



### Low Wages at Selz, Schwab & Co. for Young Workers

(Continued from page 1)  
Monday afternoon and at no other time.

11. All employees are notified that they must register on the clock whenever they enter or leave the building, and also at the time of stopping at noon and starting in the afternoon.

The amount of pay due time workers will be determined by the time clock record. If for any reason a time worker should fail to register, he must immediately report this failure to the Foreman.

14. That they will be charged for all shoes which they damage or for the missing shoes in lots which they pass along. The last operative handling such damaged shoes shall be held responsible and shall be charged for them at the regular wholesale rates, and that these charges will be deducted from their wages, and the terms of this regulation are expressly agreed to by all employees and they hereby consent that the same be a part of their contract of employment.

15. Any violation of any of the above Rules shall be ground for immediate discharge.

#### SELZ, SCHWAB & CO. Fight for Demands

Those young workers at Selz, Schwab and Company who are organized into the Selz, Schwab nucleus (shop unit) of the Young Workers League in order to improve their conditions are calling upon the other young workers in the shop to join them in the fight for the following demands:

1. Time and a half for overtime.
2. Abolition of the piece work and speed-up systems.
3. To prevent slack periods—shorter work day and longer summer vacations.
4. Right to organize into union.
5. Equal pay for young workers when doing the same work as older workers.
6. A weekly minimum wage for all young workers, based upon the cost of living and ranging from the living level upwards.
7. No charge for damaged material.
8. Extra pay or more machines in fitting and stitching room.
9. Washrooms to be cleaned more often.
10. The organization of a shop committee (a committee elected by a meeting of all workers in the shop) to represent all the workers in the shop and take up these demands with the company and see that they are granted.

### ILLINOIS BOSSES WANT STATE POLICE TO CRUSH STRIKES

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Major Lynn Adams, superintendent of the state police of Pennsylvania, was the main speaker at a meeting held here recently under the auspices of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Illinois Bankers' Association and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Discuss Strike Breaking.

The meeting was held to discuss the proposed Illinois police bill, which provides for from three to seven troops of sixty-five men each for the state, to play a role similar to that played by the state cossacks in Pennsylvania in breaking strikes and otherwise maintaining capitalist "law and order." The audience consisted for the most part of members of the state legislature who are being lined up by the business interests before the bill comes up for vote.

Slight Opposition.

There was little opposition to the speakers for the bill, only one of the audience asking Maj. Adams if his men were used in strikes in Pennsylvania. Major Adams answered, "Yes," but this did not start any further discussion.

Major Adams reported that the Pennsylvania police force cost "less than \$750,000" in 1924 and evidently the coal barons thought it worth much more than this.

### Will Lay Plans to Push Junior Work at Cleveland Meeting March 31

On Tuesday, March 31, at 8 P. M., a meeting will be held at the Local Headquarters, 5927 Euclid Ave., Room 13, on Junior Work under the auspices of the Young Workers League.

At this meeting representatives of the Y. W. L. and the Party will explain the work of the Junior Section and the reasons why all Communists must support this work to counteract the effect of the capitalist propaganda in the schools, movies and press.

Plans will be presented at this meeting to promote the work of the Junior Section in Cleveland and make it function more effectively. This will require the assistance of all the members of the Party and Y. W. L.

The capitalists do not overlook the possibilities of corrupting the minds of the children. We must, through our Junior Section, carry on our communist education among the children.

All Party members, their children, Y. W. L. members and all workers interested in this work should be present at this meeting. Your branch should do its utmost to make the meeting a success.

### Cleveland Arranges Meetings to Organize Trade Union Work

Meetings are being arranged in Cleveland to get all the members of the Young Workers League into the unions, with the further aim of organizing League fractions in the unions as soon as we have members inside.

A meeting of all building workers, union and non-union was held March 24th.

All clothing workers will meet at 5927 Euclid Avenue at 8 P. M. April 1st. At this meeting the young workers will discuss the problems in their industry and plans will be made to get all the non-union members into their respective unions immediately. The next step will be the formation of the fractions within the unions.

All miscellaneous workers, union and non-union will meet at the same place on April 2, at 8 P. M.

### PEASANT LEADERS OF PHILIPPINES HELD BY WOOD'S COSSACKS

MANILA, P. I., March 23.—One hundred leaders of the Katipunan Macabula Macasilage, the peasants' organization here which has been fighting for contracts with the large landowners which would assure a decent living, have been arrested, charged with sedition. The arrests were made by constabulary sent out by General Leonard Wood, who has been aiding the landowners, many of whom are American capitalists.

The constabulary have been trying to crush the peasants' resistance to conditions which verge on actual slavery. Macabula, leader of the rice growers, has been killed, and seven other leaders were slaughtered by Wood's American constabulary. The peasants organization numbers more than 12,000 tenants.



### The Communist Society LESSON 6.

In the revolutionary movement hundreds of thousands of workers are struggling continually, undergoing tremendous sacrifices, fighting against tremendous odds, doing the hard, thankless routine work of organizing the working class—all to achieve the Communist society. What is there about Communism that makes it the worthy goal of such great efforts? How does it differ from the Capitalist society.

In the first place, it will be a society without classes and without class wars. All the energy now used in unproductive struggles will be turned into productive use. Under Communism all be workers and comrades.

The basis of classes—that is, private property—will disappear and will be replaced by the common ownership of the means of production and distribution. Railways, factories, mines and warehouses will belong to and be controlled by the whole people. There can then be of one human being by another. The workers work for themselves, not for another class as they today. There will therefore be no rich or poor. Today the Capitalists keep the workers under control by the state power. Under Communism the

state will disappear together with army and navy.

To keep the Communist society from becoming a bureaucracy, that is, rule by permanent officials positions will be rotated. The shoemaker will no longer "stick to his last." A man may be at one time a factory manager and at another time a worker in a shop.

One of the characteristics of the Capitalist society is production of commodities for the market. Under the future society a worker does not produce for the market but for the whole society. He therefore produces goods, not commodities. These goods are taken from the communal stores by those that desire them. They are not bought and sold.

The administration work will be done mostly in the accounting offices. Here the statistics of production are gathered and the needs of each part of the community are determined. The people will work together to produce the desired results. The length of the working day, the distribution of workers in the factories, etc. will be determined by statistics, not by the will of the boss.

