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### SOME MINOR QUESTIONS.

Two ship-captains were wrangling together, when Captain A twitted Captain B with starting his crew.  
"Come," retorted B, "yours is a proper ship, indeed. Why, I hear that the forecastle mess has no mustard."  
"Granted," replied A, "and I wish you may get some in this. But do not let that drive out of your mind the fact that your sailors have no beef."  
Moral: He who would remove the mote from his neighbor's eye should first pluck the beam from his own.—Clarion Fabre.

In this chapter I propose to answer a few of these questions which are so often put to Socialist writers and lecturers.

1. Under Socialism, what will you do with your loafers?  
Before I answer this question allow me to offer a few hints to young Socialists. The opponents of Socialism appear to suppose that if they can suggest any difficulty, however trivial, which may arise in the working of our system, they have disposed of the whole matter. Very many ardent but inexperienced young Socialists fall into the error of trying to prove that Socialism and heaven are the same thing. It should be remembered that Socialism is not offered as a perfect system. It is only a very great improvement upon the system under which we now live.

The question, then, is not whether Socialism is the best thing man can conceive, but whether Socialism is better than our present method of life.

There are when a critic asks a young Socialist whether a certain evil will exist under Socialism, let the Socialist immediately ask his critic whether the same evil exists now.

So in the case of the loafer. Many over-confident, but not very profound, critics, demand triumphantly: "What will you do with your loafers?" To them I say: "What do you do with your loafers?"

The word loafer, I take it, means one who loafs or sponges upon the earnings of other people. A loafer, then, may be an idle tramp without a shirt to his back, or he may be an idle tramp with a rent-roll of half a million a year.

It is stated in one of the Fabian tracts—"Facts for Socialists"—that there are something like a million of adult males in receipt of large incomes who never do any kind of work. Under Socialism these men might continue idle; but they would certainly not continue rich, nor would they continue to be known as "gentlemen."

But besides the millions of well-paid and well-fed loafers who are at present supported upon the earnings of the poor, there are now in this country immense numbers of paupers, beggars, tramps, and criminals as well as a large army of unemployed workers.

Now before I tell you what would be done with all these people under Socialism, I must tell you what is done with them now. Do you suppose that society does not support these loafers? But they live; and what do they live on?

All wealth is won by labor, is it not? Then all the tramps, thieves, paupers, and beggars, live upon poor-rates, plunder, alms, or prison allowances, and all these means of support are earned by the labor of the working poor.

But under your present system you not only feed and house these loafers, but you go to the expense of masters, matrons, doctors, wardens, and police, all of whom have to be fed and paid to wait upon or attend to the loafers.

Next, with regard to the unemployed. These people exist; and they exist in enforced idleness, and at the expense of those who work.

Note one or two facts. These people do nothing for their own support. Many of them, through want and shame, and in forced idleness, become criminals or tramps.

This is not only a waste of wealth, but a waste of power, it is also a most wicked and disgraceful waste of human souls.

Now, let us see how things would work out under Socialism. We will divide our loafers into two classes. Those who could work and will not, and those who would work and cannot.

So long as it is possible for a willing worker to be forced into idleness, so long will there exist a reason for the giving of alms.

Why do we relieve a tramp on the road, or a beggar in the street? It is because we are never sure that the man is a loafer; because we always fear that his poverty may be due to misfortune, and not to idleness. But under Socialism this doubt would disappear. Under Socialism there would be work for all. Therefore, under Socialism every man who was able to work would be able to live. This fact being universally known, no able-bodied man could exist without work. A beggar or a tramp would be inevitably led to help him.

The answer to the able-bodied beggar would be: "If you are hungry, go and work." If the man refused to work, he must starve.

The answer, then, to the question of what Socialists would do with the loafers is, that under Socialism we should oblige the loafer to work or perish; whereas, under present conditions, we either make him into a "gentleman" or a pauper, or a beggar, or a thief; in any one of which capacities he is allowed to live in idleness upon the labor of other men.

