

# The Young Socialists' Magazine

Vol. XI

SEPTEMBER, 1917

No. 9



Drawn for the Y. S. M., by F. HARNES

## The Modern David

# OUR INTERNATIONAL DAY

## A Young People's Socialist League in Russia

The detailed report of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Young People's Socialist Leagues at Stockholm last May has just appeared in pamphlet form. Among the important questions discussed was the organization of the young people of Russia. It was unanimously agreed with the sanction of the Russian and Finnish comrades who were present to select a committee to immediately bend their entire energy to this end. Many comrades, including Comrade Alexandra Kollontay, gladly offered to assist them. The committee began the work without delay. At the close of the meeting Comrade Hild, Secretary of the Young People's Organization of Norway, went directly to Russia and attended several meetings of the newly organized leagues in Petrograd. He sent a complete report to the International Secretary in Zürich. Several back numbers of the "Jugend-Internationale" were translated into Russian and distributed in great numbers. According to the latest reports about 50,000 young people attended the meetings and demonstrations of the young people. By order of one of these meetings Comrade Hild was asked to send the International Organization and all its federated leagues, through its secretary, the heartiest fraternal greetings of the Young Socialists of Russia. Those who were present at this meeting assured Comrade Hild that they would work for the growth of the organization with all their might and energy and that they hoped soon to have a league in every city and town. The secretary of the International Organization then published the following pamphlet for general distribution in Russia as a reply to the fraternal greetings of the Russian comrades.

### *Young Socialists of Russia!*

Comrades:

With truly sincere joy we received the reports that the destruction of the absolutism of Czarism permits you to follow the dictates of your hearts and unite yourselves in Young People's Socialist Leagues. We add to our fraternal greetings the sincere wish that you will soon be able to gather great numbers of young working men and women under your banner. At the same time we hope to be able to greet you as a member of the International Federation of Young People's Socialist Leagues and even now bid you a hearty welcome to our ranks.

Our International Federation, of which Karl Liebknecht is one of the most ardent pioneers and promoters, has without interruption, even during the war, continued its activities and unswervingly carried the banner of international Socialism onward. It was the first of all international organizations to call an international conference. Delegates from its various

leagues met in March, 1915, in Bern, long before the conferences of Zimmerwald and Kiental. Since that day the young Socialists of all countries have stood in bitterest revolutionary opposition to the continuation of the war, their government and the social patriots of their countries. Numberless are the sacrifices brought by these young revolutionists during these years! In Italy and France as well as Germany and Austria hundreds of our comrades were imprisoned by their government or sent to the trenches as a punishment.

Even though the Imperialists, to increase their profits, send millions to be slaughtered in battle and profess to be deadly enemies to each other, they stand united in their opposition to revolutionary Socialism. As international as capital, as international as its methods, as international as hunger and the sufferings of the workers, so international are also the methods used by the reactionary forces in their fight against Socialism.

But no persecution, no prison, no punishment, be it ever so great, not even the greatest sacrifices can sway the young Socialists in their faith to the revolutionary International or stem their tireless work to carry out its program.

The International most sincerely tried to help the comrades in their severe trials. Here a hard pressed organization was given money, literature or pamphlets, and was shown a thousand acts of comradeship. There the sufferings and privations of relatives of the victim was assuaged. Special aid was given to the Russian comrades who were refugees and immigrants in strange countries.

*At present the Federation is making preparations for the celebration of the third International Young People's Socialist Day, on September 2, 1917. According to a ruling adopted by the International Conference at Bern, the members of the Federation are called upon to strike at least one united blow for Socialism each year. As a result two general demonstrations, in which all leagues participated and each in their own territory, have already taken place. One was held October 3rd, 1915, and the other September 3rd, 1916. Both times the demonstration resulted in greatly strengthening the prestige of the leagues, which participated, in the entire Socialist movement and before the public. The third Young People's Socialist Day should far surpass the two previous ones in the numbers attending and in power. On this day the Socialist youth of all countries should and will gather in mass meetings and hold street demonstrations to protest against the continuance of the war, to demand a Socialist peace, to demand more protection for the young and to propagate Socialism. We urgently appeal to*

you to-day, young Socialists of Russia, to join our demonstrations and our federation and celebrate these by large impressive meetings on the second of September. Clasp your hand in ours, so that the ring of revolutionary Socialists encircling the earth may be completed.

Our common Cause, the struggle of the young Socialists, inspired by the idealism of youth, must suc-

ceed in bringing the herculean task of our fathers to a triumphant end, in overthrowing the bourgeoisie and kingly governments, to end the war and begin the realization of Socialism.

Written for the Executive Committee of the International Young People's Socialist Organization.

Zürich, July, 1917.

W. MUNZENBERG, Secretary.

## AN OKLAHOMA CENTER

By George Ross

Enid, the third largest city in Oklahoma is one of the most important in the state, if not the middle west. Its population is about 30,000 and has been almost stationary for the past ten years. Recently, however, there have been several indications pointing towards a rapid increase.

Enid is located in the north-western part of the state and is the door to the wheat fields of the western prairie. The altitude is over 1200 feet, and being surrounded with hills and dales has a beauty and cleanliness distinct from the usual prairie town. The streets are well laid out and well lighted. There is quietude, neatness and yet an occasional liveliness to satisfy those of an excitable nature.

The biggest and most attractive building in the city is the Courthouse located in the Square. The Square is the heart of the town, from which radiates the school, residential, and shop centers of the town. The courthouse, a large white granite structure with a marble dome is rivalled by the Federal Building and Post Office which stands to its right. The other end of the Square is a park covered with tall oaks, which afford a delightful

shady resting place to the weary. To the east and west of the courthouse are beautifully kept lawns, whose green monotony is offset by the flower beds, sunken gardens, fountain, and pagoda which are on it.

The streets running north and south are named after the President and since there are only two dozen such streets and no likelihood of there being more than one new street formed each national election, the problem of securing more names is not a pressing one.

The streets following the sun trail have been named after the different trees and hence honor has been done to the birch, ash, elm, cottonwood, hickory, cedar, oak, maple and walnut, besides a score of others.

Enid has many public and grammar schools. There are also two High Schools, a State Normal, College, Catholic University and an Indian School.

Industrially, there are only the railroad yards and shops. Enid is a division point for the Frisco Lines, the A. T. and Santa Fe R. R., and the Rock Island R. R. These roads traverse the rich farming country all around Enid. Northwest of the city is the finest

wheat belt in the state, while to the south, cotton and corn are grown in abundance. Enid is a marketing center, a warehouse terminal, a shipping point, a bankers exchange, a residential paradise and a hoboes camp. Retired farmers and tired wayfarers abide in Enid. The former remain until they die, the latter until they are run out of town.

Many violent labor troubles occur here, during the harvest season. In June, 1915, the city almost doubled its population. Hoboes filled all the empty box cars in the railroad yards and every train pulling in brought more. The streets were lined with panhandlers, and a pedestrian on the "main stem" was approached at least a dozen times. The courthouse lawn was used as a reclining couch for afternoon naps, while the park proper served as an open air dormitory each evening. Beggars visited the houses on the outskirts of town in such numbers that it was not long before the farmers' hospitality was ended. A comrade and friend told us how a few days ago a couple of boes called at her house and asked for salt. They said they had a chicken and were in need of salt in order to season

it. She gladly gave them what they asked for when her husband came running over to inform her that a couple of boes had just stolen one of their chickens while he was hoeing the garden.

The city was compelled to provide for its unwelcome visitors and finally gave them a deserted garage to sleep in, and also fed them a morning meal. The boes were neither dieticians, sick or emaciated. All were healthy, robust, active and with appetites that could always stand for some more food. Under the leadership of several I. W. W.'s they paraded the town with signs demanding 3 meals a day, cots to sleep on and jobs in a hurry. The "demonstration" shattered the "courtesy" and charitableness of the local authorities, who promptly ordered the militia to drive all boes out of town at the bayonet point. They were all forced to board the first outgoing train and leave in any direction. Several of the leaders managed to stay behind and dined in a swell cafe next day. After running up a large bill they walked out without paying and told the proprietor to charge it to the City of Enid. After a night in jail they were run out of town.

The Socialist sentiment is strongest here during the harvest season and our meetings were all very well attended. The Mayor denied us a permit on the ground of being I. W. W. agitators, and he remarked that he would have no more of them. We disclaimed the honor, but nevertheless secured no meeting. We spoke every night without a permit and received no opposition except that of the Salvation Army which held forth just ten feet from our stand. If all of their listeners

were saved by their message I am sure that at least two boes are at present heavenbound.