Most important of all, because many of the other advantages depend upon it, is the organization of production under one plan and the resulting growth in productive forces. When all workshops and factories are in one mighty co-operative commonwealth, production can be organized to its highest efficiency.

The productive forces of society will be increased enormously. The energy now used in the class struggle—in strikes and politics, in law courts and police systems will be turned also to productive use. Instead of fighting one another, we will turn to fight and conquer Nature together. Then the tremendous losses due to competition, wars and crises will stop. Today people turn their minds to ways of the most of what is produced. Under Communism they will turn their minds to increasing production. The waste of duplication of work, of advertising, of producing useless goods will end.

Production will be carried on a large scale, while the best possible equipment as society's whole concern will be for the workers, machinery will be developed to a degree undreamed of today. Every invention possible will be utilized, every new method to increase production and lessen the toil of the workers.

The working day will be shortened to a small fraction of what it is today. Education will be general in even the highest branches and genius and talent will be developed. This will enable society to utilize the enormous resources latent in every human being.

Science will be developed beyond the possibilities under Capitalism which in turn will allow society to make greater use of its resources.

Freed from toil and insecurity, humanity will create a culture unexampled in history. All that hinders the minds, all religion and superstition will be buried and the real history of mankind will begin.

(In the next lesson we will take up the transition from the Capitalist to the Communist society.)

References: "A. B. C. of Communism" Bucharin—Chapter 3.

Questions.

1. How will the Communist society differ from the Capitalist?
2. What will be the class divisions under Communism?
3. Of what advantage to society will Communism be?
4. What will become of the state with all its apparatus—army, navy, police, etc.?
5. How will the danger of the Communist society becoming a "bureaucracy" be prevented?
6. Will commodities be produced under Communism? Explain.
7. How will the new society be administered?
8. What will the working conditions be like under Communism: wages, hours, factories, jobs, etc.?
9. What will be the status of culture, art, education, under Communism?

### Anti-Religious Wedding Held by St. Paul Y.W.L. Sends Proceeds to Y. W.

The Young Workers League of Twin-cities announces the marriage of Comrade Allen and Quartermaster. Their marriage had its final ceremony at an affair last Saturday evening in St. Paul which was attended by some two hundred Communists and sympathizers.

The wedding took the form of an anti-religious demonstration. It was opened with the International. The first speaker on the program was Comrade Appelbaum of the League who stated the nature and purpose of the League and of the immediate affair. He was followed by Comrade Hathaway of the party who expressed the attitude of the Communist toward marriage and society in general. A couple of numbers by the communist orchestra and the Junior section chorus respectfully preceded the address by Comrade Holtman of New York. Comrade Holtman pointed out that a wedding was not an important event in the life of a Communist, not when compared with the events of the working class struggle. Another thing he pointed out was that it was not a religious affair but that it was a social affair and that only under a Soviet rule would a marriage receive its proper rating. He called on the married comrades to continue with greater zeal their activities in the Communist movement and to break away as much as possible from the old bourgeois marriage relationships. This last statement must have been effective for after the affair was over both the bride and the groom were diligently at work in the kitchen washing dishes and cleaning up with the rest of the league committee.

A couple of numbers by the Russian chorus introduced the formal ceremony which was a demonstration of the functioning of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of a Soviet Commune. The married couple registered their desire to be married and received a missar. As the couple passed off the certificate to that effect from the Comrade a priest bearing the sign which read "This is no place for me;" a rabbi carrying a similar sign which read, "My business is ruined!" and a minister of the gospel bemoaning his "ple-came" on in sad possession followed by stalwart workers armed with brooms and carpet sweepers "cleaning up."

Until three o'clock the crowd enjoyed themselves at the tables and on the dance floor; singing revolutionary

### YOUNG NEGROES FIRST TO REVOLT AGAINST SLAVE CONDITIONS IN U. S.

By RUTH FERN.

The American Negroes can no longer be considered from the racial standpoint. They themselves have graduated from their racial self-consciousness and are beginning to look upon their problems in a new light. The Negro youth has been a great factor in doing away with this race self-consciousness.

Immigration Helps

The barrier separating the colored aristocrat from the laboring class of the same color is as difficult to surmount as the similar barrier confronting white workers. The foreign-born Negro has come to this country without the servility formerly associated with the Negro race. And the entrance of the native Negro into the industries of the country has caused him, too, to lose his air of conscious inferiority.

The Negroes first entered our industries to any great extent during the war when European immigration was cut off and the industries were suffering a consequent shortage of labor. The bars were let down and the Southern Negroes flocked to the north in great numbers. Since then, the northward migration has been constantly increasing. In 1920, there were 1,472,309 Negroes in the north. Another significant fact is that most of the Negroes who come north, come to the big cities of the north. Of the 172,274 Negroes in the State of Illinois, 60 per cent are in the city of Chicago.

Detroit, in which there are 40,838 Negroes, accounts for 68 per cent of the total population of Michigan. In New York City there are 152,487 Negroes, out of the 198,483 in New York State. This indicates that not many of the Negroes who migrate to the north go to the farms. Most of them are working in the industries of the big cities. And there is where they at last realize that their problem is but the problem of all the wage slaves, the fight against the bosses.

An International Problem.

And along with the realization of the similarity between the problems of the Negro and white workers in America, comes the realization of the fact that not only in America are the

workers faced with this problem. The international aspect of the workers' struggle for freedom is quickly permeating the ranks of the Negro workers.

The large number of foreign born Negroes in America also forces the Negro movement to take an international viewpoint. Among the 35,000 foreign-born Negroes in New York City, one finds a goodly number of Spanish, French, Dutch, Arabian, Danish, Portuguese, British, West Indian, and native African Negroes. All these immigrants take an aggressive interest in the affairs of their former homes, and thus add to the American movement an international outlook. A specific indication of this is their recent championing of the rights of Haiti and Liberia and the Virgin Islands. "This world-wide reaction of the darker races to their common as well as local grievances is one of the most significant facts of recent development," says W. A. Domingo. "Exchange of views and extension of organization beyond American boundaries is likely to develop on a considerable scale in the near future, in terms principally of educational and economic projects. Former ties have been almost solely thru the medium of church missionary enterprises."

What Labor Congress Can Do.

