If the number before same on the label is 61

La Lowa Socialist

Vol. 2 No. 60

Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1903

50 Cents per Year.

The Socialist Primary School

Writing on the eve of election, we offer a suggestion for the consideration of the Comrades-not a new idea,

perhaps, but worthy of attention. During the last month or more this office has been in daily receipt of letters-not to mention those of the same sort that have come to the New York State Secretary and the Campaign Secretary of Greater New York-letters from all over Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey, part of Massachusetts, and all the neighboring portion of the state of New York, begging us to supply speakers for some important meetings in the various localities whence the letters came. Almost without exception, we have had to answer that we did not know where speakers could be had, that the various districts of this city were themselves clamoring for more speakers than it was possible for the Campaign Committee to provide.

We may cite in detail one of these instances, because the outcome just illustrates the point we have to make The New Haven comrades wrote very urgently for a New York speaker to meet in public discussion a local preacher-politician of some note. Ali our speakers were engaged and the request had to be denied. The discussion came off and the result was i...urcated in a letter from Comrade White, who wrote, in effect: "I am rather glad you could not send us a speaker. If you had done so, our local comrades would have left it to him and would not themselves have come to the front, As it was, they maintained the Socialist side of the discussion most effectively and the whole meeting was entirely satisfactory."

It is only in this way that the growing call for speakers can be met-by developing speakers from the rank and file. It may be true that "Poets are born, not made." But it is not true of Socialist propagandists and campaigners. And we need to make a great many of them during the next nine or ten months. Next November it remembered, we have general elections-presidential, congressional, state, legislative, and local, all over the land. The interest in Socialism is increasing all the time, and it will be red-hot by next August. In every city where we have an organization now we shall be compelled to hold more meetings than ever before. Trade unions that would throw our communications into the waste-basket unread in 1900 have been ready to give our speakers a courteous hearing this year and will insist on having them next year. Villages where we have two or three isolated voters now will have local organizations by that time and will call on state committees or on older locals in the neighborhood to send someone to explain the principles of Socialism there. And this demand must be met.

It will not do to depend upon professional speakers, on those who give their whole time to such work. These are good. The more of them we have, the better. The party should keep on the road as many of such speakers as it can get and can maintain without neglecting other work. But if we depend upon their services we shall fall far short of improving the opportunities presented to us. No matter how many, regular traveling and speakers the National Committee and the various state committees may succeed in putting in the field, our great dependence must still be upon those comrades who, working at their respective trades give occasional evenings, with only their expenses paid by the party, to speak on the streets or elsewhere in their own towns and vicinity.

Not every man, perhaps, can become a good or even a passable speaker, however, much pains he may take. Not every man, but it is safe to say that, wherever we have ten men enrolled in the party organization, there will be two or three among them who, by proper effort on their own part and with proper encouragement from the others, can soon train and equip themselves to get up on the street corner or before any ordinary audience on any ordinary occasion and explain the purposes and methods of our party and the reasons why worklingmen should support it in a manner that will command their hearers' confidence and respect.

Especially in those smaller or more recently organized places where our greatest gains have to be made and our hardest work has got to be done, it is important that the comrades should at once bethink themselves of this matter. Here we have in some town or small city a local of ten or twenty members, none of whom now considers himself competent to au dress a public meeting for the party, but all of whom realize that some of and next campaign. What shall they

do? We suggest a plan which, with what modifications may be needful, will, experience tells us, have the desired effect:

Let the local at once decide to hold discussion meetings monthly or oftener, all through the year, either quite apart from their business meetings or after the busines has been transacted. To these discussion meetings it is as well that each should be allowed or expected to invite one or two friends. Let the subject for each meeting be decided upon at least a fortnight in advance and one of Lie comrades chosen to speak upon it; and let it be expected, not only that he prepare himself to speak, but that ail the members prepare themselves to take part in the discussion following his address. Let the comrades criticize each other's speeches freely and respectfully, both in regard to matter and to manner, and accept criticism as readily. Thus the local, besides being an organization for the propaganda of Socialism, will become a school for the self-education of its members-for teaching them, not only how to speak, but what to speak.

For this purpose it is, of course, necessary that they shall read. It is necessary to read the daily paperspartly, say one column out of ten of the stuff they print; the rest can be passed over without much loss. It is necessary to read one or two party papers regularly and carefully. But aside from this, every comrade should set apart some time, be it only one certain evening in each week for thoughtful and purposeful reading of some works of permanent value-not of our propaganda pamphiets, but rather of such Socialist boks as the "Communist Manifesto," Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," Bebel's "Woman," Vandervelde's "Collectivism," Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," Plechanoff's "Anarchism and Socialism," or such other books as Draper's "Intellectual Development" or Wallace's "Darwinism" or the scientific essays of Huxley and Tyndall and Grant Allen or Gibbons "Industrial History of England," ornot to spin out the list too much-other standard works of history and physical or social science, varied with such fiction or poetry as is of real lasting value. Any man who has not yet made the experiment will be astonished to find how much he can learn in a year by one evening a week

We may seem to have wandered a large way-from the party's need of more speakers to the comrades' need of solid reading-but truly we have not wandered at all. The connection is essential. The work of the party is not merely to get votes, but to educate the working class. To do that we need a corps of men-not only of public speakers, but of men to propagate our ideas in their daily conversation with neighbors and shopmates-who have digested and assimilated as much as possible of the acquired knowledge and thought of the past and have trained themselves to use these stores of thought independently and intelligently in our great work. It seems too bad that it should be necessary to urge this. But at the present stage in the development, when some comrades are telling us that "The whole of Socialism can be written on a postal card" (or is it a postage stamp?), and others would set aside all theory and history and science and depend upon the well advertized hypnotic powers of brilliant rhetoricians and elocutionists and others, in reply, insist that any workingman's "horse sense" and awakened class instinct is sufficient, without study or training, to qualify him as a propagandist, it is necessary to point out that, important as it is to increase the number of our spokesmen, it is still more important to maintain or improve their quality.

sense" and working-class instinct on the one hand and learning or oratorical power on the other, certainly we should choose the former. But we do not. We need all these qualities in our speakers, whether "regulars" or edge possible even in the silent rank and file whose duty it is to choose and direct and control the speakers. The greatest of editors once said that a reporter who knew Greek and Old Norse could write up a dog fight or a political convention the better for that knowledge. In the same way, of two men who are equal in class-conscious feeling and in common sense, the one who has studied the most of history and physical science and economicsthings enough actually to have made it his own, so that the phrases of the book do not come from his mouth but the facts and ideas from the book are in his head along with those gathered from his own experience—that one will make much the better Socialist speech in a mass meeting of strikers

If we had to choose between "horse

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

the necessity of getting ready the plant of the new civilization. Capitalism itself is working this out. It is ou: duty to see that there is an intelligent and informed working class ready to take charge of the plant and co-operatively enjoy it when the working class fall heir to it. There is no one to educate the working class except the workers themselves. Here lies the task of the Socialist movement.

So our work is an educational one Politics is only a method, a means to an end. The power of the capitalist lies in his ability to do the thinking of the worker. The toiler thinks the thoughts of capitalism; hence his slav-We are to arouse our fellow workers to the ownership of their own minds, to the control of their own thinking.

Our battle, then, is one of brains not of bullets. We must enlist the working class into our army; but when enlisted they must be equipped with proper weapons. The only firearms which are useful in the Socialist fight are the guns of broad scholarship and profound information.

Up to the present time we have sought to meet the great educationa! problem by taking some of the professors, who, because of their sympa thy with the working class, have los their positions in the capitalist world of education, and have set them in schools of our own, where we have ship.

been forced to lead them a beggar's life, as they were serving a cause which is as poor as the exploited people that it represents.

To these heroic workers, all hail But this does not begin to solve the problem. The modern scientific education calls for expensive equipment. We have no way of securing such institutions, save as we capture them out of the civilization that now is. Scientific Socialism does not go out into a forest, build log cabins and start civilization all over again. It seeks to capture the civilization that now is, in order from its materials to build the

So in the educational field we must aside from our own training schools (which will grow larger and stronger). capture the educational equipments that are here. Instead of fighting libraries, we must capture libraries. Instead of fighting universities, we must capture them.

Our first conquest in this direction will be of the state institutions, to which we must legally fall heir as government falls into our hands.

In the meantime, we can start the mental battle within the higher institutions of learning themselves. Every sort of religious propaganda keeps an eagle eye on the institutions of learning. Every educational movement does the same. We must go and do likewise. Our soldiers are the working class; our equipment is broad scholar-

Fred & Strickland

or on the street corner just before election.

Without at all finding fault with the speakers we now have, of national or only of local repute, without belittling or of the humblest of the many com rades who, knowing their limitations, yet get on the platform and do the best they can and often make up in modest devotion for what they lack in other qualifications, we do urge that the Socialist primary school side f our organization be more attended to, that we do more to develop good speakers from the rank and file, even though that should—as it probably will not-involve the giving of less attention to the work of our "great men."

To sum up: Every local, however small, will need speakers during this coming year; for the most part, this demand must be met by the development of local talent; in doing this, we must do all in our power to ensure not only that these speakers are able to state Socialist conclusions intelligibly and forcibly, but that they know the reasons for those conclusions, that they have a reserve fund of knowledge and thought back of the words they utter .- The Worker.

Iowa Notes

says in regard to the decrease of \$1 in the Socialist vote of that city that "We have some explanations to keep our courage up, but are too busy plan-ning next year's campaign to write them out."

Comrade F. J. West, of Avery, hits us with a club of twenty-one. The sub editor is laid up in the hospital and the doctor entertains but slight hopes for his recovery. We should have been prepared for this, too, be-cause Comrade West had done the same thing before.

Comrade A. R. Kolar, of Clinton, renews with a club and also lays in a supply of sub postals.

Local Davenport is making arrangements for a lecture by A. M. Simons.

The following letter from the International Union of the United Brewery

Workmen of America explains itself: Comrades: Your communication of the 6th inst., together with bill for advertising our union label in your val-uable paper for the term of six months are at hand, and were laid before our executive board in last night's session for six months, for one year. You will therefore please enclosed find check of also your bill sent in. Please make out a new bill to the amount of \$20, recelpt same, and return to this office.

International Secretary.

Grinnell, Nov. 16, 1903.

Editor Iowa Socialist.

Dear Comrade: I herewith send you returns from our county, Powesheik. It Work and 47 for the rest of our ticket. Last election we had 15, quite an in-crease, taking everything into considcrease, taking everything into consideration, for this is the rankest republican county in the state. This county would vote for a yellow dog if it was put on the ticket. We are somewhat disappointed, but not discouraged, and we mean to go at it with renewed energy for Socialism, and each of us believe, with all our heart, Socialism is Fraternally yours, J. G. FANGMEYER.

Des Mooines, Ia., Nov. 14, 1903. Editor Iowa Socialist, Dubuque, Ia.

Dear Sir: In my article of Nov. 1,
in reference to the action of the I. S. F. of L., I see you quote me as saying Mr. Frinck is going out over the state immediately after election. It should read Mr., Urick.

Respectfully yours, A. H. WEEKS.

BY THE SECRETARY. Charter has been issued to Local Mason City, with seven members, the organization being due to a visit by Comrade Strickland.

