

INTO THE SCHOOL STRUGGLE

YOUNG

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Young Comrade

FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOR

FOR WORKERS' AND FARMERS' CHILDREN

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Fight Campaign Against the First Workers' Republic

JUNE 8.—Comrade Woikoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, was shot to death by czarist plotter in Poland. Comrade Woikoff, accompanied by Comrade A. P. Rosengolz, was proceeding to the railroad station in Warsaw (the capital of Poland) when this murderous wretch ran up and emptied his revolver in the body of the representative of the Russian workers.

Who Woikoff Was.

Comrade M. Woikoff was an old revolutionary who had given his whole life to the cause of the workers. He took part in the great Russian revolution and later occupied high posts in the workers' government. In 1924 he was named minister to Poland.

Part of Big Attack on Workers' Republic.

This act of the reactionary czarist murderer is a result of the united campaign of attack on the Soviet government on the part of the various capitalist powers with England and the U. S. at the head. The reactionary British government is directly responsible for the murder of this heroic revolutionary fighter. The British capitalists rejoice with joy over the murder of Comrade Woikoff and thus they show that the British bankers and bosses are themselves responsible for this act.

Workers Protest.

The workers all over the world, but especially the Polish and the Russian workers, are wild with anger over the murder of their comrade. Big protest meetings are being held all over the world. We, the workers' children of America, also protest with all our might against the murder of Comrade Woikoff which we see is only a part of the big attack against the Soviet workers' republic.

June 9.—The latest step in the campaign against the workers' power in Russia, a campaign inspired and directed by the capitalist powers of the world, especially England, is the throwing of a bomb into a Communist meeting in Leningrad. As a result of this bombing, two workers were killed and twenty-six seriously wounded.

Will the workers of the world stand by quietly and see "their" governments plotting the murder of Russian workers and revolutionists? Will the workers do nothing while workers' Russia is being attacked on all sides?

No! The workers and farmers, and the workers' and farmers' children, of all countries will rally to the support and defense of workers' Russia!

BYE BYE PRESKIEL.

By F. B., Passaic, N. J. Pack up all the bribes and dough. Here I go singing low, Bye, Bye, Preskiel; Here nobody waits for me, For I took the workers' fee, Bye, Bye, Preskiel! No one here can like and understand me, For as a big traitor they do brand me, Back up all my bribes and dough, Here I go singing low, Preskiel, Bye, Bye!

(Preskiel was defeated in the elections for City Commissioners. Preskiel was a bitter enemy of the workers in the Passaic strike).

The "Fourth" Belongs to the Workers!

THE JUNE ISSUE could not appear because WE HAD NO MONEY!

It's up to you to make sure that the Young Comrade comes out regularly.

Rush in subs, bundle orders, donations—every cent you can get. And if you all help we can save the Young Comrade and make it come out regularly.

JULY FOURTH means—what? It is the day that marks the declaration of the independence of the British colonies in America from the tyranny of the British Empire. It marks the time when the workers and farmers of America, who didn't like the system under which they were living, took up rifles and overturned the government and set up a new government of their own. The American people didn't want to be ruled by the British merchants and capitalists so they revolted and set up their own rule. This is what July Fourth stands for!

Remember the American Revolution!

The American Revolution was fought to free the American colonies from the rule of a foreign country, England.

Now, in 1927, there are millions of people groaning under American rule. There are millions of people in the American colonies—the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and many others who are under the tyranny of a foreign country. In this case the foreign country is America. There are millions of people



more whom America is now trying to keep in slavery. Nicaragua has now practically been made a colony of the United States. In their fight for freedom and independence the Chinese workers and farmers meet with no more bitter enemy than the United States of America.

Just as England sent soldiers to crush the American colonists in 1776 so the United States is sending battleships and marines to Nicaragua and to China to crush the revolutionaries in the colonies in 1927. The American soldiers and marines in the Philippines, Nicaragua and China today are doing the same dirty work for the American bankers and bosses that the Hessians did for the British King in 1776—they are helping tyrants fasten the yoke of slavery over the necks of the workers and farmers of other countries.

Workers' and farmers' children! Remember the glorious lessons of '76. Demand that the U. S. government and every foreign government keeps its hands off China. Support the fight of the Chinese workers and farmers for freedom. Support the fight of the people in all American colonies for freedom and independence. Remain true to the glorious traditions of our Revolutionary War.

Freedom for All Oppressed People!

On the Fourth of July we hear big, fat-bellied politicians and business men, preachers and teachers, telling us how great and glorious was the Revolution of 1776. And a minute later they are shouting for more marines to send to Nicaragua and China, for more soldiers to send to the Philippines to make the people of these countries into the slaves of the American bankers.

