in themselves. Very well. So is capt-talism wrong within itself, hence must

be abolished in order that the workers

of the world may come into possession of that which rightfully belongs to them. The private ownership of the means of production and dictribution of wealth has become an appalling danger to our political liberties, a corrunting power in our social life and

50 Cents per Year.

#### Vol. 2 No. 59

# As our movement develops, the ques-tion of control will become more and more important. The capitalist class will not gracefully retire from the eco-nomic field and wish the working class "God speed" in establishing the co-"God speed" In establishing the co-operative commonwealth. On the con-trary, capitalism will contest every forward move of the working class. And, knowing that all labor organiza-tions have had to cope with capitalist-hirelings in the past and also in the present. Socialists would be fools ex-traordinary to imagine that the So-cialist party would ever be free from the tempter's power—capital.

The Need of Vigilance

Democracy is as necessary to the Socialist party as air is to the human body. Publicity is the breath of So-cialism. Every act of the party, and especially every act of all party officials, must be known to the member-ship. In no other way can the mem-bership retain control of the party When a comrade is elected to any ofin the party, the members who e elected him are responsible for his acts. As a party, we Socialists are approaching the time when the capi-talists will have to take notice of our movements. Silence will no longer down the rising tide of working class emancipation. Socialism has at last forced the capitalist henchman to openly attack our party. And a study of the recent election returns will dis-close the fact that where the flercest fight was made against Socialism, there our vote decreased or failed to

This brings us face to face with an important phase of Socialist progress When capital begins to wage an agressive campaign against Socialism, every trick known to the capitalist class will be used against us. A slush fund, amounting to thousands of dol-lars, was used in the recent campaign in Massachusetts. Four notorious grafters, who were formerly members of the party, openly allied themselves with the capitalists and did everything in their power against Socialism. Without mentioning names, suffice to say, that these individuals were once looked upon as leaders in the Socialist move-

ment.

We are already in the midst of a cri-Socialist movement has been a series of crisis. This one is acute and must

be dealt with by the members who compose the party now.

With these introductory remarks, I want to call attention to a condition that must be met. The National committee being the servants of the party membership, should work under the membership, should work under the constant supervision of that member-ship, but it does not. This leaves the control of the party in the hands of a committee, none of whom make frequent reports of their work to the

Now, every member of the National committee may be as true as steel-but no member of that committee should be permitted to conduct the work of the office without being re-quired to not only make reports, but also to get instruction from the membership. Almost every week the Na-tional committee is voting upon questions of supreme importance to the party. And when it is remembered that the votes of these few men commit the entire party to the position they take you will see that the ma-lority of the members are kept in ignorance of the National committee's doings and you will see the danger that confronts us. For instance, in Febru-ary last the National committee passed resolutions specifying the method of procedure in organizing unorganized territories. But the committee took no steps to acquaint the membership with such action; the membership did not demand a complete report of the meeting at which those resolutions were passed; and the ignorance of those instructions has already resulted in much confusion.

The question of party control is up or solution and will not down. It must be met, not once and settled for all time, but with every subsequent step of our progress. No rigid, artifimit the membership to rest secure while the work of the party is carried on by officials. No man, or set of is capable of shaping the future scialism, in which is incorporated the destiny of the human race. Socialist party, in order to be true to its purpose, must ever remain under the direction of the membership, and every state organization in the party will soon be compelled to so amend its constitution as to enable the entire party membership in the state to know at all times just exactly what the various officials are doing.

With such precautions, the irregularity of party officials can be corrected; officials or individuals who imagine themselves the brain of the Socialist movement can be held in check or speedily removed from office. And capital will find it more difficult to retard our work by sending hirelings in-to our ranks of by corrupting the morally weak with bribes.

Our party has already become a power. It remains for the membership to keep it so. No single individual is indispensible to its progress. The, it were, watchdog supervision by entire membership, and that alone can ssure the Socialist republic.

This means work for every membe of the party. And with every member at work, not like anarchists, with no regard to system, thus producing dis-cord, but co-operating with the party organization wherever he or she may with such workers we will soon b talism and see that it, too, has its sil ver lining—the bright and determined faces of the working classes, filled with the consuming desire for their own emancipation.

W. E. CLARK. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6, 1903.

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four more for twenty-five cents per year-ur postal subscription cards good for e year each for \$1.00. They are ady. Order a bunch.

### Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1903

#### **Human Nature**

The argument which the Socialist has most often to answer, is: you cannot change human nature."
Little does the one who has advanced this argument know that by so doing ne has partly accepted the argument of the Socialist. The Socialist well knows that human nature is as unchangeable as the fixed laws that govern the universe, and it is on the very fact of human nature being so much unchangeable that the Socialist builds He points out that human nature has never changed, but that conditions and environments have and are constantly changing. He points out that the for-mation or ground work of human na-ture is self interest and that self interest is the incentive to all action This is manifested in the various evolutions through which society has passed. When our early forefathers ate the captives taken in battle they were simply following the instinct of self interest, brought out by the strug-gle for existence, and cannibalism was then highly moral. As they became more intelligent and turned to the ground for subsistence they discovered that their captives could be made to furnish a good many more meals by being turned loose on the ground to cultivate the same for them than being cut up at once into steaks and chops. In the other stage cannibalism was highly moral, now it is tabooed. What had happened—had mankind become more humane, had human nature changed? Not at all. The economic system simply had changed and they were simply following the old incentive, self interest. The main factor in the change, the captives, hadn't been consulted at all. Their captors had simply discovered that they could come out of the struggle for existence a little cut of the struggle for existence a little better, by, instead of eating their cap-tives at once, letting them produce for them, and so, in following their self-interests, cannibalism was now immor-al and slavery highly moral. Again, when finally slavery fell and made way for feudalism, the main incentive to the fall of that system was the sel interest of the slave class as strictly opposed to the possessing or ruling class and so slavery made way for feudalism or serfdom.

In the former stages cannibalism and slavery were each in their turn highly moral, both were now highly immoral. Why? Had human nature changed or mankind become more humane? Not at all. The economic system had simply once more changed and it was now discovered that the self interest, the old incentive, of the governing or possessing classes, the feudal lords, de-manded that production should now be carried on in their interests by the producer being tied to the land which they owned, and so land slavery or serfdom was now highly moral and the other two highly immoral. We now come to the last change, the

which affects the workers the most to the change from serfdom to capital-ism or wage slavery. During the latter part of the middle ages a new class began to germinate. That was the trading or commercial class—the forerunners of our present capitalist class. This class, which handled the products of the free workers during the period of serfdom, began to extend the existing markets, and they soon discovered that if these markets were to be filled, production must be carried on on a larger scale than it was being done, consequently they began by collecting the workers into certain districts, put up manufacturies, and, by hiring the workers, getting them to co-operate in roduction, thereby putting the entering wedge into individual production They demanded the inauguration of the "let alone" policy; also demanded free and unrestricted competition, or, as they put it, "A free field for all and no favors." Soon they began to work for the downfall of feudalism Because they felt sorry for the serf? Not at all. The main factor in this change, the serf, was not asked at all; the rising capitalist class was simply following, as its predecessors had done, its self interest. They demanded free competition under which on trade and manufacture and they knew that in order to fill the markets and succeed in business under competition, all goods must be produced at the most economical cost and only he could hope to succeed who could undersell his rivals. How could this be done? Only through free labor, which would produce for just the cos of ts production, and which could be orced under competition to constantly lower said cost and again which would not be dependent on its master when production ceased. The supply of this kind of labor must be constant. only way in which it could be obtained was through the abolition of the feuoal system, under which the laborer was attached to the soil, and, following its self interest, the capitalist class bent every energy for the overthrow of that system, and finally succeeded and in its place was ushered in the last stage of slavery for the producing or working class, the capitalist sys-tem under which that old incentive of action, self interest of the capitalist versus that of the workers are opposed to each other in that last final struggle which must end in the interest of

I have thus taken the reader through four stages of evolution of human society, and if he has followed my line of thought closely he will have discov-ered that the advancement of mankind was not on account of moral regen erations of mankind, that morals had nothing whatsoever to do with it, that then existing morals, and that through it all human nature never changed, but, steadfast as a rock, clung to its self interest and that through this self interest all human progress has been made—in fact, that all progress has, up to now, been selfish progress. That morals cut no figure in this progress can be seen in the fact that in none of the changes or evolutions of society have those most vitally interested (the captive, slave or serf) ever been asked; the rising raling or under the series of th

the class most fitted to survive (the

each case ushered in a new organiza-tion of society.

Through all these evolutions of society has run an intense struggle be-tween the classes composing each sys-tem or organization of society. Again each system contained within itself the germs of the system which would supercede or kill it as soon as the time were ripe. The struggle mentioned above was most intense between the ruling class and the class which was slowly forming to overthrow it and supercede it in the exploitation and rul-ing of the producing class. In each in-stance the rising class would follow its solf interest and win out. When the rising capitalist class came on the field rising capitalist class came on the field again this intense struggle took place following its self interest and organizing the workers to follow what seemed at that time their, the workers, self interest, they got them to unite with them, the capitalis class, for the overthrow of the feudal system, and this had finally to make way for capitalism. had finally to make way for capitalism. Put with the inauguration of the capi-talist system the class struggle has now been narrowed down to a struggle between the possessing and exploiting class (the capitalist class) and the class (the capitalist class) and the propertyless and expropriated class the laboring class). It is the final struggle and which, when finished, will have done away once and for all with all class struggles, for the capitalist or ruling class does not contain the germs of any new exploiting class Human nature has not yet changed and again will self interest be the in-centive to usher in the new society.

The working class being now the most persecuted and exploited class in our present society, sooner or later will follow the same course of all its predecessors, and, following its self-interest, will overthrow the present capitalist class and system, and again following its self interest will institute the co-operative commonwealth. This struggle along the lines of self interest can be watched by any one who wishes

perative commonwealth. There is no

After we toil so hard in a campaign

we look anxiously for results. They

are not apparent. The results of a

hard-fought campaign for Socialism

are shown in the voting strength at least six months afterward.

"The mills of the Gods grind slowly

but they grind exceeding fine." In-

dustrial evolution is a sure process and

economic determinism is an irrevoc-

able law, but the universe is building

as if there were a universe of time in

To be revolutionary, but patient-ah,

there's the rub! To work in the heat

of a great movement and keep your

personal poise-here is a task to try

men's souls, and many a life has gone

which to accomplish the task.

royal road.

