

Men of Labor, heirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nurslings of one mighty mother,
Hopes of her and one another,
Rise like lions after slumber,

The Columbia University Lib.
115 Columbia University Lib.
115th St. & Amsterdam Av.

Iowa Socialist

In unvanquishable number;
Shake your chains to earth like dew,
Which in sleep had fallen on you;
Ye are many, they are few.
—SHELLEY.

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Capitalism in Outline.

The Mission of the Socialist Party

By EUGENE V. DEBS

To free the workers of the world from the curse of wage-slavery and its countless brood of festering evils, to reorganize society upon a basis of co-operative industry in which all shall be workers, owning in common the machinery of production and producing wealth for their own enjoyment, is the prime object of the International Socialist Movement.

To organize the workers into a working class political party through which to secure control of the powers of government, the law-making and law-enforcing machinery of the nation, to put into effect the above declared object is the mission of the Socialist party.

A more righteous cause never inspired men to action in this world.

To secure control of government, the Socialist party appeals to the working class and the ballot. Though a revolutionary party in the sense that it proposes to put an end to the present industrial system and establish a new social order, its program is one of perfect peace.

That violence and bloodshed are resorted to is not because of the Socialist party, but in spite of it. The present system, called the capitalist system because it is controlled by capitalists and operated in their interest, is based upon the slavery and robbery of the working class. Such a system has to be supported and protected by force. Violence follows as a matter of course.

The club, the blow and the blood that follows it, the bayonet, the bullet and "bull-pen," the repeating rifle, the riot gun and rapid fire injunction are the gory and gruesome symbols of the capitalist regime of our day.

The Socialist party, seeing all this and understanding from careful study the cause back of it, does not advise the enjoined, assaulted or imprisoned workers to meet brutality with brute force, to answer the club with the dirk, or the bayonet with the revolver, but it does advise them to use their brains, remove the cause and walk forth free men.

There has been a great industrial change in the last century. New conditions have arisen, and these demand a new system. Machines are now used instead of hand tools; great mills have taken the places of small shops, and armies of workers, co-operatively employed, are required to operate them.

These machines and mills are at present the private property of a few capitalists and are operated purely for their profit.

All the wealth the armies of workers produce above a bare living is taken from them by the capitalists, the owners of the mills and machines, who are also their industrial masters. These owners and masters can close down their mills and exclude the workers from them at will. The workers are wholly dependent upon them and at their mercy.

In modern society the capitalist, the owner of the machine, the tool of production, without which the worker can not work, and therefore can not live, has the power of life and death over his workingmen, their wives and children.

It is essentially a barbarous and demoralizing system in all its effects. The capitalist is calloused and debased, while the worker is enslaved and brutalized.

A few capitalists are gorged and bloated to the bursting point. Their features are distorted and discolored by their vulgar excesses. Their better nature is besotted and conscience has been suffocated.

A mass of workers are poverty-stricken, idle, homeless, hungry, desperate; a mass of women are wretched, despondent, covered with rags, vainly seeking to appease the hunger of their offspring with crusts. A mass of children are born to degeneracy, fed for filth and misery, crime and death.

These hideous extremes, these social horrors, are products of the decomposing, vermin-infested capitalist system; and upon this system the Socialist party, in the name of the working class, its most cruelly outraged victims, has declared war to the death.

When it is understood that the Socialist party is the party of the working class, its mission, in the presence of existing conditions, seems so evident that it almost suggests itself.

What workingman, unless his brain has been extinguished in wage-slavery, can fail to understand that the Socialist party is his party as against the republican party, the democratic party, the populist party and all other capitalist parties, because it is the only party that stands for his class, the only party whose mission it is to organize his class for the overthrow of wage slavery and the emancipation of the workers from capitalist tyranny and misrule.

O, workers of America, use your brains in your own interests instead of being satisfied with deforming your bodies to enrich your masters!

You were born to noble manhood, not to serve as beasts of burden.

Be men enough to think and act for yourselves, and if you do, the mission of the Socialist party will appeal to your intelligence and claim your allegiance and support.

To conquer capitalism, to abolish slavery, to put an end to poverty, to overcome injustice, to be free men, to have the right to work, to secure what your labor produces, to see your wives and children glad in the joys of home and health, peace and plenty, you have but to do one thing, and that can be expressed in one word: UNITE.

You are a vast majority of the earth, and ought to rule it.

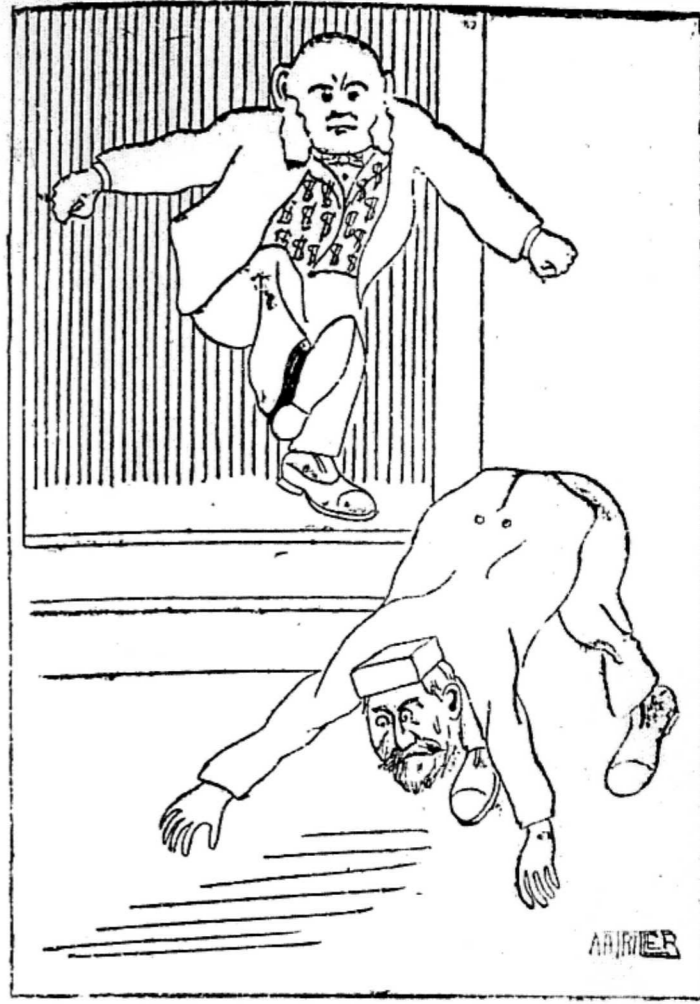
You are lacking in intelligence only, and this you have the means and opportunity to cultivate.

The mission of the Socialist party is to free your minds from prejudice, cultivate your intelligence, develop your brains, that you may become the slaveless masters of the earth.

When you succeed to power, all humanity will be free and civilized, and the exercise of power to silence the discontent of slaves will be no longer necessary.

To the working class the Socialist party makes its appeal. The Socialist party is the working class, in so far as it has awakened to its class interests and become conscious of its class power.

To organize the working class into a political party to battle for and achieve their own emancipation is the mission of the Socialist party, and every worker in the land should hail with joy its glorious advent and join with all his heart the swelling chorus of the Social Revolution.