The local quorum of the state committee will meet in Des Moines, Sunday, Nov. 22. The committeemen from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts constitute the quorum.

The election returns, with fourteen counties not reported, would indicate a total of about 7,000 votes for the head of the ticket. Losses in the larger cities have been more than offset gains where Socialism heretofore

Basing the estimate on report blanks so far received from local secretaries, there are now 890 dues-paying members in Iowa—and still growing.
J. J. JACOBSON,

Secretary, Des Moines.

Ohio Notes

Complete returns from the late elec tion are not yet obtainable, but those counties which have official reports alwhich is a gain of nearly 700 over the same counties for last year.

W. G. Critchlow has resigned as state secretary of Ohio, the take effect December 19, 1903.

The new Ohio state constitution has been placed in print and copies can be obtained from the state office at 50 cents per hundred.

The referendum for the purpose of electing a member of the national com-mittee from Ohio for the ensuing year has been submitted to a general vote of the membership.

The Ohio state committee are voting upon a referendum to call a special meeting of the entire committee, to meet at state headquarters on Decem-

The comrades throughout the state seem to be highly pleased with the re-sults of the election. True, that in some of the larger cities the result was a disappointment, but nevertheless the work is being taken up now with ad-ded energy, and there is not the least question but what excellent progress will be made during the winter season in the line of organization. With the comrades in the larger cities organized upon a very thorough basis, together with the comrades in the rural districts, who are putting up such excel-lent propaganda, one can safely pre-dict that we in Ohio will be heard from in the future in no uncertain manner.

Another thing which makes this doubly certain is the terrible drubbing administered to "Tom Johnsonism" by the opposition. Johnson and his followers are practically out of business and there will be a clear field in the future. The battle in Ohio in the future will be republican plutocracy vs. Socialist democracy.

Socialism and Intemperance

By Observer

Commenting upon the claim that the saloon is the poor man's club, the Happy Home, the organ of the Dubuque Archdiocesan Total Abstinence Union, publishes statistics to prove there is no foundation for such claim, and in conclusion says;

"Would it not be more philanthropic for the Socialist to try to induce the supporters of the poor man's club to give to their squalid homes and ragged, half-starved families the money given to the saloon and the traffick-Just why the Socialist should be call-

ed upon to remedy an evil for which he is in no wise responsible is not apparent to the ordinary observer. Nevertheless the Socialist has no word of censure for the men and women engaged in the work of temperance. On the contrary, he wishes them success. True, he believes their efforts will be fruitless, and for this reason they are fighting effect instead of cause. Intempreance is the result of poverty and poverty is the result of competition. Remove the cause and you do away with the effect, or at least reduce it to a minimum. What is the life of the iverage working man? Is it not but little better than an animal existence? Work, eat, sleep; work, eat, sleep, day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, until finally the human machine begins to wear out. He feels his strength going. He knows that if he does not perform the amount of work expected of him that he must give place to another who will. There are always plenty of idle men. In de spair he turns to stimulants. At firs he takes but little, then more and more until at last the craving becomes so strong he can no longer resist its influence. He becomes negligent in his work, is discharged, goes from bad to worse and finally becomes a total wreck. This is the history of nine out of every ten victims of intemperance. It is the writer's experience that more men become drunkards after the age of 40 than before that age.

Why do men engage in the liquor traffic? For gain, so long as there is 200 per cent profit in a gallon of whiskey or a barrel of beer men will make intoxicants, men will sell their and men will endeavor to make drunkards in order to have consumers to whom they can sell. Under the competitive system it can never be otherwise.

Archbishop Keane came to Dubuque about three years ago. During that time he has waged unceasing war upon the saloon. . That he has accomplished some good is true, but it is doubtful if the results have been as

satisfactory as he desired. One of the greatest temperance workers and one of the noblest women this country ever produced, was Miss Frances Willard. A short time previous to her death the national convention of the W. C. T. U. met in Buffalo. Miss Willard was present and addressed the convention. Following is an extract from her address. We ask for it a careful perusal at the hands of the

editor of the Happy Home:

"Look about you; the products of labor on every hand; you could not for a moment maintain a well ordered life without them. Every object in your room has in it for discerning eyes the marks of ingenious tools and the presence of labor's hands. But is it not the cruelest injustice for the wealthy, whose lives are surrounded and embellished by labor's work, to have a superabundance of the money which represents the aggregate of labor in any country, while the laborer himself is kept so steadily at work that he has no time to acquire the education and refinements of life that would make him and his family agreeable companions to the rich and cultured? The reason why I am a Socialist comes in just here. I would take, not by force, but by the slow process of lawful acquisition through better legislation, as the outcome of a wiser ballot in the hands of men and women, the entire plant that we call civilization, all that has been achieved on this continent in the four hundred years since Columbus wended his way hither, and make it the common property of the people, requiring all to work enough with their hands to give them the benefit of physical development, but not to become burdensome in any case, and permitting all to share alike the advantages of education and refinement. I believe this to be perfectly practicable; indeed, that any other method is simply a relic of barbarism.

"I believe that competition is doomed. The trusts, whose sole object is to abolish competition, have proved that we are better without than with it, and the moment corporations control the supply of any product they combine. What the Socialist desires is that the corporation of humanity should control all production. Beloved control at the trictionies way: it is the higher way. the motives for a selfish life; it enacts into our everyday living the ethics of Christ's gospel. Nothing else will do it. Nothing else can bring the giad day of universal brotherhood.

"O, that I were young again and it would have my life! It is God's way out of the wilderness and into the promised land. It is the very marrow of Christ's gospel. It is Christianity applied.'

Judge Prouty on Trusts

Judge S. F. Prouty, Des Moines, Ia. Dear Sir: No one can read your address "On the Trust Problem," pubilshed in the Des Moines Daily News of recent date, without being convinced

that our present competitive system is expensive and destructive. But I wish to call your attention to the fact that, while you make this

plain, you do not mention a remedy. In speaking of the law of competition you say: "It is a warfare, cold and relentless,

which in its code justifies the use of any means to accomplish the end, and leaves in its train a wreckage and "Again, competitive trade is expen-

I have been told by manufacturers that it costs them on an average of ten per cent of the cost of their goods to send out traveling men to place them in the hands of the wholesalers and jobbers. I have also been told by wholesalers and jobbers that it costs, on an average, about ten per cent of the cost of goods to them to place them in the hands of the retailers, and I have been told by large re-tail concerns that it costs them five to ten per cent of their gross sales in advertising. It was recently told by a gentleman in Chicago, who was the advertising representative of a large re-tail establishment, that the advertisetail establishment, that appearing in a ment of his concern appearing in a Sunday edition of one of the Chicago papers cost them \$5,000. Nearly all of this cost is made necessary to meet the laws of competition.

"It will thus be noticed that from twenty-five to thirty per cent of the original cost of an article has been added as the result of competitive trade, and all of which in the end, the con-sumer must pay, and all or most of which could be avoided by doing away with competitive trade.
"It will thus be noticed that the nat-ural result of combination ought to be

the cheapening of the article consumed. The cost of production and the cost of marketing are both greatly and mately decreased and there out the a corresponding decrease is a corresponding decrease in the consumer. Every consumer to the consumer. man is compelled to admit that is actual practice such has not been the sult. With every organization of a controlling trust there has at once sudden and, in many instances, an oppressive advance in prices. In some instances the price has been doubled and in a few trebled. The recent or-ganization of the trust for the handing of farm machinery announced that they were doing it in the interest of economy, and that they would be en-abled to furnish implements to the far-mers at a less price than they could operating as independent concerns. They said that they would be the operating as independent concerns.

They said that they would be able to
do away with the traveling men, and nuch of the expense incident to competitive trade, and yet, immediately upon the organization of this trust, a new schedule of prices was issued,

showing a considerable advance. "One concern last year, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000, reported a net earning of \$21,000,000, or practically 90 per cent upon the capital stock, and that, too, after paying exorbitant salesies, ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000, to the officers and managers. The steel trust, with an ostensible capital of \$1.200,000,000, but with an actual capital of \$400,000,000, last year earned about \$100,000,000 occ. This immense tax upon of \$400,000,000, last year earned about \$100,600,000. This immense tax upon the consuming public cannot be justified by calm and considerate men. Its direct effect is to gather from the masses and concentrate into the hands of the few enormous wealth, which is too frequently used for improper and controlling influences as bad as the competitive system.

howing a considerable advance.

"It is stated upon reliable authority that of the \$12,000,000,000 represented by the stocks of these trusts, not more than 40 per cent of it represents actual

Now, Judge, all the facts you have produced go to prove that we need a change. We know the competitive system is expensive and destructive. We farmers realize we are being robbed when we buy machinery and that all that industrial class are robbed in a hundred other ways, and those of us who have studied Socialism know the only way we shall ever obtain relief is to let the government-the people-own the trusts under a Socialist government. Let the people own all the means of production and distribution. Then we will no longer be taxed to pay interest on the 60 per cent of water which you say is in the trusts. Judge. we shall receive no relief till the o operative commonwealth is ushered in and things are made for use and no for profit. And, Judge, if you would study Socialism, then when you ma speech like this you would not have to fall down without being able to tell the people where they must look for relief.

FRANK W. WILDER.

Beginning with our next Comrade Strickland will start cational column, which will is be a regular feature of the I cialist. A matter of great is already in our hands for see

he Iowa Socialist

THE IOWA SOCIALIST PUBLISHING CO. Cor. Sixth and Iowa Sts., Dubuque, Iowa.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

postal subscription card cription for four weeks s to one address per hundred. .50 Payable in Advance.

reas all communications and make money and rafts and checks payable to The low ist. Communications intended for publication, bear the writer's name (not necessarily bilication, however,) and if for the current should reach this office not later than the seday preceding fate of issue. Rejected scripts will not be returned unless stamps nelosed.

Receipts are never sent to individual sub-scribers. Acknowledgment is made by number on the yellow address label. Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Entered October 3, 1902, at Dubuque, Iowa, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



RED ANGELS.

Did you ever seen one? Perhaps the citizens of Dubuque are the only people who enjoy the sight of them. The dome of the court house is mounted with a figure of Justice-painted red.

At the base of the dome are four angels, wings spread, and blowing trumpets-painted red.

The corners of the main part of the building are ornamented with various groups of statuary, all-painted red.

This apparently is a new departure in art. According to all literature and all tradition, angels are white. In all the art museums the statuary is either white or bronze.

Well, what has all this to do with Socialism?

Much!

It shows that all sense of art is swallowed up in this spirit of commetcial greed. Our buildings are fine samples of architectural shams-our ornamentation all sham. Why? Why is the figure of Justice painted red? Is it because she is blushing that there is so much truth in the old joke about court houses-that they are places where we "dispense with justice?"

Why are the angels red? Are even they stained with the life-blood of little children who are sacrificed daily on the altar of greed in southern factories and northern mines and mills?

Let us weep! No, let us act! Tears will never wipe out the stains. Red wint-is cheap-it ween-well-it does not show dirt. We must look for the cause of its use.

The public funds are low; taxes must be kept down, for they come, so we have all been taught to suppose, from "propertied people."