The American Negro Labor Congress to be held in Chicago this summer is an expression of the new spirit of the American Negroes, which will give the movement a great impetus forward. It will result in the organization of the working class Negro into a consciously functioning section of the working class of America and the world. It will clarify the real issues before the American Negro and crystallize the existing discontent into a great driving force against the capitalist state.

The Young Workers League realizes that the Negro worker forms a large element of the American working class. It recognizes no race distinctions, and is helping the Negro in his fight for absolute equality—political, economic and social. It will do its share to make the coming Congress an outstanding success. You must do yours.

songs, dancing the "kzak," the polka, the fox-trot, shouting greetings, buying "cutting rights" on wedding cakes donated by different organizations. Many greetings came in from all sorts of organizations and people. One of the most interesting ones were the greetings of the groom's fellow-workers in a bedding factory expressing the hope that they would find the products of their common labor very useful. The affair was a success both as a propaganda undertaking and as a financial obligation. The proceeds shall go to the Young Worker.



## Young Workers' Correspondence

### Tells of Conditions in Printing Industry

Dear Comrade:

I am one of the slaves who happen to work in the printing industry here in the city, and have come in contact with the open shop association which is used for the purpose of shipping scabs to different parts of the country in case of a strike.

The first question they ask you when you register there is: "Would you scab in case of a strike?"

There is a surplus of workers in the printing here. The master printers circulate false stories thruout the entire country, telling of high wages in Chicago, which is not the case. The main purpose of the bosses is to overflow the city with printing trade workers so that they can make another open shop drive, thus enabling them to cut wages to a minimum.

When you visit the open shop association of the master printers—what do you see? You will find a hundred slaves there, waiting for jobs. Once in a while a job is secured, but the head official there, who is known as Mr. Tufts, makes damn sure whom he gives the jobs to. His name suits him as he is pretty tough all right. Many of the slaves who apply for jobs in his office have no use for him as Tufts won't give them a square deal, according to what I have observed.

If a slave goes into his private office to ask for any job vacancies he generally takes his hat off for Tufts. Otherwise, his chance of getting one very slim. That is one thing I refused to do, so I couldn't get a job from that tough bird. None of the open shops will hire you unless you get a slip from the open shop association.

There are 3,200 open shops and 800 union shops in the city. There is dual unionism in the city as far as the printing pressmen and assistants are concerned. The bona fide local here is known as the Franklin Union; then

there is also the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union which I happen to be a member of following my transfer from Cleveland.

The reactionary officials here of the Pressmen's and Assistants' Union have sent notices all over the country informing the different locals of a campaign that they are supposed to conduct here in the city. I've been here a month and I haven't seen any signs of a campaign at all. It is all talk, and no action at all as far as the reactionary officials are concerned. In fact, they don't want new members—they are only interested in keeping their jobs and to fight the reds and their progressive program.

There is considerable discontent among the printing slaves. The master printers operate a school at 421 Clark St., which is attended mostly by young boys who go to grammar school part of the time. The school is operated primarily for turning out potential scabs; it is mainly supported by R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., a firm that boasts of having had its plant run on the open shop plan for nearly 25 years.

The union shops are getting fewer in number. There will be no hope in organizing all the print shops until all the printing trades are amalgamated into one industrial organization from coast to coast, and to do that I realize, as a Communist, that will never be done until the reds get control of the organization, when we can organize the workers in the printing industry as printing trade workers and not as separate craft unions.

of Henry's. We attend the school one week and then we have two weeks of shop work. This schedule is followed out thru the four years' course. The first year we get paid the princely sum of 18 cents per hour. Imagine, we even get paid while we attend school. Our wages increase to 24 cents an hour the second year, 32 cents the third year, and 40 cents an hour for the fourth year.

During shop work we have to keep moving and come out at the end of the day all tired out and with hands cut, and often with burnt fingers from grinding small parts. The practical nature of Henry's "generosity" is here shown, because he makes approximately \$1.20 per hour from each one of us working in the shops. We are even furnished with free lunch. It usually consists of coffee, half a dozen beans or peas and a small piece of meat. We are so satisfied with this lunch that when we are thru we do not leave the table immediately, not for the reason that we have eaten such a hearty meal that it is necessary to take a rest, but in order to satisfy our hunger with the lunch we find necessary to bring from home.

In school, the following is an example of the general knowledge we are taught. In order to be a good mechanic, you must know that this is a democratic and free country where every one has equal opportunities. The only things which we must guard ourselves against are the Japs and Chinese. In order to impress these great truths upon our minds we are asked to buy the U. S. constitution and if anyone refuses to do so, he finds himself failing, which means there is no raise in wages. If you try to talk back to an instructor, and when he punishes us for some reason not known to us, the punishment is doubled, so we find it best to keep our mouths shut. The wages that these young workers get are so meager that it is hard for many of them to go thru the full course. The necessity of organizing these young workers that they may be able to defend themselves against the generosity of Henry Ford's is obvious. I know that the Young Workers League will increase its efforts to carry out this work. It would also be to the best interests of the union involved to cooperate.

### Ford's Trade School a Typical Apprentice Mill

Dear Comrades:

Ford, the auto king, is still with, and top of us, just like the rest of the kings of other industries. I happen to be one of the seven hundred and fifty lucky ones that attend this school known as the Henry Ford Trade School.

After four years of training you are prepared to be an efficient slave



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### Chicago League Still in Lead San Francisco Follows Close in Drive

The Chicago League continues to lead the field in our Red Star Sub Drive. Already 45 per cent of the Chicago comrades have received their Red Star Merit Stamp, without which a member cannot be considered in good standing.

**Los Angeles Not Asleep**  
The Los Angeles League has not been asleep either Comrade Moe Orans, city Young Worker agent, writes as follows: "From the day the Weekly arrived, our three branches have been busy in the campaign for subs and increased circulation. Each branch elected its Young Worker agent, who drafted any member he finds necessary to sell the Weekly at meetings, or go out and get subs."

"A city Young Worker Committee meets regularly to push the drive hard. Every league member who has not done so already, is obligated to subscribe and to get one additional subscription from a fellow-worker or student. The members are given names from a sympathizers' mailing list to visit personally, and left-wing unions and fraternal organizations are canvassed to support the Young Worker."