#### Socialism and Christian Ethics -The Class Struggle

BY PAUL H. CASTLE

"I came not to send peace but a

sword."—Jesus. The revolutionary spirit of Jesus was never so fully embodied in any of His statements as in the above quotation. This statement has perplexed many of His followers in view of His mission to bring peace. I do not think it irrelevant or irreverent to explain what Jesus meant by quoting a statement occredited to Josh Billings, in which he said: "I will have peace, even if I have to fight for it." Jesus did come to bring peace as the finality of His reign, but until the principles of His kingdom have universal dominion, He will send a "sword." This is the sword of contention and discontent of human statements as in the above quotation. of contention and discontent of human systems of injustice and inequality. This is the "sword" that makes the

This is the "sword" that makes the "class" struggle of the world's toilers. And it will continue the battle until economic equality shall bring "peace." For those who may not be familiar with the "class strugge" it may be well to state very briefly what we mean by that term There are today two distinct classes, the capitalist and proletariat (laborer). One controls the wealth and the other creates 't. Thus the capitalist exploits the proletariat the capitalist exploits the proletariat or wrests from him the greater portion of his labor. The class struggle as taught by Socialism means that the proletariat shall become the dominant factor and do away with the private capitalist, thus putting all capital into the management of the workers or those who have created it.

those who have created it.

The struggle of capital and labor has been going on in some form as far back as recorded history. And so far have the masters of capital forced their side of this issue that men have been reduced to serfdom, receiving only enough to maintain physical existence. enough to maintain physical existence And so it would generally be in this country today were it not for the class

Yet we have not attained our higher

fighting quality till we'have come to

our repose in the midst, of conflict.

We must learn to campaign as if by

an extra exertion we expected to win

tomorrow; then rise to the so-called

defeat as if no defeat were possible.

It is the constant rising from the

ashes, serene and immovable, that

makes truth invincible. It is this ele-

ment of our movement that baffles

our adversaries and makes the Socialist

party more than a seventh wonder to

the politicians of the old school. The

past gave its lessons and is gone; the

present gives us the joy of struggle;

NO ROYAL ROAD

It is a tailsome journey to the co- | out with the problem unsolved, the

task unaccomplished.

rupting power in our social life and the cause of industrial slavery. When Jesus said He came to bring a "sword," He announced this very principle of revolution which we find involved in the class struggle. He meant that He would wage unceasing war on every form of tyrrany with which He came in contact. He meant that He would take no middle ground that He would take no middle ground on anything that was fundamentally wrong. He meant that He would revolutionize society rather than reform it, there was to be a "sword" rather than "peace" just so long as two conflicting forces were battling, one to enslave and the other to liberate humanity. We find these two forces represented in capitalism and Socialism. Socialism holds out to the burdened race the hope of the ages—industrial freedom; capitalism would destroy this hope and prolong this aged conflict for hope and prolong this aged conflict for centuries The heart of humanity is centuries The heart of humanity is already torn and bleeding with this eternal strife, and when Jesus would aid the oppressed in the final over-throw of this modern Moloch—capitalism, it ill becomes His ministers to

> tyrannies. The world's greatest religious teachers have been preachers of righteous-ness. So was it with Jesus. Socialism is the preaching of economic right-eousness and Christian ethics must uphold it or be found on the side of economic sin.

uphold this most accursed form of all

The transgression of economic truth of science has plunged the race into misery and vice; it has clothed the masses in rags and the masters in "purple and fine linen"; it has crushed noblest sentiments and ambitions and encouraged the basest appetites born in the human breast. The class struggle is an effort to restore order and economic righteousness and lift humanity to a higher plane by first bringing all men into possession of their own.

We are taught by Christian ethics that all men are to be one. We are impressed by the teachings of Jesus that He meant to found a universal empire of brotherhood. But how can this be accomplished by the warring classes of society and the social caste which wealth alone has created—a caste as certain and almost as marked

caste as certain and almost as marked as the so called religious caste of India, which the religious upholders of capitalism brand as heathenism?

All men cannot be one under our base economic inequality. There may be a pretense made by the pulpit that the millionaire Christian and the poor wage earling Christian and the poor wage earling Christian are "one in Christ," but common reasoning revolts at the thought, for we all know they do not and can not move in the same social circle. Let us put a fair test of this presumptious claim before us and see how it works. We shall suppose that Jesus comes to earth again as a poor carpenter. He seeks admitas a poor carpenter. He seeks admit-tance to the social circle of Newport or the 400 of New York, many of whom claim to be His followers. What happens? The doors are barred against Him. He is not worth His millions. Then why should the world be fed any longer on such a refuse of falsehood that "all men are one today, whether rich or poor, who believes in Christ," when if Jesus himself were on earth He would not be admitted to the society of His pretended disciples? There may have been a time when the prole-tariat could believe this, but they know better now and their absence from the churches may be accounted for in a great measure on the ground that they do not care to hear the ministers and ogise for the church in its support of Christian captains of industry who are robbing the toiling millions of their hard earned wealth. The capitalist knows that he is not one with the proletariat and always has known it, it is to his advantage to make the wage slave believe this gross and teaching of equality is twisted to uphold and perpetuate inequality.

Now the class struggle as taught by Socialism will end the class war by really making all men equal. It will make a worker of every honest man and an exploiter of none. It will give every man an equal chance at the necessities and luxuries of life, an equal chance to develop the God-given qualities within him

The class struggle in its last analysis means the end of all class war through the triumph and universal dominion of the proletarian idea. It is on this plane alone that men can find an ecobasis for social and religious nomic basis for social and religious equality or a true brotherhood. And philosophise as you may with any sys-tem of ethics, there must be economic content and justice at the base of every lasting social and religious structure The failure of the world to comprehend and act upon this principle is the failare of all moral and religious codes.
Wher God desired to give the Jews a
higher development and deliver to them the Ten Commandments, He sent Moses to deliver them first from induc-trial servitudes. This was the basis of

their moral advancement. If, in contrast to the teachings of So If, in contrast to the teachings of So-cialism, the capitalist idea predomi-nates, we shall have a continuous world tragedy of class war and mur-der. We shall have the zame conflict that has reddened the earth with hu-man blood. We shall have the same old class distinctions and economic old class distinctions and economic castes, for capitalism is not a plane on which all can meet, for all cannot be exploiters, else who would be exploited that capitalism might flourish?

that capitalism might hourish?

Then if we would hasten the ushering in of God's kingdom and experience the reign of "peace and good will," if we would allow the "Prince of Peace" to dominate the world's affairs, we must conquer the forces of capitalism and destroy the altars of this false god that the mesk may inherit the morth threach the complete and unique the production of the production rails.

#### Financial Report

RECEIVED.		
From State	Committee-	
Alabama		10.00
		15.00
		10.0
California		92.1
Colorado		15.00
Connecticut		34.2
Illinois		70.0
Indiana		40.0
Iowa		25.0
Kentucky		19.0
Massachusetts		75.0
Michigan		25.0
Minnesotu		25.0
Missouri		50.0
Montana		10.0
New Hampshi	re	26.4
Mary The Late Asset Control Control		40.2

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1, 1903.

issouri	50.00
Iontana	10.00
ew Hampshire	26.40
ew Jersey	70.00
lew York	
klahama	100.00
klahoma,	18.55
hlo	50.09
regon	7.35
ennsylvania	100.00
exas	11.50
ermont	5.00
Visconsin	90,75
	994.75
ocals in Unorganized States and Territories—	
elaware	1.09
eorgia	.70
ndian Territory	7.30
ouislana	10.00
Maryland	5.80
levada	1.00
North Carolina	
Phodo Teland	70
thode Island	8.00
outh Carolina	1.10
ennessee	9.10
rirginia	4.60
Vest Virginia	8.10
Vyoming	6.50
Vashington, D. C	2.00

Members at Large	.2
	1,060.8
Supplies	
Special Org, fund	138.6
From Ben Hanford Lecture.	
printing, mileage, etc	78.8
Miscellaneous	28-6
Total	1,871.4
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### EXPENDED. Exchange \$ Office expense Expressage Office equipment ..... Postage .....

Telegrams ..... Salaries-Salaries—
Wm. Mailly
W. E. Clark.
Acct. Springfield, N. E. C.—
C. H. Vall.
Acct. Chicago N. E. B.—
A. S. Edwards.
Expense National Committee

Agitation and Organization—
Geo. H. Goebel
John M. Ray.
Geo. E. Bigelow.
John W. Bennett
P. J. Hyland
Chas. G. Towner
John W. Brown John W. Brown .....

John W. Brown
William A. Toole
New York State Com.
Iowa State Com.
Ohio State Com. Indiana State Com..... 

Total expended ......\$1,728.49 RECAPITULATION. Receipts for month ...........\$1,871.41 Oct. 1, balance ...... 1,29.50

Total receipts .......\$2,400.91 Total expended .......\$1,723.49

WILLIAM MAILLY,

Resolutions by Local Muscatine

Muscatine, Ia., Nov. 2, 190 Whereas, The Socialist party of Ne-braska is the recognized expression of the Socialist movement of said state being affiliated with the Socialist party of America and resting upon the fun-damental principles of international revolutionary Socialism And,

Whereas, The local Socialist party of Omaha is the officially recognized party organization in that city. And, Whereas, It is engaged in a controversy with the Omaha Propaganda club, an organization which all evidence goes to show is controlled by old party politicians for the purpose of dis-rupting the Socialist party, not only in Omaha, but throughout the state as well, with a view of dominating the state and through this domination defeating the aims of the working class

movement. And, Whereas, A number of representatives of the Socialist party have had dealings with the aforesaid Propagan-da club in preference to Local Omaha, Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the local Socialist party of Muscatine, Iowa, in regular meeting assembled, that we disapprove of the action of the aforesaid representative members of the Socialist party in relation to their connections with the Omaha Propaganda club. And be it o

Resolved. That we call upon the Na tional committee of the Socialist party to make it a punishable offense for any to make it a punishable offense for a member of the party to have connictions with any organization hostile our officially organized party loc And, further, be it Resolved, That a copy of these relutions be sent to the National sectory, Nobraska State committee, a the Socialist press.

LEE LAN J. W. E.