What Labor Got From the Old Party Conventions.

Which Party Should Workingmen Support

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Written for the National Committee of the Socialist Party by A. M. Simons

We are in the midst of a great national campaign. Millions of dollars are being spent, speeches by the tens of thousands are being delivered and tons of literature scattered broadcast, telling the voters—of whom the great majority are workingmen—that they should vote either the democratic or the republican ticket.

No party can be elected save by the laborer's votes, yet when we examine these two parties with their conventions, candidates, platforms and party management, we see that they are practically representing the same interests.

The republican convention met in Chicago. The great capitalists of the country ran it as smoothly as they run their railroads and their factories. It nominated its candidates on the first ballot, kicked out LaFollette of Wisconsin, and all others tainted in the least degree with radicalism, and adopted a platform endorsing all republican acts and "viewing with alarm" the possibility of the democratic capture of the offices.

The democratic convention met in St. Louis. It was under the absolute control of David B. Hill, representing the great capitalist interests of the country. It nominated its candidates on the first ballot, turned Bryan and the radicals down with a dull, heavy thud, and adopted a platform endorsing all democratic acts and viewing with alarm the possibility of republican control of the offices.

The candidates certainly offer nothing of interest to the working class. Roosevelt as governor of New York called out the militia to shoot the Croton strikers, who were seeking to carry into effect the eight-hour law which Roosevelt had taken an oath to enforce. He is blind and deaf to murder, torture and anarchy in Colorado so long as union men are the victims. Indeed, his administration supplied the rifles and riot cartridges to do the work, and General Bell is an ex-rough-rider and personal pet of Roosevelt. The "open shop" crusade against unionism began with Roosevelt in the anthracite strike and received its greatest impetus in the "Miller case." He has just appointed as secretary of the navy Paul Morton, whose record as a union crusher on the C. B. & Q. and Santa Fe railroads, together with his connection with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., shows him to be the deadly enemy of organized labor.

Judge Parker poses simply as a silent candidate. As judge, however, he helped declare unconstitutional the same eight-hour law which Roosevelt called out the

troops to violate before it was rendered invalid. He received his nomination through Rockefeller gold distributed by Hill and Belmont, which makes him their hired man in the political world. The democratic candidate for vice-president comes from West Virginia, the only state in the union where it is a penal offense to attempt to form a trade union, and is one of the mine owners at whose request this law was enacted. Well may "Mr. Dooley" say that the notification committee might have trouble in deciding which candidate was nominated on which ticket.

What do the platforms promise for the working class? The republican party is silent as the tomb on the labor question, although few would deny that the present death grapple between predatory wealth and productive toil dwarfs into insignificance every other social and political question. Both parties agree upon tariff revision, and disagree only as to which shall do the revising.

Both want a Panama canal, and both want to handle the funds to be expended in its construction. Both call for an enlarged navy, to be built from wealth created by the working class, and to be used to hunt up new markets for wealth produced by the workers and taken from them by the capitalists.

Both parties agree in their platforms that something should be done to the trusts, and both agree in their practices that this something is to touch them for campaign funds.

Finally, they agree that their members want the offices.

So far as labor is concerned, these parties are but two heads of the same dragon. Whenever laborers come in conflict with capitalists, democrats and republicans unite on the side of the exploiters. As the Cripple Creek Times says of the outrages committed upon union men in that city, "The uprising against the Western Federation of Miners is equally supported by the democrats and republicans." So pleased are the plutocratic forces with both nominees that, as Harper's Weekly recently stated, they are puzzled to know which to choose. Party of the National Employers' Association agrees that both are alike pleasing to him.

Here is a situation then. Laborers fighting for the right to live against capitalists in the shops, mills, mines and factories and casting their votes for two parties whose principles, platforms, candidates and party machinery are all dictated by the master class. It's a case of republicans, the capitalists win; democrats, the labor-

ers lose. Yet this sham fight makes so much noise that it keeps the laborers from seeing the real struggle. A recent editorial in the World Today defending this bunko partisanship gives the whole game away when it says: "Party loyalty is perhaps the strongest defense against the impending struggle of classes. * * * Destroy partisanship as it now exists, and instead of being republicans and democrats we shall all be Socialists or anti Socialists."

Both old parties live only by deceiving the worker into voting against his own interests.

The Socialist party comes with no deception. It claims to represent no interests save those of the creators of wealth. It has nominated as its candidate for president Eugene V. Debs, whose record in the cause of labor is carved deep in the pages of the American labor movement. For vice president it has named another workingman, Ben Hanford, who has proven his fidelity to the cause of the working class by many years of faithful service.

The platform of the Socialist party is but one long "labor plank," because it realizes that the only great problem which is pressing for solution is the problem of securing for the worker the fruits of his toil.

In platform and candidates the Socialist party is the party of the working class. In party organization and support it is controlled, managed and financed by this same class. At every point it is the political expression of the laborers and their interests.

A workingman, whether he toil with hand or brain, should have little difficulty in choosing between these two parties. A vote for the republican or the democratic party is an endorsement of capitalism, with its strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklists and bull-pens. It is a vote for everything against which the working class is fighting during 364 days of the year.

The workingman who casts a vote for the Socialist party thereby declares his opposition to capitalism and all that it stands for. He shows by his ballot that he is no longer the dupe of the sham fight between his masters, that he refuses to play the gladiator in the political arena against his brother worker for the amusement of his oppressors.

A vote for Debs and Hanford is a vote for the interests of the working class, the success of organized labor, the overthrow of capitalism and exploitation, and the hastening of Socialism and the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Do You Know What Socialism Is?

By A. Mance. Published by the National Committee

Mr. Workingman, have you ever heard of Socialism? Have you ever honestly and impartially investigated what it aims to do? If you have not, we request you to give us your attention for a short time.

You are a workingman. You work to make a living for yourself and family. To do this is at all times the "paramount issue" with you, whether it is presidential election year or an off year, or a year when there is no election.

To live you must have for your own use food, shelter, clothing, fuel, education for your children and some kind of decent and healthful recreation and amusement for yourself and family, and a certain amount of leisure time to enjoy them.

These things are absolutely indispensable to you if life is to be worth living.

Now, to secure food, clothing, shelter, fuel, education and edifying amusements and recreation, with ample leisure time for their enjoyment for all who are willing to work, is what Socialists concern themselves about, and are earnestly endeavoring to get every member of the working class interested in. Once the workers understand this thoroughly there should be little difficulty in securing their attention.

If you have got your knowledge of Socialism from reading the capitalist newspapers you may have formed a very different opinion to the above about what Socialism is and what its aims are.

They have told you that Socialists are a lazy lot of malcontents who want to live without working.

They have told you that Socialists want to "divide up."

They have told you that Socialism aims to destroy the home and degrade womanhood.

They have told you over and over again that Socialism would destroy all incentive to work and to excel in endeavoring to improve living conditions.

The capitalist press, which is owned and controlled by those who profit and prosper by the system which robs the workers of the major portion of the result of their labor and "divides it up" among the social parasites (who own the "right" to let you work) in the form of rent, interest and profits, has a powerful incentive to keep you in ignorance on this subject.