**At Every Branch Meeting**  
"Every branch meeting takes a few minutes time regarding the Young Worker drive. Not a meeting or affair is held in the city, but our Young Workers are there to be sold. The result of this speeding up of our work is, that where formerly we received

150 copies twice a month, we are now successfully handling the same number weekly. The subs are beginning to come in, but we are not satisfied and will not be satisfied until every potential subscriber in the city has been reached.

"The Young Worker is playing an important part in the campaign we are starting against the Bishop's Candy Factory. Large numbers are being young workers who are employed in distributed there to over a hundred this factory."

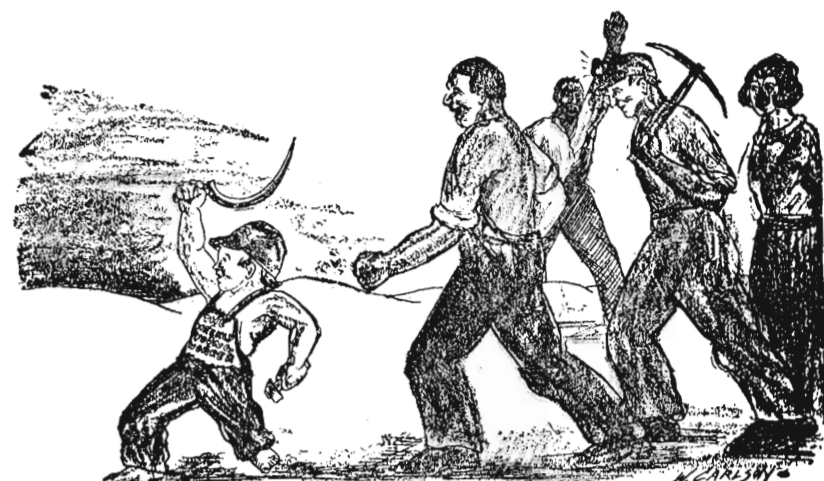
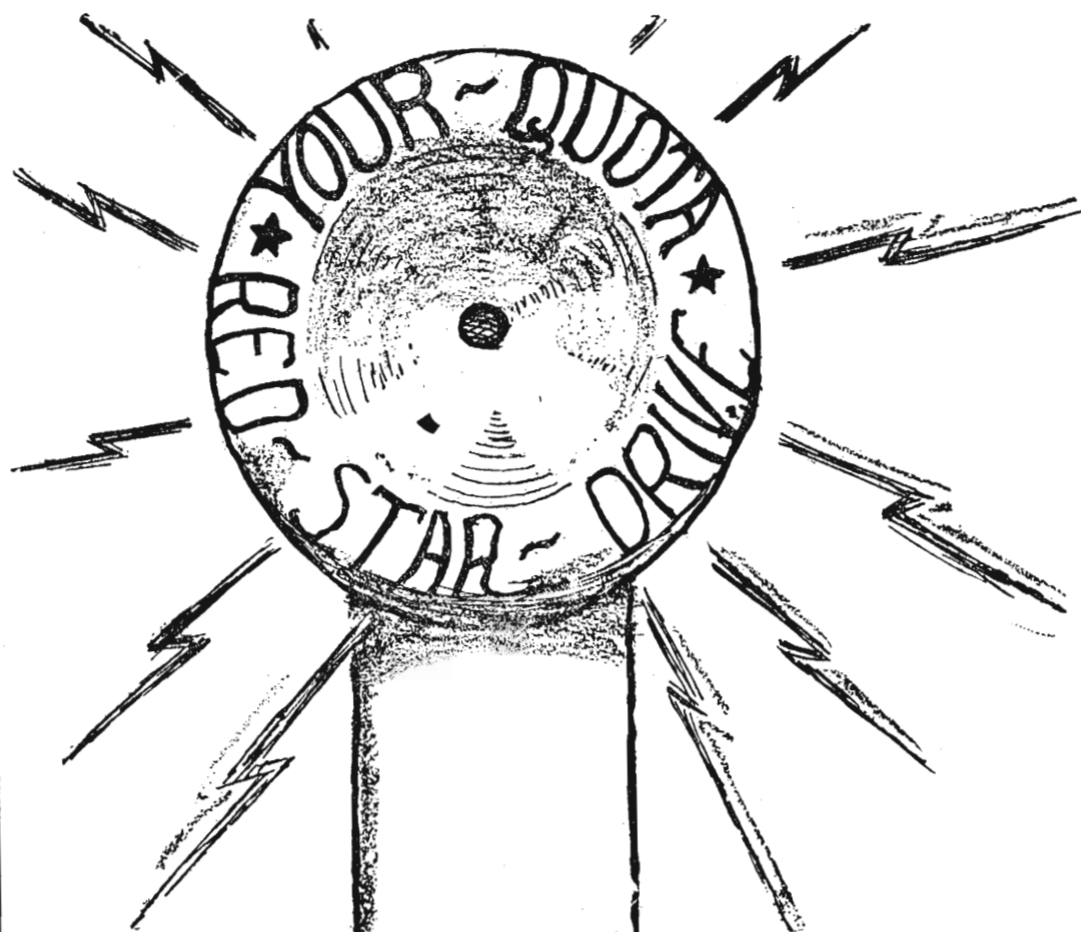
**Realize What Weekly Means**  
"We realize what the Weekly means to our League, and we are doing everything possible to put every member's shoulder to the wheel in this drive."

The thro campaign of the Los Angeles and Chicago Leagues should teach many lessons to our units. Not only are these two leagues competing determinedly for the Y. C. I. BANNER, however. Many of our smaller leagues, the names of which cannot be given because of lack of space, are working hard and making equally good progress in proportion to their size.

**Detroit and Philadelphia Busy**  
Detroit and Philadelphia are planning far-reaching campaigns. Other leagues are at work. What is your league doing to assure the continued existence of our Weekly?

Answer this question by shooting in the subscriptions your league has already obtained! Start your campaign for more subs at once!

# CHICAGO AGAIN! Hits Hardest Blow of Week Los Angeles Close Behind!



### WHO HASN'T MARCHED IN THE PARADE?

The names of the Weekly Young Worker supporters who are marching in the parade continue to come into the National Office. Has your name been printed?