Enid is very religious, though all of the many denominations are constantly fighting each other.

Anti-catholicism is widespread and the Menace, an anti-catholic paper, has a very large circulation here. Anti-catholic speakers have spoken here daily until their bitter attacks, slander and villification caused the suppression of free speech on Courthouse Square. At least such was the excuse given by the local authorities. Holy Rollers, Holy Jumpers, House of avid, Quakers, Puritans, Pillars of Fire, are some of the other religious orders which hold forth nightly in their endeavors to save the souls of the wicked.

Several freakish individuals parade the streets here and at least one man told us that he would soon be able to heal the sick and wake the dead. All that was needed was the command of God and he expected to receive notice from the Almighty within a few days.

The people in this section of the country have realized that something is wrong and imagine that it is a spiritual wrong they are suffering from. They are thinking and once they think the seeds of revolt are sown. They will soon understand that the wrongs in society are chiefly economic, in fact they are beginning to realize it already. One or two economic earthquakes or industrial upheavals have taken place and more are sure to follow. Enid is an interesting city and one well worth watching.

That Government of the People, By the People, For the People, Shall not Perish from the Earth

"If a vote were taken today and every man in the House would have voted the way he is talking, the majority against the President's conscription plan would be tremendous. However, the vote cannot be taken for at least two weeks. If President Wilson makes anything like the strong fight he has on the Panama Canal—on the McLemore Resolutions and on the war resolution itself,—he will get conscription."

N. Y. Tribune, April 10.

"In these days before the appeal has been introduced and before pressure from the President has been brought to bear you can count opponents to conscription in large numbers. They spring up like men in Buckram everywhere. If you are willing to persuade yourself that there is a good story in the situation, you may make yourself believe that the fight is . . . between Congress and the President. But if you have recently come here from New York and know only Congress as it is today and see "how completely it has abdicated, how it merely does what the President asks it to do and echoes what he says, you will believe that conscription will go if the President wants it. . . ." Opposition to compulsion breaks out in unexpected places . . . But it will probably not be large enough to defeat the President if he appeals for support, the habit of surrendering the right of private judgment during a war being fairly fixed and Congress war being fairly fixed and Congress it even under ordinary circumstances."

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## THE ONLY HERO

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

He was a born Fighter. In his veins ran the red blood of generations of Fighters, thousands upon thousands.

The Education which began with his infancy, taught him always to fight; the Religion which surrounded him, taught him also to fight; both his friends and his enemies urged him to fight, and his instincts told him the same.

He was to fight with Temptation; to fight the Devil; to fight the Desire to Sleep and the Disinclination to Study; he was to strive with Difficulties, to attack Problems, to overcome his Competitors, to wrestle with the World in General.

When he was ill, the doctor came and fought with his disease.

When he was well, the minister strove with the Old Adam that was in him.

For playthings, they gave him tin soldiers, and in his games there were always combats, the joy of victory on one side, the shame of vanquishment on the other.

In his babyhood he fought with other babies; in boyhood he fought with other boys; and in youth, with other youths; and his Beautiful Ideal was the Professional Fighter; strong, brave, and shining with the Ethics of the Battle Field.

Courage was the first of his virtues, Ability to take Punishment, the second, and never to Admit Defeat, the third.

He was taught that life was a struggle, from the lowest forms to the highest, in all this world;

and that in the world above, God and the Devil fought always over human souls.

Grave men of science discoursed to him on the Struggle for Existence and the Efficacious Action of Conflict Stimuli.

He heard the music of life and drum, the stirring march, the solemn dirge, the chant of triumph, he saw pictures of glorious battles and crowned kings; in all history he read of conquering kings, and in every town and village he saw monuments to soldiers.

Art and Literature, Song and Music, Science and History, Education and Religion, Environment and Instinct, made him a fighter, and in the flush of his young manhood he came out into the world to fight his way to the top.

But while time stood still in his up-bringing, something had happened to the World. It had moved as he had not.

He came out eager, elert, smiting, looking for the Foe, and found only the Friend.

"Where is the Battlefield?" he asked; and they showed him the Corn Field.

"Where is the place of combat," he demanded, and they took him to the Work Shop.

"Bring on the enemy!" he cried; and they brought on fellow workmen, shop mates and comrades.

"I am a good fighter," he said. "I am brave, and able to bear punishment, and I never admit defeat. Let me fight the good fight!"

"There isn't any," they said. And they looked at him as though he were a dactylosaurus. "Fight what? Fight who? What for?" said they.

"Fight the foe!" cried he.

"There isn't any," said they, and shook their heads over his sad case.

But his magnificent energies bubbled up within him, and he fell to fighting, that being his nature. He fought in the corn field with the tall standing corn, and laid it low. He fought in the workshops with the buzzing machines and laid them low. He fought with wind-mills and with clothes-dryers, and with anything that would stand up to him.

"Come and fight with me," he cried, "I can overcome any three of you!"

But they only answered, "I dare say you could. So could a gorilla."

Then he reviled them and called them spineless incompetents without the spirit of a man.

"With the spirit of a billy-goat, you mean," said they.

"What a contemptible world!" he cried, "where all men are cowards and weaklings!"

But they smiled and looked at the world about them; and it was rich and fair and clean and peaceful; and there was no war and no poverty and no trouble, for all men were at peace and grew in wisdom.

"Was the world better in your day?" they asked him.

"There is no strength nor

honor without combat," he said. But they stretched their strong arms and answered, "We have strength to do the work of the world and enjoy it, and we honor achievement, not destruction."

Then he scorned those men and sought the women, for he said, "All the men of this day are cowards, and I shall be the only hero. Women love heroes."

And he said to the women, "Gaze on me, I am the only hero."

And the women gazed on him, and said, "What can you make?"

And he said, "I can make War."

They asked, "What can you do?"

And he said, "I can fight."

"Fight what?" they asked.

"Fight the Foe," said he.

But they answered, "There is no Foe. There is no Warfare. There is Peace and Plenty and Comfort and Beauty and Health; there is Science and Art and Industry and Invention and Joy, where do you come in? You are the only Hero? Go to the Museum with the other specimens!"

And this is a most popular war—this "fighting for democracy" some 4000 miles from home—and the popularity was plainly and enthusiastically proven by 6,500,000 young American conscripts, asking exemption for service. If the whole nation had been consulted—as they were in Australia—the vote would have been 90 per cent in favor of peace. But "these representatives of the people" will get their "rewards" in coming elections.

The unity of the working class is the one thing that matters.—Keir Hardie.

Laws in great rebellions lose their end, and all go free when multitudes offend.—Rowe.

## The National Convention of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain

(Special Correspondence for the Y. S. M.)

### A Conscientious Objectors' Conference

There is a spirit of genial democracy about the I. L. P. Conference, and though the rank and file are profuse in their friendly cheers for the office bearers, they are not afraid to differ from them. This was clearly evidenced in the course of the opening address of Mr. F. W. Jowett, M.P., who was about to retire from the Chairmanship at the end of the full three years' term. Mr. Jowett's eulogy of President Wilson, and expression of "general agreement" with his foreign policy were coldly received and sturdy Ben Turner, who rose to move: "Our best thanks to Fred for his good speech to-day," voiced what was obviously the prevailing thought when he said that "Fred" had spoken as a "rather pugnacious pacifist," and that whilst he was always full of grit and determination he was not always right, as some of the points he had put forward that morning had proved. But Ben Turner's speech was very kindly: he did not forget that he was dealing with a comrade who, though he had in this thing fallen a little away from the faith would return to it ere long.