Today the hundreds of millions of workers and farmers of China are fighting for freedom and independence against Great Britain and the U. S. just as the American colonies fought against Great Britain in 1776. And what is the U. S. government doing, what are these politicians doing who go into such fits of enthusiasm over the great American revolution? The American government is sending dozens of battleships and thousands of marines to China—just as the British government thousands of Hessians to America in 1776. The American government is playing the dirty part that Great Britain played in 1776—the part of tyrant and oppressor. And yet these hypocritical politicians and business men and teachers and preachers prate about the glorious American revolution.

We, workers' and farmers' children of America, we really believe in the American revolution and in the lessons of '76. We say the lessons of '76 for us today are:

Freedom for the workers and farmers of the American colonies. Freedom for the peoples of Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Nicaragua!

Help the Chinese workers and farmers fight their revolutionary war! Help them win their freedom and independence.

THE MEANING OF LINDY'S FLIGHT

The whole world is wild with excitement over the wonderful achievement of Charles Lindbergh, who flew across the Atlantic Ocean all alone without making a single stop. He made this record flight in something under 37 hours. Since then two other American aviators, Chamberlain and Levine, have also made a non-stop flight across the Atlantic.

Lindbergh's Achievement.

Lindbergh's feat is a wonderful one. That it could be accomplished hardly more than twenty years after the first airplane was invented shows the great progress in invention and machinery made in the United States every year. Yet this progress does not result in improving the conditions of the millions of workers; on the contrary, it only makes it possible for the bosses to make billions of

dollars more profits out of the workers.

Lindbergh's Father.

Nobody can doubt that the greatest courage was necessary on the part of "Lindy" to make this long hard flight. Lindy's courage came from his father, Charles Lindbergh, Sr., who, for a long time, was a leader of the farmers and workers of Minnesota in their struggle against the bankers and bosses. He was one of the best fighters for the Farmer-Labor Party and was many times elected to office by the farmers of his state. Lindy's father was in favor of Soviet Russia, in favor of the workers and farmers against the rich people and as a result the rich people hated him like poison.

The Purpose of Lindy's Flight.

What is the purpose of Lindy's

flight? Maybe Lindy himself doesn't know it—but the real purpose was to boost the building of more military airplanes and also to strengthen the army and the navy and the military equipment of the United States. Already the papers are saying that Lindy's flight shows that the U. S. must have more airplanes, must be better protected, and so on. The U. S. army and navy are already using Lindbergh's picture to get more workers into the military forces.

We, the workers' children, admire very much Lindbergh's great courage and achievement but we point out that the capitalists are using it for their benefit and against the workers and farmers of this country. Only when the workers and farmers have control of this country will such great achievements be for the benefit of the people.

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There are millions of people more whom America is now trying to keep in slavery. Nicaragua has now practically been made a colony of the United States. In their fight for freedom and independence the Chinese workers and farmers meet with no more bitter enemy than the United States of America.

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The Big School Explosion

42 Died; 82 Seriously Injured

By Paula Grauholm, Waukegan, Ill.

Recently there has been another event which the people of this country will long remember. On May 18 forty-two persons died, and eighty-two were seriously injured because of a dynamite blast in a district school-house of Bath, Mich.

This blast was set off by Andrew Kehoe, a farmer who was the treasurer of the school board. Because the school taxes were too high, Kehoe went before the school board twice, asking that his school taxes be reduced or he would lose his farm. Slowly his worrying over the taxes brought on insanity.

At 9 o'clock that morning Kehoe wrecked his own farm house and barn by a system of dynamite and electric connections. An hour later he shattered a big section of the school-house to bits.

Soon everything was in confusion. The parents of the unfortunate school children, most of whom were in the fifth and sixth grades, rushed frantically toward the ruins to find their little children. Even if they were found, they were usually dead. Kehoe had also killed himself in the explosion.

Such incidents as the former often happen in the world of today. Individuals are doing such things to get their revenge on other individuals, because of the misery under which we live. We, the Young Pioneers, should clearly understand this. If we have a hatred against a certain thing such as paddling in the schools, we can never have it abolished by fighting as individuals. These happenings should show us that we must fight as one big mass against the conditions under which we live if we want to win our demands.

Stand by Workers' Russia!

Workers' and Farmers' Children of America!

A new attack has just been started against Workers' Russia! In China, in Great Britain, in America, in Poland, everywhere the bankers and bosses have struck blows at the First Workers' Republic.

All over the world the workers and farmers are revolting against oppression and are fighting for freedom. To these millions of people Workers' Russia is a guide and inspiration! Workers' Russia shows that the workers and farmers can throw off the rule of the masters and govern themselves, can build a world for the benefit of those who work. That is why the bosses and rich men of every country are so afraid of Russia. That is why they have now united, with Great Britain and the U. S. at the head, to form a solid front for an attack against the Soviet Workers' Republic.