Tell me, is it not true to-day that the idler is the richest, and the most industrious the poorest, among the people? Well, I want you to remind your critics of these things when they ask you what Socialists will do with your loafers.

Let us take another question:  
2. Under Socialism, who will do the

### "PRISON REFORM." A SOCIALIST

#### Clergyman Gives His Views.

Rev. Alexander Irving of New Haven Says the Way to Reform Prisons is to Abolish Them—To Prevent Crime, Do Away with Social Conditions That Cause It.

The preachers of Connecticut are asked annually to preach on prison reform. Comrade Irving, pastor of the People's Church of New Haven, complied with the request as follows:

"The annual request to preach on some aspect of the 'prison reform' question has reached the ministers of the state, and to-day a considerable number of them will comply with the request.

"It is very gratifying to me to be asked to deliver addresses on subjects on which we are densely ignorant, and to give advice to folks we know nothing about. We are at our best here.

"The county jail usually comes in for some homeopathic treatment. Disciples of Ruskin would find much to praise in the architecture of its Hotel Diablos on Whalley avenue. It is splendidly superior to any large factory in the city.

"But as an institution it needs reformation. My remedy is to abolish it. The reasons for this drastic remedy are:

"1. Because it is a breeder of criminals; a sort of incubator for the genus homo.

"2. Because it is not so much a penal institution as a political perquisite at the disposal of the dominant party.

"3. Because the chair factory attachment is made a sort of social lasso to round up the pariahs of the surplus labor army. The stockholders are the only beneficiaries under the system of things as they now are.

"4. Because it has a strong tendency proportionately to his ability to empty it.

"5. Because it would pay a penologist proportionate to his ability to empty it.

"6. Because as long as the 'job' calls for a political hustler instead of a penologist the county jail, while the rest of the world makes progress, will remain what it is at present, a pestilential dump.

"7. Because it is a punishment which does not punish. Most of the folks there now are at home. Like the worthless 'better classes,' they are 'at home' for the winter.

"8. Because the real criminals—the really dangerous classes—never get there. They are operating financial, educational and religious institutions. The inmates of the county jail are a haphazard lot compared to the thieves in broadcloth who are paraded as 'best citizens' and who have made theft a fine art.

"Prison reform to me would mean the getting the genuine highway robbers in and the sending of the present job lot of social cripples to a hospital for pathological treatment."

support and education for your children after your death?

But I don't think it is at all likely that a Socialist state would take the worker's savings.

And again I ask you to turn your attention to the present system, under which every worker is robbed of two-thirds of all he earns.

Then as to the worker's cottage. Assuming that he has bought it with his savings, and assuming that the state nationalized it. What then? A workman now buys a house that he and his children may be sure of a home.

Under Socialism every man would be sure of a home.

Once more consider our present system. A few men own their own houses. But the great bulk of the people cannot own a foot of land.

When I was in Ireland I visited some "estates" upon the Galtee Hills. I saw farms which had been made by the "tenants." I saw places where the peasants had gone up into the bleak hills, where the limestone blocks lay thick and only a thin layer of sandy turf covered the rock, and had spent twenty years in making the land. They removed the boulders, they dug soil in the valleys, and carried it up the steeply in baskets; they bought manure and lime and they built their own hovels out of mud and stones.

And then the estate and houses were the property of the landlord, and he raised their rents from 200 to 500 per cent.

And we are asked whether Socialism would rob the frugal worker of his home?

Here is another droll question:  
4. Under Socialism, who would get the red herrings?

Is it not true that the salmon and all other delicacies are monopolized by the idle, while the coarse food falls to the lot of the worker? Perhaps under Socialism the salmon might be eaten by those who catch it. At present it is not.

Or perhaps the dainties would be reserved for invalids and old people, or for delicate women and children.

But certainly we should not see a lot of big, fat, strong old men gorging turtle and champagne while frail girls worked sixteen hours a day on a diet of crusts and coffee.

It is quite possible that even under Socialism there might not be enough salmon and pineapple for all. But it is quite certain that there would be enough bread and beef and tea for all, which there certainly is not now.—Robert Blatchford, in "Merrie England."