Now, Socialists realize that all wealth is created by labor and labor alone, and that the actual workers who produce are robbed, exploited and separated from the value of their labor's product by the system of private ownership of the materials and tools of production and the competitive system.

yond the point where you are capable of thinking, you must know that there is no lack of the good things of life which labor has created. And further, that there is no limit to labor's productive power if only access can be obtained to the earth and the tools.

Now, Socialism proposes to give the workers access to the productive property of the nation under conditions where they can produce wealth for use. And it further proposes that each worker shall receive the full equivalent of the value of his toil to be used by him individually.

This will be accomplished by the workers securing possession of the machinery of production through obtaining control of the government.

Now, Mr. Workingman, do you, as an intelligent, thinking man, seriously believe for one moment that Socialism means dividing the fruits of thrift with the lazy and parasitical members of society? That is just what capitalism is doing now—and doing it with a vengeance.

Do you think that working under humane and decent conditions, shorter hours, and receiving double or treble what you do now, and with no fear of being out of employment, would destroy your incentive to work?

Do you think that a condition where your wife and children would have much more than they do now in a comfortable home would destroy your home or have a tendency to degrade the female members of your family?

Do you think you would get lazy, thriftless and shiftless if you had some leisure time to enjoy life and develop your individuality?

If you are interested in bettering the living conditions of yourself and family, give this subject your careful consideration.

Study the economic conditions by which you are surrounded and figure out what chance you or your children have so long as your job and all opportunity to improve your social surroundings depend upon a small class which owns the machinery of production and operates it for profit.

Do this between now and the election next November; then if you believe Socialism would work all the direful effects predicted by capitalist exploiters and politicians vote any of the old party tickets.

But if you find that Socialism stands for progress, for the improvement of the home life and for all that will make life worth living, then we invite you to join the Socialist party—the party of the working class—and to vote for its candidates, who stand on a scientific working class platform in the interest of all the wealth producers.

The Iowa Socialist

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NATIONAL SOCIALIST TICKET.

For President, EUGENE V. DEBS, Of Indiana. For Vice President, BENJAMIN HANFORD, Of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- At-Large—John M. Work, Des Moines. At-Large—Henry Biltzman, Avery. 1st Dist.—Wm. Strauss, Burlington.

STATE TICKET.

Sec. of State—John E. Shank, Sioux City. Auditor—Carrie Johnson Triller, Dubuque. Treasurer—Jos. Holmes, Marshalltown.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

- 1st Dist.—C. H. Schick, Burlington. 2d "—Carl Rieck, Clinton. 3d "—E. D. Hammond, Waterloo.

DUBUQUE COUNTY TICKET.

Clerk of Courts—A. A. Triller. Auditor—Michael Milan. Attorney—Ernest Holtz.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Assessor—C. R. Brandt. Justices of the Peace—L. J. Rieck, Chas. H. Mason.

SCOTT COUNTY TICKET.

Clerk—August Meincke. Auditor—Geo. Nelson. Recorder—B. W. Wilson.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Justices of the Peace—Carson Klehn, Charles Anderson. Constables—August Meier, H. Neblson.

Ginger up.

Are you prepared to vote? Do you know why you vote?

Only three weeks until election.

Get the cobwebs out of your brain.

Get off the fence, but be sure you get off on the right side.

Everybody is concerned in getting a living. Socialists propose that everybody shall have an opportunity to get it as easily as possible.

Socialism will do away with war.

Socialism will do away with rent.

Socialism will do away with profit.

Socialism will do away with interest.

Socialism will do away with race hatred.

Socialism will do away with ignorance.

Socialism will do away with child labor.

Socialism will do away with wage slavery.

Socialism will do away with bribery and boodling.

Socialism will do away with the necessity for strikes.

Socialism will do away with the classes and class hatred.

Socialism will do away with the haunting fear of poverty.

Socialism will do away with lock-outs and enforced idleness.

Socialism will do away with the army of parasitical lawyers.

Socialism will do away with long hours of labor for short pay.

Socialism will do away with the many cases it has been next to impossible to get a hearing.

This mighty wall of prejudice is being gradually battered away, however, and working people everywhere are becoming eager to hear our message of industrial emancipation.

One fundamental is: "WHAT THE PEOPLE COLLECTIVELY USE, THE PEOPLE SHOULD COLLECTIVELY OWN."

The coal fields are a good illustration of this principle, especially at this season of the year when the frosts give us the shivers, and the price of coal is beyond the reach of the majority of the working people, with a prospect of its going still higher.

If the coal fields were taken out of the hands of private owners, and owned by all collectively, we would all get coal at the mere cost of production, which is estimated at about \$1.10 per ton.

But collective ownership is not enough; another fundamental of Socialism is: DEMOCRATIC OR COLLECTIVE CONTROL OF THE INDUSTRY.

That is, every man engaged in the production of coal would have a voice in the management of that industry. There being no private

wherein private owners are allowed to "work the workers."

This brings us to another fundamental principle of Socialism which is: TO THE WORKER BELONGS THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR.

When this point is reached anyone can readily see that there will be nothing left over to accumulate as private profits in the hands of a few.

The workers will be the whole industry. They will be both employer and employe and can make their own conditions of labor.

Then and not till this will this terrible struggle between the exploiting and the exploited classes come to an end.

It is a "consumption devoutly to be wished," and worth while for everyone to lend their aid in bringing about the change peacefully and speedily.

THE SPECIAL. When we agreed to get out this special edition for the state committee, we promised to get out a "crackerjack." We will leave it to you as to whether the promise has been kept.

We are too modest to express our own opinion in the matter. Like the lightning-bug we "carry our headlights on behind." We trust that if you have not already done so, you will send an order for a large bundle to the state secretary.

\$3.25 per thousand; \$1 for 250.

James Buel, secretary of the National Bankers' Association, says: "We have arranged the program

for both parties and are willing that the voters should exercise their choice of men." How do you like it, you free American voting cattle?

A FEW FUNDAMENTALS.

There are a few fundamental principles of Socialism which would command the adherence of every workingman and woman, if they could only be brought to their attention.

The capitalist press and pulpit have done so much in the way of misrepresentation to prejudice the people against Socialism, that in



DESTROYING THE HOME. His face with care is leamed because He sleeps upon the loam. And's haunted by this awful dream—Those Socialists want his home.

many cases it has been next to impossible to get a hearing. This mighty wall of prejudice is being gradually battered away, however, and working people everywhere are becoming eager to hear our message of industrial emancipation.

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James Buel, secretary of the National Bankers' Association, says: "We have arranged the program



ACCORDING TO ABILITY. Now, you'll find "it" in the parlor. And on the boulevard. Then, you will find "it" doing time in Uncle Sam's barnyard.

owners hungry for dividends, all manner of improvements which the ingenuity of man could devise would be put to use for the safety, comfort and health of the workers, who would receive the full value of all they produce.

This would give them, as able statisticians have shown, all the material comforts of life, and

leisure hours for study, recreation, or whatever the desire of the individual might call for.

This is only an instance of the change that will take place in all the public industries under Socialism.

Does it appeal to you as desirable? One fundamental is: EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.