### to do so. In the economic field stand the trades unions, not yet intelligent or conscious of their class interests. nut nevertheless fighting along the line of self interest. Soner or later the struggle will make them thoroughly conscious of what does just exactly constitute their class interest and they

will ther intelligently seek those inter-ests. In the political field stands the Socialists, who, following along the line of self interest, know that in order to succeed they must do as their exploiters have done, subjugate the political power. They are thoroughly class conscious and follow intelligent action This political movement of the class conscious working people, Socialism along the lines of self interest is world wide and Socialism is today a world power, and every government civilized world wherever capitalism is intrenched is compelled to recognize and deal with it. Sooner or later the entire laboring world will be forced into the ranks of Socialism, simply

through ecif interest, and as soon there is an intelligent majority t

The self interest of the worker dic tate to him that he must have the right to work whenever he seec fit to pro-duce for himself, that production should be for use, not profit, and that he be guaranteed the full social value of his product. This he cannot obtain under the present capitalistic system inal owner of the means of production and distribution, his self interest is opposed to that of the laborer, the only way the worker can subserve his self interest is through Socialism, which calls for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. Thus again it will be seen that the next great change or evolution in society will come about simply because human nature does not action is ever the same self interest so that the argument of him who ad-vances it so wisely that "you cannot

change human nature" falls flat.
Socialists do not propose to change
human nature—they simply point out that conditions and environments have been and can be changed and that self interest itself constantly will and has changed them. F. W. KNOCHE.

Patronine our advertie

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or nore for twenty-five cents per year.

the future is ours, so let us turn our faces toward the sunrise. Free & Strickland, conscious movement of the labor un-

ion, constantly contending for its eco-nomic rights. The history of the labor union is a history of war on the encroachments of the master class upon the rights of the toiler. The possessors of wealth have relinquished their unjust claims only through the force of organized labor. Moral persuasion has had little or nothing to do with their making concessions. In fact, religion has been employed by the capitalists to coerce the workers into submission The moral rights involved have been recognized by the masters only when labor has forced its claims to a successful issue or when the capitalists have concluded that their economic in terests were in line with moral teach ing. The class struggle has been based on the economic interests of each class It is true, however, that in these struggles the inspiration springing from high ideals and just relations among men has had its force. But such in-spiration has possessed the oppressed their right for economic freedom. It has never caused the powerful as a class to voluntarily yield to the just claims of the wealth producers. system will have been overturned and operative commonwealth inau-

From all this it is evident that the class struggle must end in the predomnance of one class, either the prole tariat of the capitalist. The overthrow of one of these classes is in evitable. "Plutocracy of democracy" is the issue we must settle, whether wealth shall be created by the many for the enjoyment of the few or the laborer shall enjoy the fruits of his

The Socialist works for the complete overthrow of capitalism. There is no middle ground The religious teacher says this is intolerant and unchristian He pleads for "fairness" and "modera-tion." He says the capitalist has his rights as well as the laborer and must be protected in these rights. The So-cialist says that the modern capitalist cialist says that the modern capitalist has no right for existence. That the capital privately owned by him should be owned and controlled by those who produce it. It is evident from a proper study of Christian ethics that the modern teacher is fundamentally wrong. An institution that becomes an evil and menace to human liberty can not be reformed. It must be overthrown. This is conceded by these teachers relative to slavery and the alloon power. They concede no moral rights to the slave holder and the liquor dealer. They would feel insulted it I asked to simply "reform" these institutions reformed to Why? Because they had

#### he Iowa Socialist

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#### THE VICTORY OF FAILURE

At first thought it may seem discouraging to some Socialists that the recent election did not bring us the usual increase in votes.

It is not so with comrades who are able to read the "signs of the times Heretofore the opposition has not considered us of sufficient strength to war rant any especial attention being paid to us. Our unparalelled growth in the last few years has awakened the old party manipulators to the necessity for action.

For instance, it was known several weeks ago that there was a great effort being made to prevent the reelection of Comrade Carey to the Massachusetts legislature. That effort was

In other places the whole power of the church was used against us.

The comrades, confident of the continued increase of the vote, apparently overlooked the fact that we are now big enough and old enough to "receive attentions" from the Tammany tiger and the g. o. p. elephant. Hence our first rebuff came in the nature of a surprise to many. But some future poet may say of the Socialist worker.

"Never turned his back, but marched

breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Held we fall to rise, are bafflel to
fight better."

And why is this? Because we know that Socialism is the inevitable next step in our industrial evolution; we know the necessity of educational propaganda work; we know the undesirability of the floating, uneducated vote; we know we must build on a firm foundation.

This election has but shaken away from us the drifters and shows us truly where we stand, and what our future work must be-a continuation of our own past study and our past work in teaching both from the press and platform-not forgetting the soap box-the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism.

We are a political party in the field for the capture of the powers of government; but, unilke other political parties, we slumber not, nor do we sleep. The morning after every election finds us at our post. Other parties spend a few weeks before each election manipulating party machinery to secure votes. We work 365 days every year to educate voters; that is, to bring them to a realization of their When this is done, the old party machinery may whir and bang-our voters are beyond its possible influence.

It is well at times to have the wheat parted from the chaff-it gives us clearer movement. And so, weether we gain or whether we lose-numerically, for that is the only way we can lose, even temporarily-to us at all times belongs the victory in the battle of the ballots.

#### DECREASED SOCIALIST VOTE.

The returns indicate a falling off of county, as compared with last year. The explanation for this is found in the opposition offered the doctrine. Only recently have the old parties Only recently have the out parties awakened to the necessity of combat-ting the scientific theories of Marx. Workingmen and others dissatisfied nomic conditions have accepted with economic conditions have accepted Socialism with as little discretion as the drowning man exercises when he the most available support.

The impossibility of Socialism as panacea for industrial ills, at least for this and many unborn generations, is made apparent by exposition and ex-planation. It is because effort has been made to impress the arguments against Socialism that the vote has

fallen off.

The large Socialist vote in Massachusetts last year was rightly attributed to the state of public mind consequent upon the coal strike. The passion gone, the vote this year shows a decline. The increase in the Socialist vote in New York City is explained by the fact that sevral thousand tradesmen have been idle during the summer months in consequence of strikes and lockouts, and voted the Bocialist ticket to express their disatteraction with the conditions there. with the condition ditions there

th the oblivary of the So-

cialist party as read by capitalism. ty-a party commanding some 7,000,000 votes has been buried because it has lost two hundred votes in Dubuque county and a few thousand in Massachusetts. And all because of the "opposition" offered the "scientific theories of Marx." The scientific theory that the earth revolves around the sun was also "opposed" once upon a time. But the earth still continues to revolve around the sun. It is true that bitter opposition has temporarily checked Socialism in its political phase in certain localities. But Socialism in the scientific sense is not a "doctrine" which can be killed by opposition. It is a discovery as scientific as the discovery of the heliocentric construction of the universe. Marx, having discovered the laws which govern eapitalistic society, was enabled to foresee the downfall of capitalism because of the germ of destruction contained within itself-the law of surplus val-

The Socialists are not here to hasten that destruction. They are here to prepare and educate the workers to build the new social order when the old shall have crumbled into ruins.

It is perhaps true that since they had "nothing to lose but their chains" the workers were loath to part with them.

#### Literary Note

No subject in American social life is attracting more attention at the pres-ent time than the Negro problem. The only body that dares to take a clear-cut, decisive position and offers any possibility of solution in regard to this question is the Socialist party. The November number of the International Socialist Review contains three articles on this subject, presenting in a most able and thorough manner the Social-ist position. The first, by Eugene V. Debs was written in Louisiana during a southern tour and presents in a pow erfully eloquent manner, the position which the Socialist party must main-tain in relation to the negro question. The second, by Dr. A. T. Cuzner, of Florida, gives the views of a man who is at once a resident of the south, a thorough Socialist, and whose knowledge as a physician enables him to pre-sent many points previously over-looked. Clarence Melly discusses the same problem from the point of view of the northern Socialist.

The one great event in the Socialist world of recent date is the Dresden congress of the German Social democracy, and this is treated at much greater length than has been attempt-ed by any other publication. The lar ger portion of the great speeches of Bebel and Bernstein are given, to-gether with the comments of the lead ing Socialist publications of Germany Almost equally important, however, was the congress of the Revolutionary Socialists of France, which took place about the same time and which marked the complete and organic unity of the Revolutionary element in French So-A full survey of the proceed-given together with the platcialism. ings is form and the more important resolutions adopted. Another article which is bound to attract more than ordinary attention is one on the "Socialist Ideal," by Paul Lafargue, the well-known French Socialist. Other articles of importance are a review of the "Class Struggle in Australia," telling of the first appearance of a genuine Socialist party in that country and a discussion of "Materialism and Social-ism," by Charles H. Chase. The departments on the World of Labor. Sotalism Abroad, and the regular editor-al are all of the usual high class character. Price, per copy, 10 cents; per year, one dollar. Charles H. Kerr & Company, publishers, 56 Fifth avenue,

The Vanguard for November, which a "Woman's Edition," is one of the best things ever published for Socialist propaganda. All the articles are of an amusually high order. Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Abbott, president of the Wom-an's National Socialist union, writes on "Woman Under Capitalism." depicting the abominations of the present systom in a way that ought to stir the conscience of the country. Mrs. May Wood Simons, under the title, "Socialism and the Child," describes the conditions under which children of the vorkers battle for existence and sugests the rational remedy. Other arti-les of equal vigor are, "Who Are the cles of equal vigor are, "Who Are the Nation's Mothers?" by Anna A. Maley; "Women Under Socialism," by Mila Tupper Maynard: "The Truth About Race Suicide," by Kate Richards O'Hare, The work of the W. N. S. U. is explained by Marion H. Dunham, corresponding secretary of the organi-zation. A feature of the magazine is a number of excerpts from the ad-dresses of Frances E. Willard, showing her strong adherence to the Socialist cause, which the editor discusses under the heading, "One Woman's Convic-tion." Altogether, the November Van the first issue of the magazine a year ego, it has been steadily gaining in in-terest and strength. It is one of the spiciest and most attractive of periodicals and well deserves the wide circulation it is attaining. If you have never seen a copy, send 10 cents and receive three copies of this special edition, Address, Th. Green Bay, Wisconsin.

