances and invasions of U. S. capital; hatred at each other. The struggles of the whole leaders of the famous textile workers' for they know that these advances mean another of the proletariat, of the workers of all countries, of strike in Ivanovo-Voznessensk. The world conflict for which they will want to be well all races, of all colors, are made just so much har-

The country that is doing the expanding and This brake must be released! Wop and Yank, trying to dominate the world markets seldom has Swede and Dutchman, Yellow-man, Brown-man the most friends; and it is to be expected that most of the other robber imperialists will be allied shoulder against the common exploiter of life. was repeatedly arrested by the Czarist police. At the beginning of 1907 he was sentenced to four years hard inthe other side in the next conflict. If these Communist work and organization among the bor on account of his Bolshevist activ-

### The Fight Goes On

Child labor amendments to the constitution mer of 1915. He soon escaped from they display arms competition and announce a come and go. They are benevolently proposed in prison and carried on illegal work in a moment of weakness, brought before the parlia-ments of the land—and then rejected when the full The only kind of disarmament of interest to the ments of the land—and then rejected when the full other comrades, he published a large workers is the disarmament of the bosses and the meaning of its efforts on PROFITS dawns upon weekly journal. Here however he arming of the workers that means the overthrow the bourgeois legislators. A solid block of twenty- was soon discovered by the police and eight states defeated the last proposed amend- West front and worked at the creation This is quite a different kind of disarmament! ment to the constitution. And the amendment was, of an illegal revolutionary organizaas a matter of fact, as mild a one as could be tion in the army. In February, 1917, formulated.

The demand for the abolition of child labor, the tion which had its sections in the 10th great and final demand that means something, will and 3rd armies. The New Student, a weekly for collegians who not come from teatending matrons and self-pro-

THE problem of the Negro in industry as well of the Minsk Soviet nominated him as in American society as a whole, is a probsupremacy is the obsence fountain from which active part in the October fights. flows all of the poisonous streams that carry the had reached its height, Comrade Frun-Those perfect-speaking, soft-handed fellows speak virus of race hatred into the ranks of the Ameri- se was nominated commander of four

> not been abolished. It lives in song and chak's army, which led to the collapse union coal fields, it lives in the columns of the capitalist press of both north and south and the

William F. Dunne in the Workers Monthly. which he commanded surrounded and

# The Collapse of the C. P. P. A. Alexander Bittlema

And a good job he did. For several parties were springing up everywhere. had struck at last for the formation of a mass political party of the toiling masses of America.

The C. P. P. A. Steps In.

THEN what happened? The reactionary bureaucrats of the railroad unions, thru their messclaimed the dawn of a new day day of Progressive Political Action. It was in February, 1922, in the city of Chicago, where they formed the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the C. P. P. A. The speeches delivered there were just grand. The letter of invitation to that conference, signed by the sixteen standard railroad unions, indulged in such language as: Independent political ac

But all this was sheer hypocrisy we said in plain words that Bill Johnston's "Progressive" political action is pure bluff and deception. We demanded that the conference provide for the calling of a real rank and file labor Congress to lay the foundation for a working class party of political struggle against the riule of capitalism. We said, "Not progressive," but Class political action is the thing necessary for the workers and poor

The Mountain Labored and Brought Forth a Mause.

Now, here is the thing to be remembered. That conference in

who came there to betray the workers class politicians of the C. P. A. Party. years the rank and file of the Ameri- instead of organizing and leading Do not rely upon LaFollette. They can labor movement were struggling them. The C. P. P. A. remained a have already succeeded in breaking for a political party of their own. Independent political action was on middle class politicians until its very everybody's lips. Local farmer-labor death. These bureaucrats pretended the nucleus of a real political mass to be laboring very hard at their For a while it looked as if the hour first "progressive" conference. And what did they produce? A MOUSEa gray, nasty little mouse in the shape of a new edition of oGmpers' non-partisan politics. The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse.