We would do away with this great army of the unemployed. Everyone would be given an opportunity to use whatever talent he may possess in doing some useful work for society.

There will be no outcasts—no men or women begging a job from some "boss" and perhaps underbidding some other worker who needs the job fully as much if not more.

Under Socialism all the people will become workers at some useful occupation, which will greatly reduce the number of working hours. Anyone can see that. Then, too, they will produce things FOR USE and not for profit.

Then we will have done with adulterations in foods and shoddy in clothes. For when we work for ourselves, which we will do under co-operation, it will not be to our self-interest to do such things.

Now, the private owner exploits the producer by retaining, in the name of "profits," three-fourths of his product. He again exploits the consumer by putting up the price and adulterating the goods.

At present we pay the coal trust \$9 for \$2 worth of coal, with plenty of coal in the earth and large numbers of miners out of employment. This is the way this system works,

wherein private owners are allowed to "work the workers."

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Views Reviews and



By the Socialist Laity

All political parties are run in the interest of the men who pay the campaign funds.

The republican and democratic parties get their campaign funds from the capitalist class. They are therefore run in the interest of the capitalist class.

Any man who expects them to be run in the interest of anyone other than those who pay the campaign funds is simply green.

The Socialist party gets its campaign funds from the working masses. It is run in the interest of the working masses.

It has a dues-paying membership just like a trades union. This dues-paying membership has doubled in the past eighteen months and is growing rapidly.

The rank and file pays the campaign funds. The rank and file runs the party. The party is therefore run in the interest of the rank and file.

The rank and file decides all important questions by referendum vote. It has the power, under the constitution of the party, to demand a referendum vote on any question at any time.

It can also discharge any of its officers at any time.

The man who votes against his own interest throws away his vote. A worker who votes the republican or democratic ticket votes against his own interest.

He therefore throws away his vote. Worse than that, he strengthens the grip which his enemies have upon him. It is only by voting the Socialist ticket that he can make his vote count.

By voting the Socialist ticket he strengthens and builds up the

party which is destined to emancipate him and his class.

Theodore Roosevelt, when governor of New York, called out the troops to shoot down workingmen at Croton Dam. He also praised Grover Cleveland for calling out the troops to shoot down workingmen at Chicago.

Alton B. Parker helped to nullify the New York eight-hour law. Eugene V. Debs went to jail because he was faithful to the working class.

The phenomenal growth of the Socialist movement is the most striking sign of the times. It is the reflex of the industrial development. It shows that the development of industry has proceeded to the point where public ownership of the industries is the only step.

If you see or hear anything bad about Socialism, you can infallibly set it down as a falsehood, because there is nothing bad about it. Socialism is the truth and nothing but the truth. Investigate it and you will agree that this is true.—John M. Work.

The Los Angeles Times, the notorious "scab" sheet of the Pacific coast, published a statement that Eugene V. Debs received \$100 for the speech delivered in the city named on September 23d, and it is being copied by other capitalist papers in the west.

In justice to Comrade Debs it may be stated that he is receiving only sufficient from the different places where he speaks to cover the actual expenses of his tour. In some places the charge is higher than

in others, the figure being based upon an estimate of distances to be traveled, advertising matter furnished, and other essentials.

Comrade Debs reports all expenses and collections to the national secretary like all the other national speakers. After paying all his expenses, Comrade Debs remits the balance to the national office and whatever may remain after the advertising matter is paid will go into the national campaign fund.

The trip is quite an expensive one because of the territory covered and the printing bill alone runs close to \$1,000. Nearly every one of Comrade Debs' meetings has netted handsome sums for the local campaign funds, the proceeds reaching over \$300 at some points. It is this fact that probably causes alarm among the supporters of Roosevelt and Parker.

The Socialist party will be sole gainers in every way from its presidential candidate's campaign tour.—Wm. Maily.

The essential thing in Interest Socialism is the overthrow of Rent, Interest and Profit. These will be eliminated as soon as the people control the great industries and the land.

Then, if anyone wishes to farm independently, he may do so. If he wishes to do anything on his own account, there is nothing to hinder. Most industries will have so evolved as to make independent enterprise ridiculous, as it is now in many lines, but if desired, Socialism will not interfere.—R. A. Maynard.



The October number contains a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam.

The report gives the resolutions adopted by the congress, some of the speeches before the congress and in the Commission on Socialist Tactics, especially the speeches of Jaures and Bebel, and numerous interesting paragraphs about men and matters at the congress.

A great array of quotations from English, German, French, Italian, Belgian and Dutch Socialist papers will give American Socialists an idea as to the impression made by the congress and the tactic resolution upon the Socialists of the world.

There is a large picture of the congress in session and a double page group picture of the International Socialist Bureau. Franklin H. Wentworth's editorial review alone is worth the subscription.

The Comrade is published monthly. Price \$1 per year, or ten cents a copy. We cannot send free samples, but will accept six months' subscriptions—three back numbers and three forth-coming numbers—at 25c each. Beautiful life size portraits of Debs and Hanford, printed separately on fine paper and suitable for framing, free with each yearly subscription if you mention this paper.

Comrade Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Sq., New York.

Banquet Beer advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and a man, and text describing the beer's quality and origin from Dousque Brewing & Malting Co., Dubuque, Ia.

Do You Want? Books of Scientific Socialism.

Table listing various books of scientific socialism with authors and prices, including 'A Study in Government' by Allen, 'The Student's Mark' by Aveling, etc.

Key City Gas Co. advertisement featuring an illustration of a gas light and text describing its benefits as a 'light that is a light'.

What Do You Want to Know?

Information For The Eager in Regard to the Party

The Socialist movement is beginning to attract much attention in the United States, and as it is part of a growing world-wide movement it should be studied carefully, both as to its theories and methods, by all who would be intelligently informed. This article deals briefly with its methods.

An International Socialist Bureau, with secretary, is maintained at Brussels, Belgium. The following countries have duly chosen representatives: England, Germany, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and Servia. An International Congress is held every four years. It was held in 1904 at Amsterdam, Holland, Aug. 14 to 20, where a program of subjects announced in advance was discussed.

In the United States the Socialist party has regular state and territorial organizations in thirty-six states and territories and local organizations in all others. Whenever a given number of local organizations exist in a state a state organization is formed. A number of the state organizations now have salaried secretaries, who attend to the details of agitation and organization within their respective states.

A study of Socialist methods will show something entirely original in American politics. To become an active member of the party one must fill out and sign a regular application form endorsing the Socialist party platform and constitution, and proclaiming severance of relations with all other political parties. If accepted, which is decided by a majority vote of those in good standing of the local or branch to which application is made, the member is furnished a membership card on which is spaced and printed the twelve months of the year. A regular system of monthly dues is maintained, and the method of handling the funds is simple and effective, with a minimum of accounting.

A national headquarters is maintained at 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., in charge of a national secretary, upon salary, and a corps of assistants. This national office issues adhesive due stamps to state organizations at 5 cents each; the state organizations issue them to local organizations at 10 cents each (in Iowa at 15 cents each), and these locals in turn give them to individual members in receipt for monthly dues, the amount of which is fixed by the local organization, usually at 25 cents per month. These stamps are affixed to the membership card, covering the month for which payment is made, which shows the member's financial standing in the party. As all transactions are on a cash basis the individual in paying dues is assured that each division of the organization has received its due proportion of his payment.