#### Resolutions

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 30, 1903. Editor Iowa Socialist, Dubuque, Iowa Dear Comrade: The following reso-lutions were indorsed by a unanimous vote of Local Omaha in mass meeting

"Whereas, Geo. E. Baird, who was expelled from the Omaha Local of the Socialist party of Nebraska, on being proved a corruptionist and a boodler in the pay of the republican party in

Whereas, Said Geo. E. Baird has applied for and received membership in the Jackson County Socialist club of Missouri. Therefore be it "Reselved, That we, the members of

ocal Omaha, in mass meeting a.s.mled, do hereby disapprove of and conemn the action of the Jackson County
ocialist club in admitting said Geo
. Baird to membership. And be tt further

"Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Socialist press."

Fraternally yours,
J. ALFRED LA BILLE, Secretary

The newspapers are filled with accounts of the closing down of various steel and iron mills, leaving thousands of slaves without any masters. You will note, however, that the gun works are working night and day. Beats all how the demand for guns and riot cartridges keeps up! And it can't be that these guns are for foreign consumption, for Secretary Shaw says, you know, that the American people consume 35 per cent of their product. In the case of the gun factories I presume it is safe to say that 100 per cent of the product it for home use. If the workers don't get what they vote for it won't be the fault of the gun makers.—Coming Nation. steel and iron mills, leaving thousand

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or more for twenty-five cents per year. year each for \$1.00. They are handy. Order a bunch.

It is unnecessary to explain that the Socialists carried on a campaign of ducation. Their reduced vote in the of Dubuque is proof that they made no serious effort to out-beer the nemy.-Dubuque Times.

#### Correspondence

Dear Comrades: Permit me to con-gratulate you on the addition of such nagnificent talent as Comrades Strick land and Johnson to the already su-perb force of the Iowa Bocialist.

Comrades Holtz and Triller, and the Dubuque heroes who stood by them have fought a grand fight in bringing the paper to its present status. Itake it that no one but Comrades Holtz and Triller themselves can begin to realize the trying toil, the dis-mal disappointments, the plodding patience, and the severe self-sacrifice that was necessary in order to put the paper on its feet. It was a bold nove they made a little over a year ago when thew resigned their steady jobs and embarked on an unknown sea. But they have brought the ship to port with a splendid cargo. The lowa movement owes them a debt which it can never repay save with ts earnest gratitude.

The Iowa Socialist is one of the very best propaganda sheets in America.
The type is of the right size; it is typographically neat and attractive.
It is editorially wholesome, scientific, intellectual and instructive. One can place it in the hand of a friend and feel proud both of its appearance and its contents. I bespeak for it unde the reorganized mangement, a wide place in the hard but inspiring strug-gle towards our inevitable goal.

Fraternally, JOHN M. WORK.

Sioux City, Nov. 5, 1903. Editor Iowa Socialist, Dubuque, Iowa Dear Comrade:-We have just passed through our campaign here in Sioux City. If there is any one thing that expresses the class struggle and conomic class interest this campaign certainly does it. A year ago we polled in this county 234 Socialist votes. I believe that the most of these vote were from the more intelligent and educated people, but I believe also that the most of the intelligent and ducated people are in the middle class. But that does not mean that they make the best Scialists because of their being intelligent, for they have different class interests. Of have different

There are a few noble souls who would die for an ideal and will vote against their own immediate interest Well, why did our vote fall back? the reason that our vote a year ago was made up mostly of people who have property interests—who have an interest in lower taxation. They unlerstand Socialism all right and when there is no issue up for settlemen which effects their immediate class in terest they vote the Socialist ticket. We have had all kinds of speakers nere his summer and plenty of them in fact, I believe we wasted our enlectures were all indoors, hence we did not reach the working class, the very ones we need the most, in order to have a vote which has stability. 1 that many will say that wage workers are ignorant and hard to understand, which I will admit, but when you do get one to accept Socialsm you have got something that will stay with us. He is not interested in all the little petty reforms, such as ne once gets onto how they are taxing that through rent interest and profit—surplus value—he will never quit us till the fight is won.

The Democratic party inaugurated a lerce campaign for lower taxes. They showed that the G. O. P. was robbing the tax payers and throwing the county in debt and raising the taxes to pay it. As a result the Democrats polled a large vote, and a good many who voted with us a year ago, voted for their class interest—lower taxes. I believe we should do more street agitation and reach the wage workers tation and reach the wage workers, but don't think for a moment that I am opposed to the sympathizers in the middle class who join the Locals. They are mostly idealists the would die for an ideal. It is those on the jutside who can not be depended up our ticket was not full. As a result of this we polled but 289 votes, a loss of 45 in the county, when we ought to have went ahead 200 votes at least to have went aliead 200 votes at least with the amount of energy and time that was expended, but I think it was expended in the wrong direction. What we need is to reach the working class, the others will come in when they are squeezed anough. They understand Socialism pretty well now but their class interest won't let them vote for it is a class as yet. They need a little more Morganisation yet, but indications point to the warty apprecase of the time when they will be

Local Organizer S. P.

Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 9, 1902. Iowa Socialist: Dear Comrades:-Will say a few words in regard to the election. We polled 869 votes in Scott county for the head of the state ticket, which is a loss of 130 votes since the last gen-eral election of November 4th, 1902. For Secretary of State in 1902, we polled 799 votes.

But we have gained over 200 straight Socialist votes since the election of 1901, in Scott county, so after all we are not progressing like the crawfish "backwards." But we are not going ahead as fast as we should and I think the main reason is "simply because we are not getting our literbecause we are not getting our literature in the hands of the people. . . I think that Local Davenport ought to and very likely will, place an order with the Iowa Socialist for a bundle of "Iowa Socialists" to be distributed each week by the Comrades. We must in some way get the working man interested in working man's police and if any Comrade has a better tics and if any Comrade has a better suggestion, none would be more pleased to learn of it than I. And as to speakers: If the Locals in Iowa could arrange on the circuit system, say to have a speaker once a month and on a set date in each month, we could work to better advantage and bring order out of this haphazard way of getting speakers that we now have. Socialists are forever talking about a system. Now let us have a system. Let us in some way make a much larger gain in the next election and it seems to me that there is only one way to do it and that is to give the people a chance to hear, read and tudy the question of Socialism.

Fraternally, B. W. WILSON.

Elkpoint, S. D., Nov. 8, 1903.

owa Socialist: Dear Comrades: Don't get discouraged because the vote in localities has fallen off. While our revolutionary alien off. While our revolutionary actics do not make converts fast, hose that we do get are more stead-ast: I always was revolutionary and iid not like the mush and milk way. it think we have too many who just ike some of it, (as they say) and some of it they don't. I believe that evolutionary tactics will put them sack where they belong. Leave them ave a little more of the old hell, after while they come to their senses. I with them.

Comrades, in glancing over the re-sults of the election I notice that some of our Comrades have received nore votes than others. This may have been caused by non-Socialist voters. But should any of you have scratched on our ticket for some peryou. Whenever you go to the polls again do not think of any personal affairs, but think that this Comrade is arriving for the same thing that you are. Of course one has to excuse you or you have been doing that so long n the old parties, where principles are nothing more than campaign issues and you vote for the best man as the saying is. Please don't do that any lore. Your Comrade, CHRISTOPHER GROSSE.

Newton, Kas., Oct. 25.

owa Socialist: I hope you can find space for a few nes from Kansas in your paper. I want to tell you something of what he boys done out here in the south-

We are steadily gaining ground in he great cause; also gaining respect; an get people to listen to Socialist peakers and buy Socialist books to tudy the question from the bottom. ip. Step by step we are pushing for-ard without a backward step, and very point captured is thoroughly gar

And here let me tell you something f the work of one of your lowa So inlists in this part, your candidate for seutenant-governor, Mr. Gifford. He n company with Prof. Ross, of the american Socialist college, of Wich ta, held meetings here on the streets of Newton recently, afternoon and everying and held the most orderly and ining, and held the most orderly and in-

ike a man whose heart is in his work and has a full grasp of his subject.
Ind he has certainly the qualities of a
spellbinder, and is withat a jolly good ellow and a gentleman, one of whom he lowa Socialists and citizens in general may place their trust and f whom they may well feel proud.

Now a word for Prof. Ross, who di-rided time on the soap box with Mr. Jifford. He is possessed of a powerful oice and a magnetic presence that soon draws people near him, and one eels and thinks with him. He brims ver with mirth and good humor which soon becomes contagious among Then from fun and laughterausing Jokes to the sublime and pa-thetic, and through it all ripples the ound, honest, convincing truths of So-ialism in a way and manner in which perhaps the same argument

pernaps the same argument of the hearers.

Prof. Ross is one of the officers of the American Socialist college, of Wichita, Kansas, and by the way, if any of your young and ambitious Socialist readers desire a thorough equipment for business or political work, they could not do better than to get into communication with this institution.

Respectfull, etc., C. H. WINANS.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 1, 1903. Iowa Socialist, Dubuque, Iowa. Editor—Dear Comrade: You pro-Editor—Dear Comrade: You probably are aware of the attack upon the Socielists by the executive board of the State Federation of Labor. Well, we Des Moines boys thought it a piece of old party politics, or something of that kind, so we determined that it would be best to find out whether or not the officers of the federation were not the officers of the federation were rincere in their position of neutrality in politics. So we brought the matter up in the Trades Assembly last Wed-nesday evening and Mr. Urick and the board was charged with taking up

trust which had been placed in them by the I. S. F. of L. In defending him-self Mr. Urick stated that it would be necessary for them to fight Socialism in two or three places in the state and that we were aware of the places re-ferred to and that it was necessary for him to proceed to Sloux City very seon to straighten out matters there, and that if a certain element did not stop interfering with pure, simple trades unionism and trying to break up the movement it would be the duty of the officers of the I. S. F. of L. to take a firm stand against Socialism or the (Deleonites) as he put it sevor the (Deleonites) as he put it sev-eral times using the two names synony-mously. While he declared he had nothing to do with the interview in the Register and Leader of Sunday norning, Oct. 25, but that it was not his place to set the public right as to the position of the federation by stat-ing that the interview was not an ac-tion of the board, and finally admitted tion of the board, and nating admitted that he concurred in the statement to a certain degree, but would not go on a certain degree. When record as to the exact degree. When asked if he did not respect the Social-ist in the union movement, said he nadn't very great respect for a certain

element of them.