An attack on Workers' Russia is an attack upon every worker, every farmer, every workers' and farmers' child in the world. The capitalists are attacking Workers' Russia. We must stand solid in its defense.

Workers' and farmers' children of America! Stand by Workers' Russia! Beat back the capitalist attacks on the First Workers' Government! A solid front—workers, young workers and working class children—in support and defense of the Soviet Union!

"Free" America.

NEGRO BOY RUNAWAY

A small colored boy about 14 years old ran away Jan. 4th. Anyone seeing him will please notify me and hold him until I arrive. I will pay reward. I object to anyone using him.

This is an item that appeared in a Georgia paper on January 27—1849—1856—? No! On January 27, 1927. Over sixty years since the Negroes were supposed to have been freed.

So Negro boys are still held as slaves in the South and when they run away notices are put in the paper just like in slave times. And this in "free" America where every child—no matter of what color, race, or religion—is supposed to have an equal chance in life.

The rich men and capitalists don't want to give the Negro children an equal chance. They want to keep the Negroes slaves. Only when the work-

ers rule and when we have a workers' and farmers' government in America will all workers and farmers, no matter what their color or race may be, be equal and all children have an equal share in the good things of life.

British Workers' Children Visit Russia.

The delegation of English workers' children to Workers' Russia arrived at Leningrad today, June 27, 1927, on board the Soviet steamer Yushar. They were accompanied by McKellon, a member of the Young Communist League, and by Comrade Mrs. Gallacher. Most of the members of this children's delegation came without passports because the British government refused to let them go to Russia. The Leningrad Pioneers arranged a grand welcome. Members of the British children's delegation declared that they came to

Pioneers on the Picket Line

(By another Chicago Pioneer)

SATURDAY night some boys and I went out picketing in the baker strike. Some women went into the bakery to buy bread. They thought they were smart but we told them what's what. We gave the scabs the "rasberry cheers." Just when we were doing this the police came up and caught us by the arms and arrested us. They grabbed us by the necks and scratched us as if we were dogs. There was a non-Pioneer with me and he got frightened but we told him not to get frightened. We were taken to the police station in a patrol wagon. We told the police why the women were striking and that the poor workers don't get enough pay to pay so much for a pound of bread. In the police station they asked us many questions and told us to sit down and we waited for an hour and a half. Before he let us go he told us to come Monday. We came and the only thing he told was to keep away from the bakery stores or else we'd get into trouble. But if the police think they can scare the Pioneers from helping the workers they are mistaken, that's all.

Russia to study the life and work of the Soviet Pioneers.

The English children believe that the school authorities will take measures to punish them when they return to England. Nevertheless, they propose to stay long enough in Russia to get thoroly acquainted with the whole work of the Soviet Pioneer organizations.

As to the British movement, the children point out that the development of the Pioneer movement in England is slow because of the lack of experienced leaders.

Well—how long will it be before we have an American workers' children's delegation to the Soviet Union?

How the Revolution Came.

In 1776, as everybody knows, what is now the United States, were colonies belonging to Great Britain, just like India belongs to Great Britain now, or like the Philippines belong to America. The English government was controlled and still is controlled by the rich business men of England. This is true of every government except the government of Russia; every government except Russia is in the hands of the rich men—the Russian government is the only government in the world in the hands of the workers and farmers.

Well, the rich English manufacturers and business men soon found out that the faster the American colonies grew in population and in industry, the more it interfered with their (the English merchants') profits. For now the American business men were beginning to make and sell the things that the English had made before and in many many other ways were beginning to take away business from the English capitalists. You can be sure the English capitalists didn't like this and they began to think how they could stop it.

It wasn't long before they found a way. You must remember that these

English capitalists controlled the government that made the laws both for England and for the colonies. And so they got the English parliament to pass some laws that aimed at stopping America's development and crushing America's business and manufactures. Such were the Navigation Acts, the Factory Acts, the Stamp Tax and all the other acts you read about in the history books.

When the American people saw that the English government was in the hands of an enemy class (the English capitalists) which was using it to maintain a system that was very harmful to the American people, the American people revolted and said that they didn't want any government that kept up a system that did them harm. They said they wanted their own government and a system that would be beneficial for themselves and not for the English capitalists. They said they wanted to be free and independent and wanted to have nothing more to do with the English government which was controlled by the English capitalists.

That's how the Great American Revolution started.

What Happened After the American Revolution.