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Joe Kobylak        | Alex Tishan      |
| Dave Beberman      | Alex Lisneck     |
| Ida Biberman       | Frieda Bornstein |
| Leon Goodman       | Martha Bornstein |
| Dora Felshin       | J. Woolhandler   |
| Florence Rosenberg | A. Peters        |
| Freda Rosenberg    | Rose Stramberg   |
| Morris Yusem       | Elsie Laurila    |
| Charlie Gerlash    | Fannie Laine     |
| Arthur Niemi       | Fred Pencor      |
| Carl Padilla       | Anna Forsman     |

## TOILING YOUTH

By HARRY GANNES.

The following table shows how the youth are employed in the United States:

Industry	Ages 15 to 19
Agriculture	1,174,361
Manufacturing	1,402,605
Clerical	698,971
Trade	337,039
Mining	102,576
Transportation	302,466
Professional Service	106,517
Domestic and Personal	281,558
Public Service	63,235
Total	5,229,104

Of this total of 5,229,104 young workers between the ages of 15 to 19, according to the 1920 U. S. Census, 1,555,322 are girls, and 3,673,782 are boys. Nearly fifteen per cent of all workers employed in industry, that is to say, the real proletarians, the special type of unskilled workers produced by capitalism, are young workers.

It is perfectly legal in most states to employ youth 14 years of age and under, though a few provide that young people under sixteen shall not be employed in certain harmful industries. Yet government figures show there are over 102,000 employed in and about mines, certainly one of the most hazardous occupations. There are many forms of manufacture that are decidedly hazardous which employ youth.

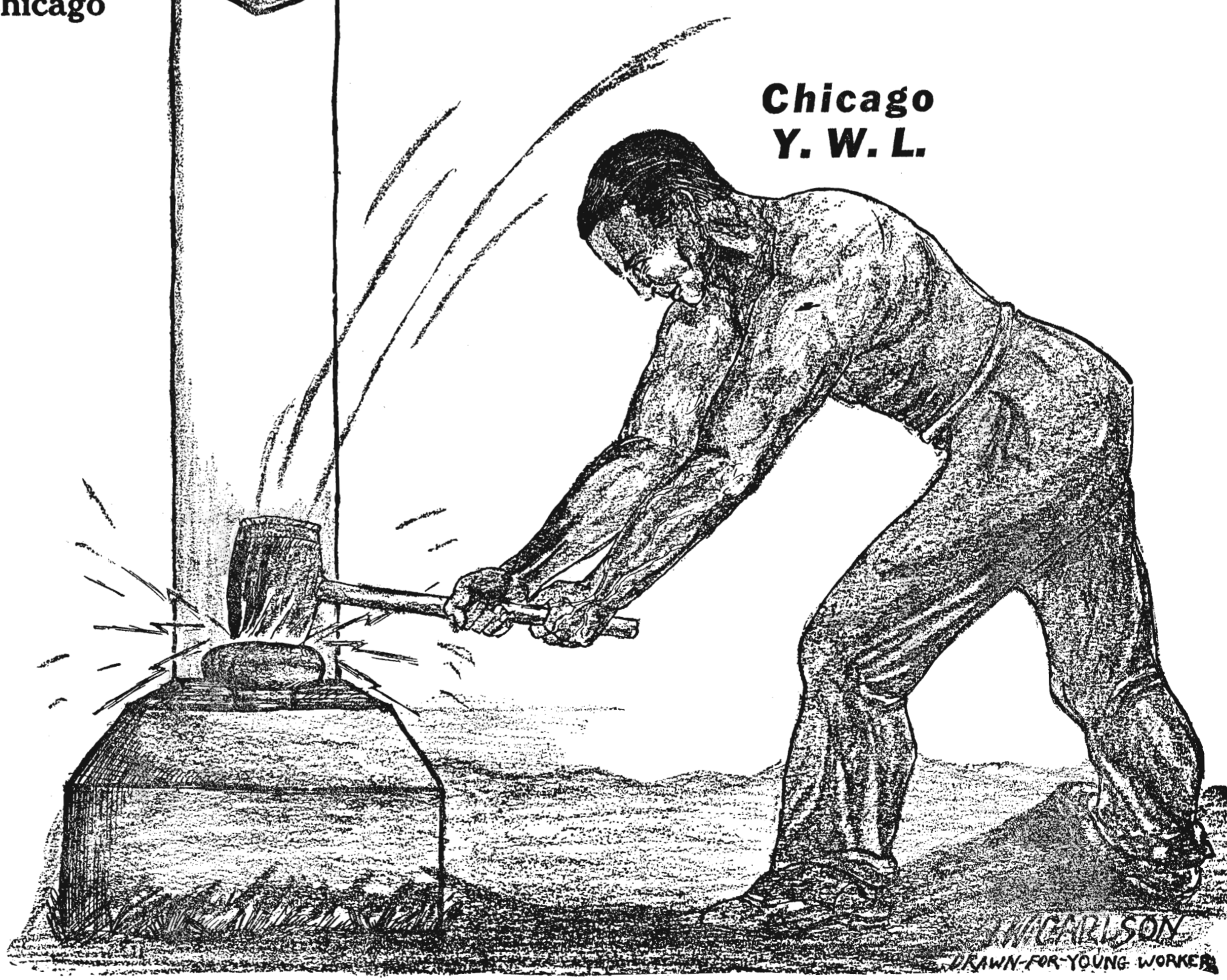
The youth of 14 to 18 undergoes one of the most critical periods of his life, puberty: the process of growing into manhood or womanhood. At this time of life, the body grows very rapidly, and the vital functions are most easily disturbed. To subject the young fellow or girl to the tortures of modern machine industry in most instances destroys his health.

There are 27 states that do not require any physical examination for young people 14 and over when they are given work permits. In those states where physical examinations form part of the requirements for the issuing of a work certificate, the manner of examining the prospective young worker is just a little worse than useless. Tubercular youth are passed every day as fit for work. In some states when the underweight children do not meet the requirements set by law they are sent to farms and other institutions for a short while to be fattened like pigs. They are then dumped on the labor market.

(To be continued)

75 Subs  
Chicago

Chicago  
Y. W. L.



The Russian Branch of the Workers Party  
(Chicago) greets the appearance  
of the weekly  
**YOUNG WORKER**  
Long live the Young Workers League of America!  
Long live the Young Worker!