The international organizer for the cigar makers' union was here and he attacks Socialism in a very offensive and insulting manner, and stands pat for pure, simple trades unionism, also and he is making a trip through the tate, going from here to Boone. His name is Frinck.

I am making this statement to you because Mr. Frinck is going out over the state immediately after election, and thinking you might be able to put our boys next to their position through the Socialist, I have written this exlanation of the affair.

Respectfully, A. H. WEEKS.

Davencort, Iowa, Nov. 7, 1903.-Dear Comrades: Enclosed find P. O. money order for seven dollars and fifty cents to apply on postal subscription cards Our vote was smaller, this year than last, but we had more straight votes, and it is these that count in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth

Am glad to note that you will increase the size of the Iowa Socialist. I hope to be able to help you some this winter. I am now working at Rock Island arsenal and will probably remain there this winter.

With best wishes to the "I. S." force

and Dubuque comrades, I remain, Fraternally yours, W. A. JACOBS.

······

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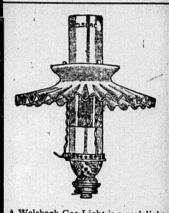
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BLATCHPORD, ROD't. Britain for the British

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BROWN, W. I. Open Letter from a Catholic to Pope Leo XIII..

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CORRY, W. A. How I Acquired My Millions
DARROW, Clarence S. Crime and Criminals
la Memory of John P. Aligeld.
Realism in Literature and Art.
Resist Not Evi.
DAWSON, W. H. Bismarck and State Social-

SCHAEFFLE, Dr. The Quintessence of Socialism.

SMONS, A. M. The American Farmer.

The Economic Foundation of Art.

Packingtown Foundation of Art.

Single Tax v. Socialism

The Man Under the Machine.

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The Philosophy of Socialism.

What is a Scab?

The Class Strugtle.

SIMONS, May Wood, Woman and the Social
Problem.

SOCIALIST Campaign Book.

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SOMBARY, Werner, Sycialism and the Social
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VAIL, Charles H. The Socialist Movement
The Mission of the Working Class.

The Trust Question.

The Trust Question.

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— The Trust Question...

VANDESVELDE. Emile. Collectivism and
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### Doings of the **National Committee**

ty, Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6, 1903: Comrades:—Herewith is submitted a report of action of your committee upon questions submitted October 6th and October 14, 1903. While the vote upon Dobbs and Christenson's closed October 27th, I have withheld making a report upon same, so that report upon all motions could be made at once. We have been excedingly busy in the office during the past few weeks. For the same reason the comment of committeemen upon the different excellent, withheld until I can ferent motions is withheld until I can compile same. This report is made now so that committeemen can learn the result of votes.

#### DOBBS' MOTION.

Dobbs, Ky.:-"A press of private business has prevented my explaining the reason for my vote of NO on the motion of Comrades Turner to dismiss the charges against Mills and Critchlow. The recent statement of the Nebraska comrades sheds such a flood of light on the situation that I marvel over the failure to put this informa-tion before the National Committee sooner. If Mills knew the character of the Socialist Propaganda Club when he spoke under its auspices over the protest of the regular party organization of Omaha he was guilty of con-duct which, in my judgment should resuit in his expulsion from the Soci-alist party. If qualified to vote on the question I should unhesitatingly vote for his expulsion and be glad of the opportunity to establish a precedent opportunity to establish a precedent, but I do not see wherein the Nation-al Committee however should have the power to transmit to the Kansas comrades a statement of the facts in the case with request that they take such action as small best preserve the in-tegrity of the movement. To this end I move that Comrades Work of Iowa and Christenson of Nebraska prepare and Christenson of Neolassa, prepare a statement of the case against Mills, with his reply or explanation, the same to be transmitted to the Kan-saas State Committee with a request for action on the same." YES:—White, Connecticut; Healey, Ela Dobbs Ky, Fox Mont Clare

Fla.; Dobbs, Ky.; Fox. Mont.; Claf-lin, New Hampshire; Halbrooks, Okla-homa; Barnes, Pa.; Boomer, Wash.; total-8.

NO:—Floaten, Colo.; Miller, Idaho; Work, Iowa; Mills, Kas.; Talbott Minn.; Christenson, Neb.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Critchlow, Ohio; Kerrigan, Texas; Total—9.

NOT VOTING—Richardson, Calif.;

Berlyn, Ill.; Reynolds, Ind.; Fox, Me.; Carey, Mass.; Turner, Mo.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D.; Lovett, S. D.; Berger, Wis.; Total—II.

The motion is therefore defeated by

a vote of 9 to 8.

#### CHRISTENSON'S MOTION.

"Whereas the facts presented by the Nebraska State Quorum in support of their protest against the actions their protest against the actions of National Committeemen W. T. Milis of Kansas and W. G. Critchlow of Ohio, have been fully substantiated by the failure of Comrade Milis to an-swer the charge and by the explana-tion given by Comrade-Critchlow him-self, and Whereas such acts if persisted in

will of necessity destroy both the in-tention and purpose of Section 4, Art-icle 5 of the National Constitution. which guarantees state autonomy to each state organization, and therefore bring hopeless disruption and disorder into the National Party, be it there-

Resolved, That the National Committee expresses its disapproval of Comrade Mills' and Critchlow's ac-tions in this matter as unworthy of Socialist Party members, and particularly members holding responsible of-ficial positions, and as injurious to the movement of the party in Nebraska and the Socialist movement at large;

"Resolved, By the National Committee that members of the party, whether acting in an official capacity whether acting in an official capacity or otherwise, are expected to uphold the laws laid down in the National Constitution, Section 4, Article 6 in-cluded, and to observe the rules and regulations of state and local organi-zations where they may reside, wheth-er permanent or temporary, and be it further.

Resolved, That state and local or ganizations are recommended to enact such laws as will guarantee the en-forcement of the National Constitu-6 of same, and be prepared to act at once and effectively upon any violation of state antonomy committed by a member in any other state than that in which the violator of said law holds membership."

membership."
YES:-White, Conn.; Fox, Mont., Christenson, Neb.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Halbrooks, Okla.; Barnes, Pa.; Kerrigan, Texas; Boomer, Wash.; Total

NO:-Floaten, Colo.; Healey, Fla.; Miller, Idaho; Work, Iowa; Dobbs, Ky.; Mills, Kan.; Talbott, Minn.; Claffin, N. H.; Critchlow, Ohio; Total

NOT VOTING-Richardson, Calt.;
Berlyn, III.; Reynolds, Ind.; Fox. Me.
Carey, Mass.; Turner, Mo.; Goebel, N.
J.; Massey, N. D.; Lovett, S. D.;
Berger, Wis.; Total-10.
The motion is therefore defeated by

a tie of 9 to 8.

RICHARDSON'S MOTION.

RICHARDSON'S MOTION.

"Your weekly report of September 30th states that Comrade P. J. Hyland of Nebraska is recommended for National Organizer for Wyoming.

"If Comrade Hyland represents the dominant faction in Nebraska, the faction that refuses charters to good men because they do not work directly for a wage—the faction that passed the resolution on this question in the last state convention of Nebraska, I desire to register my protest against last state convention of Nebraska, I desire to register my protest against his speaking under authority of the National Committee or anybody authorized to represent them.

"Was he in the last state convention of Nebraska? Did he speak or vote for the resolution above referred to? If so, I move,

"That Comrade P. J. Hyland of Ne-

braska be not commissioned as Na-

tional Organizer for Wyoming nor for any territory or state whatsoever. "If Comrade Hyland was not guilty

"If Comrade Hyland was not guilty of taking part in the Nebraska proceedings as aforesaid, you may table this motion; if it must be submitted to the National Committee, I ask that it be accompanied by this letter."

YES:—Richardson, Calif.; Turner, Mo.; Kerrigan, Texas;—Total 3.

NO:—Floaten, Colo.; White, Conn.; Healey, Fla.; Berlyn, Ill.; Work, Ia.; Mass.; Talbott, Minn.; Fox, Mont., Mills, Kas.; Dobbs, Ky.; Carey, Christenson, Neb.; Claflin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Massey, N. D.; Critchlow, Ohio; Halbrooks, Okla.; Barnes, Pa.; Lovett, S. D.; Boomer, Wash.; Berger, Wis.—Total 21.

The motion is therefore defeated by a vote of 21 to 3.

MILLS' MOTION.

"I move that the matter of the pro-test or charges of the local Quorum of the State of Nebraska against my-

of the State of Nebraska against myself be declared out of order.
"Second. That the motions of Comrade Christenson and Dobbs be declared out of order.
"I make these motions for the reason that regular rules of procedure
were unanimously adopted at the last
meeting of the National Committee in
St. Louis, providing for all complaints
of negligence or refusal to comply of negligence or refusal to comply with the National Constitution, the National platform or the anti-fusion resolution adopted at St. Louis by the National Committee.

"Nebraska should file its complaint through a National Committeeman. Under the rules, no motion is necessary to accomplish all that.

Dobbs or Christenson proposes. All that is necessary is that some member

of the National Cimmittee shall prefer charges, as provided in above rules adopted by the joint, unanimous rec-ommendation of the committees on organization and resolutions and unan-imously adopted by the committee itself.

"As you are aware, I am endeavoring to gather the facts that seem to ie back of this complaint against me, and I am sure that I shall satisfy all of the Comrades with the statement which I shall prepare as soon as I am able to secure the information necessary, and am permitted to present same to a tribunal authorized to hear he case and with authority to act in he matter.

"Please record me as voting 'Yes' on two motions above, and voting on the motions proposed by Dobbs and, Christenson, should they not be declared out of order on my motion as submitted above."

It will be noted by this letter that Comrade Mills made two motions, one "that the matter of the protest or charges of the Local Quorum of the ctate of Nebraske against myself (Milis) be declared out of order," and the second "that the motions of Comrades Christenson and Dobbs be deligated by the declared out of order," clared out of order."

By and unfortunate oversight on the part of the national secretary the first notion was not put, although the entire letter of Comrade Milis was in-cluded in Circular No. 12. This omis-sion was not specifically called to the attention of the national secretary un-

til within the past week.

Meanwhile the vote upon the second motion (to declare Christenson and Dobbs' motion out of order) resulted

Yes—Turner, Mo., Mills, Kas., Claf-lin, N. H., Massey, N. D., Critchlow, O., Goebel, N. J., Lovett, S. D.,—total,

seven.