The American revolutionaries had among them both rich and poor. Both wanted to get rid of the oppression of England and of the English capitalists. And so, altho the rich and poor are always enemies and always should be enemies, they mostly fought side by side during the revolution.

Now, after the revolution was won, new questions began to come up which showed the poor that their battles were not yet over and that now they had to fight the rich merchants, bankers and capitalists.

Rich and Poor After the Revolution.

The war had made the poor people still poorer and had thrown them terribly into debt. But the rich it had made richer than ever before. What's more, the poor farmer and frontiersman had all along been fighting the British for "freedom," and now, after he had won "freedom," he expected that his condition would be better than before. But in many cases it was even worse. The poor working farmers began to see that the rich along were benefiting by the revolution which the people had won. They said that the people had won America from the British and now America ought to belong to the whole people and not to the rich only, as

it did. In many places the farmers started revolts.

The Government Sides with the Rich.

Washington and Madison and Hamilton and most of the "revolutionary fathers" were rich men themselves and stood for the rich, and so they sent soldiers and crushed these uprisings of the poor farmers. In 1789 the Constitution went into effect and the new government was organized. This was a government of the rich and for the rich, and was meant to defend and protect the rich against the poor. Most of the poor people were against the Constitution and the new government, but it was put over anyway because only rich people could vote in those days. And so the new government was established and grew until today it is more than ever the government of the rich capitalists against the poor workers and farmers.

The Rich Get All Benefit from the Revolution.

The poor workers and farmers had fought in and won the American Revolution. But the rich people—the merchants, land owners, slave owners, bankers—got all the benefits. From the very beginning the American government was the government of the rich against the poor.

Them days are gone forever



by Gideon Jandoh

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?



ANSWERS TO MAY'S PUZZLES.

A New Kind of Puzzle.

The answer to the puzzle called "A New Kind of Puzzle" is:

The Workers' Children Should Remember That They Are a Part of The Working Class and That the Struggles of the Workers Are Their Struggles Also.

Place Puzzle No. 1.

The answer to Place Puzzle No. 1 is: (1) Nanking; (2) Massachusetts; (3) Cleveland.

Number Puzzle No. 2.

The answer to Number Puzzle No. 2 is:

The Chinese workers are winning their freedom. The U. S. bosses are trying to keep them in slavery.

Picture Puzzle.

The answer to the picture puzzle "What Does This Mean?" is: "The Chinese workers are showing their children the ships of the enemy, mostly the capitalists of Great Britain and America."

The following comrades one or more of these puzzles correctly: Esther Goober, Winthrop, Mass.; Martha Niemi, Winona, Mich.; Becky Raport, Bobby Raport, Petaluma, Cal.; Eva Soren, Petaluma, Cal.; Elnari Paananen, Ironwood, Mich.; O. Bull, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Winograd, Sigrid Pokela, Waukegan, Ill.; Bron Tamuhon, Chicago, Ill.; Cora Birch, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. Reinsteil, Bellwood, Ill.; I. Lichtenstein, Cleveland, Ohio; Elsie Kinnunen, West Allis, Wis.; Toini Jarvela, Cromwell, Minn.; Arthur Halmar, Superior, Wis.; Mildred Mosen, Cleveland, Ohio; Florence Arkin, Chicago, Ill.; Sarah Kollinsky, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Rasikas, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Alex Hochlaes, Hammond, Ind.; Joe Kliekna, Springfield, Ill.; Billy Tapolcsanji, Herminie, Pa.; Irma Lindholm, Chester, Mass.; Sulo Ruotsala, Mt. Iron, Minn.; Velma Hendrickson, Eagle River, Wis.; Beatrice Senderoff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Veronica Yelich, South Brownsville, Pa.; Helvie Sianpaa, Ironwood, Mich.; Mary Kubat, Short Creek, W. Va.; Helen Malinaukas, Minersville, Pa.; Toini Maki, Port Arthur, Ont., Can.; Annie Bogovich, Versailles, Pa.; Herman Gelfend, William Frait, Philadelphia, Pa.; Max Weiss, Chicago, Ill.; Vincent Malinaukas, Minersville, Pa.; Jean Warren, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Kaplan, Chicago, Ill.; Stella Massis, Detroit, Mich.; Peter Karkainen, Milwaukie, Mont.; Fred Kitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lily Kaukolin, Quartz, Ont.; Jennie Lukasevich, Utica, N. Y.; Bernice Malela, Irma Lindholm, Chester, Mass.; Victoria Ornich, Chicago, Ill.; Walter Earwise, Easthampton, Mass.; Helen Lindy, West Concord, N. Y.; Joe Kliekna, Springfield, Ill.; Ethel Lillien-