It was a Conscientious Objectors' Conference. Many of the delegates were on leave from prison or alternative service, and the outlook of the conscientious objector dominated the entire gathering. James Maxton, of Glasgow, and others were greeted with ovations. The only resolution that really gripped the con-

ference was that of Bermondsey, reaffirming the declaration of last year's conference that "all War is incompatible with Socialist principles." The most popular speech of the debate was made by a very young man, Regan, of Rutherglen, who was obliged "a little doggedly" to parry the Chairman's suggestion that other delegates had a prior claim to second the resolution. He was short of stature, and unknown to many present, but speaking with quiet simplicity he aroused the delegates to an extraordinary height of passionate enthusiasm. He declared that those who opposed the resolution did so because they felt that there was one War in which they could fight—the War to protect their future Socialist commonwealth. But if they were going to fight in that War, they would have to maintain the sequence of Armies and Navies, and the entire organization of militarism in preparation for that time, and if they refused to help to man the Armies and Navies, their morality would not be "one whit higher than that of the old men of the Tribunals." There were some also, he said, who feared that if they declared themselves opposed to all War they would lose their hold on politics. "But what of that? John Hodge has kept his hold on politics, but he has lost everything else!" Rounds of delighted applause followed, and then burst forth in a spasm of cheering as J. R. Macdonald, M.P., of whom,

for his eloquent speech and gallant way, the delegates are so proud, sprang up to speak. Macdonald to support the Bermondsey resolution! This, indeed, was the culmination of their pleasure, for it has always been a fact that their affection for Macdonald has only been abated by his caution. Even so, the enthusiasm subsided, as it became clear that Macdonald was not a supporter of the resolution. He argued that if the Socialists had no remedy but to take action after War was declared; if they could not stop the outbreak of War, they would be hopelessly beaten whatever their subsequent course might be. He cried with passion that if the Bermondsey resolution were worth the paper it was written on we should have another big War. "These clever debaters" who had supported it, why did they not put forward proposals for preventing war? He said that the alternative to the Bermondsey resolution was to set up "direct international relationships between the peoples." Of course, as soon as they had an opportunity the advocates of the resolution protested that this was not an alternative but an auxiliary. Political wisdom was something, said Macdonald, for which the supporters of the resolution cared nothing. It was to be thrust aside as of no importance. But he said: "You can't go to the scoundrels with which one has to deal and say: 'I'm an innocent man; chop my head off, because I want to go to heaven.'" This resolution gave a maximum opportunity for prejudice and a minimum of usefulness. "Within three hours of its passage in Newcastle it had been misunderstood by men as honest as your-

selves." W. C. Anderson, M.P., and R. C. Wallhead joined Macdonald in opposing the resolution, and later Bruce Glasier, who supported it, declared that the "Bermondsey men" on the Executive are in a minority of four to one. Glasier said that the passage of the resolution last year was one of the greatest achievements of the movement. Macdonald had said that the resolution would only come into force after War was declared, but its force would be felt immediately, and he believed that five years after it had been adopted by the International it would prevent War altogether. It the German, Austrian, and French Socialists would really commit themselves to the resolution he believed that the rulers would think once, twice, and thrice before they dared declare War. But Glasier believed that the greatest effect of the resolution was not that it would prevent War between capitalists, but that it would prevent War between Socialists: it would prevent them agreeing to be sent hither and thither to fight at the dictation of others. It meant that they should form a universal brotherhood held together by a great faith. The resolution was, he thought, a step of fundamental importance to Socialists, and if adopted by them, he believed that it would speedily infect the whole labor movement. The resolution was carried by a huge majority with tremendous cheering.

With all its enthusiasm the spirit of the conference was conspicuously lacking in constructive energy, a defect from which almost all progressive movements are at present suffering most gravely.

The conscientious objectors of Belmont Settlement had placed on the agenda a resolution: "That in the event of War being declared, the workers of the countries concerned should immediately declare a general strike." James Maxton wished to move this, but the chairman ruled that it must fall to the ground, because its original sponsors were not able to be present. There was hardly a protest, and with few exceptions it was obvious that the delegates had no interest in the proposal, although Keir Hardie, the founder of the I. L. P., struggled for many years to secure its adoption by the International. He was gradually drawing nearer to the goal when war broke out. Russia's recent example should make the prospect of the general strike more real to the workers of all the world.

Walton Newbold, C. H. Norman, and others criticised the policy of the N. A. C., and seemed to demand more vigorous constructive action, but their criticism was expressed rather in destructive than in constructive terms, and therefore achieved no definite result.

In the I. L. P., as in other progressive movements, the younger protagonists who are not yet burdened with the cares of office, should apply themselves to preparing, elaborating, and making known throughout the Party, definite plans for applying the principles they stand for to present-day problems and for popularizing the mamogst the people at large. Too often the energy which might thus be well spent, is dissipated in what proves to be merely abortive criticism, because the critics ask those in

office to make the effort in constructive thought, which either they themselves have shirked, or have not clearly revealed to others.

The resolutions on international matters conspicuously revealed the need for the City of London proposal asking the N. A. C.:

"To call a conference to discuss the international situation, and, if possible, to formulate a basis for peace proposals, to which conference representatives of the branches of the organisations forming the United Socialist Council shall be invited."

W. C. Anderson spoke strongly in support of this, saying that it would be a disaster if, when peace negotiations come to be made the Socialist movement should have failed to explore and to form a definite policy on the whole situation. J. R. Macdonald suggested as an alternative that the N. A. C. should secure the appointment of a commission to prepare a report to be submitted to the United Socialist Council, and urged that the resolution should be withdrawn. Instead of asking that Macdonald's proposal should be combined with the resolution and that the report of the commission should be used as the preliminary agenda for the conference, Walton Newbold withdrew the proposal for a delegate conference altogether. A proof that critics of the official policy have frequently no other alternative to put forward.

Such important questions as the control of industry by the workers, on which subject the I. L. P. has as yet formulated no detailed policy, naval and military pensions, housing, education, land, employment exchanges, ta-

## CO-OPERATIVE BUYING IN THE Y. P. S. L.

By Harry D. Smith,

The Socialist principle of co-operative buying can be very aptly applied to the Young People's Socialist League, especially in connection with its educational work.

To those who are good judges, it is a matter of reality that Socialist literature, while being the best that can be had, is comparatively the cheapest which can be bought for the rich and beneficial matter that can be gleaned therefrom.

Many Yipsel circles are considering the advisability of organizing study clubs within their respective circles. Such study clubs must of necessity have some good standard book to be used as a text, which, at the same time, can be reached by the pocketbooks of all who desire to obtain it.

It is up to the Yipsel movement to place itself in the position of patron toward all its members by means of the process of co-operative buying. Let a committee be chosen by the central body of the Yipsels of a certain town. They should confer with some of the leading Socialists who know young people as well as Socialism. In such conference, the committee should be able to jot down the names, prices, merits, etc., of a number of good and reasonable standard books on Socialism. Then the committee can get busy in another direction, viz.:

Dudley A. Sargeant, M.D., director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., says: "My principle objection to military drill as a physical exercise is that it does not, to any extent, meet the physiological demands of the body. . . . It does not increase the respiration and quicken the circulation to a sufficient extent to secure the constitutional benefits that should accrue from exercise. I dislike to take from the drill one of the strongest attributes that has commended it to parents and teachers, but unless I have been misled in my observations, there is nothing in the drill itself that tends to make one erect or graceful. On the other hand, I am prepared to maintain that it tends to make one stiff and angular in his movements, as well as to droop and round one's shoulders."

As can communicate with various Socialist book publishers and obtain the very lowest prices on the books named in large quantities and have samples thereof submitted. After such prices and samples have been received, the proposition should be submitted to all individual circles and contributions received from all individual members who desire such a book or books. With ready cash on hand as a result of such a co-operative method of buying, the committee can transact its business in the most efficient and cheapest manner.

This is just a bare outline of the plan. It is nothing absolutely new. It has been the application of co-operative buying as applied to the Yipsel movement and its important educational work. Don't read this article and throw it away or forget about it with the complimentary statement that the plan is a good one. Roll up your sleeves, put some grease in your elbows and start the ball rolling. Then you as well as the writer will feel that the time and trouble taken to plan and write this article was worth while. Get busy.

## The Young Socialists' Magazine

Organ of the American Socialist Sunday Schools and Young People's Federation

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The nations begin to understand that the magnitude of a crime cannot lessen its wickedness; that, if it is criminal to kill one man, the killing of numbers cannot be regarded in the light of extenuation; that, if it is shameful to steal, it cannot be glorious to lead invading army. Let us proclaim these absolute truths; let us dishonor the name of war!—Victor Hugo.

Our opposition to war and militarism must never cease. We should all resolve to do our little share to make our organization the best ever. Our cause is the cause of youth. Internationalism can only be realized when the workers of any country refuse to slaughter their fellow-workers of any other country.

This world-wide war, with all its horrid attendants, is the greatest indictment of the capitalist system. The war cloud seems to be over us. Capitalism and militarism are about to sacrifice the youth of America upon the altar of greed. This shall not be . . . it must not be. Then let us join hands, brothers and sisters, and strive to combat this evil of militarism, and help destroy this monstrous capitalist system, with all its attendant horrors and miseries. Awake! Organize and agitate with all the vigor you possess. Make the Y. P. S. L. the greatest organization that ever existed. Work for socialism and for peace.

### A Sure Recipe

Chief of Police: "If you were ordered to disperse a mob, what would you do?"

Applicant: "I'd pass around the hat."