Taxes do come from that source diectly, but indirectly from the wealth produced by the workers of the world-Labor produces all wealth. This wealth is taken from its producers through the avenues of rent, interest and profit; then some of it is returned to the public by these exploiters of labor in the form of taxes to be used for public purposes

Now, we can begin to see why angels and the Goddess of Justice appear before us dressed in the garb of Me-

The propertied or capitalist class holds the reins of government; it uses this power to further its own interests; these interests are not in the direction of paying much tax-they are constantly making the rich richer and the poor poorer, constantly bringing more shams into all avenues of our

Is it not time to call a halt? Do some good, sound thinking for yourselves fellow workers. Do not let even a Dooley say of you "ye have nothing te lose, but ver brains, and ye niver had any." Study out these problems for yourselves! We know where you will land when you do that. You will be in the ranks of the Socialist party, with your shoulder to the wheel, working for your own industrial freedom and that of the whole race, and eventually gaining the whole world!

SIGHTS AND SOUNDS

"What sights we do see when we haven't got a-'kodak!' "

The train was spedineg westward The car was filled-many sleek, well fed, self-contented traveling men among the passengers. The train stopped. It was noon, and from the ear window could be seen thirty or forty men and boys seated on the ground or on old pieces of ties (they were rebuilding a track) eating their frugal meal.

Do not forget that the month is Nomber and picnic parties are scarce at this time of year.

One traveling man said, in an allound comfortable tone of voice, "Well, ow, they enjoy that," with the emphasis on the "they." Other voices were eard to say, with just a faint tone of surprise, "Have they anything but with the accent on the and." "I dont see any meat." Still ther voice, with a decidedly laugh-

vegetarians, Captain." Answer: "I be-

or the "full dinner pail."

At this point came the call, "Dinner ner now served in the dining car."

"Oh, no, we won't go to the dining car when there is a free lunch being served outside," was the reply. The train moved on. How many of the passengers saw in the episode anything beyond a huge joke?

Let us analyze the joke. "Well, now they enjoy that." Yes! Put any man out at hard work on a brisk November morning and by noon he will be in a pretty good shape to enjoy most any-

These workers looked like Italians The tone of the remark indicated that the speaker thought that to build roads and eat bread out in the cold was the very ideal toward which all these men were striving—that they had spent their past life in "working ep" to this particular form of bliss! He failed to state how he would enjoy that, but left the impression that "his superior excellency" had derived a passing pleasure in viewing some real workers eating bread in the open air. Wouldn't that jar your brains into motion? Ask yourselves which is the more useful member of societythe builder of roads plus his bread and minus his meat, or the drummer plus his meat and minus his usefulness?

Is the commercial traveler a producer of wealth? If so, what does he produce? If not, wherein lies his usefulness to society? We Socialists see his finish. Do you? The time is coming when he will be seeking a new jobnd perhaps by then the Italian road builder will have graduated from winter picnics and will gladly give Mr. Drummer a chance to take a hand at something constructive and make it possible for even him to evolve into a vegetarian.

Literary Note

Among the forthcoming publications announced by the Funk and Wagnalls Company, of New York and London, there is a "History of Socialism in the United States," by Morris Hillquit.

The book treats of the Socialist movement in this country in all its phases, begining with the early utopian ex-periments in practical communism and winds up with the latest developments of modern Socialism. The work is di-vided in two parts. Part 1, treating of Utopian Socialism and communistle experiments, contains chapters on sectarian communities, the Owenite period, the Fourierist period and the learnan communities, while part 2 is devoted to an account of the development of modern Socialism in this country, and contains chapters on the Ante-Bellum period, the international in the United States, the period of the Socialist Labor party, and present day Socialism. The book also contains brief but complete acounts of all radical reform movements in this country with which the Socialist movement has, in the course of its development, come into contact, such as the Free Soil, Greenback, Anarchist. Single Tax, Na-tionalist and Populist movements, and also a chapter on the history of the trade union movement. By arrangement with the author, the

Comrade Publishing Co., of 11 Cooper Spuare, New York City, has acquired the agency for the sale of the book to members in locals of the Socialist

The book will contain 370 pages, i vo. cloth bound, and will sell retail at \$1.50. Postage 17c.

Correspondence

Avery, Ia., Nov. 10, 1903, Dear Comrades: This township polled 72 Socialist votes, 60 of which were straight, an increase of 20 since last

I believe that the falling off in localities this year is largely due to Socialist agitators working for "votes" in the past, instead of directing all of their efforts to the making of Socialists. The slogan of the party should be: "Make Socialists and the votes will take care of themselves.' voted for Socialism in Massachusetts last year had been Socialists, no amount of campaign boodle or any other capitalist ammunition would have caused a decrease in the Socialist vote there this year.

I would like to write you a longer letter on this subject, but have not time. So I will merely repeat—let us direct our energies to the making of take care of itself.

Yours for Socialism,

Weekly Report to National Committee

National Headquarters, Socialist Party.
Omaha, Neb., Nov. 10, 1903.
SPEAKERS AND ORGANIZERS.

John W. Brown in Nebraska and Wyoming; Goebel in Texas; Wilkins in Montana; Bigelow closes in Arkansas, Nov. 16; Hyland closes Wyoming Nov. 20; Bennett enters North Dakota Nov. 13; Towner in Virginia; Ray enters Georgia Nov. 12. Lecture dates are being arranged for A. M. Simons in Iewa and Nebraska and in Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida for Winfield R. lord C. H. Matchett speaks in adelphia, Washington, Richmond and Newport News on his way South. REFERRED TO QUORUM.

Nov. 4--(1) Copy of letter from Na-tional Secretary to National Committeeman Mills of Kansas with reference to condition of Kansas state organi-zation as shown by letters received at national headquarters from locals and requesting attention to same. (2) Propositions that national office arrange lecture dates for A. M. Simons in Iowa and Nebraska. (3) Proposi-tion that W. S. Dalton be appointed National Organizer for Michigan. (4) Proposition that John C. Chase act as al organizer in New 1

that Daniel A. White act as organizer in Rhode Island. (6) Proposition that lecturing tour be arranged for Franklin H. and Marion Wentworth through Indiana. Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. (7) Proposition that lecture dates be arranged between Wisconsin and Florida for Winfield R. Gaylord, he to spend December in the latter state under the direction of the national office. (8) Proposition that Harry M. McKee be empowered to act as a national organizer in northern California. (9) National Secretary reported receiving tional Secretary reported receiving notification from A. W. Ricker that the cashier for Appeal would probably be appointed without action of the naoffice.
ACTION OF QUORUM.

Upon matters referred Nov. 4 (see above) No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 were approved by Work, Reynolds, Berger and Berlyn. On Nos. 4 and 8 Work, Reynolds, and Berger voted yes; Berlyn voted "no, not at present". Dobbs not voting

MOTIONS.

The missing page of National Com-mitteeman Mills' letter has been re-

mitteeman Mills letter has been received and the entire report will be made during the next few days.

The report of the action of the 'National Committee upon Utah case will be submitted when the vote closes.

The vote upon the West Virginia application closes Nov. 22d.

QUORUM MEETING.

QUORUM MEETING. In accordance with the action taken at the July meeting the Quorum with meet on Saturday next, Nov. 14. at the national headquarters. A report of the meeting will be made as soon as

PARTY REFERENDUM. The circulars for local secretaries and ballots for individual members to con-duct the national referendum to amend Section 1. Article 2 of the national, con stitution are being issued to the state secretaries and locals in unorganized

Fraternally submitted,
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Resolutions

Editor of Iowa Socialist. Dear Comrade:—The following reso-lutions were adopted by the Denver local at its last business meeting and we hope you can find room in your next issue to publish them.

Whereas, There is a privately owned paper, "The Alliance of the Rockies," published in this city, claiming to be a Socialist paper, which publishes in its columns matter calculated to misinform and mislead beginners in the study of Socialism, and disgust those acquainted with the Socialist Philos-ophy, and as such publication is used the enemies of the Socialist party our organization, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge all members of the Socialist Party to support only those papers that teach the fundamental principles of Socialism and working class emancipation by the working class themselves, through a complete revolution that destroys the last vestige of Capitalism and gives birth to a free society based on the collective ownership and operation of all the means of production and distribution.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to every local of the Socialist Party of the State of Colorado and the Socialist Press of the United States.

ETHEL A. WILEY,

Recording Secretary.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

The Socialist party in national con-vention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of trans-forming the present system of private

ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by individual workers. Today, the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool and other production is an improved and more developed tool and production is owned by the capitalof production, is owned by the capital-ist and not by the workers. The own-ership enables the capitalists to con-trol the product and keep the work-ers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of

production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divices society into hostile classes—the capitalists and the wage workers. The nce powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competi-tion. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social infer-iority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capi talist class dominate our entire socia system: the lives of the working class recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sancioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domination abroad and enhance their supremacy

developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both cialism, which will abolish both the workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or-der of society is the working class. All workers. other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private wnership of the instruments of wealth oroduction. The democrat, republi-can, the burgeois public ownership par-ties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are slike political representatives of

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting theseselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all

parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitaltends to the overthrow of the capital-let system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to So-cialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletar-nat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist warty to support all settly efforts of party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condi-tion and to elect Socialists to politi-cal offices in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monspolies trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, and to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the con

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share

of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and wan: in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class and to be administered under the control of the working class

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order that the worker secured the full product of their

labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and

6. Equal civil rights for men and

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures in steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-opera-tive commonwealth, we warn the work-ing class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure govern-ment control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the public exploitation of other in dustries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Directory of Secretaries

J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 12th street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Secretaries of Iowa Locals

Albia, W. I. Shields.
Atlantic, Chas. D. Beers.
Bloomfield, B. H. Osterhoudt.
Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St.
Burlington, Conrad Holstein, 1824 N. 7th

St. Clarinda, T. F. Willis. Clinton, A. R. Kolar, 511 2d St. Correctionville, John Tangborn. Cresco, E. P. Dieter. Cresco, E. P. Dieter.
Creston, Geo. A. Stickland, 507 Park St.
Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 821 E. 14th St.
Deloit, Stanley Browne.
Des Moines, J. R. Blenes, 1207 Locust St.
Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St. Fairbank, S. E. Moore. Ft. Dodge, H. A. Rayne. Grinnell, J. G. Fangmeyer Hamilton, Louis Paulding. Hiteman, Wm. Truman. Hocking, Thomas Love. amestown, Chas. D. Leroy. Keb, Miles Martin. Lake City, Oakley Wood. Lehigh, John Heslop. Lester, Chas. H. Alberts. Lester, Chas. H. Alberts.
Little Rock, W. H. Attlesea.
Logan, A. D. Wilson.
Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage.
Madrid, C. J. Peelstrom.
Mapleton, C. A. Piper.
Marshalltown, Myron T. Wiltse, 610 Frederick Street.

erick Street.
Mason City, Leslie A. Tillitson, 119 West Miller St

Missouri Valley, John T. Culavin P. O. Box 124. Monroe, Henry Bowans. Monroe, Henry Bowans.
Muscatine, J. G. Kent, 419 Pond St.
Mystic, W. B. Bedinger.
New Market, J. J. Smith,
Newton, Abe Miller.
Oelwein, L. Lauridsen.