felt, Nashwauk, Minn.; Ruth Ginsburg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Josephine Costiere, Paterson, N. J.; Veitto Hendrickson, Eagle River, Wis.; Ernest Kumpula, Walton, Mich.; Dorothy Kazanow, Chicago, Ill.; Mollie Nemerowsky, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jennie Ruuska, Brule, Wis.; Esther Widrelich, Philadelphia, Pa.; Peter Rimkus, Utica, N. Y.; Helmi Aho, Eveleth, Minn.; Mary Koval, New York City; Sylvia Dimow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bella Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Tainer Holtt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Meroslaw Kok, Sykesville, Pa.; Nick Mrvosh, Burton, Ohio; Esther Kauppila, Red Lodge, Mont.; Sylvia Heikkila, Ironwood, Mich.; Wilma Haanaia, Penacook, N. H.; Nella Senuita, Hartford, Conn.; J. Elmer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Comrade Edwards, Lydia Kilaspaa, San Francisco, Cal.; Irving Amron, Beacon, N. Y.; Wilma Skrtich, Lowellville, Ohio; Nicholas Podwiny, Middle Grove, N. Y.; Fannie Olenberg, New York City; Julius Furman, Baltimore, Md.; Christine Kassay, Cleveland, Ohio; Irma Manner, Woodland, Wash.; Reino Sarhilahti, Detroit, Mich.; Laina Latva, McMurray, Wash.; Max Szczepanski, New Britain, Conn.; Harold Studevant, Oakland, Cal.; Abe Morris, Kansas City, Mo.; Alea Ajennus, Bruce's Crossing, Mich.; Florence Stassel, Frances Sokac, Avella, Pa.; Anna Kreyevak, Westmoreland, N. Y.; Rose Blomquist, Maple, Wis.; Lillian Cohen, Bronx, N. Y.; William Rich, Kate Singer, Bronx, N. Y.; Jacob Paull, Winthrop, Mass.; Saima Asunto, Aune Kivela, Sundell, Mich.; John Zasmuta, Fall River, Mass.; Milton Millen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Roydan Susan, Slovian, Pa.; Oliver Hillila, Hurley, Wis.; Sadie Hill, Belden, N. D.; Mary Mayers, Coleman, Alberta, Can.; Bella Schaffer, Detroit, Mich.; Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Frances Bressler, New York City; Chas. Vine, Trafford, Pa.; Ruth Oja, Geysler, Mont.; Reino Ranta, Geysler, Mont.; Isadore Siminow, Los Angeles, Cal.; William Halmi, Worcester, Mass.; Helen Soino, Enouille, Ida.; Esther Maki, Iron River, Mich.; Emil Stimaac, Virginia, Minn.; Joseph Baral, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lyla Saari, Chase, B. C., Can.; Violet Hanson, Ely, Minn.; Alfred Widgren, Port Arthur, Ont.; Rosie Blazaitis, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; John Koskela, Astoria, Ore.; Bennie Caruso, Isadore Betz, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rosie Halevitz, Ashland, Wis.; Minnie Paukstys, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Hilma Neva, E. Weymouth, Mass.; Max Senderoff, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. S. Potoka, Veikko Ranta, Clinton, Ind.; Rubin Hoffman, New York City; Tillie Lurye, Chicago, Ill.; Alli Wirtanen, Drummond, Mich.; Cassie Yasevich, Chicago, Ill.

A NEW PUZZLE.

Here's a new puzzle. Wonder if you can do it? We won't explain it and let's see if you can guess what to do. WORRY + E - RYE + K + HER - H.

Now what is this word? Rush in answers to the Young Comrade, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Our Question Box.

Paul M., of St. Louis, Mo., wants to know: "Do Pioneers have sports and why?"

Rachel Sanders, Siles, Wisconsin, asks: "My father is a farmer. Can he belong to a union?"

Who can answer these questions? Can you? Send in your answers to: Young Comrade, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Do You Know?

1. What country is the leader in forming a solid combination of all big capitalist countries for an attack on Workers Russia?

2. What is the name of the Russian ambassador to Poland who was recently murdered? Why was he murdered?

3. To what use is the American government putting Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic?

If you read this issue of the Young Comrade carefully you will find the answers to these questions. Just as soon as you know these answers rush them in to the Young Comrade, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

New Mother Goose.

By EDNA CRADDOCK.

A Saturday Night Lament.

Sing a song of sixpence
A pocket full of cash—
Four and twenty dollars
I would like to flash.

But when my bills are paid
Won't have any left;
Won't feel much like singing,
More like one bereft.

Landlord's on the phone
Boosting up the rent,
Wife is in the kitchen
Hoping he'll relent.

Mother-in-law's kept busy
Patching up my clothes,
Where more will come from,
Goodness only knows.