## The New York State Convention

The fifth annual Convention of the Y. P. S. L. of New York is about to open. Those who gathered at Syracuse last year went forth to their league and brought new inspiration to their comrades. Each one worked according to his ability to spread the seeds of Socialism as far and wide as he could. Now the time has come for us to gather again, to show our fruits, to compare our gleanings. Each comes with his torch, large or small, to add to our campfire or to relight his flickering torch to go out again into the darkness with renewed courage.

The annual convention affords us the opportunity to compare notes, to discuss plans, to reaffirm our aims and ideals. Nothing is more valuable to the movement than this annual review, this house cleaning and stocktaking which shows us our weak points so that we can strengthen them and our strong points so that we may use them as starting points for the future work. In fact this coming together to discuss the problems that face us and sift them into their major and minor values so that we may cooperate with each other and work unitedly toward a common goal is one of the most important phases of the work of our movement.

Together with our official organ The Young Socialist Magazine, the annual convention gives stability and direction to our work.

This year the questions that face the delegates are more vital than ever before. The storm of militarism no longer only thun-

ders threateningly, but actually rages about our ears. The lightning has struck our ranks. What shall our course of action be? How shall we systematize our routine work so that it will not be interrupted by those who are forced out of it by unalterable circumstances. But lightning does not only devastate. Its cruel white light relentlessly breaks into the darkness. Any people are learning to see their correct relationship to the government in these days and are coming into our ranks. Others see but are bewildered and must be led to join us. We must therefore plan more extensive campaigns for spreading our propaganda to those who are groping about for it. This means that this convention must devise more effective ways and means to reach the outsider. This can be accomplished by open debates, by lectures, by excursions and athletics, in which the original ideals which bind us are ever kept in the foreground. The Young Socialists' Magazine, which is the most educational Socialist publication for young people on sale to-day, should be strengthened and used to its fullest extent. Every member should be a subscriber to keep himself on the "qui vive" and so that he may never want effective material to hand to a prospective comrade.

Conditions for effectively teaching Socialism were never more opportune than they are to-day. The Socialist Party membership shows a record-breaking growth in every part of the United States.

If our movement is not growing in proportion to that of the party

we must be asleep at our task. In Europe the Young People's movements shouldered the responsibility of resisting and rebelling, in every country, even after their ranks were broken by compulsory servitude. This convention must shake the drowsiness out of the members of New York State and put this federation of leagues in the front line of live Yipsel activities.

M. R. S.

### A QUESTION OF TIME

A school inspector examining a class of boys in arithmetic, set the following question: "If a cat fell into a bottomless pit, and climbed up two feet for every three it fell, how long would it take to get out?"

This proved a regular puzzler to the lads, but one little fellow went at the problem with a will and covered both sides of his slate with calculations. "Here!" exclaimed the inspector, as he noticed him hard at work. "Stop doing that. Haven't you the sense to see that the cat couldn't possibly get out?"

"Oh, yes, she could, sir," replied the boy, brightly. "If you'll only give me time, I'll bring her out at Australia."

### German Women Workers.

Since the war the number of women workers has considerably increased in Germany. According to statistics made in July, 1916, there are in Prussia 2,300,000 men and 2,200,000 women workers. In Bavaria the number of women workers is 385,000 and the number of men workers 358,000. In Saxony 484,000 men, and 481,000 women workers. The proportion in other parts in Germany is about the same. The number of women workers in different German towns is considerably greater than the number of men workers. Berlin has 593,433 women and 415,629 men workers, Breslau 130,000 women and 116,000 men workers, Liegnitz 96,000 women and 82,000 men, München 125,000 women and 93,000 men, Nürnberg 74,000 men and 50,000 women, Dresden 150,000 women and 149,000 men, Leipzig 136,000 men and 133,000 women workers.

## History of the Bronx Y. P. S. L.

By Ella Rapport

Never do I realize the progress of the Y. P. S. L. of the Bronx so much as when I look back to the time of its birth. In April, 1912, about twenty young people, mostly children of Socialist parents, formed what they called "The Young People's Educational Association." Every week they met in the damp, dark cellar of the old, time-worn "Labor Lyceum," to study Socialism. In winter they kept their coats on; and, were anyone so brave as to attempt to draw a tune from the five or six good notes of the "piano," he was sure to have his fingers frozen for his pains. And yet, we were satisfied. "What cared we for cold or dampness? Such trifles were forgotten in a heated discussion of a current question.

How well I remember our first change of meeting rooms! To us it was a momentous occasion, for was not Berger's Casino a palace? At first we feared that it would be too large, but we grew rapidly. Before we had had a membership of working boys and girls, but now the student element appeared. How strong we felt then, when we could count as many as thirty people present at one of our lectures. Every member was busy. They distributed announced meetings of Socialist meetings, sold literature and took up collections at the meetings, in fact, in many ways helping along the Party and, incidentally, themselves. In the organization itself the spirit of work was predominant. We started out after a "Mile of Pennies," established the club paper, "The Critic," and so united the members that, unlike other organizations of young people, we flourished rather than declined during the hot summer months.

We outgrew the Casino in a few months and moved again. Our rooms at 164th Street and Third Avenue were always crowded. Never will I forget our first "Olde Fashioned Halloween Eve." So large was the attendance and so great the influx of new members, attracted by the originality of our entertainments, that we realized we must find still larger rooms. And so we moved to McKinley Square Casino.

Do not think, Comrades, that we had forgotten our educational work. Quite the contrary. We had lectures

by all the prominent speakers in the party; even the programs of our socialists were mostly educational. Debates, discussions by the members, and essay writing (let me mention here that one of our members took second prize in the National Essay Contest then held) gave the boys and girls a chance to express their thoughts.

In the autumn of 1914, our membership was over 100, with only a few, if any, in arrears. Then came the demand for another circle in the lower Bronx to accommodate those who could not come up to McKinley Square. Thus in December 1914, Circle 2 was organized. For a long while they struggled to secure meeting rooms which were very scarce in that section. At last they were received at the headquarters of the Lethish Branch of the Socialist Party where they now meet.

This was but the beginning of our branching out. The next winter a group of Jewish young men and women applied and were admitted as Circle 3, meeting in the upper Bronx. Last year Circle 4 was formed in the eastern part of the Borough, and that completes the quota. The circles are bound together by a County Committee which has upon it the most active members of the four circles.

And so, from a small group of earnest, thoughtful young people has sprung up here, as all over the country, a strong united league, numbering in the Bronx at least 250 in good standing.

As, month after month, our members advance to take up the work in the Socialist Party, we feel that we have done something to help along the cause of universal brotherhood.

### Scientific Curiosity

The clergyman was nailing a re-fractory creeper to a piece of trellis-work near his front gate, when he noticed that a small boy had stopped and was watching him with great attention. "Well, my young friend," he said, pleased to see the interest he excited, "are you looking out for a hint or two about gardening?" "No," said the youth, "I'm waiting to hear what a parson says when he hammers his thumb."

# THE NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION

By Louis Levick

Coming at a time when all the forces of reaction are busily at work plotting and planning to deprive the people of every right and privilege guaranteed them by the constitution, the Fifth Annual Convention of the New York State Federation of Young People's Socialist Leagues will strike an important keynote in the history of the American Young Socialist movement.

Militarism, war, conscription and every other burning question of the day will be discussed and acted upon at this convention. No topic of importance to the Y. P. S. L. will escape notice. Plans to combat military training in the high schools will be adopted; campaigns of organization and education will be outlined, and everything else possible will be done to build up a bigger, better and mightier Young People's Socialist League in the state.

This year's state convention will be held in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, on September 1st, 2nd and 3rd. For a long time the Bronx Yipsels had been waiting for the opportunity to act as the hosts of a state convention and they claim that they will make this year's gathering the finest ever held.

Twenty-two delegates representing fourteen leagues will attend the convention. There will also be fraternal delegates from the National Y. P. S. L. Office, New Jersey League, Massachusetts Y. P. S. L., Rand School, New Yorker Volkszeitung, Socialist Party State Committee, Pennsylvania Y. P. S. L., New York Call and Young Socialists' Magazine.

The convention will be opened with a banquet in honor of the delegates and guests to be held at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, on Saturday evening, September 1st, beginning promptly at 6:30 P. M. Charles W. Erwin, Managing Editor of the New York Call, and Ludwig Lore, Associate Editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, will address the delegates, and speeches by representatives of the different leagues will follow. A musical program will be given by Paul Jelenek, pianist, and other professional talent.