Ottumwa, Isaac H. West, 601 Richmond Ave. S. Red Oak, E. W. Churchill, 100 W. Elm St.

Rock Rapids, George Monlux. Ryan, Chas. Hickethier. Scanda, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2. Shambaugh, John Rhodes. Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth

Sigourney, Edward J. Robrer.
Sioux City, J. C. Smith.
Waterloo, F. Connor, 1112 Franklin St.
Webster City, L. W. Hockman.
Winterset, McK. Miller.



Bargain **OFFER**

To introduce my goods, this fine white pearl heart brooch with gold filled initial, any letter only accepts

A. A. LEONARD, MFGR. DUBUQUE, IOWA 31 CLARK ST.

..PHILIP PIER..

Wood Coal Pine

H. MOEHL German Bakery

1056 Clay Street. Bell Telephone 5692 Dubuque, Iowa

A. EDEN. Up-to-Now Tailor N. E. Cor. Main and Fifth.

Successors to PLATT BROS. CO.

Full Line of Fall and Winter

Suits

and Overcoats

Union Made Goods a Specialty.

H. H MEHLHOP GREAT 5

UNION MADE CIGAR

HAVE YOU SEEN **HASLER'S** THE UP-TO-DATE GROCERY

Cobbler Sets

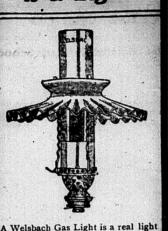
at prices from 40 cents to \$1.25. Also Shoe Soles and Nails at

LINDENBERG'S.

Both Phones.

575 Main Street.

A Light That is a Light



—it makes a brilliance for less money than any other medium except the sun. Its favor is shown by the number of places it is being used now where a short time ago it was unknown. Now you will find a Welsbach in almost every home. It is there because it gives so much is there because it gives so much more light for less or the same money

IT IS: Best for the eye Best for the Pocketbook

Key City Gas

S. SUTTER, Proprietor of...

«Columbia Bakery

Doughnuts 2 Doz. 15c. Layer Cake 15c. 1369 Clay St.

Patronize our advertisers.

Men's \$12.00 SUITS and OVERCOATS

\$12 is a popular price for a Suit or Overcoat. Here are cloths full of snap and go; black and in rich Cheviot mixtures—full of dignity and of endless variety.

We can please you

And, if Twelve Dollars is the price you want to pay for your Winter Suit or Overcoat, you'll make one of the mistakes of your life if you fail to come here for it-or at least for a look.

We want you to see these Suits and Overcoats even if you have a mind to buy elsewhere.

Rowan's Clothing Dep't

12TH AND IOWA STREETS

Books of Scientific Socialism.

Ine same in paper ...
Improdent Marriages.
Merrie England
BLISS, H. L. Plutocracy's Statistics...
BOUROFF, Basil. The Impending Crisis...
BROWNE, I. Spen Letter from a Catholic to Page Lev XIII...
BROWN, W. L. Spen Letter from a Catholic to Page Lev XIII...
The Real Religion of Today...
The Real Religion of Today...
The Are at the Root...
The Relation of Religion to Social
Ethics.
CAPPENTER, Edward. England's ideal...

Ethics.
CAPPENTER, Edward. England's Ideal...
Civilization, Its Cause and Cure...
Love's Coming-of-Age.
COREY, WA. How I Acquired My Millions
DARROW, Clarence S. Crime and Criminals
—In Memory of John P. Altgeld,...
—Realism in Literature and Art...
—Resist Not Full.

ism. 1.00
German Socialism and Lassalle. 1.00
Rogues, Frederick. Condition of the English Working Class in 1844. 1.25
The Origin of the Family. 50
Socialism. Utopian and Scientific. 50

— Socialism. Utopian and Scientific...

The same in paper.

Herrox, Geo. D. Way I Am a Socialist.,

Hinds, Wm. A. Americae Communities..

KAUTSKY, Karl. Life of Frederick Engels...

The Social Revolution......

Kerk, Charles H. Morals and Socialism...

The Folly of Being "Good"...

(Compiler). Socialist Sengs...

Socialist Songs with Music.

Kerk, May Walden. Socialism and the

Home...

La Pargue, Paul. The Evolution of Prop-La Pargue, Paul. The Evolution of Property.

Socialism and the Intellectuals.

LIBBENECHT, Withelm. No Compromise.

Memoirs of Karl Marx.

Socialism. What it is, and. What it Seeks to Accomplish.

Lohra, Achille. The Economic Foundations of Swiety.

Mackay, H. W. Boyd. A Sketch of Social Evolution.

MCDILL, J. T. Let's All Get Rich.

MARX, Karl. Capital. Cloth, \$47 pages.

Mills, Walter Thomas. How to Work for Socialism.

MORMAN, James H. The Principles of Social Progress.

MORRIS and Bar. Socialism, Its Green and Outcome.

1.25

NEWSPAPER MAN, A. Man or Dollar, Which?

NOYES, W. H. The Evolution of the Class Struggle.

SCHARPFLE, Dr. Tue Quintessence of Socialism.

SIMONS, A. M. Toe American F. June J. C. Simons, A. M. Toe American F. June J. C. Simons, A. M. Toe American F. June J. Socialism J. Sociali

SIMONS, May Wood, Woman and the Social
Problem
Socialist Campaign Book.
Socialist Campaign Book.
Somanst, Werner, Socialism and the Social Movement in the 19th Charles of Call Movement in the 19th Charles of Call Movement.
The Mission of the Working Class.
The Trust Question.

The Trust Question.
Vanderville Emile. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution.
Waters, Robert. John Swinton.

Social 1818 Workshipe, Dr. C. W. The Kingdom of Heaves | at Hand | 1879 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889 | 1889

MARY, Karl. Capital. Cloth, 847 pages... 200 | Young, Walter L. Rational Prohibition
THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, edited by A. M. Simons, is the one per
Which awary well-informed socialist finds an absolute necessity. Its contributors are the
socialist writers of Europe and America. It is the programed medium for the discussion
most vital questions of party policy.

SPECIAL OFFER. For one define us will used The International Socialist Review of the Contributor Review of the

Doings of the **National Committee**

National Headquarters, Socialist Party Omaha, Neb., Nov. 11, 1903. To the National Committee, Socialist

Herewith is submitted report of con ment by members of your committee upon motions submitted Oct. 6th and Oct. 14th, 1903, supplementary to the report of action upon these motions upon the different motions under distinct heads. A letter of Comrade Mills is sent separately.

UPON DOBES AND CHRISTENSON'S MOTIONS.

MOTIONS.

Richardson, Calif.—"On the Christenson resolutions, I cannot vote. If they were divided it might be different.

"In regard to the action of Comrade Critchlow, will say in substance what I have said before. As I read the account of that matter, Critchlow offered Comrade Hagerty to the local at Omaha. They declined and then other parties took it up and employed the speaker. Now they declined for one of two reasons: "First, they were not able to er. Now they declined for one of two reasons: "First, they were not able to stand the expense. If so, and other parties were able, were determined that Father Hagerty should not speak in Omaha. And in view of the history of that Local for the last few months, I do not wonder that they would object to Comrade Hagerty or any other man who does not work for a few cents per day. If this is the grounds of their objection, I have no sympathy with them whatever. them whatever.

them whatever.

"Again, I contend that for a local to claim that it has power to say that a certain man shall not talk on Socialism in Omaha or any other city, is an absurdity. He may not do so under its auspices, but when all responsibility for what is done is removed from the local, it has no grounds for a kick. If the Ohio bureau had not first offered

local, it has no grounds for a kick. If the Ohio bureau had not first offered the speaker to the local, I would favor censure and severe censure at that. "As I have said before and as I have long since written Comrade Mills, I think the comrade erred in going to Omaha when and as he did; and I think he should have righted the mat-ter while there and stopped all this wrangling. I also think he should have answered the charges through official answered the charges through official channels at once and thereby prevented channels at once and thereby prevented much hard language and useless effort on the part of others. Mills is a pow-erful and useful man and it is certainly personally wrong for him to in any way

personally wrong to impair his opportunities for his work." Floaten, Colo.—"On the motions of both Comrades Dobbs and Christenson relating to complaints against Com-rades Mills and Critchlow, with the in-formation I have, I must vote no. While I hold that the national com-

mittee has jurisdiction over the mem-bers of the committee I do not believe bers of the committee I do not believe either of these comrades have violated any law of the Socialist Party, by either speaking or furnishing speakers in the state of Nebraska. There must be another explanation to the Omaha condition, than the one offered by the Nebraska Quorum. I believe that both Mills and Critchlow are too much in earnest to do anything that would be detrimental to the cause or an injury to the party organization. I cannot condemn Comrade Mills until I know more of the situation in Omaha. If the facts should be just as stated, and Comrade of the situation in Omaha. If the facts should be just as stated, and Comrade Mills knew these facts I should vote the other way. I am sorry that Comrade Mills has not given some explanation yet, but I have heard him speak so often and know how he feels about party organization that I cannot believe he is guilty of what the complaint set forth under the conditions plaint set forth under the conditions

it names.
"It often happens that the party or ganization of a state or city falls into the hands of persons who are inactive or unable to provide propaganda speakers and that independent speakers supplied by Socialists on their individ-

"I was in San Francisco last year when the Socialist local there refused to make any arrangement for Comrade Mills to speak under its auspices. The local I understood had less than 50 members, in good standing. Comrade Mills made arrangements for a hall and delivered ten Sunday lectures on Soc-lalism. And every time he urged them to join the local of the party so before he left the local had about 200 members and a resolution was passed thanking Comrade Mills for the serv he had rendered the cause.

"Take my own state last year. The state organization was not supplying speakers and in my own town we had Debs. Hagerty, the Wilsons, Mills and Wise, all outside of the party organization of the state. Some of these men were brought in here without even consulting the local or the county com sulting the local or the county committeemen. But good results came. We claim the banner precinct in the United State, namely, 78 per cent of the vote cast for the Socialist state ticket. We could not stop Comrade Mills from talking Socialism. If we should dismiss him from the national committee and if he should be expelled from the Socialist party, he would still talk Socialism and we could would still talk Socialism and we could not stop him. And for my part I don't want to stop anylone from talking clear cut Socialism. I am sure that if conditions are in Omaha as set out in the protest, Comrade Mills will not speak again under the auspices of the Propaganda club, but without any more information and my acquaint ance with Mills. I cannot take any other view of the matter. I do not look upon this matter in such a serious light as some of the compades do. ous light as some of the comrades do. These little frictions will be adjusted organization and when the national or-ganization is prepared to furnish speakers from the outside of the state.

"For my part, I want to spend what time and means I can aord in perfect-ing the organization to fight capitalism instead of fighting Socialists just be-cause they do not agree with me in minor details and tactics."

Healey, Florida.—"Yes, on Comrade bobbs' motion. I believe this is the implest and most practical way out of what I think is an unfortunate occurrence. No. on Comrade Christenses's metion. This seems to be

superfluous. I don't want to be un-derstood as favoring the action of Comrade Critchlow, but think the death of the 'Central Labor Bureau'

will put this question to rest, and prevent any such work in the future."
Miller, Idaho.—"You can put Idaho as in favor of dismissing the Mills question; also the Dobbs and Christenson motions. We should use patience and judgment. Not making mountains out of molehills, and if we have not forgiven in our hearts we should prac-

forgiven in our hearts we should practice it for the god of others.