This equal payment of dues is most democratic in that it does away with assuming and desiring special privileges on the part of those who might otherwise be willing to foot the bills, which is strikingly exemplified in some other political organizations.

The party membership in good standing decide by referendum vote on time and place of holding conventions, and at all times have the power to initiate a vote to change the party law or remove party officials. Another democratic practice is that there is no such officer as permanent chairman or president, either of local, state, national or international bodies. Whenever a body meets it votes for the selection of a presiding officer, and if more than one session is held a chairman is selected by vote at each session. This tends to pre-

vent the abuse of power by the wielder of the gavel.

In nominating candidates for public office the Socialists require the nominee to sign a resignation of the office with blank date, which is placed in the hands of the local organization to be dated and presented to the proper officer in case the candidate be elected and fails to adhere to the platform, constitution or mandates of the membership.

Women are admitted to membership on the same basis as men, and participate as party officials and delegates.

tutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders actual and political tyranny inevitable. Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depends. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

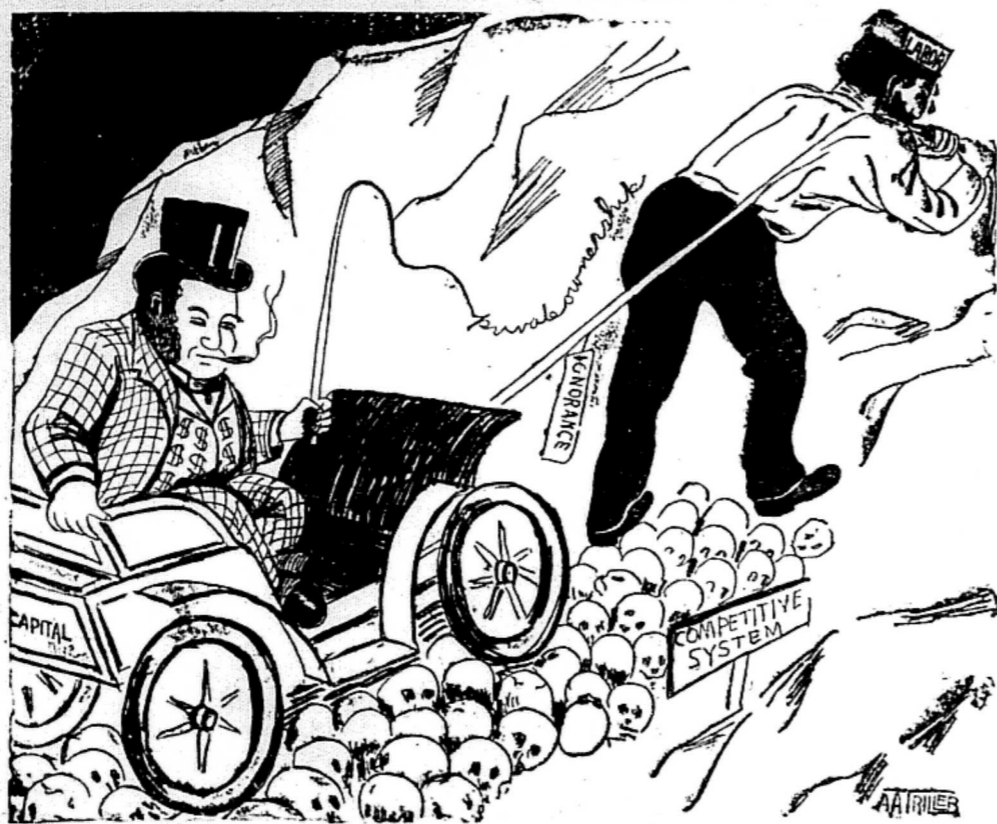
As an American socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international socialism, as embodied in the United Nations, and to the co-operative socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the

If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the socialist movement. The socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be for the people in common owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the power to establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work, in both

The Horseless Carriage of Capitalism.



A Mule Power Automobile.

The national secretary publishes each month a financial statement showing receipts and expenditures; also an annual report. The report for the year 1903 shows the total of receipts through the national office to be \$14,240.00. These funds are used for propaganda, organization and necessary party expense.

It will be seen that the Socialist party is drilling and disciplining its members practically in democratic methods, with a view to their ultimate object: the democratic administration of industry.

The emblem of International Socialism is red, and is seen on buttons, badges, cards, books, banners, etc. The significance is this: That regardless of the color of the skin, the blood of all peoples is red, attesting the common brotherhood of man.

The National Platform.

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further invasion and restriction of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish a system of rule plus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are using their power to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreted laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The socialist movement, therefore, is a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers and for the freedom of the world. It makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly changing the nature of the world from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and means of the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its part.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

The ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production, wherever and whenever man owned and used them, and by whom produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. The production and the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced, and the tools of production are collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this cooperation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, harmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon the ownership of the tools of production is founded in fundamental antagonism, and the only way to escape this social cancer for individual freedom, for social peace, and moral harmony, except in the complete and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The capitalists of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, and the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of laboring forces that will soon destroy them.

the economic and the political struggle, for each successive immediate interest of the workers, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be won by any means, executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the common interest of the workers, and whatever will increase the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

Separating a working class and these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we enjoyments, these are not the end, but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, and to work out the economic and political of the whole system of industry, and to come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for the ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will help us in the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies to the cause of the workers in their lot and faith with the socialist party.

Our appeal for the trust and suffrage of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their own good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves to work out the economic and political of the whole system of industry, and to come into their rightful inheritance, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

State Platform.

The Socialist party of the state of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, at Marshalltown, Iowa, July 14th, call upon every member of the working class, to join with us for the purpose of capturing this state of government, and to do so that we may take possession of the tools of production, abolish the wage system, and establish a system of production for the benefit of the workers.

Today the tools of production are owned by the capitalist class, the property created by the working class, but only when their operation will make profit for the owning class. Ownership of the mines, the mills, factories and railroads gives the capitalist class control over the lives of the members of the working class, through the wage system.

glance to and is a part of the International Socialist movement.

Wages system of industry owned and operated by the workers, the struggle for existence would be shifted from the individual to society as a whole.

The ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class gives this class control of the legislative, executive, and judicial offices. Republican, democratic, and other parties are financed by the capitalist and are, therefore, their servants, thus in effect making the government the executive committee of the capitalist.

This fact demands, as an inevitable conclusion, the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist party is organized to meet this demand and is therefore the party of the working class.

The Socialist party, until the present always and everywhere, the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its gain in the future. Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does the socialist party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle, the Socialist party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs of this state in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

In conclusion, we appeal to the working class to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they have the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle, and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice:

To every worker the full product of his labor.

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have a world to gain!"

Socialist Vote of World.