Another feature of the convention will be the lawn party to be held at Franz Siegel Park, 169th Street and Grand Concourse, on Sunday evening, September 2nd. All Yipsels are invited to this affair. There will be an interesting and entertaining program, followed by dancing and singing. Refreshments will also be served.

The program of the convention will be as follows:

Saturday, September 1st, 6:30 P. M.

—Banquet, Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

Sunday, September 2nd, 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.—Business Session, Auerbach's Casino, 1315 Boston Road.

Sunday, September 2nd, 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.—Afternoon Session.

Sunday, September 2nd, 7 P. M.—Lawn Social, Franz Siegel Park, 169th Street and Grand Concourse.

Monday, September 3rd, 9:30 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Business Session continued.

Monday, September 3rd, 10 A. M.—Election of Officers and Adjournment.

## RULES

1. A Chairman and a Vice-Chairman shall be elected at the beginning of each day's session.

2. A permanent Secretary, and an assistant, who may be chosen from outside the body of delegates, shall be elected for the entire convention.

3. A permanent Sergeant-at-arms and an assistant shall be elected.

4. The following Committees shall be elected; each committee to consist of five delegates; membership on committees to be limited to not more than two delegates from the same league: Committee on Education, Committee on Organization, Committee on Resolutions and Committee on Constitution.

5. Discussion shall be limited to five minutes for each speaker.

6. Chairmen of committees shall have 20 minutes to report. No delegate to speak a second time until all desiring to use their time shall have had an opportunity to speak. Fraternal delegates shall speak only on subjects relating to the organization which they represent, except by special ruling.

7. The sessions of the convention shall be from 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

8. Roberts' Rules of Order shall be used, with the exception that when the Previous Question is called, one delegate on each side may speak for five minutes; also that the previous question may be called by a majority vote.

9. Election of Officers shall be by majority vote.

10. On Monday, September 3rd, at 10 A. M., all business of the con-

vention shall be suspended, and the convention shall proceed to the election of officers.

11. A Chairman shall be entitled to the privilege of voting, same as held by other delegates.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Opening of Convention by State Secretary.

2. Election of Temporary Chairman.

3. Election of Temporary Secretary.

4. Election of Credentials Committee.

5. Recess.

6. Seating of Delegates.

7. Election of Permanent Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Sergeant-at-arms and assistants.

8. Election of Committees: Education, Organization, Resolutions, Constitution.

9. Report of State Board of Control by State Secretary.

10. Report of Leagues.

11. Report of Fraternal Delegates.

12. Report of Committees: Resolutions, Education, Organization, Constitution.

13. Unfinished Business.

14. New Business.

15. Good and Welfare.

16. Election of Officers.

17. Adjournment.

This state convention comes during a time when it takes great effort and extraordinary courage to keep alive the Young Socialist movement. The progress of the Y. P. S. L. that will be celebrated at Saturday's banquet was due in no small part to the officers who have so faithfully served their league.

On behalf of the Young Socialist movement for which they have so gladly given of their time and energy, the Young Socialists' Magazine takes this opportunity of extending its sincerest thanks to Edward Kaiser, state secretary, and to the members of the State Board of Control—Glen Swanson, Bertha Vossler, H. Whitmore, H. Brooks, A. Berggren and Darwin Sherman—who have so ably guided the destinies of the league. It also extends its heartiest greetings to the representatives of the New York Young Socialist movement on the occasion of their fifth annual convention.

EDITED BY



YIPSELDOM



LOUIS LEVICK

## STATE BOARD COMPLETES NEW YORK CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

Buffalo, N. Y.

Final official arrangements for the state convention of the New York State Federation of Young People's Socialist Leagues were completed and last details settled at the fifth and last meeting of the State Board of Control, which was held in this city at Socialist headquarters, 583 Main Street, on Sunday, August 19th.

The convention will be held in the Bronx County, New York City, on September 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Twenty-two delegates and nine fraternal delegates are scheduled to attend the sessions.

The matter of arriving at the number of delegates each league is entitled to was taken up at this meeting of the Board. Owing to the fact that all leagues had not sent in complete report cards, covering their good standing membership, etc., the Board was forced to ascertain the number of delegates each league is entitled to on the basis of stamps purchased during the year, since the last convention.

The state constitution states that each league shall be entitled to one delegate for every 50 members in good standing and major fraction thereof, and in view of the circumstances the Board ruled that one delegate be allowed for every 500 dues stamps purchased during the year and major fraction thereof.

A set of Rules and Order of Business were drafted for the convention in accordance with the state constitution, and the Board discussed several recommendations which will be brought up at the convention.

Other important business of the league was also transacted at this final meeting of the Board of Control. The state secretary reported that he had voted in favor of having Wm. F. Kruse, Chicago, Miss Lida Ross, Juneau, and Walter Olsen, St. Paul, represent the Y. P. S. L. at the People's Council meeting to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., from September 1st to 6th.

He also reported that the Albany league had been practically reorganized, and that it has ordered stamps and supplies and seems to be living up. He stated that he had sent out a form letter to the leagues on July 12 endorsing the Yipsel Fund for the Rand School and another circular letter informing the leagues of the approximate number of convention delegates.

According to the financial report of the state secretary the total worth of the state office at present is \$294.14. Of this \$179.44 is outstanding and \$114.70 is the amount of cash on hand.

The state secretary also reported that leagues had been very lax in sending in their monthly report cards, hence a detailed and complete report on individual league membership, financial standing, etc., could not be prepared.

## YIPSEL STATE CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS

Lawrence, Mass.

Plans for conducting a strenuous campaign of propaganda and education among the youth of this state will be discussed and acted upon at the next state convention of the Young People's Socialist League of Massachusetts to be held at this city on Sunday, September 2nd.

Delegates representing every circle in the state league will assemble at the convention hall, 184 Broadway, near the north station (B. & M.) to transact the business of the Massachusetts Young Socialist movement.

Two sessions will be held; one in the morning, starting promptly at 11 A. M., and another in the afternoon. If found necessary an evening session will be held, but this is not expected, so the Yipsels of this city have arranged a splendid entertainment for the delegates. For those who remain in the city after the convention is the promise of trips through the city on Labor Day.

Many of the Young Socialists will also meet at the picnic of the Lettish Branch No. 2, to be held at Spring Grove, Wellesley, on Labor Day, following the convention. This picnic will be held at the same place where last year's state picnic was held.

## YIPSELS IN EVERY STATE HELP TO RAISE FUND FOR RAND SCHOOL

With the same spirit that led them to join every movement for peace and democracy, the Young People's Socialist Leagues of the country have joined in the campaign to purchase a new home for the Rand School.

To the Yipsels has been assigned the special task of raising the \$1,500 needed to decorate the auditorium of the new "workers' university." Some of the most prominent artists in the country have volunteered to decorate the auditorium at no cost except for materials, and the young Socialists have undertaken the task of raising the money to pay for this.

Special subscription lists have been printed and sent to all of the Y. P. S. L. circles in the country. The Yipsels are asked to collect donations for the school and to send in as soon as possible whatever funds they receive.

Prizes are offered to the young Socialists for their work for the Rand School. To every Yipsel collecting \$2 or more is given the choice of a year's subscription to the Young Socialists' Magazine, a copy of the Labor Year Book, or a year's subscription to the American Socialist.

Additional prizes are being awarded to the circles. Every circle whose team collects over \$25 will receive books valued at \$10, including a three-volume set of Marx's "Capital," if desired, and the circle collecting the largest total amount will receive the choice of an additional \$25 worth of books or a full-time Rand School Scholarship, valued at \$60.

The plan to have the Yipsels raise this fund for the Rand School has been endorsed by Wm. F. Kruse, national Y. P. S. L. secretary, and the New York, New Jersey and other state secretaries.

While the general campaign for funds to purchase the new building for the Rand School ends on September 1st, the Yipsel campaign for the auditorium fund will be continued for another month, as this money will not be needed until then. Leagues that have not as yet received subscription blanks or particulars should write immediately to the Rand School, 140 E. 19th Street, New York City.



One of the features in the auditorium will be a tablet erected as a tribute to Y. P. S. L. energy and courage in the present world crisis.

#### NEW HAVEN AWARDS PRIZE IN ESSAY CONTEST

New Haven, Conn.

At a highly successful meeting of the league held recently, Silk Polayes, organizer, was awarded the prize of the circle's essay contest for his article on "Conscience's Appeal to Reason."

The league has bought a bond of the Rand School and is doing everything possible to make the campaign for a university of the workers a success.

The educational committee has arranged a new program for the next three months and one will be sent to any Yipsel upon application to 38 Howe Street. The dramatic committee is making plans for a play and a dance to be given in one of the largest halls of the city.