No-Richardson, Cal., Floaton, Col., White, Conn., Healey, Fla., Berlyn, Ill., Work, Iowa; Dobbs, Ky.; Fox, Mont., Christenson, Neb., Halbrooks Okla.; Barnes, Penn.; Kerrigan, Tex.; Boomer, Wash., Berger, Wis.,—total, Jourtage.

iourteen. Not Voting-Miller, Idaho, Fox, Me., Carey, Mass., Hilquit, N. Y.,-total, The motion is therefore defeated by

a vote of fourteen to seven.

WORK'S MOTION.

Work moved that the campaign book roject be abandoned.

Yes—Richardson, Cal.; White, Conn; Berlyn, Ill.; Work, Iowa; Mills, Kan-sas; Talbott, Minnesota; Fox, Monta-na; Christenson, Nebraska; Claffin, N. Hampshire; Massey, North Dakota;

Cittchlow, Ohio; Barnes, Pennsylva-nia: Lovett, South Dakota; Kerrigan, Texas—Total, fourteen.

No—Floaten, Colorado: Healey, Flor-ida; Dobbs, Kentucky; Turner, Mis-souri; Hillquit, New York; Halibrooks, Oklahoma; Berger, Wisconsin—Total,

Not Voting-Miller, Idaho: Reynolds, Indiana; Fox, Maine; Carey, Massa-husetts; Goebel, New Jersey; Boomer, Vashington—Total, five. The motion is therefore adopted by a

ote of fourteen to seven.

QUESTION OF NATIONAL SECRE-

The national secretary submitted the ollowing question for his guidance in Circular No. 12:

'Are Comrades Mills and Critchlow

"Are Comrades Mills and Critchlow ntitled to vote upon the motions affecting themselves?"

Yes—Richardson, California: White, Connecticut; Healey, Florida; Berlyn, Illincis: Work, Iowa; Dobbs, Kentucky; Mills. Kansas; Talbott, Minnerate Missaud, Fox Montage. sta: Turner, Missouri; Fox, Montana; Christenson, Nebraska: Geobel, New Jersey; Massey, North Dakota; Critch-low, Ohio; Barnes, Pennsylvania; Lov-ett, South Dakota; Boomer, Washing-

on-Total, eighteen. No-Floaten, Colorado; Claffin, New Hampshire; Kerrigan, Texas-Total.

Hampshire; Reingar, Idaho; Fox.
Not Voting—Miller, Idaho; Fox.
Maine; Carey Massachusetts; Halbrooks, Oklahoma; Berger, Wisconsin
—Total, five.
It is therefore decided by a vote of
eighteen to three that Comrades Mills
and Critchlow vote as stated.

NEW MOTIONS. By National Committeeman Mills of

"I move that the matter of the pro

"I move that the matter of the protest or charges of the Local Quorum of
Nebraska against myself be declared
out of order."
Vote yes or no.
National Committeeman Critchlow
of Ohio, in reference to the Nebraska
matter, asks that his question regarding himself "be sent to a vote in order
to ascertain whether the national committee thinks me guilty of a breach
of party tactics, and if so, what nunof party tactics, and if so, what pun-ishment is to be meted out." Further, he says "1 cannot understand why it he says "I cannot understand why it is that my matter is continually linked with the charges against Comrade Mills. I know nothing at all about his case except what I have learned through your bulletins, and I have absolutely nothing to do with it, nor has he with mine. Personally, I would like to get a decision on the matter, so as to know exactly what position I am placed in before the national committee and whether the national committee and whether the national committee and whether the national commit-tee is wiling to assume the responsibility for such a case as this.'

In accordance with Comrade Critch-ow's request the following questions, framed by himself, are herewith submitted:

1. Is National Committeeman Critch-iow of Ohio guilty of any breach of party tactics, principles or responsi-bilities as preferred in the charges against him by the Nebraska Local

Vote yes or no.

2. If guilty, what punishment is to be accorded him? By National Committeeman Kerri

gan of Texas:
"I move that the meeting of the nacional committee to be held in January,
1904, be passed and that the national
instructed to take such

secretary be instructed to take such teps as are necessary to ascertain it Vote yes or no.

Comrade Kerrigan says:

"In support of my motion I desire to say that in the face of the fact that next year will be a presidential year and the resources of the party will be taxed to the utmost to support necessary party work, it is of the utmost importance that we conserve the funds of the party in every way possible. I im of the opinion that the large sum of money which will be consumed by a heeting of the national committee can be saved without injury to the party or impeding its progress. All the work of the national committee can be done by correspondence. If there are questions of great concern to the party ew months until the national convention meets, when they will have the attention of the assembled delegates from all parts of the nation. A meeting of the national committee will cost lose to \$2,000 and I am satisfied leave the party treasury in very bad shape to commence the work of a year that calls for supreme effort on the part of every individual and organization within the Socialist movement.

By National Committeeman Talbott

"That the proceedings of the state convention held at New Orleans, Sept. 18 and 19, 1903, and containing the following: "The separation of the black and the white races into separate communities, each race to have marge of its own affairs, be confirmed by the national committee, and the by the national committee, and the Louisiana application for state charter be granted."

By National Committeeman Work of

"That charter be withheld from Lou isiana until the negro clause is eliminated from its platform." By National Committeeman White of Connecticut:

"That the charter be not granted to

Louisiana until all declarations regarding separation or discrimination against the negro race be formally withdrawn or repudiated by the state membership." In connection with the foregoing mo-

tions the national secretary has trans-mitted a letter (a copy of which is en-closed) from National Committeeman Kerrigan of Texas to Acting Secretary Molyneaux of Louisiana. In view of the conflicting motions offered, and in order to try and avoid confusion over the matter, a vote upon these motions is not called for at this time, until the Louisiana comrades have had time to act upon Comrade Kerrigan's letter and suggestion.

#### SPECIAL.

National Committeemen will observe that action upon the motions offered for a vote should not be taken until the comment upon the various subjects is submitted. Many of the letters from national committeemen contain com ment upon all the subjects and it will be necessary to either separate the comments under different heads or sub-nit the letters entire. A lengthy letter from Comrade Mills touches upon several subjects, including his motion pre or was missing it cannot be given that til the deficient page is replaced. Na-tional Committeemen will therefore withhold their voes until the report of comment reaches them, which will be within a few days.

Meanwhile the date for voting upon the motions of Mills and Kerrigan and the questions of Critchlow is set for November 30, 1903.

RESOLUTIONS.

Enclosed are resolutions from State Local Quorum of South Dakota and Local Sedalia, Missouri.

Fraternally submitted,
WILLIAM MAILLY.
National Secretary. RESOLUTIONS.

From North Dakota Quorum:
At a meeting of the North Dakota
State Local Quorum the following resoiution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the State Local Quo

tum of North Dakota heartily endorse the suggestion of Comrade A. M. Sim-ons for the selection of a national secretary of municipal affairs. And, Resolved, That the state secretary be instructed to forward this resolution

through the national secretary's office, to the national committee, requesting them to bring it before the next nation-

them to bring it before the next national convention for consideration.

Fruternally yours,

A. BASSETT,

N. D. State Secretary,

From Local Sedalia, Mo.:

At a regular meeting of Sedalia Local of the Socialist party, held on Oct.

\$\frac{2}{3}\$, 1903, the following resolution was ananimously alogical:

dorse the action of the Omaha Local in the Mills controversy.

And we do not approve of any of our public speakers speaking under the au-spices of any pretended friends of our party against the protest of any local, state or national organization of the party.

Your for Socialism. G. E. COONTZ, Secretary pro tem.

#### Weekly Report to National Com

National Headquarters, Socialist Par ty, Omaha, Neb., Nov. 3, 1903:
Local charter sgranted to Adamston, Rodes and Coal Run, W. Va., Roff, I. T.; Frostburg, Md.; Bennington, I. T.; and Dalton, Ga.

SPEAKERS AND ORGANIZERS.
John W. Brown bestsenting.

John W. Brown begins western tour in Nebraska November 8th; Goebel will stay in Southern Texas until will stay in Southern Texas until November 27th, the yellow fever situation having mitigated; Wilkins begins in Montana, November 11; Bigelow in Arkansas; McKee returns to California November 8th; Hyland in Wyoming; Bennett in South Dakota; Turner begins in Virginia this week; Ray in Tennessee.

REFERRED TO QUORUM. October 26-27. (1) Correspondence with J. A. Wayland, relative to National Committee assuming publication of Appeal to Reason; also proposition from Wayland that the National Secretary, proposition from Wayland that the National Secretary appoint a cashier for the Appeal.

Appeal.

ACTION OF QUORUM.

Upon matters referred October 20th.
(See weekly report of October 26).
(1) Propsition from Editor Coming Nation that the National Committee take over one of the Coming Nation vans in the South.

No-Berger and Dobbs.

To defer until Quorum Meeting—Reynolds and Work.

Not Voting—Berlyn.
(2) Correspondence of National

Secretary with Carl D. Thompson relative to working under the National Lecture Bureau. Endorsed Berger, Reynolds, Work and Berlyn. Work not voting.

(3) Correspondence Secretary with Frederick G. Strick-land relative to receiving an appointment as national organizer. Endorsed by Berger, Reynolds, Work and Ber-iyn. Work not voting. Matters referred October 26-27. Ac-

tion deferred until Quorum meeting. MOTIONS.

Reports of the action of National Committee upon the motions of Dobbs, Christenson, Richardson, Mills and Work will be made altogether after November 4th. The National Secre-tary has been very busy and has been compelled to defer these reports until all can be made at once.

Vote upon the proposed circular for

the referendum on constitutional amendments closes November 9th. Vote upon the Utah case closes

November 10th. Vote upon the West Virginia appli-cation closes November 22nd. Vote upon the motions submitted at the

same time, on November 12th.

A motion retlative to the National
Committee meeting has been made
by National Committeeman Kerrigan
and will be submitted in regular form

THE LOUISIANA APPLICATION.

The National Secretary has transmitted (by request) to Acting Secre-tary Molyneaux of Louisiana a let-ter from National Committeeman Kerrigan of Texas relative to the race resolution adopted by the Louislana State convention. Two separate and conflicting motions have already been made by National Committeemen up-on the Louisiana application. Kerri-gan's letter seeks to simplify the situation and a copy will be sent to the National Cimmittee.