The Duluth Workers Party Finnish Branch  
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May it lead the American youth in every struggle against  
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### Appeal of the Workers of Shanghai

Moscow, March 1, 1925.  
THE Strike Committee of the textile workers of Shanghai has sent out the following appeal:  
"The Chinese textile workers, working in the factories of Japanese capitalists in Shanghai, are subject to uninterrupted persecution and suppression. A strike has broken out involving 40,000 workers in 22 factories.  
The police of Shanghai, who are under English leadership, have, upon Japanese instigation, arrested 56 delegates of the strikers, thrown them into prison and subjected them to the most violent mistreatment and torture. These workers are to be tried by court martial.  
Workers of all countries!  
We appeal to you for active support! Help your Chinese fellow workers with all your means and all your strength!  
The Secretary of the Strike Committee: Tchan.

### Our Army Is Growing

By N. Krupskaya.  
FOR a long time, for many centuries, Russia was an economically, politically and culturally backward country. When, thirty years ago, a revolutionary workers' party arose, our working class was a down-trodden, enslaved and dumb mass. Only he who saw not only the present, but also the future, and was able to view the movement from an international standpoint could believe that this class would one day become a staunch, upright and disciplined fighter, and would be absolutely victorious.  
And for this reason, the Russian labor movement never for a moment forgot its blood relationship with the international labor movement, and it never will forget it. For the proletarians of our Soviet Union, such days as the 1st of May and the 8th of March are days of international brotherhood, days of the greatest importance.  
In the Union of Soviet Republics in the last years there has been expressed with enormous force the urge of the masses for independent activity. The movement has spread rapidly, fresh thousands of working women of our union—working women and peasant women—awoke to a conscious life. They flocked to the ranks of those to whom the cause of the victory of the international proletariat is dear, who passionately long for the emancipation of all workers and devote their whole lives to this aim.  
"Our army has grown greater" can be said today by the class-conscious proletarian women of all countries. Every year the army of class-conscious, closely-knit proletarian men and women, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder, will become greater.  
And no power in the world will be able to resist this army.

### The Filipinos' Struggle

Underneath the struggle for national independence for the Philippines is the clash of class forces. The rice field workers are the latest section of the Filipino working class to feel the iron in the dictatorship of American imperialism.  
As in all colonial regions the imperialists strive to win the landlords and middle-class elements to their side, to get them to betray their countrymen. In the internal struggles between the native exploiters and the workers the colonial government appears always as the protector of the property owners. American capitalists, by showing favors to the native bourgeoisie, win some of them to their side. Both unite to crush the workers' and peasants' organizations.  
The uprisings against intolerable oppression that occur from time to time, like that of the Katipunan Macabula Macasilage of which we told yesterday, a hundred members of which are now in jail, are ruthlessly suppressed. Then the uprisings themselves are used to show the "incapacity of the Filipino for self-government."  
The working class organizations of every colonial country are the basis for any strong independence movement. To these organizations of the Filipino workers and peasants the American working class must give its fullest sympathy and support.

### The Y. C. L. of China

The following facts are taken from a report recently submitted to the E. C. of the Y. C. L. upon the situation of the Young Communist League in China.  
The League in China has approximately 3,000 members, chiefly amongst the student youth. The chief task is the proletarianization of the Young Communist League. The Chinese comrades are now organizing clubs of the working youth, sport organizations, etc., in the industrial centers and are recruiting there among the working youth for the League. At the same time peasant leagues are being organized amongst the national revolutionary sections of the peasant youth.  
The Young Communist League has a great ideological and leading influence upon the Chinese Student League which has been the pioneer in the struggle against imperialism for many years.  
The League issues a publication in the Chinese language ("The Chinese Youth"), of which 48 numbers have already appeared. The paper is widely distributed and is at the same time the leading organ for the active workers and the nuclei. Apart from this, the League publishes the periodical, "The International of Youth," in the Chinese language and also leaflets, etc.  
The conditions for the growth of the Young Communist League are favorable. The working day of the Chinese youth is from ten to twelve and even fourteen hours. And in this time the young workers can only earn half the wages of the adults. The Chinese Young Communist League stands before the task of strengthening its economic work which has previously been absolutely insufficient. The Young Communist League agitates successfully upon the political field and attacks the imperialist plans for the enslavement of China in all meetings.

# 72 Days - The Paris Commune!



"THE Commune was the form 'discovers' at last' by the proletarian revolution, under which the economic liberation of labor can proceed. The Commune was the first attempt of a proletarian revolution to break up the bourgeois state, and constitutes the political form . . . which can and must take the place of the broken machine."  
LENIN.

THE youth of Paris took an active and heroic part in the rise of the Commune and suffered horribly in its defeat. At the time of the Commune, there was no working class youth organization in France, based on revolutionary principles; yet in pictures published shortly after the drowning of the Paris Commune in a sea of blood, we can observe the organized groups of young apprentices and children fighting side by side with adult workers, women and old men, being slaughtered without mercy by the soldiers of General Marquis de Gallifet.  
\* \* \*  
THE greatest event in the history of the First International was the Paris Commune.  
The Paris Commune, like the Russian revolution grew out of war. Regardless of the will of the working

peoples of either side, the imperialists of both powers launched the Franco-Prussian war for the hegemony of the Continent. The French were defeated by the superior organization of Bismarck's Prussia and Napoleon the Little was captured. On September 4, 1870, the French bourgeoisie proclaimed a republic even as the defeated Germany of many years later did. But it was simply a change of forms. The armies organized thereupon by Gambetta, one of the bourgeois leaders, were also defeated and the robbers of both sides signed an armistice at the end of January, 1871. The French bourgeoisie then called for the election of a "Constitutional Assembly," which produced the usual reactionary majority and the reactionary government it formed finally shifted to Versailles to take up the struggle against the rebellious Parisian proletariat.  
The National Guard.  
THE Parisian workers were dissatisfied with the proceedings of Versailles and the peace it had made. The Parisian National Guard, largely made up of proletarians, and in possession of their own artillery, set up a Central Committee. After victoriously repulsing an attack of the reactionary Thiers government, the Reds proclaimed Paris an autonomous republic. The Central Committee transformed itself into a provincial government, i. e., into a dictatorship—just eight days later it appealed to a general election on the basis of universal suffrage. The "democratic" administration took the place of the dictatorship. The Paris Commune thus maintained itself as a coalition government of miscellaneous elements pulling different ways from the