New officers have been elected as follows. Silk Polayes, organizer; Bella Blenner, recording secretary; Vera Setlow, financial secretary; Joseph Hurowitz, treasurer, and Nathan Miller, publicity agent.

These are the new committees: Harry Watstein, Daniel Weinstein and Herman Jacobson, educational; Daniel Weinstein, Joseph Hurowitz and Lulu Thornberg, social; Ida Raisin, Abraham Alderman and Herman Jacobson, editorial; August Thornberg, Marion Belford and Lulu Thornberg, dramatic committee.

The executive committee will consist of the officers, the chairmen of the standing committees and the following six members: Kate Talcott, Israel Miller, Marion Belford, Sylvia Weinstein, Leo Zimmerman and Lulu Thornberg.

#### BROOKLYN AT THE FORE IN STATE ORGANIZATION

Brooklyn, N. Y.

With over 300 members in good standing the Young People's Socialist League of Brooklyn is recognized today as one of the leading leagues in the state. Officers for the new term have been elected and they are receiving the cooperation of the members in a campaign of organization and education which will take the young Socialist movement by surprise.

The new organizer, Alexander Gottlieb, of 67 Grafton Street, is already busy planning ways and means to increase the membership of the league and

to systematize its records. He is being assisted by the other officers, who are: Theresa Shulkin, assistant organizer; Bertha Mooney, financial secretary, and Gussie Lipschitz, treasurer.

Many league events are being planned, chief among them being a picnic to be held in September and a ball to take place in two or three months.

#### NEW OFFICERS ELECTED BY JERSEY CIRCLE

West Hoboken, N. J.

Now that the summer is almost over preparations are being made by the West Hoboken Yipsels for a resumption of real activities in the line of organization and propaganda work. At a recent meeting of the Karl Havlicek Circle officers for the next six months were elected. They are: R. Texel, Jr., organizer; Joseph Janacek, 318 Pateron Avenue, West Hoboken, corresponding secretary; W. Eichoff, recording secretary; Al Brezovsky, financial secretary; Leopold Zaparka, treasurer; A. Novak, advisory chairman, and A. Texel, caretaker of circle properties.

Henry Janacek was chosen dramatic director in the Bohemian language and Peter Colla director in the English language, and they were instructed to prepare two or three plays in each language for the coming season. Various delegates and committees were also elected.

The circle decided to donate some money to the Liberty Defense Fund and also appointed a comrade to solicit donations from the members and their friends. At the next meeting, to be held Saturday, September 8th, a gymnasium director will be elected and the circle will once more go in for gymnastics.

At the last meeting an active and enthusiastic arrangements committee was elected to work in conjunction with the executive committee in formulating plans for the monster Fifth Anniversary celebration which will be held either October 20th or 27th. Details will be published in next month's magazine. The circle will also hold a social and dance on Wednesday, September 12th, at Nepivoda's Hall, 420 Spring Street.

The work of the Hudson and Bergen County branch of the Federated Union for Democracy has been endorsed and all members are urged to join and help build a real democracy in America. Subscription lists for raising money for the decoration of the new Rand School auditorium have been distributed and the members are asked to get them filled as soon as possible. Seven mem-

bers have each taken a year's subscription to the Young Socialists' Magazine and the circle receives a bundle of copies every month, which are sold to the members.

During the summer months little was done in the line of educational work, but a few social entertainments were held. Every Sunday 20 to 25 members and their friends, in a body, go to Interstate Park, N. J., for a day's fun. Swimming, canoeing, camping and other sports are indulged in. As the result of the comradeship shown at these outings, quite a few new Yipsel recruits have been obtained. The Karl Havlicek Circle has a good record in the county and hopes to be considered one of the best in the near future. R. T., Jr.

#### TRENTON YIPSELS ENTER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Trenton, N. J.

Circle Trenton has entered into the fight for Democracy at home. Resolutions have been drawn up condemning the action of the Post Office authorities and have been published in the local press, as well as sent to the president and the local congressman.

A committee has been elected to fight conscientious objector cases in court if necessary, and a set of resolutions has been passed and published in the newspapers of this city, condemning the Boston scandal.

The members have distributed 2,500 copies of "The Price We Pay" and 2,000 copies of "The American Socialist."

A few weeks ago the league bought a bond of The New York Call to help along "the only paper in the East which tells the truth." The membership of the organization is increasing steadily and the educational work is proceeding as usual.

On August 12th the Trenton circle will attend an outing given by the Yipsels of Philadelphia and Camden at North Burlington Park. They are going to make this affair a reunion of the North and South and will discuss plans of bettering their organizations. North Jersey and New York Yipsels are invited to attend. A. L.

#### WESTERN COMRADES ACTIVE IN SOCIALIST WORK

Detroit, Mich.

Although not heard from for a long time the Young People's Socialist League of this city is alive and working hard for Socialism.

As it is probably known throughout the country, the local Socialist paper,

"The Michigan Socialist," has been barred from the mails. Distribution lists have been made up and a great many Yipsels go out distributing papers to subscribers. Local Detroit, Socialist Party, has resumed its street meetings and the Yipsels are always on hand to help in the collection of funds and distribution of literature. Comrade Osborne, a blind comrade from California, is in Detroit. He speaks at branch and street meetings.

At the last league election an entire new staff of officers was chosen. Both the organizer and membership committee are working hard to increase the league's membership. During the last month a great number of applicants were admitted.

The warm weather has called the members to the great outdoors. Every Sunday basket picnics are held at a nearby island. The Yipsels enjoy themselves in ball games, canoeing and big cats. Anyone looking at the bunch would think it was a stag party. The girl comrades do not turn out as well as they should, but the members of the English speaking branch join in the picnics and altogether the outings are a success. The Detroit league plans a second annual joint outing with the Toledo Y. P. S. L. and the local comrades who are on trial and in prison for their opposition to the draft.

The Yipsels are a pretty active group. They try to make their programs educational and entertaining and visitors are always welcome. They hope that all leagues are doing active work at this time when services are so urgently needed. "Let us all work for Internationalism and a greater Y. P. S. L." is the slogan of the Detroit league.

H. S. E.

#### Convention Note

Comrade Louis Levick will represent the Young Socialists' Magazine at the New York State Convention.

All men are equal in their birth,

Heirs of the earth and skies;

All men are equal when that earth

Fades from their dying eyes.

Harriet Masterman.

## The Eleven Hundred Exiled Copper Miners

Two million men carrying union cards, along with one million Socialists and sympathizers, are wondering how much longer the Phelps Dodge Company of Arizona will continue to defy the President of the United States.

On July 12th, 1,164 Arizona copper miners and sympathizers were exiled from their homes in Bisbee, Arizona, to Columbus, New Mexico. Fully two thousand more were deported out of the Warren District.

Readers will recall that President Wilson protested against mob action instigated by the Phelps Dodge Company in the guise of the Citizens' Alliance. Six weeks have elapsed and these 1,164 men are also wondering why the government does not act in protecting them in their rights as citizens of the United States.

Their boast is to make Bisbee an open town, no unions to be tolerated. The leader of this mob is one Brophy, who is down on the payroll of the Phelps Dodge Company as head of their mercantile department. Only a few months ago it was openly charged that he was supplying arms and ammunition to the Mexicanurrectos. His favorite pose is that of a patriot.

The mayor, who was elected on the company's ticket, is a leading member in the Alliance. He is a pumpan and a scab.

It is openly charged that Sheriff Wheeler took advantage of President Wilson's statement to the effect that now is the time to arrest all slackers by swearing in several hundred deputies by phone, the majority of whom supposed they were going to carry out a government order.

On the morning of the round-up, hundreds of pickets were arrested as fast as they appeared for duty. Meanwhile gunmen attacked the boarding houses and by 9:30 in the morning four thousand miners were rounded up in the ball park at the point of high-powered rifles.

At least three hundred of these miners owned their homes. Many of them had lived in the district for years and they had many friends among the town people. The gunmen visited the stores of tradespeople who were known to be sympathizers with the strikers, and told

them to "sell out or get out." Several were deported with the miners.

Twenty-eight cattle and box cars were thoughtfully furnished by the El Paso and Southwestern Railways and it was a thrilling moment when the show-down came and the one thousand men displayed their solidarity by sticking together.

An elderly lady, Mrs. Payne, whose husband was acting as a gunman, cried out to her two sons to stay in line and "be men with the men."

As they are going down the road, one of the miners, Forbes by name, one of the old members of the Western Federation of Miners, saluted an army officer by saying, "What's the matter with the army? His skull was fractured by a gunman."