Work, Iowa.—"On the Christenson motion you may record me as voting no. It is clear to me that Mills and Critchlow violated the constitution. It is also clear to me that they were goaded to it by the bigotry and insolence of the Nebraska Quorum. I would vote yes on a motion to censure Mills, Critchlow and the Nebraska Quorum, all three, but I am not will-Quorum, all three, but I am not will-ing to censure a part of them and let the rest go free, thus leaving the impression that I considered the uncensured ones guiltless."

Dobbs, Kentucky.—"Upon my own

motion of recent date regarding Mills and the Nebraska protest please re-cord me as voting yes. Upon the mo-tion of Christenson regarding the matter record me as voting no, as I believe my motion outlines the proper procedure in the case. I have withheld my vote on my motion thus far in re-sponse to a postal card from Mills. dated Kansas City, Oct. 10. This re-

quest was as follows:
"'Dear Comrade: Will you be kind enough to withhold your vote on the motions pending before the members of the national committee until a letter from me can reach you, which I will get into the mail in a day or two Thanking you in advance for the kindness, I am, yours fraternally, Walter Thomas Mills.'

"Since the receipt of this I have heard nothing from Comrade Mills. Through private channels, however, I have received a copy of a voluminous printed circular letter addressed to a member of the Nebraska Local Quo-A large bunch of these circular rum. A large bunch of these circular letters were sent out to the state secretary of at least one state to my knowledge. In the letter Comrade Mills endeavors to make the point that my motion is out of order, but I do not regard his argument as sound. His letter, which includes some fifty odd, idle but impertinent questions member of the Nebraska Local Quorum, appears to me to be solely de-signed to muddy the waters and unnecessarily prolong a troublesome situ-ation. If Comrade Mills has any reply to make to the Nebraska charges he can make them when, in the event my motion is adopted, those charges are formulated by national committeemen Work and Christenson. In my opinion his whole course in the matter has been such as to raise grave doubts as to his straightforwardness and sincerity, and the circular letter alluded to only deepens this impression in my mind."

Carey, Massachusetts.—(Not voting).
"As to the affair between Comrade
Mills and the Nebraska comrades, I had hoped that the matter would be cleared up. It is now as clear as mud. Comrade Mills did that with which I am not in accord. I do not know what authority the national committee has to act on the matter. Motions have been made, motions to dismiss motions, objections to motions, com-munications, and, last, Comrade Mills' statement, including 52 questions, most of which have no more relation to the question at issue than the geography of the back part of the moon has rela-tion to the theory of 'why is a hen?' When I can get the matter presented with a degree of clearness I will ote. Until then this court is not in

Christenson, Nebraska.-"Record me as voting no on Dobbs' motion. Not that I am not willing to do my duty, but I think the resolution presented by myself will be more effective and will end the whole matter so ar as the national committee is concerned, and I seriously doubt whether the national committee has any further jurisdiction. Neither does the motion mention Comrade Critchlow, against whom charges are also preferred.

"Regard me as voting yes for the resolution offered by myself, which J think, fully covers the ground, and should be forwarded to all state committees, so as to take action upon the necessary constitutional amendments to conform to the recommendations therein contained."

Claffin, New Hampshire.—Voting yes on Dobbs' motion. "On Christenson's motion, while I agree with much of it, I vote no, because I think Dobbs' mo-tion sufficient, at present, as the Central Lecture Bureau has gone out of existence. Have received circular let-ter from J. P. Roe, secretary Nebraska Ouorum, in regard to the Mills, Critchlow and Thompson matters, and have advised letting Ohio and Kansas attend to the two former, suggesting that the party in Nebraska should be competent to purify itself locally, especially as the matter in controversy ems likely to adjust itself in the near future."

near future."
Hillquit, New York.—"I vote against the motion of Comrade Dobbs. for the reason that any charges or grievance to be preferred against Mills before the state organization of Kansas should be as preferred by the complainant in this case, the Nebraska state committee.

"I vote for the adoption of Christenson's motion. In so doing I desire to state that, while I agree with the substance of the motion. I am by no means quite well satisfied with the form of the proposed resolution. I be-lieve that if a resolution had been adopted by the national committee disadopted by the national committee dis-claiming any sanction or responsibility for the acts of Comrades Mills and Critchlow in interfering with the work and agitation of the Nebraka state or-ganization, and enjoining it upon mem-bers of the national committee to re-spect the wishes of the regular state organizations with response to agita-tion. The properties of the regular

do all it could be expected to do in the present state of our national laws. "However, there is no such resolu-tion before the national committee; it is too late to move one, the resolution offered by Comrade Christenson is the nearest approach to it, and that is my

reason for voting for it.
"On this vote I have assumed that
the charges against Comrade Mills are substantially true, and I do not see how a different conclusion could be formed under the circumstances. The charges of the Nebraska state committee were clear and specific, and the statement of Comrade Mills, made after long silence, is evasive, and, in my ter long silence, is evasive, and, in my opinion unworthy of a man who occupies a position within our movement such as Comrade Mills does. Comrade Mills knows perfectly well whether he did or did not act as claimed by the Nebraska state committee, and, instead of coming out with a definite and manly explanation or denial, he waits for weeks, and finally submits the Nebraska state organization to a crossbraska state organization to a cross-examination which would put the most skillful lawyer to shame, but which is altogether foreign to the issues in the case. The drift of his fifty-two ques-tions seems to be to deny the regular-ity of the Nebraska state organization, but I cannot see what authority any national committeeman has to go behind a state organization regularly recognized by the national committee, and the attempt to do so is, to my mind, particularly improper on the part of Comrade Milis, who but a short time ago, and with a full knowledge of the facts, urged Omaha for the seat of our headquarters with so_much eloquence

and fervor."

Critchlow, Ohio.—"I desire to vote no on the motion of Dobbs, because I believe the membership of Kansas have the good judgment to decide whether Mills is representing them or misrepresenting them, or whether he has vio-lated the party law and tactics as un-derstood by them. This being the case, charges should originate from his own state against him.

"I desire to vote no upon the Christenson motion because it presupposes that Critchlow and Mills are guilty of the charges preferred, whereas, no trial has been held, nor has their guilt been proven. I also state in this connection that I can agree with part of his mo-tion, but inasmuch as he has 'lumped' it all together, I cannot agree to it as

Oklahoma.-"I believe Halbrooks, that no member of the Socialist party is greater than the party and no one, matter what his past record or good intentions, is exempt from inves-tigation in regard to his conduct as a member or oihcial of the party. We now have before us certain charges and a proposition to investigate them. We are all interested in getting at the facts on both sides of the case, and, in my opinion, should establish some sort of precedent for the future guidance of precedent for the future guidance of those entrusted with the execution of party affairs. I have no animosity against any member of the committee or member of the party, but believe that this is a matter that must be settled some time, and the sooner the better. The quesion, in my mind, is better. The quesion, in my mind, is (without regard to the merits of either side of this case), whether the regularly organized party, through its of-ficials, shall be allowed to decide what is Socialism and who shall be its exponents, or whether anyone may start out and preach what he is pleased to call Socialism. If we allow the latter condition to previal we are leaving the door open for capitalism to wreck the movement by starting fake agitators to work under the claim that they are Socialists and thus divide the move-ment and by confusing the voters pro-long the reign of present conditions much longer than would be possible were the public clear on political sub-

"Therefore, since Comrade Christen-son's motion is not intended to get at the facts, and will allow Comrade Mills to insist on the answer to his ques-tions. I vote yes on the motions of Dobbs and Christenson."

Barnes, Pennsylvania.—"I wish to have my vote recorded in the affirmative on the motion of Comrade Dobbs. of Kentucky, and I do so for the rea-son that the long silence of Comrade Mills is inexcusable and there appears to be additional evidence appearing daily. If the comrades mentioned in the motion take a reasonable time and compile all the evidence it can be fully gone over at one time by the member of the national committee and the mat be in such shape that we shall finally have an end of it.

"On the motion of Comrade Christen-on, of Nebraska, I vote yes and would say that some such expression by the national committee should be transmitted by it to the organization in Kansas along the lines laid down in the motion made by Comrade Dobbs.' Kerrigan, Texas.—Voted no in Dobbs

Merrigan, Texas.—voted no in Dobbs motion asked that his vote be not re-corded until he had received a state-ment. Afterwards Kerrigan wrote: "I reaffirm my vote on the Christen-

son motion, and in this conection I win say that I have received Comrade Mills' explanation or defense, and, after careful reading, I see no reason for changing my views of the position he stands in. What Comrade Mills deals with in his statement is entirely deals with in his statement is entirely beside the question. The fact remains that he gave his moral support and countenance to an organization outside of the Socialist party in the face of the protest of a regularly affiliated division of the Socialist party in good standing. It isn't for Comrade Mills to constitute himself sole judge and pass upon the merits of the controversy between Local Omaha and the versy between Local Omana and the so-called Propaganda club, as he seems to have done, and continues to insist on doing. If there are Socialists in Oricha who cannot gain entrance to the Socialist party because of the malicousness of those in charge of the party machinery there, as he seems to charge, then why has not Comrade Mills and the Propaganda club asked for the co-operation of the national committee to correct the injuscice being done the party at Omaha? Why have we never had a statement from this Propaganda club in answer to the charges of Local Omaha?"

Upon Richardson's motion not to commission P. J. Hyland national or-ganizer:

Floaten, Colorado.—Voting no: "The fact that he may differ with me on party tactics, or even on the application of principles, should not discussion of principles, should not discussion."

the secretary, who knows him, that he is qualified."

Healey, Florida.—Voting no: "I would not discriminate against a man for his opinions of party tactics, though I am entirely opposed to the spirit of the 80 per cent resolution of Nebras-

Berlyn. Illinois.—Voting no: "I con-sider Richardson's objections entirely too narrow."

too narrow."

Work, Iowa.—"I vote no on Richardson's proposition. As the motion is put in a very peculiar manner, I will explain that I vote to continue Comrade Hyland as a national organizer. I am of course opposed to the 80 per cent clause. I also deplore the insolent tone of the documents issued by the Nebraska Quorum, and if I thought Comrade Hyland was the author of Comrade Hyland was the author of them I would vote against him. In my judgment, Comrade Richardson my judgment, Comrade Richardson should have moved to place Comrades Thompcon, Mills and others under the management of the national committee, instead of moving to exclude Comrade Hyland from that management. Where personal fitness exists, let us have a policy of inclusion, not of exclusion."

Carey, Massachusetts.—Voting no: "I suggest to our comrades that the great-

suggest to our comrades that the great est fault with a certain organization whose name they conjure by to send shivers of horror chasing each other up and down the spinal vertebra, was the fact that those in authority would not permit differences of opinion to find expression. When they appeared they were always accompanied by the axe (which was not always sharp, I have been informed,) the block (always un-comfortable, so it is stated,) and the headsman (who would never take a prize in a beauty show)). While it is not a matter submitted to me for an expression of opinion, I wish to state that I emphatically disagree with the so-called 80 per cent condition of mem-

Talbott, Minnesota.—Voting no: "The charges made by Comrade Richardson are not sufficient for the adoption of the motion he has made against Com-rade Hyland."