1867.....	30,000	1891.....	1,709,660
1871.....	101,000	1892.....	1,708,391
1872.....	101,268	1893.....	2,585,808
1874.....	352,220	1894.....	2,914,506
1876.....	353,028	1895.....	3,023,118
1877.....	494,394	1896.....	3,056,273
1878.....	438,234	1897.....	3,866,002
1881.....	373,850	1898.....	4,515,391
1882.....	423,004	1899.....	4,534,591
1884.....	696,150	1900.....	4,874,240
1885.....	667,614	1901.....	4,912,240
1887.....	631,454	1902.....	5,253,654
1889.....	1,100,801	1903.....	6,283,374
1890.....	1,794,060		

Directory of Secretaries

Wm. Mailly, National Secretary, Boylston Building, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago.
J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 14th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Secretaries of Iowa Locals

Avery, F. J. West.
Beebeetown, J. O. McElroy.
Bellevue, Wm. G. Stuart.
Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St.
Burlington, Wm. Strauss, 2007 Agency Av.
Bussey, W. H. Rice.
Centerville, D. E. Hayes, 121 N. 21st St.
Cincinnati, Chas. McCowin.
Clarksdale, F. W. Kolar.
Clinton, A. R. Kolas, 511 2d St.
Correctionsville, John Tangborn.
Council Bluffs, L. H. Peterson, 241 Benton St.
Cresco, W. A. Fisk.
Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 522 Esplanade Ave.
Deloit, Stanley Browne.
Des Moines, E. Ericson, 86 E. Grand Ave.
Dubuque, C. Brandt, 303 Wood St.
Eoline, E. M. Beer.
Fairbank, L. J. Dietz.
Frazier, S. O. Currier.
Hilton, Philip Bishop.
Hiteam, George Darby.
Hocking, Thomas Love.
Keb, W. White.
Lake City, Oakley Wood.
Little Rock, W. H. Attlesea.
Logan, A. D. Wilson.
Madrid, Bert Vilas.
Manson, John Walton.
Marshalltown, Watson Roberts.
Mason City, A. H. Beecher.
Missouri Valley, John Bender.
Muscatine, Lee W. Lang, 700 W. 8th St.
Newton, W. J. Porter.
Numa, Wm. Davis.
Oelwein, Geo. H. Burkart.
Ottumwa, I. H. West, 601 Richmond Ave.
Persia, W. C. Newland.
Pisgah, Walter Cook.
Polk City, E. E. Bennett.
Prescott, S. P. Daggitt.
Rock Rapids, George Monlux.
Ryan, Chas. Hichetier.
Sac City, W. J. Martin, Box 475.
Seymour, J. K. Hagethorn.
Shambaugh, W. A. Wolf.
Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.
Sioux City, Miss Carrie Yeager, 414 Pearl St.
Waterloo, E. D. Hammond, 1412 W. 14th.

LOCAL MEETINGS

Des Moines Local No. 6 meets second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month at 3:00 o'clock in Yeoman Hall.

Davenport local meets every first and third Friday in the month at Turner Hall. Visitors always welcome. B. W. Wilson, Sec., 821 East 14th street.

Dubuque Local meets every Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Socialists Headquarters, 6th and Iowa streets.

Sioux City Local meets every Thursday at 8:00 p. m. at the old Socialist Hall, 411 Douglas St. Everybody invited to attend.

Waterloo Local meets every Sunday in Eickelberg's Hall at 3 p. m. Visitors always welcome. E. D. Hammond, Sec.

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" " 3 mo.....	\$.25
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A booklet giving full particulars of either Residence or Correspondence Work sent on request. If there is any point not understood, write and further information will be sent.

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What

Two complete courses in Socialism in the American Socialist College at Wichita, Kansas, and two complete courses in Composition and Rhetoric in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., will be given away free by The Iowa Socialist on December 1, 1904.

Why

Under an agreement adopted by referendum of the membership, the state committee of the Socialist party of Iowa will buy each month 200 yearly subscription cards of The Iowa Socialist at 25 cents each. Those not taken by speakers and organizers are to be bought by Iowa local Socialists. The Iowa local buying the most cards from the state committee between Aug. 1 and Nov. 30 in proportion to population of its Iowa local will be given the first local. The Iowa local buying the next largest number of cards will be given the second local. The Iowa local buying the next largest number in proportion to population of its town will be given the remaining scholarship.

Who

The Iowa local buying the most cards from the state committee between Aug. 1 and Nov. 30 will be given the choice of a scholarship in the American Socialist College and a scholarship in the Scranton schools as described above. The local buying the next largest number of cards will be given the scholarship not taken by the first local. The Iowa local buying the most cards from the state committee between Aug. 1 and Nov. 30 in proportion to population of its Iowa local will be given the choice of two scholarships as above. The Iowa local buying the next largest number in proportion to population of its town will be given the remaining scholarship.

Wherefore

Being offered an opportunity of killing several birds with one stone, every Iowa local should at once order an extra bunch of sub cards from J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 14th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

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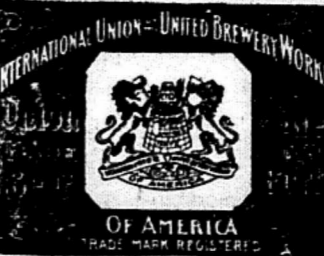
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7TH AND MAIN STS

Party News

National
State
Local

CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

National Headquarters, Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8, 1904.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.
The national campaign fund increased \$782.20 during the week ending Oct. 6, of which amount \$550.40 was received as regular contributions and \$231.80 on the half day fund, making the total of fund to date named, \$5,715.89. The list of contributions is not sent to the press because it is too long and it is not being published by any of the papers, except two, and a copy of the list will be sent direct to those papers. This will save labor and expense of mimeographing the list, which will appear in full from Sept. 1 to Oct. 6 in the October printed official bulletin.

PRICES REDUCED ON CAMPAIGN SUPPLIES.

Prices have been reduced on some of the supplies handled by the national headquarters, so as to clear out the stock on hand before election day. The new prices are as follows: Campaign buttons, Debs and Hanford, 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 or more for 60c a hundred. Booklets, "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do" and "Speeches of Acceptance," by Debs and Hanford, 16 pages each, 10 copies for 25c; 25 for 50c; 65 for \$1; 100 for \$1.25; 200 for \$2; 500 for \$4; 1000 for \$6.50. Leaflets: "The National Platform," "Do You Know What Socialism Means," "The Mission of the Socialist Party," by Debs; "Which Party Should Workingmen Support?" by Simons, \$1 per 1000 in quantities of 500 or more. In foreign languages the platform and Debs' and Simons' leaflets, 500 for \$1; 1000 or over, \$1.50 per 1000. Debs and Hanford stickers, 75c per 1000. Debs Medallions 10c each. Plate paper portraits of Debs and Hanford, pair for 2c. Debs and Hanford cards, blank on one side, 75c per 1000.

No reduction has been made on lithographs, booklets or supplies not mentioned above. All prices include mail or express prepaid.

THE EYE OPENER.