Mr. William Cleary, better known as Bill Cleary, is a prominent local lawyer and was deported with the miners. He is an active Socialist and campaigned with James Connolly on his last trip to this country. Mr. Cleary tried to send a telegram to Governor Hunt but the telegraph operators were intimidated by gunmen and his telegram was filed.

Mrs. Rosa McKay, elected representative to the State Legislature on the Socialist ticket at the last election, was knocked down in the Western Union Telegraph office in Bisbee by gunmen when she tried to send a telegram to President Wilson. Two days later gunmen drove her husband out of the state from his mining claim in another district.

July 21st, military authorities received orders to give the miners their "liberty." To the credit of the miners, they immediately held a mass meeting and voted unanimously to stick together and are now waiting to be sent back to their homes and families in Bisbee. They passed the buck squarely up to the government. For six weeks they have stood solidly together, demanding their rights, but the wives and kiddies back home are watching the trains and wondering when papa will come back. The women are writing their husbands to "all come back in a body as you left."

Every big business house for miles around is running short-handed in order to supply scabs but the best they can do is 22 cars of "gob" or waste per day. The normal output is around 230 cars of ore daily.

## NEW JERSEY ACTIVITIES

This page is conducted by the New Jersey State Committee of the Young People's Socialist League. Address all correspondence to State Secretary, Louis Cohen, 10 Twelfth Ave., Paterson, N. J.

### STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### General Organizer—

Assistant Organizer—Ben. Hirschon, 100 Union St., Trenton.

Secretary—Louis Cohen, 10 Twelfth Avenue, Paterson.

Financial Secretary—Jeanette Heller, 519 Bergen Street, Newark.

Educational Director—Solomon Efrein, 524 Henry St., South Amboy.

### A Word of Praise

In full recognition of the worthy endeavor of the Rand School of New York to purchase a large and suitable building to be utilized exclusively by the labor and progressive movements in the interest of world-wide peace and democracy, our State Committee, has unanimously endorsed the plan. Now that the Building Fund is open, many radical and progressive organizations are pledging their financial support, the Y. P. S. L. of New Jersey also falling in line to do its bit.

### State Committee Minutes

The State Committee met August 5th at Socialist headquarters, Paterson. Milton D. Neuman of Jersey City was elected chairman.

George H. Goebel of the Rand School Building Fund Committee was given the floor. He spoke about the plans of the school and asked the New Jersey leagues to support the nation-wide Yipsel campaign to raise \$1,500 for the auditorium decorations. This matter was referred to "new business."

The minutes of the State Committee session held June 3rd and the State Executive Committee of July 1st were accepted, and the recommendations of the Executive Committee referred to "new business."

The following were seated as new delegates:

Paterson, Garry Feffer, Abe Lunde, and Henry Berger; Newark, No. 1, Rae Meltzer, Samuel Seidman and Francis Wiener; Newark, No. 2, Paul

Shogren, Benj. C. Green, I. Klein and Samuel Abramson; Newark, No. 3, Sam Rashkover, Morris Shilman, and M. Kutcher; Elizabeth, Erna A. Semmer, Walter Lieblein and Louis Coplan; Jersey City, Gertrude Knepper and Harry Fiorini; Karl Havlicek, Raymond Teztel, Jr., and Albert Brezovsky; Guttenberg, Fred Freund, Jr., and Trenton, Simon Moser.

The Circles whose delegates were absent are: Passaic, Newark No. 5, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Linden, Kearney, Camden No. 1 and 3.

The officers present were: Heller and Cohen; absent: Koller and Efrein.

Attendance at meeting, 19.

Bills amounting to \$25.57 were ordered paid.

Communications—From Neuman advising on the introduction of a motion for a national press, ordered filed; from Efrein on state educational work, stating difficulty to secure speakers for the proposed lecture tour, ordered filed; from Circle Trenton asking for a loan of Dime Banks, to collect money for a "Conscientious Objectors' Fund," request granted; from Circle Paterson protesting the action of the State Committee in passing a motion on June 3rd which advises the membership of military age to register as conscientious objectors to war, ordered filed; from Rudolph A. Koller, submitting his resignation as state organizer, referred to "new business."

Reports—The state secretary reported on the state membership standing which showed a decline over the previous month, started an official scrap book and gave special attention to publicity work, monthly report cards, information blanks and the Efficiency Contest. Accepted as read.

The Financial Secretary and Treasurer's report accepted. Report showed as follows: Cash account Aug. 1st, \$73.18; dues stamps, regular 120 foreign 120, total 240.

Motion that the Dime Bank Fund and regular Dues Fund be merged into one account, carried.

Motion that information blanks on circle activity, etc., be read, carried.

Thirteen out of fifteen leagues in active touch with the State Office sent in written reports on their varied activities.

Motion that we concur in the recommendation of the Executive Committee on motion to have the Na-

tional Secretary of the Y. P. S. L. submit quarterly a report on national office activities, carried.

Motion that the resignation of the state organizer be accepted, carried.

Motion that a Circle referendum take place on nominations for the office of state organizer, same to close one week prior to the next meeting of the S. E. C. the State Executive Committee to select the candidate most suitable for the position, and refer their choice to the State Committee at its next meeting for approval, carried.

Motion that all the recommendations of the Educational Director be referred to the S. E. C.

Motion that the S. E. C. motion on matter of Conscription be approved, carried.

Motion that we purchase one \$5 bond from the Rand School for its Building Fund and urge every Circle to purchase at least one bond, in addition to organizing a team to conduct a canvass for contributions to the \$1,500 Yipsel Fund.

Benjamin C. Green and Louis Cohen were elected fraternal delegates to the New York State convention.

Simon Moser was instructed to report at next meeting on prospects to secure an assistant organizer for the leagues in Southern Jersey.

Decided that the next meeting be held Sunday, October 1st, at Elizabeth. Louis Cohen, State Sec'y.

Due to the resignation of State Organizer Rudolph A. Koller, it is necessary to elect a new organizer. Elections are to be carried on through nominations by the circles. Each circle to make only one nomination, filling out the nomination blank accurately, and submitting its choice to the state office not later than September 2nd. The State Executive Committee will then select the candidate who in its opinion is most suited for the position, and refer its selection to the State Committee for approval.

The next S. E. C. session will be held Sunday, September 8th, at the Newark Labor Lyceum at 2:30 P. M. sharp. Committeemen please take notice.

Within the last three months the circulation of the Young Socialists' Magazine in New Jersey has increased

## An Impression of War

By Solomon Gelfand

80 per cent., making the number of copies ordered in bundles approximately 325. Let a few of the Circles not on the mailing list "get busy," and 500 copies will be New Jersey's share during this month.

All officers and committees in charge of Rand School subscription lists are urged to forward their collections to Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly, Rand School, 140 E. 19th St., New York.

Due to limited space, the membership standing and a review of the circles has been deferred until next month's issue.

### THE VERY-BUSIES

By Lee Shipley

I never knew a fellow yet who hadn't much to do.  
But took a lot of time to fret at things which were askew:  
Who wouldn't beg off every time when service was the plan:  
"You really must excuse me—I'm a Very Busy Man."

Nor have I yet the woman known who kept a sloven's house,  
But of her cares she'd often groan and grumble to her spouse,  
And found no time the sick to see or poor to aid, somehow,  
But sighed: "I'd like to, but, poor me! I am So Busy now."

And I've observed the folks who do the good things and the great  
A lot more daily grind get through than those who hesitate.  
So here's the moral, good, though free: if upward you're inclined,  
O doughnut, doughnut, doughnut, be the Very Busy kind!

### A TELLING REPORT

James Rowland, member of the British Parliament, has the happy knack of being able to parry inconvenient interruptions. Some years ago he was speaking at a rather noisy meeting, and after a while a big chunk of wood was thrown at him. Fortunately the aim was bad, and it fell harmlessly on the platform.

Mr. Rowlands picked it up and showed it to the audience.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed, in tones of mock anxiety, "one of our opponents has lost his head!"

One of the oldest problems of civilization is the eradication of that ancient institution, war. What is war? The definition of this word has so wide a scope that it almost stupifies the one who attempts to explain it. But without it simply represents the legalization of crime. It is the influence which loosens moral restraint, frees the confined feelings of animosity, cruelty, retribution, carnal desire, lust and wickedness which still slumber in the depth of our souls; and forces up to the surface the animal of man's nature. War is that which makes of a man a brutal unfeeling machine, with no care but a powerful thirst for blood and a desire for the satisfaction of the passions of the body. All his heroic qualities are washed away by an adapted propensity for the destruction of life, of human life, life which cannot be substituted or replaced at will.