### A SOCIALIST

#### CITY PLATFORM.

##### Municipal Program Adopted in Springfield.

Definite Application of Principle that City Should Be Administered for the Benefit of the Working Class Which Produces Its Wealth.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The following platform has been adopted by the Socialist Party of this city for the municipal campaign:

"The Socialist Party of Springfield reaffirms its belief in the principles of International Socialism, as expressed in the national and state platforms of the party. It believes that the time is ripe for the treatment of public questions from the standpoint of the working class, the real producers of wealth, instead of that of the capitalist class, who are the mere owners of productive wealth or busy with getting into their own hands the wealth that the working class has produced. It believes that all proposed legislation should be tested by the inquiry whether it would tend to strengthen the people in their right and power to own and control collectively all those things which they need for their welfare. In harmony with these declarations, it pledges its candidates, if elected, to work for:

"The immediate provision of an adequate and healthful water supply, the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the city being paramount, and the capitalist interests of any individual or individuals of no importance, in comparison.

"The formulation of a city charter embodying the principles of initiative, referendum and right of recall of all officials by their constituents.

"The ownership by all municipal public utilities, including street railway and lighting plants and coal and wood yards, without perpetuating tribute to capitalism under any form; and such public utilities to be conducted democratically in accordance with the principles of Socialism.

"The establishment and maintenance of a free city hospital and dispensary, free public baths, adequately equipped, and free gymnasiums.

"Free medical examination of all school children, and provision for all children to attend school who might otherwise be prevented from attending by lack of means.

"The abolition of contract labor on all works undertaken by the city, and that on all such enterprises the best possible conditions of employment be maintained.

"The maintenance of a free labor bureau, work to be secured for the unemployed without charge of commission.

"The active interest of the city government in labor troubles, to the extent that such troubles be investigated publicly, and further, that when a strike is found to be for the maintenance of decent wages and human conditions of labor, the city government shall aid the strikers in every possible way, even to the extent of appropriating public money for their assistance."

Marcus Klemmer, our candidate for Mayor, is a Socialist veteran, having joined the party in Germany in 1867, and been associated with many of the famous leaders. He has been active in the Springfield movement for almost twenty years.

### THE A. F. OF L.

#### CONVENTION.

##### "Sammy" Saves Society Once More.

A Resolution Repudiating His Connection with the Civic Federation Capitalists is Killed and Other Socialist Resolutions Are Sidetracked.

At the American Federation of Labor convention in Pittsburgh, which adjourned last Saturday, two Socialist Party resolutions introduced by Delegate Lavin Wilkes Barre, Pa., and by the Cap Makers' Union, were ruled out of order by President Gompers, who pointed to a provision in the constitution ruling out party politics.

A number of Socialist resolutions introduced by Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee gave Gompers another chance to save society from impending doom and were killed in various ways. Berger's resolutions in favor of old age pensions, and in favor of the Swiss military system were defeated. The one to discourage joining the militia was laid on the table. The one in favor of the German system of workmen's insurance was amended by the committee to voluntary government insurance and adopted.

The most important resolution proposed by Comrade Berger, however, was the following:

Whereas, The hypocritical attempt of the Civic Federation plutocrats to convince organized laboring men that "the interests of capital and labor are identical" is being helped on by certain labor leaders, and has succeeded in blinding the minds of others, and

Whereas, The interest of laborers and capitalists constitute the basis of a real class struggle, which needs no stirring up, but does need to be ended; therefore, be it resolved, That we point with sorrow to the close intimacy and harmonious relations established between Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders, and the great capitalists and plutocratic politicians; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this convention that we consider the interests of labor are not for labor's interests, as shown in the case of the mill subway strike in New York and the futility of the eight-hour campaign in Congress.

This was killed while Berger was absent from the convention, he being unwell at the time.

A number of hot debates occurred between Gompers and Berger, Max Hayes and J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, which were joined in by David Goldstein, the notorious Socialist renegade of Boston, who indulged in his usual scurrilous attacks.