And it was not such an innocent harmless little creature as it may seem. This C. P. P. A., with its nonpartisan politics actually succeeded in killing for the present, at least, the bluffing the workers with "progres- tions. movement of the rank and file towards a new party of the toiling masses, a C. P. P. A. was brought into conferfarmer-labor party. The C. P. P. A. is mainly responsible for the fact that there is at present no mass party of the workers and poor farmers in Am-

### How Did They Do It?

How the C. P. P. A. did it is a long long story to tell. They did it by deception. They did it by terror-They did it by trickery. most of all, they did it by joining hands with the LaFollette group in the last presidential election.

We can still hear the sound of the

rumpets and the sweet voices of the spell binders in the Cleveland Convention of the C. P. P. A., where they endorsed the candidacy of LaFollette for president. What did they say then, do you remember? Oh, they said many nice,

well-sounding things. They spoke of new party, didn't they? They said the nomination of LaFollette lays the foundation for a political party of workers and farmers to wage the struggle against the exploiters. What didn't they say?

membered. That conference in ist) Party came before the workers

movement, which promised to become party of the toiling masses." We said: 'Follow and support the Workers (Communist) Party, the only real working class political party."

But the C. P. P. A., combined with Gompers and LaFollette, were stronger than we. They switched the awakening masses to the support of labor's enemies by means of the C. P. P. A. Then when the job was done and there was no longer the need for sive" trade union politica" action, the ence in Chicago and there quietly buried

The devil has done his work; the devil may go.

### The Socialist Party-An Able Assistant.

THE Socialist Party, which is neither socialist nor a party, was quite useful to Bill Johnston and LaFollette in combatting the movement of the rank and file for independent political action. The S. P. stood by the guns till the very end. It did its full duty towards the trade union bureaucrats and middle class politicians. In fact, the Socialist Party liked their job so well that they wanted to continue indefinitely. But Bill Johnston and La-Follette decided otherwise. The result was: the S. P. had to pick up its tent and move back home.

Hillquit and Berger don't feel happy about it. They thought they had found at last a haven where they could rest and cultivate their pettybourgeois ambitions. Hillquit and Berger were seeing all kinds of dreams. But fate was not very kind ism. Well, we did not believe them. And to them. One windy moring in Chicawe said so. The Workers (Commun- go the Socialist Party arose to the should serve as a signal for joinin realization of the fact that it, too, is no longer needed. The labor bureau- ist) Party of America.

THE devil has done his work; the formed the C. P. P. A. was a gathering them warning. We said: "Don't be crats and the LaFollette groups ca devil may go. | formed the C. P. P. A. was a gathering them warning. We said: "Don't be crats and the LaFollette groups ca devil may go.

So what does the Socialist Part do? It sheds a tear of regret and the begins talking about a Labor Party Hillquit and Berger are now in favo of a Labor Party. Do you believ

them? We do NOT! Decidedly so. judge political parties by what the do. The Socialist Party is not a nev comer. It has been with us here fo quite a long time. ord of words and deeds. We reca the part played by the Socialist Part in the C. P. P. A. We also recall th treacherous role played by the Socia ist Party in the last presidential elec-

It is a record of subserviency t every whim of the so-called progres sives in the C. P. P. A. It is a recor of consciously fooling the workin class with promises of a "new day by supporting LaFollette for pres dent. It is a black record of treaso and betrayal of every fundamental c the class struggle. No workingma or working woman can trust the Sc cialist Party.

### Comunism-The Hope of the Workers.

THE collapse of the C. P. P. should teach the workers a lea STRUGGLE-this is the lesson, an the only party that stands for th class struggle, always and conscient ously, is the Communist Party, th

Workers Party of America. munist Party is a revolutionary party Because the chief task of the Cor munist International is the destruction tion of capitalism thru the establish ment of the dictatorship of the prole tariat. Because the Communists an the only consistent enemies of capita