Hickory, Dickory, Dock.

Hickory, dickory, dock,
I's punch time by the clock,
When it strikes one
My pay's begun
Hickory, dickory, dock.

Our Sub Campaign.

The BIG SUB CAMPAIGN is NOT over yet. It lasts until after July 4. This gives every Pioneer and every Pioneer group, every reader of the Young Comrade a chance to shoot up his record at the big July Fourth picnics that are being held everywhere. Get on the job. Pick your committee. Supply yourselves with sub blanks. This is your chance. And rush in the subs just as soon as you get them—no delay!

By Emanuel Katz, Philadelphia, Pa.

Did you know that Johnny Red has a cousin in Philadelphia? Well, he has.

On Saturday, April 30, Willie (Johnny Cousin) went to the May Day celebration in New Traymore Hall, with all the Philadelphia Pioneers.

Willie got busy as soon as he got to the hall. He did not forget his bundle of Young Comrades and sub blankets home, they were right there with him.

The first man took a year's sub, while the next just bought a copy of the paper. But Willie kept right on. When he sold some subs and Y. C. he started to collect money for the Pioneer Camp.

When Willie came home his mother asked him how many Young Comrades did he sell?

"15 Y. C., 4 50c subs, 2 25c ones, and \$3.00 for the Camp. I wished I could do as much every day," he said.

But what he did after May Day you will find out in the next issue of the Young Comrade.

HONOR ROLL—ARE YOU HERE?

The following comrades have answered our letters and have sent in Young Comrade subscriptions on the honor blank:

- Flora Leimi, Van Hook, No. Dak.
- Irma Laine, Palisade, Minn.
- Leon Levine, Detroit, Mich.
- Toby Cohen, St. Paul, Minn.
- Vetold Laemont, Chicago, Ill.
- Arne O. Kainu, Roberts, Mont.
- Rose Plotkin, Chicago, Ill.
- Elma Niemi, Box 8, Brookston, Minn.

- Walter Oles, Toledo, Ohio.
- Mike Bartic, Niles, Ohio.

That makes only ten. What about some more Pioneers and subscribers to the Young Comrade who got the letters? Why not hustle up and get another sub on the honor blank? We will print all additional names in the August issue of the Young Comrade.

HERE'S A LIST OF CHAMPS!

Here's a list of comrades who have gotten over ten subs. Are you on? Well, you ought to be. May be you can still be on the list if you work hard at the July 4 picnics. Try anyway!

- Vetold Laemont, Chicago, Ill.33
- Rose Plotkin, Chicago, Ill.23
- Abraham Brooks, Washington, D. C.22
- Harry Eisman, New York City20
- Frank Krasick, Denver, Col.19
- Lillian Hauser, Chicago, Ill.18
- Leon Levine, Detroit, Mich.17
- Jack Cohen, Chicago, Ill.16
- Irja Maki, Cromwell, Minn.16
- Milton Rubin, Los Angeles, Cal.13
- H. Sampolinsky, Grand Rapids, Michigan13
- Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.12
- Bertha Maki, Diamondville, Wyo. 11
- Mary Kovacic, Euclid, Ohio10
- Jessie Shulen, Los Angeles, Cal.10

IN THE AUGUST ISSUE.

A full report of the Young Comrade Campaign will be given in the August issue. Watch for it!

Chinese Children Fighting in the Revolution—The Boys Corps and the Young Pioneers

As he reads the story of what American boys did in the great Revolution of 1776, the American boy of today feels his eyes brighten, his heart beat growing faster; he stops to think. "I could have done that!"

"Gee, why don't we have another revolution so that I—"

And then he dreams on, strange wild dreams, of leading revolutionary armies to overthrow tyranny and establish freedom.

But in far-off China boys don't have to dream about taking part in a revolution.

As drummer boys, as water carriers, as soldiers, and . . . list, as little spies. That's how thousands of brave Chinese boys are fighting in

their great Revolutionary War. China, like America in 1776, is striving to shake off the shackles of British and American tyranny. And the boys of China are playing no small part in this glorious fight.

Thirty thousand boys between the ages of 6 and 18 are organized in a Boys' Corps in Revolutionary China.

These are the Chinese Revolutionary children—organized by the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Party, the Kuomintang, and by the Workers' and Farmers' Union.

Clad in neat khaki, red handkerchiefs about their shoulders, sturdy staffs in their hands—you find these boys everywhere—on duty for the Revolution.

Here are the laws of the Boys' Corps:

They must be obedient to their officers. They must protect the interests of the workers. They must be friendly and comradely to one another. They must not drink, smoke or gamble, or have any superstitious ideas or beliefs. Their slogan is: "Down with imperialism and militarism!" They must become the masters of the world.