The Socialists were repeatedly attacked on account of the Industrial Workers of the World and Eugene V. Debs' connection with it. It was ruled that Debs needed no defense in any labor convention, and that the Socialist Party was not responsible for the position of individual members on this question.

A resolution in favor of woman's suffrage, introduced by Vice-President Bunce, was unanimously carried.

The local committee tried to secure an appropriation of \$5,000 from the city council for the entertainment of the convention and was turned down. The Pittsburgh "Dispatch" opened a subscription for this purpose and among the contributors was one of \$100 from H. C. Frick, of Homestead strike infamy, which was rejected, being denounced by delegates as blood money.

Addresses were made by the British and Canadian fraternal delegates. The British delegates, as usual, were divided, Moses being an old time trade unionist and Gilmore advocating political unity of the working class. The latter said that it is most ridiculous for the unionist to distrust the capitalist in their economic relations and insist, because of this distrust, upon having a miners' check-weightman and then send the same boss to the legislative halls.

Comrades Barnes and Berger championed the brewery workers in their jurisdiction controversy but were beaten out.

Upon Gompers' re-election to the presidency, Barnes and Berger asked to be recorded as voting against him.

### FOR RUSSIAN

#### REVOLUTION.

##### Important Mass Meeting To Be Held Dec. 4.

New York Socialists To Show Their Sense of the International Solidarity of Labor—Every Comrade Should Feel That in Joining This Demonstration He is Speaking to Eighty Million Americans on Behalf of Our Russian Comrades.

The Socialists of New York City are called upon to demonstrate their sympathy with the epoch-making revolutionary movement now going on in Russia by coming and bringing their friends to a great mass meeting to be held under the auspices of Local New York of the Socialist Party on Monday evening, Dec. 8, in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place.

Algermon Lee will preside and Morris Hillquit and Ben Hanford will speak in English, Abe Cahan in Yiddish, and Alexander Jonas in German. The purpose of the meeting is to voice the fraternal feelings of the Socialists of this city toward their Russian comrades in their terrible hour of struggle and their indignation against the iniquities perpetrated by the Tsar's government thru such reactionaries as Trojoff and such professed liberals as Witte, and to inform the general public, from the lips of speakers well conversant with the subject of the true significance of the disturbances which now prevail from Warsaw to Vladivostok, and which are so inadequately explained in the daily newspapers. Incidentally, it may be expected that a liberal collection will be taken up to help our Russian comrades in carrying on their fight, which is also ours.

Every party member in Greater New York should be present, with his wife and at least one neighbor, shopmate, or friend. The hall is a large one, but if the crowd is too large for it there will be no occasion for regret. Now that the Russian Liberals have begun as was expected all along to turn against the workingmen's movement and to violate their most solemn pledges, it is of the utmost importance that all available support, moral and financial, should be given to the cause which means so much to the workers of the world. An overflow at Arlington Hall on Dec. 4 will sensibly affect the attitude of the great New York dailies, and the New York dailies strike the keynote for all America. No comrade should neglect this meeting, for it is even more important than any public meeting held in our own political campaigns.

At the last meeting of the General Committee of the Socialist Party of New York City the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The tottering autocracy of Russia is desperately trying to stir up strife among the Russian people now in revolt against its barbarous rule, egging on the drag of society to massacre helpless Jews, and

Whereas, The police, the officials and the Cossacks not only refrain from protecting the said Jews but in many cases actually participate in the outrages, and

Whereas, The enlightened Russian workingmen and Socialists have in many instances defended the attacked Jews, therefore be it

Resolved, By the General Committee of Local New York Socialist Party, in regular meeting assembled on Saturday, Nov. 25, that we express our warmest sympathy with the victims of the aforesaid massacres and our solidarity with those Russians struggling for liberty and justice for all, that we hope and trust that no effort will be spared to bring the Russian autocracy to a speedy downfall, that together with all the Socialists thruout the world we hope for an early and complete victory for the Social Democracy of Russia, for by such victory only can justice be established in that unhappy land.

### MEMBERS OR VICTIMS OF SOCIETY?

By Alexander Rosen.