Is the name of the new campaign card gotten out by the national headquarters. It tells at a glance the whole political situation, using old party representatives for ammunition. Nothing better for the closing days of the campaign. Any workingman can see the point. On one side is a cartoon taken from the New York Herald, (democratic) and the Chicago Record-Herald (republican), showing where the old party campaign funds come from and why the old parties support the trusts. On the other are utterances made by Richmond P. Hobson, democrat, and Sherman Bell, republican, and showing why the trusts support the old parties. These cards should be circulated by the million before election day. Sent prepaid, 500 for 60c; 1000 for \$1; 3000 and upwards, 75c per 1000. Order direct from the national secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The national secretary is making preparations to get as complete returns as possible right after the polls close on election day. The intention is to send a dispatch to all the Socialist papers, giving the election returns from the various states in time to be published in the issues of Nov. 12. The importance of this move will be seen when it is remembered how the capitalist press is addicted to suppressing news of the Socialist vote.

To accomplish the object stated, postal cards will be sent out to all the locals in the United States specially prepared to give the vote in either the precinct, township, city or county, in 1900, 1902 and 1904. The vote for the two years first named can be filled in before election day. The space for 1904 is to be filled in as soon as the vote is known and the self-addressed cards then mailed to the national secretary. All that will be needed after the vote is known will be to fill in the vote for 1904 and drop the card in the nearest mail box.

The postal cards will be sent to local secretaries and to Socialists where there are no locals, if such Socialists will apply direct to the national secretary.

CONDITIONS IN CRIPPLE CREEK.

A comrade in Cripple Creek, Colo., writes the national secretary that conditions in that region are terrible, and no workingman can complain. "You must say you like it or get out. The wages of the stone masons have been cut a dollar a day, the hod carriers 50c a day, some of the help in the cheap boarding houses 2c a week. All the help in the hotel from \$30 to \$18, waitresses from \$30 to \$25, the head cook \$100 to \$15, and two cooks from \$80 to \$10 a month. How long we can hold on at this rate is a question. You can hardly get a thing with a union label on it any more. I wish some one could be here and write up all the facts for the Socialist press. I can't do it, as I have to work twelve hours a day and I don't feel like writing when I get through. Please do not give out my name."

The comrade further states that exactly 751 men were in line in the much advertised Labor Day parade of non-union men at Cripple Creek and the Citizens Alliance had hard work to get that number. He sends paper badges marked "Law and Order" which were worn in the parade.

DEBS' AND HANFORD'S TOURS.

Comrade Debs continues to draw immense audiences and to hold up well under the physical strain. Leaving San Francisco he was enroute one day to Portland, Ore., where he talked on Monday, Sept. 26, to an audience of about 5000. The Oregonian gave an extensive report of the meeting, and among other things said: "The audience was large, in spite of the fact that each and every head passing through the big door was taxed at the rate of 25 cents each. Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls and little children had all come to hear the man who represents the Socialist party of the nation." Comrade N. P. Folen says: "The meeting was a big success. We had an audience of about 4,500, and there would have been more had it not been for the 25 cent charge that scared a good many. But for all that the meeting was a howling success and enthusiasm ran high. Cheers and applause as never before greeted our friend and comrade after he had spoken for two hours and twenty minutes." Comrade A. H. Aechson writes that "Comrade Debs' meeting here was in reality a great success. Cheers, hurrahs and ovations of all kinds were given freely by the audience, numbering in the neighborhood of 5,000."

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Sept. 23, Comrade Debs visited Tacoma and was enthusiastically received. The Daily Ledger of that place said: "The reception accorded Eugene V. Debs, the candidate of the Socialist party for president of the United States, at the Lyceum theater last night was in the nature of a tremendous ovation. From gallery to parquette the theater was packed, the aisles were crowded, the foyer sheltered a small audience, and outside the theater congregated men who were unable to crowd into the house. His address was received with vociferous applause. It fairly teemed with brilliant epigrams."

At Seattle, Sept. 28, a great crowd greeted Comrade Debs. The following extract is from Next: "Three thousand people, 2,500 of them men, 1,000 of them standing up for two hours in an ill-ventilated hall, far from the center of the city, no music, no hurrah-boys, and all paid admission—that is the Socialist record as against 800 for the republican spell-binders in the Grand Opera House with music and advertisements in the daily papers and nothing to pay and prosperity to boot! The biggest rally of the campaign by far! Cheers and thunderous applause greeted him and punctuated his speech throughout. The Post-Intelligencer, the republican morning paper, gave a three column report and among other things said: "Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, candidate for president of the United States on the Socialist ticket, received an enthusiastic welcome when he entered the arena at 8 o'clock last night to deliver his campaign address to the Socialists of Seattle. The big hall was packed to the doors by people anxious to hear the labor leader speak. For five minutes he stood on the rostrum bowing to the cheering crowds and unable to make himself heard through the din."

The capitalist papers in Spokane, Wash., were generous with space in reporting the meeting on Sept. 29 at that place. A short extract is given from the Spokesman-Review: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for the presidency, spoke last night at the Auditorium to 1,500 people who paid from 10 to 50 cents each for admission. The big theater was almost packed from pit to gallery in spite of the counter attraction presented by the republicans at the Spokane theater, where Senator Fairbanks, republican nominee for the vice-presidency, was speaking without money and without price. Following his speech an informal reception was held on the stage, where many of the admirers of Mr. Debs gathered to express their approval of his address and their pleasure in meeting him."

At Wallace, Idaho, Sept. 30 and Missoula, Mont., Oct. 1, large and enthusiastic audiences applauded the traveling points made by the speaker.

Comrade Jas. D. Graham writes from Livingston, Mont.: "By the time Comrade Debs reached the hall last evening, Oct. 2, standing room was at a premium. The stage as well as the wings of the stage were crowded and hundreds were turned away. Comrade Debs held the audience for two hours and made what is considered by all to be the greatest political speech ever delivered in Livingston. The Socialism is the only topic heard in the streets."

Comrade Debs writes about the meeting at Butte, on Monday, Oct. 3. At Butte last night was the record breaker. Ten thousand people tried to jam into the auditorium. The house and galleries were packed, all the aisles and stage were jammed—men and women sat on the edge of the stage and thousands had to be turned away unable to get in. It beat the Fairbanks meeting in the same hall to insignificance. All Butte seemed to pour out and I want to tell you that in the two hours and ten minutes I spoke I put the straight and the Socialist shot into them."

At West Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 25, Comrade Hanford addressed a large audience. Comrade Jas. M. Reilly writes as follows: "Comrade Hanford spoke in West Hoboken, Sept. 25 to an audience of 1,500 people, who were attentive and enthusiastically applauded his telling points vigorously. Comrade Hanford was preceded by our gubernatorial candidate, who spoke about twenty minutes and Comrade Hanford spoke about an hour. He expressed him-

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WAKING THEM UP

Just as he was leaving Spokane, Wash., on his campaign tour, Comrade Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist party presidential candidate, received the following significant dispatch from the New York "World":

"Republican leaders reported to be worried over strength of your following in doubtful states. Will you not telegraph to The World four or five hundred words on the progress of your campaign, accessions to your ranks from other parties, vote you expect to poll in pivotal states, etc. Kindly wire at our expense."

Comrade Debs sent the following reply from Wallace, Idaho, and it was published in The World of Sunday, Oct. 2d:

"That the Socialist party is a factor of increasing importance in the present campaign is becoming more apparent every day. Such meetings as the Socialists are holding are not only unprecedented in third party movements, but the leaders of the old parties have become positively alarmed and find themselves compelled to revise their calculations and put forth the most strenuous efforts to resist the encroachments of the Socialist propaganda."