RESOLUTIONS.

There will also be submitted resolu-tions received from Local Fargo, N. D., and Sedalia, Mo.

Fraternally Submitted, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary

A statement of the steel trust re-cently published shows that each of its employes created \$3,334 worth of wealth, for which they got in wages \$711 each. The workers who take their lives in their hands get \$711 each for creating \$3,334. The worker gets \$711, the idler gets \$2,623. There is quite a sufference between these two cleans Jifference between these two classes even in free (?) America.—Seattle So-cialist.

The Iowa Socialist in Bundles at fify cents per hundred. Express pre-

#### SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901

The Socialist party in national convention 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 con-quering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective owner-

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 of production, is owned by the capitalist and not by the workers. The ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncer tainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into hostile classes—the capitalists and the wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. 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 inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social

clare dominate our autions

are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indis-criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is santioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domination abroad and enhance their supremacy

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

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all 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 capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the atmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political classes.

tion and to elect Socialists to political offices in order to facilitate the at ainment 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 mon-spolies 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

The progressive reduction of the nours of labor and the increase wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

 State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, ack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the onder 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 workers be secured the full product of their iabor.
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

women.
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-operaive commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public wnership 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 industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

### **Directory of Secretaries**

Wm. Mailly, National Secretary, 303-304 McCague Building, Omaha, Neb. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 12th street, Des Moines, Iowa.

#### Secretaries of lowa Locals

Albia, W. I. Shields. Albaic, Chas. D. Beers. Atlantic, Chas. D. Beers. Avery, F. J. West. Bloomfield, B. H. Osterhoudt. Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St. Burlington, Conrad Holstein, 1324 N. 7th

Clarinda, T. F. Willis. Clarinda, T. F. Willis.
Clinton, A. R. Kolar, 511 2d St.
Correctionville, John Tangborn.
Council Bluffs, I. Goldberg, 308 Broadway
Cresco, E. P. Dieter.
Creston, Geo. A. Stickland, 507 Park St.
Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 821 E. 14th St.
Deloit, Stanley Browne. Davenport, B. W., Wilson, 821 E. 14th 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.
Jamestown, Chas. D. Leroy.
Keb, Miles Martin.
Lake City, Oakley Wood.
Lebigh, John Heslop.
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.
Missouri Valley, John T. Culavin P. O.
Box 124.
Monroe, Henry Bowans.
Muscatine, I. G. Kent. 419 Pond St.

ionroe, Henry Bewans Monroe, Henry Bowans.
Muscatine, J. G. Kent, 419 Pond St.
Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff.
New Market, J. J. Smith.
Newton, Abe Miller.
Oelwein, L. Lauridsen.

Ottumwa, Isaac H. West, 601 Richmond

Ave. S.
Red Oak, E. W. Churchill, 109 W. Elm St. Rock Rapids, George Monlux. Ryan, Chas. Hickethier. Scanda, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2.

F. D. No. 2.
Shambaugh, John Rhodes.
Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.
Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer.
Sioux City, J. C. Smith.
Waterloo, F. Connor, 1112 Franklin St.
Webster City, L. W. Hockman,
Winterset, McK. Miller.

### LOCAL MEETINGS

Des Moines Local No. 6 meets se and and fourth Sunday afternoons each month at 3:00 o'clock in Yeoms

### Our Fall Line of

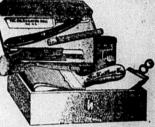
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Another good propaganda pamphich by the same authors the Park of the same authors the principal pamphichever principal and the same authors that the principal pamphichever principal and principal and pamphichever principal and pamphichever principal and pamphichever principal and pamphichever principal and pamphich

National Local

Local, Hillvale, Pa...... Joseph Henide, Oregon City,

J. W. Sawyer, Grand Junction, Tenth Ward Branch, Local, St.

Louis Mo.

Local, Gibbonsville, Idaho...
J. Siwczynski, Porterville, Cal.
S. H. Cantwell, Chester, Idaho.
Local, Valley City, N. D.

Branch 23, United Slik Workers of America, W. Hoban,
N. J.

N. J.
Chas. Ufert, W. Hoboken, N. J.
Local, Lewistown, Mont.
W. D. Hurt. Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Peter Suasez, Philadelphia, Pa.

Total to noon Nov. 7, 1903.....\$ 18.75 Previously reported ......\$2,152.73 

ceived for dues during that month to be the largest in the party's history. The total amount was \$1,060.85, of whic', \$994.75 came from organized states and \$66.10 from local unorgan-ized states. This represents a total of 20,556 dues paying members.

Now that the state elections are over this number of members should be in creased so that the Socialist party can enter the campaign next year with enter the campaign next year with every acknowledged Socialist in its

Char. H. Matchett, of Brooklyn, N Y., will fill dates arranged for him by the national office at Philadelphia, Nov. 12 and Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.

Winfield R. Gaylord, state organizer winneld R. Gaylord, state organizer for Wisconsin, will fill several lecture dates during December in Indiana. Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, on his way to Florida to act as national organizer for several weeks.

Comrade James F. Carey, of Haver-hill, Mass., was under promise to take a western lecturing tour under the di-rection of the national headquarters in case he was defeated for re-election to the Massachusetts legislature. Arrangements will now be made to have this tour begin in January if possible.

The national quorum, consisting of National Committeemen Work of Iowa, Berger of Wisconsin, Berlyn of Illinois, Reynolds of Indiana, and Dobbs of Kentucky, will meet on Saturday, Nov Kentucky, will meet on Saturday, Nov. 14, at the national headquarters at Omaha, as agreed upon at the last meeting held in July. Business of importance will be transacted and a statement of the prospective organizing and lecturing work of the national headquarters for the coming winter will probably be made to the membership afterwards.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Detailed reports of the work of the national organizers are again post-poned on account of report of election returns. Organizers are routed as fol-

lows:
George E. Bigelow will close in Arkansas Nov. 18 and fill ten dates in the Indian Territory before entering Okla-homa for three weeks. George H. Goebel will work in Texas

until Nov. 24, entering Louisiana next day to work for two weeks before re-turning home for Christmas and a

rest.

M. W. Wilkins begins in Montana at
Kalispel on Nov. 11, under the direction of State Secretary Cooney, and will remain in that state for two

Harry H. McKee returns from Arizona to work in California in the nor-thern districts.

John M. Ray will get through in-Tennessee Nov. 11, and enter Georgia to stay there till Christmas. P. J. Hyland will close in Wyoming

Nov. 17 or 18 and probably return to

Omaha. Chas. C. Towner will work in the

northern district of Virginia, where good results are promised, and make a state organization possible. John W. Brown, of Conecticut, begins

John W. Brown, of Conecticut, begins his western lecture tour under the direction of national headquarters at Omaha, Nov. 8, when he will address a meeting held to receive Socialist election returns from all over the country. Dates for Brown arranged so far are as follows: Nov. 10th. North far are as follows: Nov. 10th. North Platte, Neb.; 11th. Gering, Neb.; 12th. Mitchell, Neb.; 14th. Cheyenne, Wyo.; Colorado—15th. Denver; 17th. Carbondale; 18th, Aspen; 21st, Ouray. Alberquerque, N. M., Nov. 23 and 24. After filling several dates in Arizona Brown will enter California.

#### **Election Results**

With the exception of one state, the usual difficulty is experienced in se-curing definite figures of the Socialist vote cast on Tuesday, Nov. 3. The exception is Massachusetts, where the newspapers are always prompt in re-porting the votes of all parties, and where the general results of elections are always made known within twen-ty-four hours afterwards.

The figures at hand, however, show that as a whole the Socialist party has held its own, losing votes in some states and gaining in others. The most severe loss was occasioned in Massachusetts, where the legislative districts were lost and a heavy decrease suffered in the total state vote. The greatest gain seems to have been made in New York state, where the Socialist party advanced several thousand,

while the Socialist Labor party was almost annihilated, as indeed occurred in every state where it had a ticket in the

In Ohio the Socialist party generally held its own in the face of the unpre-cedented campaign made by both cap-italist parties, and especially by Tom Johnson, who was attacked as a "So-cialist" by the shrewd republican managers Losses were occasioned in sev-eral cities, but gains made in smaller towns, which helped to maintain the party standing.

Returns from Pensylvania would in-dicate an increase, but lack of definite information precludes a correct estimate. It is almost assured, however, that official standing has been gained, which means much to us in Pennsyl vania, where contests with the Socialist Labor party over the use of the name, "Socialist," have evoked varying decisions from the courts.

The exact result in Iowa canot be determined, but it would seem that the party had held its own. Losses were occasioned in several cities where di-rect attacks were made upon the party, but smaller towns seem to have made up for these losses by increased votes. While it is exceptionally difficult to obtain information about the Nebraska Socialist vote, yet reports from various places show increases. The total vote of Douglas county, in which Omaha is situated, cannot be ascertained, but it is admitted that a radical in-crease has been registered.

crease has been registered.

The Colorado vote has decreased greatly, the populist candidate for supreme judge having apparently received votes cast for the Socialist ticket

Reports from Kentucky show a de crease in several large cities, but in-crease in smaller towns, so that the party should held its own, with probably a slight gain for all the state.

Rhode Island and Maryland had state tickets in the field for the first time and each show up with a fair vote. It is probable that official stand-

ing will have been gained in Maryland.

Municipal elections in San Francisco, Cal., and Richmond, Va., show a slight MASSACHUSETTS.

The report of the Socialist party vote in Massachusetts shows that ?75 cities and towns gave Chase 22,760 against 32,692 in the same places last year, or a decrease of 30 per cent. The de-crease is not peculiar to one locality, but extends throughout the state. The but extends throughout the state. The principal cities, Boston, Haverhill. Brocton, Springfield, Worcester. Cambridge, Lynn and Fitchburg showed the largest loss. Gains were made in several cities and towns, but not enough to offset the loss in others.

The defeat of James F. Carey for reelection to the legislature from the Fifth Haverhill district by 162 votes, the loss of the district formerly representation.

the loss of the district formerly represented by the late Frederick O. Mc-Cartney, and the re-election of Walter C. Ransden to the legislature for a second term were the other interesting events of the election. This leaves but one Socialist representative in the Massachucetts legislature, and the brave and incomparable fight made by Comrade Carey in that body for working class interests will not be renewed

in January.