Many of the members of the Boys' Corps are also members of the Young Pioneers of China, which is organized by the Young Communist League of China, just as the Young Pioneers of America are organized by the Young Workers (Communist) League of

America. The Chinese Young Pioneers are the best, most intelligent and courageous members of the Boys' Corps. They make themselves the leaders of the Boys' Corps and win members to the Young Pioneers. Their aim is to make young Communists out of the heroic revolutionary youth of China.

Hail the heroic revolutionary children of China—the Boys' Corps!

Hail the Young Pioneers of China, the leaders of the Chinese Revolutionary children!

PIONEER CAMPS

The Pioneer Camp movement has gone ahead wonderfully in the last year. In 1925 we had two Pioneer Camps; in 1926 we had three; in 1927 we will probably have no less than twelve. This is going some.

These camps are made possible only because the Pioneers have succeeded

in getting the support of all kinds of workers' organizations. This has been done thru Pioneer Camp Conferences held all over the country.

The camps are Pioneer Camps, under the direction of the Young Pioneers. But they are open to all working class children. The charges in the

various camps are different but in every case they have been made as low as possible. If you would like to go to camp write to the comrade in charge of the particular camp in your territory. The names are given below.

Pioneers! Working class children

Workers and farmers. The Pioneers Camps are a great thing for the working class children's movement of this country. You understand this. But the camps can be made successful only with your cooperation and help. Are you ready to give it—in every way?

NEW ENGLAND

In New England we have five camps—one big district camp and four smaller ones around Worcester, Maynard, Quincy and Norwood.

The big District Camp was established thru the help of the United Workers Cooperative Association which has established a big camp for the summer. The Pioneers have succeeded in obtaining a part of the grounds to establish a separate Pioneer Camp. A big campaign was carried thru to get the support of other workers organizations and now the camp is established on a sound basis.

The four smaller camps were established largely thru the help of the Finnish comrades in the various cities. They will last for two weeks and will be under the direction of the Pioneer organizations.

For information, write to:

A. Rosenberg,
Pioneer Director,
36 Causeway,
Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK

The New York Pioneer camp will probably be the biggest and best in the country. The comrades in New York have gotten the support of many workers' organizations and well known people in the labor movement. Recently a big camp conference was held with over 130 representatives of some seventy organizations. Prominent people like Bishop Brown, Scott Nearing, Albert Weisbord, Paxton Hibben, Joseph Freeman, Ben Gold, and others are on the advisory committee. Shares have been issued and quite a good deal of money collected.

This is the third year that New York has had a Pioneer camp. This year's will certainly be a great advance over the last two years and the valuable lessons learned in 1925 and 1926 will be turned to great advantage.

For information, write to:

Martin Gottfried,
Young Pioneer Camp
106 University Place,
New York City.

PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia camp is open for children in more, in Washington, D. C. and in nearby territory. It also was established and supported of various workers' organizations, especially the Philadelphia Parents' Council. It took hard work to make possible a camp this year, especially as this is the first time Philadelphia has had a camp.

Altho this is the first venture of the Philadelphia Pioneers in organizing a camp they have the advantage of having in charge of the work a comrade who has had considerable experience and who was in charge of last year's Chicago camp. This comrade will also be in charge of the camp when it starts.

For information, write to:

Sam Miron, Camp
Committee,
521 York Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO

Chicago is planning its camp this year on a much broader basis than the two previous years.

In Chicago itself preparations have been made for calling a conference of workers' organizations—labor unions, fraternal societies, workers' sports and athletic societies, and the like. Quite a number have already responded and the conference promises to be a success. Various workers' organizations have already been approached for help in getting camp grounds, etc.

There will be conferences in some of the smaller cities around Chicago. The conference in Waukegan, Ill. is already arranged and is expected to be a success.

Like New York, Chicago has also had the experience of two years of camps. We expect this to outstrip the others by far.

For information write to:

Anna Thompson,
Room 803, 1553 W.
Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN

In Michigan there will be two camps this year—one for the territory around Detroit and the other for the territory around Grand Rapids. In Detroit the comrades have gotten in contact with a considerable number of labor organizations, fraternal organizations, workers' clubs, women's societies and the like.

The Grand Rapids camp is going to be on a comparatively small scale, depending, of course, on the help it can obtain. Some sort of camp, however, is practically assured. The Grand Rapids camp, especially, needs the greatest amount of help and support that can possibly be given it.

For information as to the Detroit camp, write to:

Margaret Yeager,
1967 Grand River,
Detroit, Mich.