March 26th to its inevitable defeat at the end of May.  
Significance of Commune.  
THIS briefly is the course of events that led up to the rise and collapse of the Commune. For its short existence, it has a colossal importance. The socialist movement which used to celebrate the Commune before the war scarcely recognized the revolutionary importance of the event. The Era of the Second International was too rotten with the belief in the magic power of parliamentarism and reforms. But Karl Marx had immediately recognized the significance of the Commune and after him—Lenin. Both saw the embryo of the modern Soviets in the Commune, so long as it was a dictatorship.  
Both of them saw that the great weakness of the Commune had been the surrender of the dictatorial powers of the Central Committee to the "democracy." In a letter to his friend, Kugelmann, Marx wrote that the Central Committee had committed two mistakes. The first was when after the failure of the Thiers attack, it did not take advantage of its opportunity by sending the National Guard to attack Versailles and seize the bourgeois government. The second was that it yielded up its dictatorial powers to make way for the Commune (in practice the coalition government) too early.  
Our Experiences.  
THE experience of our own period is in the disasters that overtake the workers when they deliver over their revolutionary gains to the tender mercies of the enemies of the revolution. These mistakes were repeated by the French workers in 1848, and

again by the German workers in 1918-19. The result of this kindly and considerate treatment of the bourgeois is seen in the gratitude of the forces of "Law and Order" when they are back in the saddle. The good French White Terror proceeded to slaughter so many thousands of French workers who had taken part in the Commune that the Socialist movement was bled white for a decade.  
The Russian Revolution.  
THE Russian Revolution has not made that mistake. It has maintained the proletarian dictatorship and the gains of the revolution firmly against the overwhelming odds and has known how to deal with the counter-revolution. That it has been able thus to steer its way clearly and powerfully, is mainly due to the iron discipline of the Russian Communist Party and its permeation with the spirit of its guiding genius, Lenin. That is the most important lesson which the experience of the Commune has bequeathed to us. The Commune lacked direction of a proletarian general staff of the revolution. It lacked a Bolshevik Communist Party, a party that had been forged and prepared in the great laboratory of class struggle and organization to cope with the ferment and the crisis when these come.  
We pay deep tribute to the revolutionary lengths to which the Commune went. It failed because it did not go far enough. But its experience has helped teach us what the prerequisites of the victorious proletarian revolution are. The dictatorship of the working class and a strong Communist Party and Young Communist League to carry it thru.

### Singapore vs. Pearl Harbor

SENDING in the week's news from Washington, Jack Richards announces the plans for the Pacific War Games. This news tells us that the maneuvers in the Pacific will wind up with maneuvers based on Pearl Harbor.

This is very significant.  
Pearl Harbor, the huge U. S. naval base on the Hawaiian Islands which the American imperialists plan to put to good use when the long expected conflict starts. Millions have been spent recently in improving this naval base, and the building of huge marine barracks at Pearl Harbor was announced in the Young Worker some time ago.  
The navy is winding up its maneuvers here because they know that Pearl Harbor will play the most important strategic role in the next slaughter.  
Pearl Harbor will be the base from which millions of young American workers will be sent out to mix their blood in the Pacific with the blood of those young workers of other countries who will be sent out to meet them.  
There is another base in the Pacific which will also play a big role in the "next war." That is the Singapore base. In a war against a revolt of the colonial masses, the two bases would operate together. . . but, if the war precedes this revolt, if it is a war over the rich resources of China, these two bases will not operate in harmony—but will serve as the gates through which the young workers will be driven against each other—to slaughter each other like cattle.

### The Young Negro

THE young workers are the most exploited section of the working class. But among the young workers in America are a large number who are more exploited than any of the other working class youths.  
These are the young Negroes, who are discriminated against, paid lower wages, given the worst jobs almost to the same extent that the young workers are discriminated against in comparison with the adults.  
The young Negro worker is driven into industry at an even lower age than is the child of the white worker. This is partly due to the low wages of the older Negroes which does not allow them to keep their children in school for more than a few years.  
The young Negro grows up in industry, but never does he outgrow his conditions of low wages. The Negro youth is the most exploited section of the working class, and they should be even ahead of the older Negro workers in following the lead of the Young Workers League and the Workers (Communist) Party in organizing to improve their conditions and for the overthrow of capitalism which is the spring from which bows all the poison which weakens the Negroes and keeps them in slavery.

### What You Give the Boss

THE Census Bureau published in February 1925, contains figures on production and wages which give an interesting view of the balance sheet of capitalist production in America for the last few years, and which show to some degree the extent of exploitation of labor as recorded by the capitalists themselves. Here are a few samples:

	In thousands of dollars	1919	1921	1923
Total new values created in manufacture .....		24,753,064	18,316,666	25,853,151
Amount of wages paid to producers		10,461,787	8,200,324	10,985,895
Total surplus value extracted from the workers in factories .....		14,291,277	10,116,342	14,867,256
Total number of wages) .....		136%	123%	136%
		1919	1921	1923
Average production per worker .....		2,750.00	2,637.00	2,950.00
Average wage per worker .....		1,162.00	1,180.00	1,253.00
Average surplus value, per worker		1,588.00	1,457.00	1,697.00
Rate of exploitation (ratio of surplus value to				

According to the capitalist bookkeepers, in short, every worker engaged in manufacture has worked (on the basis of an 8-hour day) a little over three hours to reproduce the value of his wages, and a little under five hours to produce surplus value for the capitalist class. This surplus value, amounting to 7-12 of the total values produced, has been distributed among the capitalists and their retainers—the form of rent, interest, profit, and the upkeep government, and pulpit, to support the capitalist dictatorship and keep the wage-slaves in sub-