There in the depth of the shadows they stand. Where the darkness is densest, in the furthest recess, in the blackest angle of the wall, they lurk—where the eyes of scorn and the tongues of mercy will not find them. High above them rise the armory walls—mighty, massive, towering, threatening. But down below, deep in that gruesome gorge, partly sheltered from the rage and fury of the whirling winter wind, huddled together, swept up as the sands of the desert, driven one against the other—there they cling, and as one body, sway, and shiver, and moan, and tremble and fear and die.

Man and wife, in former days, were they. Now companions in misery, companions in hunger, in thirst, in weeping and wailing, in moaning, companions in fear, in terror, in pain, companions in despair, in inhuman and infantile helplessness.

He is blind and crippled and bent, supporting with his crooked back the weight of a cigar box full of worldly wealth—matches, shoelaces, pencils, and pins. Scars that stare wide and deep and ghastly, like so many gaping wounds, each one a mouth endowed with the gift of telling its tale of woe, testify in unmistakable language to the ceaseless battle with the elements; and many a long, keen-cut furrow tells a tale of cruel conflict with the soul-and-flesh-devouring beast of capitalism.

She is a puny little creature, bent, feeble, tottering, meek and helpless. In every wind and weather, at all hours of the day and night, she is his constant companion. His misery is hers, his moan finds its echo in her sigh, his tears evoke a flood from her, and every groan and every pang they share in common.

How small, how insignificant, what pigmies, how anti-like they appear! The eye gazes upward at the gigantic armory walls, and as it descends it finds itself struggling vainly to adjust its vision to these atoms of the social dust.

Here pass by in an endless procession, the high and low, the mighty and meek, they that go afoot and they whose feet never tread but on carpets and silks. But on and on they go. Before them all, they hope, health, heaven! Not one of them but has a goal, a purpose in going, a something that makes life real and worth the living. And the eyes of these are directed forward and onward. The future is theirs. Opportunity, freedom, aspiration, ambition and faith are all for them.

Within, behind those walls of strength, the state breeds cavalry horses. How beautiful, how shapely, how agile, how graceful these beasts are. They are fed and clothed and cleaned; their life is made of comforts. For these horses within the passers-by have words of praise and admiration:

for the mother and father without looks of scorn and words of pity.

Even these horses have a purpose, an aim in life. They live to battle, to win fame and glory in process, to lead on to victory, to be the pride and boast of men! But these bundles of raw, these larded and torn garments, these tattered visages, these pained limbs, these tottering, crumbling, wailing, wasting, dwindling, vanishing forms, these clay images, what purpose in life for them? These degraded, deformed, down-trodden, despoiled, corrupted of human beings, what ambition, what aspiration, what hope, what faith have they? Before them, behind them, on every side of them yawn the gaping gulfs of greed! Slowly, surely, but inevitably, the wild and whirling winds of this turbulent turmoil, this struggle for existence, will have struggled all existence out of them, will have wrenched the souls from their bodies, leaving them to gaze at and glory in the fatal efficiency of this mammoth machine of monstrous construction, this devastating dragon-capitalism.

I read the meaningless phrase "members of society," and as I read the gloomy picture of this desolate and dismal pair looms up before me. And I ask myself, are they too "members of society"? And are the thousands upon thousands whose condition is no whit better than theirs, are they too "members of society"? The diseased, the ignorant, the blind, the lame, the paralytic, the crippled, the maimed, the weak and tender, the cruel, the brutish, the merciless, the greedy, the leaguers, the thieves, the murderers, the stupid, the dishonest, the vain, the wicked, the prostitutes—are all of this host of unspeakable vermin, these creeping and crawling things that flourish in darkness, are all these "members of society"?

No. My soul and your soul say that such cannot be members of any society. A society is an association of brothers, of equals. Of such as these no society is possible. They are victims of society. Victims, not members. Victims of a system. Victims enduring all the horrors and tortures of soul-racking, mind-crushing, paralyzing injustices and inhumanities. Victims, whose every hope and faith is gone. Victims from whom all the love of life has been snatched. Victims rendered insensible to hunger and cold, to oppression and wrong, to passion and emotion, whose hearts are turned to stone. Capitalism has wrung them dry of all the nobler feelings and sentiments.