For information as to the Grand Rapids, write to:

Nydia Barken,
418 Union Ave.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

CALIFORNIA

In the state of California arrangements are being made for two camps—one in the northern part of the state children are expected from Berkeley, Oakland and San Francisco; the center for the other camp is Los Angeles.

Camp conferences were called in both parts of the state and the cooperation obtained was such as to guarantee the establishment of the camps. The Los Angeles camp is organized in the form of a cooperative and is selling shares very much like the New York camp.

These are the first camps ever held in California and in order that the comrades be able to carry their ambitious program it is necessary that they receive the full support of all workers' organization, especially of the women's organizations.

For information write to:

Minnie Karasick,
Box 1788,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Start Your Sport Work Now!

By Nathan Goldstein, Sports Director, Chicago District, Young Pioneers of America.

The bosses influence the workers' children thru sports. The working class children like sports and they join the many sports organizations started by the business men. These organizations really teach the workers' children to be scabs and to be good patriots and wage slaves. They tell you there is plenty of opportunity in this country and any time you want a job you can get it, and other such kinds of bunk.

We should organize sports clubs so that the workers' children will join them. We should organize teams of Pioneers and non-Pioneers. When we get these non-Pioneers into the teams after a while we can talk to them, give them the Young Comrade and get them into our organization. We must do as Comrade Ruthenberg tells us to do—"Close our ranks and fight on!" We must make the Pioneer strong.

Pioneers
at
Camp



New York
1926.

Don't Say the Pledge!

By Jean Hardie McCone, Brantwood, Wisconsin

One day we had to say the pledge in the school. I did not say it. So the teacher told the class to say it a second time but still I did not say it. When the teacher saw this she got red in the face and asked me why I didn't say it.

I said it was wrong and that's why workers' children shouldn't say it. I said it was wrong and that's why workers' children shouldn't say it. Teacher got mad.

Another time she was reading about God. When she finished reading I asked her to prove to us that there was a God. She got mad and said there was but I asked her to prove it. She said I would be a murderer and a robber.

She Doesn't Like Him

By Elizabeth Chartos, Hammond, Ind.

Once my teacher happened to come over to my house. She looked around and she saw a picture of Lenin. She turned to my mother and said: "Do you like that man?" My mother said that he was a very good man. But the teacher told a lot of bunk about him. My mother said: "Why don't you like him?" But the teacher couldn't answer. She left the house and now she doesn't speak to me any more. I don't care.

"God is good"—to whom?

By Veto Laemont, Chicago, Ill.

There is a song: "God is good." This is a song to make us satisfied with everything as it is. They should say: "God is good to the rich." Because some of us haven't even enough to eat. This shows that even the songs are made to help the rich fool the poor people.

In our geography book it says that the peasants of Italy and other countries live poorly. But it never so much as mentions that any people in America live in poverty.

Russian Pioneers Prepare for Camping

By E. N. Y. (Moscow).

Winter has gone and spring is here. In every Pioneer's head is one thought: "Camping". At all group committees the question of camping is being brought up; how much money is needed, for how long will they go camping, what place to camp in, what things are needed for the Pioneers (beds, bedding, cooking and eating utensils, new costumes, neckties, sports outfit, carpentry, tools, etc.). Pioneer evenings, plays and concerts are organized by the factories and offices where there is a detachment attached to raise money to send the Pioneers to camp.

Agitation is carried on among the parents thru special meetings, or individual Pioneer leaders or Pioneers visiting the homes of the parents, urging them to send their children to camp, explaining to them how good

camping is for the children's health in body and mind. Questionnaires are also sent to all parents with questions as to how they live, what wages they earn, and if possible, how much money they could pay to help towards sending the children to camp. Not all parents can afford to give any money, and their children are sent free of charge, and provided with everything.

Special sewing circles are organized in the factories, where those who wish to can help to sew the bed linen and new costumes and neckties for the Pioneers. There are even Pioneer sewing circles organized in the groups where all the smaller things are made, for instance, patch the old linen of last year's camping, make table cloths, handkerchiefs, etc.

Tasks are being organized by the leaders and Pioneers, on the tasks

of the Pioneers in camp which consist of agitation among the peasant children, drawing them into the ranks of the Pioneers' movement, help to the peasants in the field, gathering up the hay, sowing seeds, sawing wood, and so on. Talks are also being given on why the Pioneers need to go camping, and the strict discipline that prevails there.

The Russian Pioneers take very great interest in all these preparations, and put heart and soul into them. Every Russian Pioneer loves to go camping, and it is the uppermost thought and wish in his mind.

Camping not only makes the Pioneers strong and healthy, but it also teaches them to be disciplined and self-reliant, and this is what we need for the reserve of the Y. C. L., who are future members of the Communist Party.