Society demands a penalty of one who has willfully taken the life of a fellow mortal. Yet war, the inexorable octopus for the destruction of life, war, the vile and evil obfuscation which legalizes criminal activities, war, which is an eternity of horror, torture and agony, is permitted to remain a modern institution. What pen is there, that guided by a human genius can depict the cruelty, suffering, misery and wretchedness of the nations at war? What language is there that has sufficient vocabulary and strength of expression that can picture the trying ordeals, irresistible temptations and crucial moments of a soldier? What human skill can describe the despondency and heart-rending anguish of the agonized mothers, wives, sweethearts, sisters and relatives? Oh war! How grimly you sound! Tell us who is your mother? Who feeds you with the dainty morsels of human life, man's honor and woman's virtues? The workingman? No? Who then, pray? Ah! Capitalism!

It is the kings of wealth who foment trouble. With the pretense of a necessity for the promotion of commerce or other industry at the expense of a friendly nation, some plenipotent money accumulators decide to increase their incomes. Before long there is a collision and two or more nations are at war. The capitalists are immediately at work,

especially those who monopolize food stuffs, possess munition factories and other necessities of life. This is but an instance of how Mars begins to rule the universe.

Are we always going to allow the few to rule over the destinies of the many? Must we always be subject to the influence of mean selfish contractors who are incessantly on the lookout to swindle the government and consequently the people? Must we always pay the men who perpetrate war for the purpose of lining their pockets? Is there no means of an eternal peace?

Peace! What eloquence these five letters express. What a state of serene tranquility. May we ever hope to live in a dominion of peace, eternally? Yes! Decidedly yes! It only depends upon you sisters and brothers to make this world safe from the greeneyed monster, war. Arouse yourselves! Get out of the deep lethargy which has kept you inactive all these years. Join the ranks of those who advocate peace, an eternal peace of all nations, all humanity. Rally men and women! Rally to the flag of peace, the flag of the socialist movement. Socialism advocates peace. Put your shoulders to the wheel of socialism. Cooperate with a movement which is endeavoring to annihilate war. Become a link of the chain which is striving for an equal division of the burdens and benefits of society and the abolition of war. Read literature on socialism, convince yourself of the purity of socialism and give your support to a cause which stands for you, for peace and for the common welfare of the people.

You were hungry:  
You are hungry:  
You will be hungry—  
If you don't work for Socialism.—

"From the days of Joshua, pious and war-making have always been close allies. The Russians are more pious than the Germans. The Turks are more pious still, and they are always at war. There is not a nation in the world that has yet begun to understand Christianity." — James Leatham.

## Progress of Socialist Thought Among the Colleges

A Review of the Work of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society during the college year 1916-17

In no year in the history of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society has the Society been more successful in carrying its message of Socialism to the college world than during the college year 1916-17, just ending. From November, 1916, to April, 1917, more than 42,000 students in 93 colleges listened to that message as expounded by Harry W. Laidler, John Spargo, Rose Pastor Stokes and Irwin Tucker.

Beginning with January, 1917, the Society established an office in Chicago, with Irwin Tucker, formerly managing editor of the Christian Socialist, as Middle Western organizer. Mr. Tucker visited during the Spring numerous colleges in Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, organizing and strengthening undergraduate and alumni chapters. The reception accorded him in many of the colleges was most cordial.

Garner L. Harding, author of "Present Day China" gave nearly two weeks in January to the work of the I. S. S. in the colleges of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Mr. Harding devoted his talks chiefly to an interesting discussion of "Socialism and Social Reform in the Orient."

Morris Hillquit also spoke this Spring before an exceptionally large and interested gathering at the College of the City of New York. On this occasion more than 600 students crowded the hall, while a similar number found it impossible to gain access.

It was found by the lecturers that the international crises had had the effect, in many instances, of stirring the students out of their provincial attitude of mind.

The drift in Europe toward Socialism; the Russian Revolution and the other democratic movements led by European Socialists; the steadily increasing cost of living in this country; and the growing realization of the economic causes of modern warfare have made the students more keenly alive than ever before to the challenge presented by Socialism.

Among the most active of the Society's Chapters this year are those in the College of the City of New

York, Yale, Vassar, the University of Illinois, Barnard, Berkeley Divinity School, Oberlin, Valparaiso; while those at Columbia, Radcliffe, the University of Pittsburgh, Harvard, Indiana, Howard, Reed, Wisconsin, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and others have done much effective work.

Among the alumni chapters, the N. Y. Alumni, with more than 300 members, has continued the most active. Its semi-monthly evening meetings and Saturday afternoon "cameraderies" have proved most stimulating. The Chicago and St. Louis Chapters have been recently reorganized by Mr. Tucker and promise an active season next year.

The Quarterly of the Society—*The Intercollegiate Socialist* (50c. a year, 15c. a copy), has been steadily growing in interest and value. The Symposium on "Socialists," and the Problems of War," appearing in the April-May issue of the magazine, and contributed to by twenty-seven prominent Socialists and radicals, has attracted wide attention.

The Society's research work has been going steadily forward. The I. S. S. has published during the year two excellent supplements in connection with *The Intercollegiate Socialist*, one giving a splendid survey of "Municipal Ownership in the United States" by Evans Clark, of Princeton, and one, a comprehensive idea of the extent of "Cooperation in the United States" by Cheves West Perky, of the Coöperative League of America. "State Socialism—Pro and Con," a source book on public ownership in various countries, edited by Wm. English Walling, Harry W. Laidler and others is about to issue from the press.

The Society is now completing its program for its Autumn Conference which will this year be held in Bellport, N. Y., a beautiful spot on the southern coast of Long Island, from September 18th to 24th.

The general subject of the conference is "Problems of Democratic Readjustment during and after the War." Peace proposals, universal service, freedom of speech and of the press, maintenance of labor standards and socialization of railroads,

food supply, etc., will be discussed. The mornings and evenings will be given over to addresses and discussion and the afternoons to recreation—walking, swimming, boating, etc. An exceptionally interesting group of speakers promise to be present.

All desiring further information concerning the conference should address the I. S. S., 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

An important departure in the work of the I. S. S. during the coming year will be a more definite attempt than has been made heretofore to schedule its lecturers before high school audiences, wherever such scheduling does not interfere with lectures in the colleges. The lectures of a number of the I. S. S. speakers this year in high school auditoriums before the student body have met with a most cordial response. No endeavor, however, will be made to organize the high school students into I. S. S. Chapters.

The Society hopes also to prosecute its Research Work even more vigorously than in the past.

### Diet and Disease

Dr. A—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B—Not that, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.

The *New York Evening Sun* in a recent issue said, "Democracy is all right so long as you keep it away from the lower classes."

This, doubtless, explains the latest attempts to crush democracy among the lower classes in the United States by suppressing their newspapers and magazines, breaking up their meetings and parades, holding up their petitions to congress, and in various other ways curtailing the rights of the minority.

Perhaps when we are fighting "to make the world safe for democracy" it is this sort of democracy that is meant—democracy that is not for the lower classes, but democracy exclusively of, by and for the upper classes.

# LEAGUE DIRECTORY

Send all communications concerning this Directory to: Alexander Jannwikana, 1301 57th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## NATIONAL OFFICE

Wm. F. Kruse, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

## Ohio

Y. P. S. L., CLEVELAND

East Side Circle meets every Saturday at Labor Lyceum, 5610 Scovill Avenue.

## New York

Y. P. S. L. BRONX COUNTY

Circle No. 1, Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and So. Boulevard. Meeting every Friday evening.

Circle No. 2, Lettish Hall, 371 Willis Ave. Meeting every Friday evening.

Circle No. 3, Jewish Circle, 1728 Washington Ave., near 174th St. Meetings every Friday.

Circle No. 4, Lincoln Hall, 1258 Boston Road near 169th St. Meetings every Friday.

Bronx County Committee meets at S. P. Headquarters, 1167 Boston Road, every Tuesday.

Y. P. S. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Circle No. 6 meets every Saturday evening at Socialist Headquarters, 167 Tompkins Ave.

Circle No. 1, Queens, meets every first and third Thursday of the month at the Queens County Labor Lyceum.

Y. P. S. L. SYRACUSE

Meets at Socialist Party Headquarters, No. 124 E. Genesee St., every Tuesday evening. Organizer is Charles Karlick, Jr.

## CONNECTICUT

Y. P. S. L., ANSONIA

Meets regularly at Headquarters. Organizer is Jack Hochen, No. 393 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