"The rapid rise of Socialism is not surprising to Socialists themselves. Since the last national campaign an unceasing propaganda of education has been carried on in every part of the country. Millions of leaflets, tracts and pamphlets, translated in every language spoken by the working class, have been systematically distributed. A score of Socialist papers aggregating 2,000,000 readers, are now published, while hundreds of speakers, both men and women, are canvassing the country in the interest of the Socialist party and its candidates."

"The accessions this year are accelerated largely by the hostile attitude of the capitalist class toward the trade union movement. The persecution of organized labor in republican Colorado, the anti-boycott law in democratic Alabama, the uniform decisions of the courts against labor, the use of soldiers to protect capitalist property and crush organized labor, the breaking of the strikes in the packing trades, the textile and other industries, the defiant declarations of the Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association have all combined to drive workingmen from both the old parties with the determination to build up a party of their own and meet the capitalists on the political battle field where they outnumber them a dozen to one, and this is one of the principal causes of the exodus to the Socialist party."

"New York is the leading state in this revolutionary movement of the working class and the Empire state this year will poll an enormous increase and possibly cast as large a vote as was cast in all the United States four years ago. Other industrial states will follow with corresponding increases."

Massachusetts and New Jersey in the East, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in the middle west and California, Oregon and Washington on the Pacific coast will make a phenomenal showing, while all other states will develop such an increase over four years ago that the returns will be a revelation to the whole country."

"As to the pivotal states it is difficult to retell in what manner or to what extent the results will be affected. The repub-

lican workingman yields as readily as the democratic workingman to the logic of Socialism. It is a question of economic self-preservation and the working class are driven by the logic of events to independent political action."

"As capital concentrates labor is forced to organize and as its efforts fail on the economic field it rallies on the political field and thus the capitalists themselves are promoting the political organization of the working class for the overthrow of the wage system and the inauguration of co-operative industry as the basis of the coming republic."

"In estimating the probable showing of the Socialist party we do not venture the use of figures. We leave this to the leaders of the parties that must figure out in advance the apportionment of the spoils. It is sufficient to say that when the smoke of battle clears from the political battlefield in November the whole world will know that there is a national Socialist party in the United States."

EUGENE V. DEBS.

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STATE NOTES

Frank P. O'Hare will speak in Des Moines at Yeoman Hall Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23.

If you live in a town of more than 3,500 inhabitants, and want to vote for Debs, you'll have to register.

A new local with ten members has been organized and chartered at Darbyville, making six locals in Appanoose county.

The Woman's Socialist Union of Burlington sent in a contribution to the campaign fund last week, to help out on that \$200 item.

The candidates for congressman in the Second, Fourth and Sixth districts are figuring on making short tours of their districts shortly before election.

Charles L. Breckon will make the following places before leaving the state: Cleveland, Oct. 17; Lucas, 18; Prescott, 19; Hocking, 20; Keokuk, 21-22.

An extra supply of the special edition of The Iowa Socialist has been printed and will be furnished to locals and isolated Socialists at the same rates as formerly, namely 250 copies for \$1. Send orders to the state secretary.

John M. Work's dates for the week commencing Oct. 24 are as follows: Laurens, Oct. 24, Manson, 25; Grundy Center, 26; Waterloo, 27; Ryan, 28; Cedar Rapids, 29; Burlington, 30; Ottumwa, 31. The remainder of his tour will be confined mostly to central Iowa.

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Roshek Bros.,

The Store of Real Economies.

NEW CARPET DEPARTMENT NOW LOCATED IN THOMPSON STORE.

ECONOMY BASEMENT.

<p>50c QUALITY OF RIPPLE ALL WOOL EIDER DOWN, ALL COLORS. SALE PRICE.....39C</p> <p>25c QUALITY OF FLEISHERS OR GOLDEN FLEECE GERMAN KNITTING YARNS, ALL COLORS. SALE PRICE.....20C</p> <p>\$1.25 11x4 TWILLED COTTON BLANKETS TAN AND GRAY, WITH PINK, BLUE AND BROWN BORETTE BORDERS. SALE PRICE.....85C</p> <p>\$4.48 11x4 GRAY AND SANITARY ALL WOOL BLANKETS, PINK, BLUE AND RED BORDERS. SALE PRICE.....\$2.98</p> <p>\$5.00 11x4 STRICTLY ALL WOOL BLANKETS, WHITE, GRAY AND SANITARY,</p>	<p>WITH ASSORTED BORDERS. SALE PRICE.....\$3.49</p> <p>\$2.25 GERMAN EIDER DOWN BATH ROBE BLANKET, FULL SIZE, ONE MAKES A ROBE. SALE PRICE.....\$1.49</p> <p>\$1.30 LARGE SILKOLINE OR SATTEEN COMFORTERS, FANCY SCROLL OR YARN TIED. SALE PRICE.....98C</p> <p>\$1.98 EXTRA LARGE SILKOLINE COMFORTER, BOTH SIDES ALIKE, YARN TIED. SALE PRICE.....\$1.49</p> <p>98c LARGE BED PILLOW, FREE FROM DUST, ODOR OR QUILLS. SALE PRICE.....59C</p>
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NATIONAL FINANCES

Report for Month of September.
RECEIVED.

For national dues from state committees:

Arizona.....	11 00
Arkansas.....	5 00
California.....	39 65
Colorado.....	31 03
Connecticut.....	25 00
Florida.....	5 00
Idaho.....	8 00
Illinois.....	100 00
Indiana.....	55 00
Iowa.....	25 00
Kansas.....	50 00
Kentucky.....	12 00
Louisiana.....	10 00
Maine.....	10 00
Massachusetts.....	25 00
Michigan.....	15 00
Minnesota.....	50 00

\$3.25

Per 1000

Of This Special Edition of

The Iowa Socialist

\$1.75 for 500; \$1.00 for 250
Express Prepaid.

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J. J. JACOBSEN,
1129 13th St. Des Moines, Iowa.

Missouri.....	50 00
Montana.....	30 00
Nebraska.....	10 00
New Jersey.....	50 00
New York.....	100 00
Ohio.....	50 00
Oregon.....	15 00
Pennsylvania.....	50 00
Texas.....	19 00
Washington.....	44 25
West Virginia.....	8 00
Unorganized states:	
Georgia.....	6 50
Indian Territory.....	4 80
Maryland.....	2 90
Mississippi.....	3 70
Nebraska.....	2 00
New Mexico.....	10 00
North Carolina.....	50 00
Tennessee.....	18 40
Utah.....	9 70
Virginia.....	4 00
Supplies.....	143 21
Literature.....	1335 21
National campaign fund.....	1697 88
Buttons.....	442 01
Lithographs.....	182 85
On account Debs and Hanford advertising.....	320 00
Miscellaneous.....	27 11
Total.....	\$515 20
EXPENDED.	
Exchange.....	4 75
Rent.....	68 02
Freight and express.....	253 90
Postage.....	424 41
Telegrams.....	35 22
Office equipment.....	25 35
Office help.....	395 00
Salaries.....	495 00
Expenses not on quorum meeting, Aug. 19, 1904.....	24 50

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