The collapse of the C. P. P. and building the Workers (Commun

# The New Leader of The Red Army

"HE new People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs and chairman of the Revolutionary Mili- tablished, and the Orenburg Cossacks Micheal Vassilyevitch Frunse, was born in 1885, in Pischpek in Turkestan and is the son of a Moldavian peasant. On leaving school he attended the technical college in St. Petersburg from 1904 onwards. Even before leaving school he joined the revolutionary member of the Social Democratic party organization and immediately showed his sympathies with the Bol-Ivanovo-Voznessensk committee sent him as a delegate to the 3rd and 4th party conference of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. From 1904 onwards Comrade Frunse

was repeatedly arrested by the Czarist ities. While serving his sentence, he was again brought before the court for armed resistance to the police and condemned to death. The death sentence was however changed to 10 years hard labor. In 1914 he was released, but again arrested in the sumfled to West Russia. He drifted to the Comrade Frunse was already head of a complete illegal revolution organiza-

After the February revolution, Comrade Frunse was one of the leaders he carried through the disarming of the Minsk police and gendarmerie and Russian Workers' and Peasants' Soviets elected him as chairman.

In the Kornilov days, the executive chief of the staff of the revolutionary troops of the district. By the end of

In the days of the October revoluon October 30, he arrived in Moscow

In April, when Koltchak's offensive of the Koltchak offensive and the rapid retreat of the whole of Koltwas decorated with the order of the

At the end of June, 1919, Comrade Frunse was appointed commander in chief of the whole East Front. Under the whole front across the Ural mountains. In September, the Red troops

annihilated Koltchak's southern army. completed the annihilation of the second time decorated with the order Thanks to this operation, communica- South Russian counter-revolution by of the Red Banner tions with Turkestan could be re-esjoined the Soviet power. In December he conducted the operations on the Ural front which, by the end of December, led to the occupation of the shores of the Caspian Sea by the Red Army.

Frunse continued to work in Turkestan at the liquidation of the White Guard front

In September 1920, Comrade Frunse was appointed commander of the Southern Army fighting against Wrangel. In the last days of November, the was only by good luck that he es-

occupying the whole of Crimea. In recognition of this, the Central Ex-Frunse with a sword of honor and a portrait of Karl Marx. After the end of the civil war, he was appointed plenipotentiary of the

Revolutionary Military Council in the Ukraine and commander of all the divsions of troops in the Ukraine. Petlyura's and Machno's last bands

were destroyed under his leadership. During these operations he himself Army since Comrade Trotsky fell il received two bullet wounds. His coat was riddled by seven bullets and it when he was formally nominate Southern Army, under his command, caped with his life He was for the tary Council.

ecutive Committee presented Comrade of the C. P. of the Ukraine and a men ber of the Ukrainian Central Execu tive Committee. Since the 10th part conference of the C. P. of Russia. h has been a member of its Central Con mittee.

Since April 1, 1924, he has bee vice-chairman of the Revolutionar Military Council of the Soviet Unio and already before January 26th chairman of the Revolutionary Mii

# Learn in the Struggle & NELS KJAF

ticipation in the everyday struggle of the working class can you develop in- the later I would be listening to his I have been considered dangerou to a real fighter for Communism.

I was brought up on a farm in Denmark. At the age of 14 I was sent to a small ciyt to learn the cabinetmaker trade. Here I came in contact with people who thought they were Socialists. This was in the year 1902 when Socialism was the popular movement, supposed to solve all ills of the work-

### Socialism is Disguise.

But during the five years while as learning the trade I got very little wiser about Socialism because those journeymen who worked in the shop had no fundamental understanding of Socialism themselves. They would go to a mass seeting around election time and clap their hands and shout "Hurrah" to the supposedly Socialist speaker who knew little about Socialism himself. His talk was about municipal ownership reforms of a mild nature, very easily obtainable under capitalism.