And in this devastating course capitalism does all these things, leaving under its gigantic, elephantine feet, amongst its anacoda coils, in its boiling and seething cauldrons, underneath, in and around and between its revolving wheels and shafts, in every dark nook and corner—its victims of society.

### HAVERHILL CAMPAIGN.

Joe W. Bean Heads Socialist City Ticket—Republicans Depending on Machine Methods to Win the Day.

The Haverhill Socialists have nominated a full ticket headed by Joe W. Bean for Mayor. Comrade Bean was Socialist Alderman during 1899 and 1900. At that time he got more votes than any one else on the Socialist ticket. An active campaign is being waged and the only opposition, as usual, is the Republican ticket. Rallies, literature, and newspaper advertising are the methods being used. The greatest thing that our party is having to contend with is a general apathy on the part of the public. The opposition have been doing practically nothing, although they are organized and capable of flooding the city with money and "getting out the vote" if at the last minute threatened with Socialist success. The city election in Haverhill and several other Massachusetts cities takes place on Dec. 5, and in the remaining cities on Dec. 12.

### MASSACHUSETTS VOTE.

Party's Official Standing is Regained—Figures Given for Twenty-nine Cities.

The Socialist vote for Governor of Massachusetts is 3.1 per cent of the total vote. As 3 per cent is required by the election law, this entitles our party to official standing and the right to nominate by convention.

The following table shows the vote of the Socialist Party and of the S. L. P. for Governor in the cities named:

City	S. P.	S. L. P.
Pittsfield	71	53
Northampton	94	12
Waltham	541	61
Worcester	75	9
Holyoke	213	10
Chicopee	193	23
Ware	389	117
Worcester	107	62
Worcester	27	21
Marblehead	53	21
North Adams	85	1
Taunton	48	51
Fall River	19	111
Brookline	1,272	1
New Bedford	257	132
Haverhill	81	29
Lowell	270	27
Salem	98	51
Lawrence	377	19
Quincy	112	24
Newton	62	13
New Bedford	38	17
Medford	81	4
Newburyport	94	10
Springfield	530	71
Chelsea	152	..
Everett	87	34
Melrose	25	3
Lynn	370	33

In Fitchburg, the Twelfth District, we cast 242 votes for Representative, against 338 for the Republican candidate.

In Pittsfield our vote for Senator was 91 in Holyoke, 177; in Chicopee, 201; in Worcester, 289; in Woburn, 57; in North Adams, 50; in Brockton, 2,558; in Lowell, 132; in Lawrence, 308; in Quincy, 402; in Newton, 4; in Chelsea, 178; in Everett, 114; in Melrose, 40; in Lynn, 60.

Brockton gave us 1,272 votes for Governor, against 3,041 Republican votes, 2,603 Democratic, 46 S. L. P., and 38 Prohibitionist. For Senator we had 2,328; for Representatives, 778 in the Ninth Plymouth District, 467 and 481 in the Tenth (two members), and 485 in the Eleventh—1,735 in all.

In Haverhill we had 780 votes for Governor, against 1,472 for the Democratic candidate, 2,451 for the Republican, 78 for the Prohibitionist, and 20 for the S. L. P. For Senator we had 820; for Representative we had 208 in the Third Essex District, 121 in the Fourth, 440 in the Fifth, and 77 in the Sixth—942 in all.

—One would not blame people for believing only what they see, if they didn't keep their eyes shut half of the time.—Brisbane Worker.

### SPECIAL ELECTION

#### IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special elections are to be held in Philadelphia on Jan. 9 to fill vacancies in the Eighth Senatorial District and the Twenty-second Legislative District. The Socialists of the Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-third Ward branches held a joint convention on Nov. 21 and nominated Edward Moore for the Senate and John P. Clark for the House.