# Sun Yat Sen and The Koumingtang Party

Learns from Experience  
BUT all this concern Sun Yat Sen's earlier life. After so many defeats he gained political knowledge and he put an end to his ideological sloppiness and political confusion, joining the real nationalist movement.  
His betrayal by his friend, General Chan Cho Min, showed that the military policies of the party should be based not upon paid generals and hired soldiers, but that the party could best strengthen itself by organizing within its ranks the broad masses of poor peasants and workers.  
The fast tempo of the industrial development of China which gave birth to a bigger proletariat could not pass unnoticed by the Koumingtang party and its leaders. The first congress of the Koumingtang party, held in Canton in 1924, opened a new period in the national revolutionary movement in China. It marked a transition period in the life and activity of the party and Sun Yat Sen.  
Inspired by Russia  
THE Koumingtang under the direct leadership and influence of the Russian revolution and the pressure of the Chinese Communist Party which partly entered into the Koumingtang party, completely broke off from its former activities by turning its attention to getting the support of the broad masses of workers and peasants in China. "Russia should serve as the leading example," said Sun Yat Sen at this conference, "If we can under our conditions reorganize a party like the ruling party in Russia, the situation in China will undergo a complete change within three years."  
From the time of this congress on the imperialist countries, especially Japan, took a new attitude towards Sun Yat Sen, who had been far removed from them by the new revolutionary turn in his activities. They started a campaign to belittle the importance of the nationalist revolutionary movement in China, saying that

the movement and Sun Yat Sen didn't amount to anything because they wanted to inform the organs of the present society according to the Soviet regime.  
Turns to Left  
IF the party wasn't based upon the working masses and was based upon the nation as a whole, trying to bring China from semi-feudalism to capitalism; at the conference of 1924 it made a decisive turn to the left trying to find a support for the party in its work among the masses of peasants and workers in China. To show how much the ideology of Sun Yat Sen changed the following speech addressed to peasant delegates at the congress is of interest:  
"The main stimulus in the fight of the Koumingtang party Socialism is the wish to free the peasants from their exploitation. But if we ourselves won't fight our work can't be successful. Remember that we have a republic now. You are not slaves to the emperor any more, but masters of the nation. This republic is yours; it should be for you and thru you. If you won't organize into a strong unit, you can be sure that you will bear the burden of terrific exploitation from the classes already organized."  
Imperialists Frightened  
THE imperialists were scared by this "Bolshevization of the Koumingtang party." They took measure to crush the Southern Government in China, and in order that this offensive of the imperialist should not be too odious, the imperialists used the Chinese capitalists in their attempt to liquidate the government of Sun Yat Sen.  
Everyone remembers reading of the organization: "The Paper Tigers," and of their attack in China. These volunteer troops of the merchants of Canton were defeated. At the time of conflict with the Tigers, Sun Yat Sen laid the foundation for the organization of the workers and peasants' volunteer troops which served as a

counter-weight against the troops of the city and village bourgeoisie.  
Cleaning Out the Party  
SUN YAT SEN also took a new line of conduct in cleaning up the party, sweeping out all the socially harmful elements. He realized very definitely the necessity of cleaning out of the party and especially of throwing out the representatives of the big bourgeoisie and all other unnecessary elements.  
"In the Koumingtang party some of the members don't understand the problems which face China, and therefore they bring damage to the interest of the nation. They will have to change their views or otherwise they will have to leave the party."  
This manifesto of Sun Yat Sen was issued on September 1, 1924, after the English ambassador in Canton handed an ultimatum to the Southern government. Many other declarations of his, after this, came as the result of aggression on the part of the imperialists.  
War Against Imperialism  
IF before Sun Yat Sen looked towards agreements with the imperialists, now he came out definitely against them. In November, 1924, he said:  
"The moment has come that China has to demand the abolition of all foreign restriction which were brought by the foreigners on the territories occupied by them. For this purpose we won't stop before any sacrifices. The Chinese nation can't sit longer with bound hands and look at the way in which the foreigners abuse their rights of exterritoriality."  
Masses Behind Party  
THE sharp turn of the Koumingtang changes the relations of the broad circles of Chinese society towards it. How strong the influence of Sun Yat Sen in China is at the present time is shown in the unheard of demonstration in the history of China, when a crowd of 50,000 welcomed him in Tientsin shortly before his death.

ed and most popular institutions for higher learning for the Negro in the South, finds itself for the first time in its history confronted with a student revolt. This student rebellion rises from a number of conditions. But beneath it all is the fact that philanthropy for Negro education coming from the capitalist class, which is always conditioned by the policy of the educated Negro a spirit of subservience. This attitude of racial arrogance is kept alive in these institutions maintained for Negro higher education shows itself keenly in the present affair at Fisk University. At this time there are hardly more than twenty Negro students on the campus of Fisk University. They have left in large numbers either to enter other universities or to forego the completion of their education rather than to submit to policies of the university which have been regarded as rendering the Negro student who would subscribe to them less than a man.  
Reformist Organization Can't Help  
THE many Negro organizations having for their aim the social betterment of the race and its ultimate liberation cannot bring the desired freedom to the race. Our most simple demand such as a federal law against lynching or the abolition of Jim Crowism cut into the very struc-

# The New Negro - By Lovett Fort-Whiteman

THERE are but a few avenues of occupation open to the young Negro of America, occupations that are almost wholly manual and mental in character. The only exception to this is when he succeeds in getting employment under the petty bourgeoisie of his own race, but the Negro petty bourgeois, being as yet exceedingly small, there is a keen competition among the educated young members of the race for responsible positions held by this class. The fact that there is but a narrow field of occupation for the young Negro gives rise to the fact that there is always a large element of unemployment among the better trained and younger members of the race. This gives rise to an inordinate degree of prostitution and idleness as shown by the countless numbers on corners, about poolrooms, and other number of young men congregating such places in our Negro communities of the larger cities. But coupled with this condition goes increasing facilities for Negro education in our principle cities. This gives rise to much unrest among the younger members of the race.  
New Spirit Appears  
THE recent affair at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, is a clear manifestation of the new spirit that has taken hold of the youthful element of the American Negro race. Fisk University, one of the time-honored

of capitalist society and more it is becoming clear to many of us that the solution of the Negro problem is impossible within the framework of our present day capitalist society. A fine liberalism cannot bring the new emancipation to the Negro race. The communist Party of America alone holds out the program for the new emancipation. The principles of Communism will be brought with increasing vigor to the Negro youth for logically his place in American life will fit him for his acceptance. Historically, he will be among the most revolutionary group of the world's working class.  
Position of Negro Women  
THE young Negro woman is exceedingly backward on everything pertaining to political and social questions and certainly she is a necessary adjunct to any undertaking on the part of the male sex of the race. It goes without saying that her position in American life has always been a pitiable one and it evolves upon us to give close study to her life, her condition in the home, the factories, and to institute a policy that shall fit well into her social status. Today she has been industrialized. She is in the factory. In many places working besides the white woman thus fitting her for the understanding of revolutionary thought.

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