Fox, Montana.—"I believe in individual freedom of expressing one's opinion so long as it is not contrary to the na-dional and state platform, while I dis-agree with the 80 per cent resolution." Christenson, Nebraska—Voting no: "My reasons are that Comrade Hyland is a clear, class-conscious Socialist,

who has never been known to violate any part of the laws of our organiza-tion, a member of the Nebraska state Local Quorum, a good speaker and a valuable member, and, above all, he is a working man, with the necessary marks and card to prove it, which, in Socialist movement, counts for something, unless the faction mentioned in the letter accommanying Richardson's the letter accompanying Richardson's motion, indicate the intention of the majority of our party members to sweep out the despised wage laborer altogether, in which case Comrade Hyland is out of place and should withdraw, and thus make room for some parmonizer of conflicting interests.

narmonizer of conflicting interests.
"In answer to Comrade Richardson's attack upon the Nebraska comrades. wish to state that the Nebraska move ment has conducted itself in accord-ance with the laws of the Socialist party. For that reason we feel it our right to be left alone in our internal affairs until teh laws are changed, in which case we will again conform to our new conditions.
"In regard to the 80 per cent resolu-

tion, we do not at this time know its effect, for the reason that it never existed, nor was any such resolution introduced in the state convention. was inentioned in the meeting of the committee on laws and called up by a member of the convention, and three speeches made upon it, and that is all there was of it. It has not yet been initiated in regular form for adoption. The state convention did not have the power to initiate or adopt any constitutional amendment. This is left to first, be initiated by three locals; sec-ond, carried by a majority vote of the membership of the party in Nebraska before becoming a law. Should it be-come a law under these conditions we would consider it as such, but not un-

"The Nebraska state Local Quorum does not, as stated in Richardson's let-ter, refuse charters to worthy applicants, but they insist upon their right to first send an organizer to the place from which an application for a Socialist Local comes, so as to ascertain the political character of the applicants and, if found to be Socialists, the charter is cheerfully granted, but if not, in spite of all the insinuations of members not directly concerned, we insist upon our right to withhold the char-ter under our laws and the state autonomy clause of the national constitution. Our experience has taught us lessons which would be very difficult to fully explain, but which derstand, and this is at the bottom of what is termed the deplorable proposi-tion of ours to safeguard the movement against the admission of political sharpers in the future. Remember, Nebraska can furnish more of them than any other state in the union.

"We are fully able now to deal with our own situation provided we are left alone, in our legitimate transactions, by the national committee. We assure you we are not attempting to build a populist movement nor a capitalist movement, nor a middle-class movement, but a Socialist party; and now we are told that we are about to be the cause of a split in the national organization or be thrown headlong out of it.

"We may err in judgment, but not in honesty. We recognize that our mis-sion is to organize the Socialists of the country into a party, to pre-empt the political field and maintain a movement suitable to the use of the labor-ing class, and assure it (the laboring class) emancipation from capitalistic oppression through that party.

"We will await a natural growth of intelligence of the laboring class, rather than rush in conflicting classes and interests and thereby compromise the Socialist party and make it entirely useless to the laboring class, who, sooner or later, will come to it through necessity. We are endeavoring to aid and not defeat its only mission.

and not defeat its only mission.

"This much for the letter. I voted for Comrade Hyland because I know him to be a good, classconscious Socialist and not a deluded crank."

Claffin, New Hampshire.—"My vote has no beering on local matters in controversy in Nebraska, but is simply on the assurance that as an organiser Camrade Hyland is cample and the

Goebel, New Jersey.—Voting no: "If I should consult my feelings regarding Comrade Hyland's position in tactics, I would vote the other way, but I agree with the national secretary that a comarde's position on questions of tactics should not enter into the question of the relegation to a restition such tion of his selection to a position such as organizer. To set such a precedent would be one of the most dangerous events in the history of the movement, and, sooner or later, from one side or the other, lead to bossism of the worst type. I doubt very much if Comrade Richardson understood fully the ulti-mate tendency of his motion if adopted. Questions of principle or tactics are supposed to be settled by the party at large, and that officers and organizers of the party shall be guided by the action of the party. As long as they are willing to do this their personal views should not militate against their being given opportunity to use their ability in such way as to best advance the cause. I therefore vote to confirm the appointment, but suggest that Comrade Hyland not be billed for any points in his own state. I doubt the wisdom of sending any national organizer into his own state, even for a few engagements."

Massey, North Dakota.-Voting no "Comrade Hyland has promised to re-frain from discussing this factional dispute, and if he can do good work for the party that is what we want. However, I will say I would have been surprised had one of the opposing fac-

tion been appointed."

Critchlow, Ohio.—"I vote no, but insist that Hyland shall adhere to the rules regarding party tactics as laid down by the national committee." Lovett, South Dakota.—Voting no:

'In regard to this motion I will say, candidly, I am surprised that Comrade Richardson, broad-minded as he naturally is, would submit a proposition so entirely at variance with his pronounc-ed views. Even admitting that Comrade Hyland voted in favor of the 80 per cent resolution, this would not be violating any fundamental principle of Socialism. If we are going to turn the cold shoulder to every individual who differs with us on some trivial idea we will be traveling a very lonesome jour-

Upon Mills' . motion. (To declare Dobbs' and Christenson's motions out of order):

Healey, Florida -- Voting no:

have carefully read his letter to the Nebraska state secretary and do not see what connection the rules adopted at St. Louis or his 52 questions have to do with the case. The question is, did he, in the face of a protest, give aid and encouragement to a 'faction' who were opposed to the party organization. If so, I cannot see any justification for a 'member' of the national committee doing so." committee doing so."

Berlyn, Ilinois.—Voting no: "I con-

sider the objections as of no value. Besides, even if the constitutionality might be questioned, the moral effect of the reprimand remains."

Work, Iowa.-"I vote no on both of the Mills motions. I am unable to find anything in the adopted rules that ap-plies to this case."

Dobbs, Kentucky.-(See comment on Christenson's motion).

Fox, Montana.—Voting no: "We do not deal with technicalities. The party organization makes mistakes, but individuals, no matter who they are, must learn to recognize the state or national organization.'

Claffin, New Hampshire.—Voting yes:
"As I have previously stated, I believe
too many purely local affairs are given national prominence to the injury of the movement." Geobel, New Jersey.—"I vote yes, as,

regardless of the facts regarding the matter concerned, I so regard the mo-tions. I do not believe there is any constitutional way at present to get at this matter, and think, therefore, it should be dropped until the party has formally drawn up rules covering such cases, saying that offenses have been committed. Personally I have not felt like voting either way on the Nebras-ka-Mills-Critchlow controversy, as it has seemed to me we were only getting such parts of the facts as either side such parts of the facts as either side wished us to have. I do not like to vote on partial information. The very fact, as pointed out by the Nebraska local Quorum themselves, that Mills and Thompson were making engagements all over the state, so that the Quorum could not place the speakers it favored, would indicate that a majority of the Nebraska locals were not in sympathy with their own quorum, and that there was another side as yet unpresented. While, on the other hand, Comrade Mills has not made any statement until very recently, and that simply of a preliminary nature. I wish to say frankly that Comrade Mills now having distinctly offered to prove that he has not attempted to disrupt the party, nor to disturb its work nor give countenance to its enemies, that the Nebraska state quorum is in honor bound to answer any questions that Comrade Mills may think needful to help-lim to establish his case. I shall, therefore, request that the Nebraska state quorum at once answer the ques-tions asked it by Comrade Mills under date of Sept. 10, and that the same be put in such shape as will allow the party to judge for itself the matter in controversy.

Massay, North Dakota.-Voting yes: "I sometime ago wrote that the com-mittee had no jurisdiction in either the Critchlow or Mills matter. Hav-ing the same opinion still. I must vote the same way. Comrade Dobbs is not in a position to talk constitutional law while he is a member of the national quorum and does not live in the locality of headquarters, which is ir. strict violation of the constitution. Mills is an official of the party in Kansas only, or where Kansas is entitled to representation in the party. When Mills comes to North Dakota he has no rights as a national committeeman that we are bound to recognize; neithat we are bound to recognize; neither has he any duties as national committeeman that he is bound to fulfill. To us he is simply and only a member of the party. To Kansas he has both duties and rights."

Critchlow, Ohio.—"I vete yes, because they are clearly out of the order of procedure, as well as being outside of the jurisdiction of the national com-

the jurisdiction of mittee,"
Lovett, South Dakota.—Voting yes:
"This is the Mills bugaboo on the motions declaring Dobbe' and Christenson's motions out of order, I have read the controversy on this matter until I was "fired," and I have read it Commission of the second

Our Fall Line of

Suits and Overcoats are now ready for your inspection. We will be pleased to wait on you at any time.

Remember all Our Suits and Overcoats are Union Made.

The **National** Clothing and Shoe House

Watch the Moveable Electric Sign.

\$3.00 for this Set.



Fox Cutlery Co., (Of New York, Dubuque, Iowa.

A. R. Knights & Co.

Jewelers and **Opticians**

Finest Store, Largest Stock and Lowest Prices on same quality of Goods and Work in the State of Iowa.

708 to 714 Main St.



Demand this label on packages Beer, Ale, Porter

CALL ON

H. C. Bechtel

177 Main St., Bet. 1st and 2d.

FOR YOUR

...SHOES...

He carries the largest and best line of Union Made Shoes in the city. Exclusive Agent Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoe.

Journeymen Tailors Union Label on all

Wilberding, Tailor

1524 CLAY STREET.

F. L. EGELHOF, Undertaker and Embalmer

Open Day and Night.

Wittmer's Drug Store..

IMPORTED Perfumes

1347 Clay St. MANOf all Kinds. C. O. D. Laundry Co. Phones

Up-to-date, Modern Equipped. High Gloss or Domestic Finish.

Hotel and Restaurant Work. 24-6 8th St., Clean Towel Supply.

M. STAFFORD...

and Fancy Groceries

Feed a Specialty.

Two New Propaganda Pamphiets.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S by Ben. Hanford

"One of the very best pieces of propaganda fiterature we have " (The Worker, New York) "One of the best campaign pamphieta ever printed" (The Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.)
Another good propaganda pamphiet by the aume nother HANFORLY'S REFLY TO HAVENEYER WITH which is recented.

PATRIO TISM AND SOCIALISM PATRIO TISM AND SOCIAL ton.

26 pages, illustrated pocket size, with red print cores. Price 5 cents; 26 copies 60 cents ize 51,50 To thareholders of the Compute Control of the Cont

Party News

National State Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND

Jno. B. Anderson, Smithsfield, J. F. Mable, Chico, Mont.....

Total to noon, Nov. 14....... 7.60
Previously reported\$2.171.22

The National Quorum, consisting of Comrades Work, Berger, Berlyn, Reynolds and Dobbs, is in session at national headquarters at the time this bulletin is issued. A full report of the meeting will be sent out as soon as possible.

State Secretary Helfenstein, of Callfornia, reports that the state referen-dum upon the removal of state head-quarters from Los Angeles to Oakland has resulted in the retention of head-quarters at the former city by a vote of 721 to 423, the largest vote ever cast in a state referendum.