Both comrades are well known in the district and a promising campaign has been outlined. Nomination papers will be sworn to at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second street above Cambria, on Saturday evening, Dec. 2. Comrades and sympathizers will please note time and place.

### THE DIFFERENCE.

Critical bystander on fringe of a Socialist meeting to sympathetic onlooker: "Do you know that whenever I see a Socialist about I always put my hands in my pockets."

Onlooker (sarcastically): "Indeed; and I suppose when there is not a Socialist about you always put your hands in other people's pockets, eh?"

And the cynical one wondered why those within earshot smiled aloud.

After saying that he would do it again, John A. McCall returns the money that he gave the politicians for having the country. McCall must be a lineal descendant of the impudent thief.

—So far the Tsar has been able to restrain himself from issuing any Thanksgiving proclamations.—The Toledo Blade.

### INTERCOLLEGIATE

#### SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

An Appeal to College Students and Graduates Who Are Socialists or Sympathize With the Movement.

To College Graduates and Students Who Are Socialists.

Comrades: The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, formed for the purpose of promoting an interest in Socialism among college men and women of the country, is now organized and ready for work. We believe that the importance of what we propose to do should be recognized by every intelligent Socialist. That the time is ripe for such a movement and the public ready for it has been proven by the flood of newspaper and magazine comment and discussion which the bare announcement of our organization has provoked.—We hope to keep the ball rolling; needless to say, we cannot do it alone. We must have help from many thousands of persons, each according to his means and opportunity. Our present desire is to secure the name of at least one student in sympathy with our work in every college and high school, technical and normal school in the country, so that we can distribute our literature and arrange for talks by our speakers. This is the first and most essential thing, to find an entering point for our wedge. We therefore appeal to students now in colleges to send us their names, and to those acquainted with any students in colleges to send them copies of this call. To make it necessary for us to make this application more than once, let us hear from you, and let us hear now. We hope to have a study chapter organized in every institution in the country before the present year is past.

JACK LONDON, President.  
UPTON SINCLAIR, First Vice-President.  
J. G. PHELPS STOKES, Second Vice-President.  
M. R. HOLBROOK, Secretary, P. O. Box 1063, New York City.

At the Station—Desk Sergeant—"What did you arrest this man for?" Patrolman—"Stealing pennies from a dog's." Desk Sergeant—"Enter a charge of impersonating an officer."—Cleveland Leader.

### LO, THE POOR ITALIAN!

At the Station—Desk Sergeant—"What did you arrest this man for?" Patrolman—"Stealing pennies from a dog's." Desk Sergeant—"Enter a charge of impersonating an officer."—Cleveland Leader.

### AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.











A PLAIN STATEMENT OF SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES.

In connection with the comments appearing in the financial columns of the Sydney Daily Telegraph... A PLAIN STATEMENT OF SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Those election thieves that have been sent to Sing Sing may be said to be men higher up—the river. Why pay rent? Why not own your own home? Subscribe for this paper and it will tell you all about it.

THAT'S WORK, AN' THERE'S NO GETTIN' AWAY FROM IT.

That's work, an' there's no gettin' away from it. An' work's no gettin' ain't no continuous joy. You can chew all you like about the sov'n dollar an' how things has got to come round, but the dollar don't rove.

PARTY NEWS.

At the meeting of the Kings County Committee, held on Saturday, it was decided that a boro meeting be held, to which all party members shall be invited, for the purpose of discussing the necessity for a daily paper and for devising ways and means of raising money.

DAN JUBY'S FREEDOM.

Dan Juby and your servant have just parted company. Mr. Juby being in a state of unprecedented drunkenness. He is standing now at the bend of the Patterling Road, sustaining what he would call his perpendicular by means of a somewhat precarious hold upon a privet hedge.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Organizer Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions to the campaign fund of Local New York (Manhattan and Bronx), Socialist Party.

THE CHOIR INVOLVED.

O may I join the choir invisible Of those immortal dead who live again In me as much better by their presence; In me as much better by their absence.

What has become of that crusade against "Mrs. Warren's profession" that was recently started in the Tenderloin district? Looks as if the would-be suppressor has been suppressed.