### The Youth's League.

In the year 1912-13 I worked in the capital of Norway. Here also, every working man was a socialist as a mat ter of course and everyone belonged to a union. But very few, if any, knew the fundamentals of Socialism. While there I met some Young Workers who were members of the Youth's League which later developed into the Norwegian section of the Y. C. L. They were active, sold their paper at union meetings and also held open forum discussions. I attended some of these meetings as well as those of the Norwegian Workers Party, but the latter lectures would be by a professor or doctor, about the anatomy of a person or about the moon, but never about the fundamentals of Socialism or Communism. I never heard about or read the Communist Manifesto until I came to Chicago in 1915, at 28 years

When I came to Chicago I could only speak a little English. All I found was hard work and very little pay and sometimes not even that, so I was disillusioned about free America. When I met an old friend who had joined the Scandinavian Branch of the Socialist Party I was more than willing to

After attending a few meetings they lected me secretary of the branch, ment, and I became an active member. They gave me books to read on Socialism and I began attending a study class, but it was about three years be-When listening to a debate

Only by true study and active par- | thought a brilliant argument and be | not at present is because I am to opponent and that argument was still enough to be expelled from my unio Taking my experience as an ex- better, so I decided the other fellow by the officials, but am still attendin ample, I wish to prove the above state- was wrong, although if I had never the meetings with the full support of neard the second spea

would have been right. Had those workers I met and worked with while younger been real Socialists or Communists, I feel certain that I could have been brought into the movement long before. I was always a fighter in the shop and the union hall, but not until I came to Chicago did I become an active party member with some degree of under-

The same rule holds good for union as for party membership. You must be an active member. You must attend every union meeting as well as every party branch and shop nucleus. Otherwise you will never be sufficiently informed to accomplish anything. study classes. The only reason I do in the workers' battles.

from my local union when the Mich igan raid started the Labor Defens Council. Also my local union gave i one collection \$150 to the Friends of Soviet Russia. I have been inside th bars four times, one sentence bein from one to five years. I am a men ber of the District Executive Commi tee of the Workers Party, also of th City Executive Committee, also Indus trial Organizer of my branch, als secretary of the Building Trades grou

of the T. U. E. L. I hope these lines will help to prov to the young and old workers that Sc cialists or Communists will not cor vince others or be effective in any wa before they themselves have studie I still hope to attend a number of the movement and taken active par

### History of Young Leninist

(Continued from page 1)

life, in nuclei, trade union or camp cover of this magazine supplement and general Y. C. L. information: the fourth page is devoted entirely to Workers' Correspondence; the fifth page to League activities; the sixth to village activities; the seventh to some special feature such as educational courses and educational articles, important articles by Comintern leaders. Another day this page is devoted to the life of the Red Army and the youth worth therein, and so each day another subject is covered. eighth page is devoted to Soviet life, trade union activities, Soviet trials and other such material. This gives one an idea of the extent of just one of the many hundred papers of the

### Russian Komsom ols. Paper Gets "Trial."

Another interesting feature is the procedure that is followed in improving the paper. The factory Y. C. L. nucleus arranges for a factory "trial" of the "Young Leninist." Here all the young workers of the particular shop, factory or mine assemble and a mock trial is held in which every young worker is obliged to state his opinion of the paper and offer definite suggestions for improvement. In this way the paper is subjected to the constant objective criticism not only of League members, but also of every young proletariat. Through these trials the paper is not only improved, but the young worker is interested in the Komsomol press

Magazine Supplement. Every two weeks a sixteen page would pay close attention to what I magazine supplement is issued which America.

is largely of a satirical nature. Th always very attractive. It will be interest to our American comrades know that the Russian Komsomo follow our league very closely an watch its every development. On recent cover of the "Gnat," as it i called since it is a stinging satirita organ with caricatures and stores of keen political nature, the America Young Worker was featured in th form of a hammer hitting Mr. Hughe over the head and proclaiming "Ar other Obstacle in the Path of Hughe

### A Challenge to Young Worker. The splendid progress of The Youn

-The Young Worker.'

Leninist should be a stimulus to ever W. L. member to double and trebl his energies to increase the circ lation of The Young Worker. Th American Young Worker is advancing along the same path The Young Ler inist has followed. Today it is neces sary that every member try to emi late our brother paper and not only maintain a Weekly Young Worker, bu strive to make our "weekly" the rea representative of the American youn workers. We must get subs from ou shopmates, our union brothers an every young worker and farmer thru out the land. Our slogans must be "Maintain the Weekly Young Worke by Securing Ten Thousand New Sul

scribers.' Only in this way will we be able old, aloft the banner of the Youn Communist International each wee in the mills, mines and factories