Do not forget to secure a Socialist party button for the purpose of keep-ing our party name before the people To Socialist officials, one cent each; to individuals, two cents each.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 14, 1903. M. W. Wilkins is now in Montana, working under the direction of State Secretary Cooney, with dates already arranged until December 5th. Wil-kin's work in Washington has seen most successful, and the National secretary has received enthusiastic let-ters about him from many places. From Oct. 5th to Nov. 1st, Wilkins addressed meetings at Spokane (6), Cheney, Spangle, Latah, Fairfield. Rockfield, Thornton, St. John, Colfax, Pillman, Uniontown, Palouse, Garfield, Oakesdale, Farmington and Tekoa. Eleven new locals were organized and new members gained for every local already established. Wilkin's financial report for October shows: Expenses, salary, \$32; hotel, \$14.95; railroad fare, \$27.15; misc., \$6.75; total, \$141.85. Receipts, collections, \$130.91. Deficit, \$33.93.

Geo. E. Bigelow will fill the following dates during November in the Indian Territory after closing in Arkansas on the 15th. Monday, 16, Wilburton: 17, Hortshorne: 18, Krebs. 19, 20, McAlletter. 20, McAllster; 21, Ada; 22, Roff; 23, Tyrola. He will begin a three weeks tour of Oklahoma Nov. 25th. Since Oct. 15, Bigelow addressed two meetings at Muldrow, I. T., and in Arkansas at Fort Smith (2), Van Buren (2), Ozark. Russellyille. Morrilltow, Sas at Fort Smith (2)), van Buren (2), Ozark, Russellville, Morrilltown, Springfield (3), Little Rock (2), Au-gusta (2), Wynne (2), Stuttgart (2), Gillett, Pine Bluff (2), Benton. He was at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 1st and 2nd. but rain prevented public meetings. The local held a good meeting, how-ver, and removed interest and activ-The local field a good meeting, however, and renewed interest and activity were aroused. Bigelow had hard sledding at some places in Arkansas where Socialist meetings were never held before. At Russellville a fairly good meeting was held in the court house. Bigelow reports. The audience house. Bigelow reports "The audience was not very responsive and when the hat was passed, it came back empty. Of course we were thankful to get the hat back. It was a new experience for me." At Springfield, Bigelow says there were five men present at one meeting who had come 35 miles with team to attend. At Gillett, the meet ing was advertised for at the M. E. Church but at the last moment word that the church leaders had changed their minds, and the school house was secured and a good meeting was held. At the afternoon meeting at Benton, Bigelow says. The crowd was all farmers, one of whom told me he walked 15 miles to hear me speak." New members were secured for locals already organized, white-ground was broken in other places where organication is unknown. Many inquiries for return visits for Bige-low are being received. Financial report for October: Expenses, salary, \$93. hotel, \$14; railroad fare, \$19.82; misc., \$25, Total, \$127.07, Receipts, betures and collections, \$69.31. Cost to na-tional office, \$57.76.

John W. Bennett began work in North Dakota, Nov. 14th at Katland, and will continue as follows: 15, Caya-ga; 16, Llcgewood; 17, Haukinson; 18, Fairmount: 19, Wahpeton: 20, Christ-ine; 21-22 Fargo: 23, Casselton: 25, Hunter: 26-27, Halton: 28, Larimore, 29, Grand Forks: 30, Bukton; Dec. 1st. Hillsboro; 2 to 9 Nelson county: 10, Buffalo; 11 to 17, Barnes county. From Oct. 21st to Nov. 9th he addressed meetings at Salem, Montrose. Soux Falls (2), Baltic, Madison (2), Romona, Brooksings (2), Clark, Aberdeen (3). Watertown and Dell Rapids were also visited. A new local was established at Salem and at other places dorman's locals were rejuvenated. Strong letters of approval of Bennett's work were received from Comrades Nichols. Vermillion: Peterson, Sioux Falls. Vermillion: Peterson, Sioux Falls and National Committeeman Lovett Aberdeen. The letter says of the Aberdeen meetings: "While the attendance was not large as we had hoped for, the enthusiasm was intense. hoped for, the enthusiasm was intense. Comrade Bennett acquitted himself manfully. His addresses were truly a revelation to the unbelievers and a gratifying exposition of Socialism to the comrades. His efforts can not fail in accomplishing good results. Aberdeen local has been materially benefited by his visit here and many have

cialism than they have ever had be-fore." Comrade Lovett is anxious that Bernett continue in South Dakota, af-ter the dates are filled in North Da-kota, Financial report for October: Expenses—Salary, \$54; hotel, \$9.75; railroad fare, \$7.37; miscellaneous, \$1.96. Total, \$73.38.

Receipts, \$10.995; cost to national of-fice, \$62.43.

Geo. H. Goebel reports having addressed meetings in Texas since October 12, at Denton, Fort Worth (2), Weathersford (2), Gainsville, Denison, Highway, Blossom, Dallas (2), Kaufman (2), and Elmo. New locals were organized at Weathersford and were organized at Weathersford and Highway. The latter place is ten miles from a railroad, but the school house was full for the meeting and new mem-bers are all farmers. Goebel spent a week in the Indian territory, address-ing meetings at Ardmore (2), Coal-gate, Lehigh, Atoka, Caddo, Durant (3), New locals were organized at At-oka and Durant. Big meetings were the rule in the territory. At Ardmore oka and Durant. Big meetings were the rule in the territory. At Ardmore 1,200 attended the night meeting: at Colegate the miners gave an enthusi-astic welcome. At the Durant night meeting Goebel was challenged to de-bate by a local grain merchant, the same to take place in open air the next morning. Goebel, of course, accepted. Next morning a big crowd assembled, the farmers having spread the word over night so that they came in from twenty miles around. But the chaltwenty miles around. But the challenger did not appear. The people sent a committee after him, but he refused to come, so Goebel had all the time to himself and had a fine meeting. Goebel writes: "I have been shown courtesy everywhere—almost more than I want. The comrades should realize an organizer is not out for a good time, but to build up the party, and that whatever strength of party, and that whatever strength of body or throat he has is needed for the real work. When an organizer is speaking an average of two hours twice, often three times, daily, as has been the case with me, and I suppose most of the organizers, he had tax enough to made him need all the rest party, and that whatever strength of he can get, to say nothing of the let-ters to be written, connections to be figured out, etc. Many of the com-rades insist on entertaining the organizers instead of showing them to a room where they can close the door and work or rest. Many times an organizer, when he goes on the box, in-stead of being fresh and in shape to do most effective work, is already tired out because the comrade in

he begins, unless you are more anx-ious he shall entertain you than reach the heathen." These words are timely the heathen." These words are timely and comrades should take note accord-ingly. Goebel will conclude his work in Texts at Galveston Nov. 24, begining next day in Louisville to fill the following dates: Nov. 25, Lake Charles; 26th, Evangeline; 30th, Crowley: Dec. 1, Lafayette; 2nd, New Iberia; 3rd and th, New Orleans. Financial report from and including Sept. 29 to Oct. 31:
Expenses—Salary, \$102; hotel, \$12.50; railroad fare, \$30.95; miscellaneous,

charge has either talked or walked him almost to death. This is not a growl, but in the interest of the movement.

A man has only one throat and one body. Let him use them to the most effect, and don't tire him out before

Receipts, \$49.11; cost to national office, \$105.69.

Meetings held, 34; locals organized,

Since Chas. G. Towner began work on Oct. 12, he has addressed meetings in West Virginia at Huntington, Charleston, Gatewood, Wheeling, Mc-Mechen, Benwood, Elm Grove, Moundsville, Pina Grove, Adamston and Grafton, and in Maryland at Barton, Lonaoming, Midland, Frostburg, South Cumberland, Williamsport, Sharpsburg, Hagerstown (2). New locals were organized at Adamston, W. cais were organized at Adamston, W. Va., and Barton, Md., and the ground broken for others. Local comrades at places visited speak highly of Towner's work. He asknowledges valuable aid rendered by Comrades Zimmerman and Leeds, of McMechen, while Diffinbaugh, Mills and Young at other points. At Maryland points Comrades De Mont, Wood and Adams of Wash-ington, reinforced Towner for the concluding days of election. He is now in northern Virginia, working entirely new territory. Financial report for Oc-

Expenses—Salary, \$63; hotel \$10.00; railroad fare, \$38.03; miscellaneous, \$2.18. Total, \$113.21.

Receipts, \$25.80; cost to national of-fice, \$87.41.

P. J. Hyland has spoken in Wyoming since October 21, at Cheyenne (2), Larimore, Rawlins, Rock Springs Green River (2), Grand Encampment (2).) and Rambier, New locals were organized at Green River and Rambier, organized at Green River and Rambler, both composed of good material of lasting quality. Cold weather will soon close his work in Wyoming. He may go to the Black Hills before closing work under the direction of the national headquarters. Comrade H. V. S. Groesbeck, of Larimle, writes of Hyland: "It was with some misgivings that some of us learned of the appointment of Comrade Hyland os organizer for this state, but upon meeting him, hearing him, talk and seeing his work, we think he is just the right one for organizer in this state. He is far organizer in this state. He is far above any worker we have yet seen; his appearance is in his favor, and I

his appearance is in his favor, and I think I voice the feeling of our little local when I say he will be a success."
Financial report for October:
Expense—Salary, \$34; hotel, \$9.65; railroad fare, \$27.95; miscellaneous, \$75. Total, \$150.65.
Receipts, \$31.90; cost to national office, \$118.75.

John M. Ray is now in Georgia and will be in Atlanta until Nov. 21, after which time he will visit the southern

JOHN W. BROWN'S TOUR.

tour in Omaha Nov. 5. and after filling dates in Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico; he will speak at the following places in Arizona: Nox. 25, Safford; 7th and 28th, Globe; 29th and 30th, Tucson; Dec. 1st and 2nd, Phoenix; 3rd and 4th, Prescott; 5th and 6th, Jerome; 9th, Yuma. Brown will then enter California under the direction of State Secretary Helfenstein.

Nebraska News

Charters have been granted to locals at Crawford, Dakota City and North Platte. Other applications are pend-

With the assistance of Organizer Easton, locals have been organized at Schuyler and Shelby. Comrade Eas-ton reports that while their memberton reports that while their member-ship is small, the locals are composed of comrades who are awake to the real work before the Socialist party. They are of the kind that know the capi-talist class will not yield an inch and that the working class will have to contend for everything that beto contend to.
longs to labor.

Organizer Schlermeyer reports that the comrades at Alliance will organ-ize a local in the near future. He spoke to a good audience there and left them in good shape for future

Within the last two months our state organizers have traveled over two thousand miles, most of which was over new territory, and, although many hardships had to be borne, a great deal was accomplished. The trip reminds one of the explorations of Clark and Mason in the early days of American settlement' Our comrades did not meet with native savages, but with a worse kind of savages. ages, but with a worse kind of savagery, such as little capitalists who wanted the scalps of our sturdy explorers. At some places our organizers would not know of a single S , claim but would set on the same state. clalist, but would get on a street corner and go to work

These organizers, being members of the working class, have no money to pay their way, and going into new territory to plant the first seeds of Socialism cannot meet with much suc socialism cannot meet with much success in raising sufficient funds to pay their expenses. This makes it nother places to help the Quorum sustain this work. To that end we have sent out pledge cards for members to selfon and so let the Quorum know how sign and so let the Quorum know how much it will have as an asurance fund for keeping organizers in the field.

The Brown meeting, held under the direction of Local Omaha, was said by Comrade Brown to have been one of the best he ever had. The audience was large, intelligent and enthusiastic. The local comrades are jubilant over these metings, becasue they recognize in them the result of past efforts in propaganda on the street corners. Many face become familiar to our soap box ora

tors were seen scattered through both audiences.

Local Omaha is keeping up its splendid record in propaganda meetings. Arrangements have been made for Comrade A. M. Simons to address two meetings on Sunday, November 26, one in the afternoon, the other at night. Comrade Simons will also speak at Plattsmouth on Saturday. Nov. 21.

For the benefit of those who have been told that the state Quorum was not doing anything in Nebraska, let it be said that we keep the state secretary busy answering correspondents, with all the assistance that the local comrades can render. New lecture stations are being added daily, new locals are being organized, and the work all over the state is gressing nicely.

State Secretary. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 14, 1903.

Minnesota News

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 15, 1903. Comrade Thomas H. Lucas has just returned from a six weeks' trip in the northwestern part of the state. About forty meetings were arranged for him notwithstanding bad weathe and other draw backs, he met with good success. About half of the time he lectured under the auspices of the Norman county committee. He ports that that portion of the state is making rapid progress, and we may expect a very large vote next tan.

Our state organizer, Comrade Nicho Our state organizer, Comrade Nicholas Kleine, entered the state Oct. 21, and his success has been greater that we ever expected. He has already organized eight locals. They are at La Crescent, Forestville, Ostrander, Grand Meadow, Dexter, Oakland, Albert Lea and Montgomery. These locals start in with from five to twenty members. By the time this report members. By the time this report gets into the press it will very likely be out of date. The comrades of Local Austin are entitled to great credit for the success of many of these meetings, as they aided greatly in ad-vertising. A whole page advertise-ment and a two column writeup in the Austin Times was circulated freely in the places in Fillmore and Mower counties, where Comrade Klein spoke. Also hand bills were sent to all these places from Austin, and every efforwas made to make the meetings a success. Comrade Geo. W. Bucklin, secretary of Local Austin, should be commended for untiring zeal in making these meetings a credit to the

Comrade Geo. I. Martin held severa meetings in Mower county, and greatly assisted Comrade Klein at his meetings. Comrade Martin was one of the comrades in charge of the state lecture van, and has been in the field all summer. The comrades every where speak very highly of his work.

Besides the eight locals organized by Comrade J. E. Nash, at Markville, and this office has also received an application for a charter from Casperson, Roseau county. Ten locals in about three weeks is certainly a very good record.

Dates have been made for Com

Klein up to Nov. 24. when he enters Wisconsin for three weeks. He will then return to Minnesota, and from the present outlook, dates will be made for him in this state for six months to come. Comrade Klein is certainly a great organizer. He not only delivers fine lectures, but devotes the balance of the time to organizing, which is the work that really counts. He is indeed a hustler, and his organizing ability is deserving of the highest recognition.

Just watch Minnesota in the next campaign.

S. M. HOLMAN.

Doings of National Committee

Continued From Third Page

again and got 'rested.' This 'strain at gnats and swallowing camels' becomes tedious. No man is bigger than the party, nor the party is so large that it can well afford to destroy the effective work being done by an individual wan if the vertically indicated. effective work being done by an individual, even if that particular individual becomes obnoxious to a certain particular locality. Admitting that Comrade Mills may have been indiscreet in the Nebraska matter, I cannot for the life of me see that he has in any manner violated any clause of our national constitution. Certainly there is no regularity in the manner of submission of either the Dobbs or the mission of either the Dobbs or the Christenson motions. The whole mat-ter, to my mind, is simply a tremendous effort on the part of some wise-acres to make a mountain out of a molehill."

Kerrigan, Texas.-(See comment on Kerrigan, 16446. Christenson's motion).

Upon Work's motion to abandon campaign book project:"
Healey, Florida.—Voting no: "I fail to see where it is going to bind the party to any member. As I understand it, it is to be a compilation of statistics and other matter, in convequent form for the use of the workers in the coming campaign. The only 'ofient form for the use of the workers in the coming campaign. The only 'of-ficial utterances' of the party are our national platform and resolutions. If I am wrong in this. I will change my vote. I believe, with Comrade Work, it would be unwise to issue such a book and father the contents as being offiand father the contents as being offi-

Berlyn, Ilinois.—"I vote yes, believ-ing that at the next session of the na-

ing that at the next session of the national committee proper steps will be taken to secure desired objects."

Talbott, Minnesota.—"I vote yes, for two reasons. First, I believe the money spent for such a book could be used to better advantage for party purposes by keeping more organizers in the field and in distributing Socialist literature, of which we already have an abundance. Second, I agree with Comrade Work that the book should be reviewed by a representative body of the Socialist party before sending out, which would scarcely be practical with our limited finances." practical with our limited finances."

Claffin, New Hampshire.—Voting yes:

"As Comrade Work suggests, after the standard bearers, platform, etc., for the 1904 campaign have been decided upon a committee can be appointed for propaganda literature for the cam-

Critchlow, Ohio.—"I vote yes, be-cause I see wherein it will wrap us up in a thousand times more trouble than we are in at present."

Barnes, Pennsylvania.—Voting yes:
"The reason set forth by Comrade
Work for his motion persuades me that
there would arise around the campaign
book many misunderstandings and 1 think this would be the case just be-cause sufficient care could not be exer-cised in its compilation, as well point-ed out by Comrade Work."

Upon the national secretary's question regarding Mills and Crichlow vot-

ing on motions affecting themselves:
Floaten, Colorado.—Voting no:
"Mills should vote on Critchlow's case and Critchlow on Mills' case, but nei-ther one should vote on his own."

Healey, Florida.—Voting yes: "They should be the best judges as to the pro-priety of so doing. If it were my case I would."

Berlyn, Illinois.—Voting yes: "We have no right to disfranchise the states they represent."

Work, Iowa.—"I vote yes on the constitutional rights of Comrades Mills and Critchlow to vote on motions affecting themselves if they so desire."

Dobbs, Kentucky.—Voting yes: "As

the question is one of principle and not personality. The motion made by me, however, is designed solely to get at facts, and if they choose to act in the questionable taste of voting to de-feat this purpose that is their own concern alone.

Talbott, Minnesota.—Voting yes: There is nothing in the constitution to Minnesota.-Voting prevent these comrades from voting if they so desire." Christenson, Nebraska.—Voting yes:

Each state has a right to vote until suspension for cause." Claffin, New Hampshire.—Voting no:

'I so vote because it is a bad precedent; on such motions committeemen should have voice but no vote. Goebel, New Jersey .- Voting yes: "A

national committeeman does not repreent himself. He represents a state and s subject to its expressed wish at any time. Therefore, as long as his state does not instruct otherwise a commit-teeman can vote as he pleases. To say Comade Mills or Comrade Critchlow cannot vote would be to disfranchise every comrade in Kansas and Ohio."

Massey, North Dakota.—Voting yes; "I consider that Critchlow and Mills as individuals should not vote on maters affecting themselves, but as they do not represent themselves, but each a state, their states should not be deprived of representation. I therefore think they should vote."

Hillquit, New York.—"I vote yes for the reason that I believe it is their good legal right to do so, although I question very much the propriety of exercising such legal right in their be-

half."

Critchlow, Ohio.—Voting yes: "They are representing states and not individuals, and if they choose not to vote that is their business, but legally, and every other way, the states which they represent have a right to be heard."

Barnes, Pennsylvania.—Voting yes: "I wish to say that their privelege to do so is against all parliamentary proceedings and were I in the same position I would refrain from voting. But there is an absence of law in our party on this matter and I believe the national occumittee are not authorized to

Dolls! Dolls!

Dolls from 10c to \$10.00 in endless variety. Come in and see them at

ALTHAUSER'S STORE &

SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS

was conceded that such a power was vested in the committee or it assumed such a power, yet it would not be jus-tified in making a law to cover a pend-

Lovett, South Dakota .- "I am not in favor of disfranchising a whole state on a proposition as contained in the Dobbs and Christenson motions. I therefore desire to go on record as fa-voring Mills and Critchlow voting on this proposition."

Fraternally submitted, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Smoke "The Iowa Socialist" 5c cigar. Best'in the city. Give it a trial.

Watches

We make a specialty of sell-

ing and repairing fine watches.

Hundreds of patterns to se-

A good American movement

in a good gold filled case,

warranted twenty years, only

\$10.00

Hopkins & Witty

HOMAN & ROEHL.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL

students promised; Socialist workers

students promised; Socialist workers from nearly every state and from the provinces of Canada. Special training for the campaign of 1994. Twenty-one teachers and special lecturers. For particulars send stamp to Walter Thomas Mills, Box 405, Kansas City,

I positively cure Lost Vitality, Weaknesses, Varicocele, Bricture, Rectal Trouble, Blood Poison and all Urinary Diseases of men and, women. I will guarantee to cure you. My treatment will overcome all weakness and restore-strength, vitality and nerve power. I have made a specialty of treating chronic, nervous and private diseases, of men and women for several years. I positively cure without cutting or dangerous surgical operations. Consultation, examination and advice free. Call or write.

DR. HARMANN, ROOMS 312-308 B. & I. Bldg., Du-buque, Iowa. Hours 9 to 11 a. m.; 1 to 4, and 7 to 5 p. m. Sunday 9 to 11 a. m.

DISEASES

PECULIAR TO

s its fourth term on December 9, Six special courses, two hundred

Holiday

Furniture

A Grand Display of

Prices always the lowest.

lect from.

Patronize our advertisers.

STOCK OF & & & Union-Made

YOU WILL FIND THE

LATEST AND LARGEST

Overcoats & and Suits

14515

One-Price Clothing House. 438-446 MAIN STREET.



I examine eyes free. I fit eyes with glasses. Eyes my only subject.

C. W. CROSBY.

206 Security Bldg. Dubuque.

PETER MEYER Fall Opening Sale of

SHOES

No Old Styles. Everything New.

Ladies' fine shoes, in all shapes and styles, heavy or light soles, made to sell at \$3.00; opening price.....

\$2.50

Gents' fine shoes in Vici Kid, Velour Calf or Box Calf, heavy sole, made to sell at \$3.50; opening price.....

\$3.00 Misses' school shoes in heavy Kid or Box Calf, heavy sole.....

\$1.35

Let us fit you with your Fall Shoes PETER MEYER

1564 CLAY STREET.

TONY LEISER. Refreshment Parlor EIGHTH STREET.

WM. PENN WHISKEY

JAFGER, LANG & CO., Owners.

C. P. Mettel & Co.

Fancy Groceries

MACKENZIE, PHOTOGRAPHER.

E SARATOGA,

Best Dinner in the City for 25 Cents.

ALWAYS OPEN. Bank and Insurance Bldg.

All the best Socialist literature ale by the lows Socialist.