While it was hoped that Carey would while it was noped that Carey would be re-elected again, yet this was hard-iy to be expected, when all the condi-tions under which the fight was made are considered. The capitalist papers are unanimous in the statement that Carey's defeat was largely attributable to the trade union quarrel, which has torn the working class in Haverhill asunder during the past year. This quarrel was fomented by the capitalist emissaries in and out of the unions Added to this were the open attacks made by the Catholic church, the daily and weekly papers supported and published by the politicians of both par-ties, and a combination of local busiless men organized for the sole purpose

of defeating Carcy.

In the Fourth Plymouth district
Chas Drew was defeated by 61 votes in an attempt to be MacCartney's successor, but W. C. Ranaden was alcoted cessor, but W. C. Ransden was elected to a second term from the Ninth Plym-

Geo. Monk, Socialist, missed election from the Second Plymouth district by 144 votes, polling 2.849 votes against his republican opponent's 2,993, the democrtic candidate receiving 997 votes. Close contests for representatives were also held in several other counties.

NEW YORK.

New York seems to have advanced to the head of the Socialist column. It is probable that close to 30,000 votes or over have been polled for Matchett for associate judge as against 23,400 for governor last year. Unlike Massachusetts, the increase occurs in the large cities, notably in Greater New York itself, where an estimate of at least itself, where an estimate of at reast 19,000 votes for Matchett is made against 16,432 last year. Syracuse, Ro-chester. Buffalo, Troy, Schuectady. Jamestown and other cities show large increases. Gains are also made in increases. Gains are also made in smaller towns and cities, but losses are reported from these also. It is perhaps safe to say that an increase of 10.000 in round numbers has been made in New York state, over the state election of last year.

OHIO. In Ohio the candidate for governor, Cowen, ran behind the remainder of the ticket and was cut nearly everywhere. According to reports received direct from comrades, losses were occasioned in Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo and sevin Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo and several other cities, while increases were made in Ashtabula, Conneant, Corning. East Liverpool, Elyria, Martins Ferry, Xenia and Zanesville. Cleveland, which is the home of Herrick and Johnson, the republican and democratic candidates, seemed to have suffered the most, the vote dropping from 2,098 to 1,297. The Toledo vote was an increase over the municipal vote last spring. The Cincinnati vote increases slightly, newspaper returns giving spring. The Cincinnati vote increases slightly, newspaper returns giving 2.894 as against 3,751. The Ohio vote last year was 14,270, but it will probably increase this year.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Very meagre returns have been re-

ceived from this state, but increases are reported from Philadelphia and Reading. The Eric vote falls over 800, which is surprising considering the amount of work being done there. Reports from the anthracite region show a substantial increase.

IOWA.

From Iowa reports are that the vote has decreased in Dubuque, Davenport and Sioux City, but at a large number of smaller towns the vote climbs appreciably. Notable among these are Clinton, Hiteman, Keb, Logan, Missouri Valley. Muscatine, Waterloo and Grinnell in Dubuque county a bitter fight was made against the party by the Catholic church and newspaby the Catholic church and newspa-

Every place heard from in Nebraska except one, shows an increase. These phis, Pender and Plattsmouth. In South Omaha, which is also in Dougas county, a gain of 152 is reported, while in Omaha proper 600 to 700 of increase is conceded. The county may therefore double its vote for the state ticket last year, and if the same increase already reported from the sense. crease already reported from the small towns obtains in other places the state vote may be doubled.

COLORADO.

A heavy decrease is reported from Coloredo, notably in the mining dis-tricts, where the populist candidate for judge, Owens, seems to have received many votes formerly cast for the Socialist party. Increases are re-ported from a number of places, but not enough to offset the falling off elsewhere. The Socialist vote for gov-ernor last year was 7,562, but it is not likely this year's vote will reach more

than half that number.
In San Francisco the lowest Socialist vote cast was 1,094 as against 915 at the last municipal election. At Provi-dence, R. I., the Socialist party candidate for governor polled 327 votes Full and better returns will be given

WILLIAM MAILLY.

#### Nebraska News

There are now fifty-eight lecture stations where comrades have pledged themselves to help continue the propa-ganda of Socialism through the regu-lar Nebraska state organization. Comrade P. J. Hyland, who has been

acting as national organizer in Wyoming, will close his work on the 18th of this month, and will then be routed through Nebraska on his way home As soon as the work of the lecture sta-tions will ensure it, Comrade Hyland will be kept constantly at work in the

Charters are being granted to locals in Atkinson, Beatrice, Chadron, Litch-field, Long Pine, Haywood, Nordon and Page. Other applications are being held pending investigation by state or

The Ben Hanford meeting, held unaer the direction of Local Omaha, was a decided success in every way, despite a heavy rain. All the comrades were well pieased and regret very much that Comrade Handerd heaving the control of the contr much that Comrade Hanford has hall to close his tour across the continent, which certainly would have resulted in much good for the cause. National Secretary Mailly presided over the inceting and a chorus from Local Omana rendered some international airs of labor. Hanford also spoke to a well pleased audience at Plattsmouth.

Local Omaha has made arrangements for a lecture by Comrade A. M. Simenh, who will make a short lecture tri; under the direction of the national of

The Woman's Socialist union of Omaba has begun a series of meetings to interest working women in their own emancipation from wage slavery. The first was held Nov. 6. By music, readings and speaking the women hope to give the comrades a social life that heir political belief has deprived them of. Comrade Mrs. Roe gave an interesting talk for both women and men at the first meeting, and Comrade Me-c'affrey delivered an address on the economic condition of women' that showed a wonderful grasp of the sub-ject of woman's inferiority to man. this speech was a masterly presenta-tion of the materialistic conception of history, the basis of all Socialist study and propaganda.

Owing to the spirit of rascality which pervades all capitalist politics and the press, it is imposible to give the So-cialist vote of Omaha and Douglas county at this time. But from what we can learn there was an increase all over the county.

J. P. ROE, State Secretary.

#### Ohio Notes

Convoy, Van Wert county, Ohio, has neen organized by Geo. R. Kirkpat-cick. They expect to make rapid pro-gress and will soon have a strong Socialist organization.

Marietta, Washington county. Ohio workers from there promise to have one of the very best Locals in Ohio be-fore another campaign rolls around. State referendum, as proposed by Lo-

cal Toledo, has been sent to a vote of the state on Nov. 10, and will remain open until Dec. 10.

Referendum vote upon the election of a member of the National commit-tee from Ohio for 1904 is being held pending the answer to a letter from the state secretary to C. Betcher asking his acceptance or declination of the nomination. All other candidates have replied. As soon as his answer is re-ceived vote will immediately be sub-

Election returns are as yet rather meagre, owing to the comrades. In many places being unable to get the complete returns up to date. Toledo complete returns up to date. Toledo went from 1,571 back to 850; Cleveland went from 2,038 back to 1,297; Hamil-ton county went from 4,375 back to 4,267; Montgomery county went from 1,007 back to 903; Clark county went from 603 back to 345. Then the tide

turned.

Franklin county' went from 145 up to 21; Auglaise county from 18 up to 23; Guernsev county from 17 up to 63; Knox county from 19 up to 33; Licking county from 12 up to 35; Madison county from 3 up to 18; Mercer county from 4 up to 82; Muskingum county from 42 up to 82; Muskingum county from 14 up to 89; Preble county from 12 up to 11; Jnlon county from 3 up to 12; and hundreds of small towns in the county from 14 up to 18;

ties yet unheard from have reported unusually large gains in their respec-

tive towns.
It appears from present indications as if we would make a gain over last year, but as to the exact amount it is impossible to say, as the returns are so uneven as to upset all previous calculations.

It is evident, however, that the gains are all goling to come from the towns outside of the large cities. The com-rades in the localities where all efforts rades in the localities where all efforts have been spent in fighting the capitalist parties have made gains; the comrades who live in the localities where part or all of the energy has been spent in fighting Socialists have went backwards. This is plainly evicent, and, undoubtedly will serve to teach us a good lesson. Such a lesson is far better taught to us at this time than a later date.

This is the first year in the history of the Socialist parties have actually made a great fight to keep the Socialist vote

down." This has been done this time and the whole fight in Ohio was didetly and indirectly aimed at the Socialist and the Socialist. cialists and the Socialist vote. We nave learned many lessons and from this campaign we emerge with a far better conception of the future fight. Let us perfect the weak places shown us in our organization by the past campaign and press forward harder than ever in the effort to organize the workers into a political party in order to conquer the powers of government.
W. G. CRITCHLOW,
State Secretary.

#### Iowa Notes

Comrade G. W. Davis reports having organized a local of "true blue Socialists" at Creston. G. A. Strickland is secretary.

Comrade Frank Koehler, of Daven port, remits for a bunch of sub carqs.

Comrade J. C. Smith, secretary of Local Sioux City, reports the decrease in the vote over that of last year in Woodbury county as 47.

Comrade B. Houchin of Red Oak, reports the vote in Montgomery county as 24 against nine last year.

Comrade Jno. T. Culavin, of Missouri Valley writes: "After losing 64 votes through discharges by the rail-way company within the last thirty days, which forced the men to leave town to look for work, we polled 55 Socialist votes. We had 28 in 1902, and 11 in 1901.

Muscatine county increased straight Socialist votes from 160 in 1902 to 211. The vote for head of the ticket was increased from 210 in 1902, to 240. Comrade O. C. Wilson says: We consider the vote class-conscious aithough we count only straight votes as such. The increase was uniform as such. The increase was uniform all along the line, increasing in each ward, also in the county outside the city. We don't expect Comrade Work's or Benton's agitation to materialize until next fall. Too bad about Carey, but general increase in all states we think is more important than local gains."

Stratford increased its Socialist vote from 6 last year to 19 this year.

Comrade Corwin Lesley, of Cones-Comrade Corwin Lesley, of Cones-ville, Iowa, sent a leaflet exposing the infamy of the Dick Military Bill' to Congressman Wade, and requested a copy of the Bill. Congressman Wade replied: "I do not think the state-ments contained in the leaflet is a correct representation of the military bill which was passed, but am trying to get one which I will send you. I to get one which I will send you. am glad you called my attention to this because I had not thought of it before." Comrade Lesley says: "No copy of the Act has yet reached me from that august gentleman, and I do not think one ever will. But I possess two letters bearing the signature of M. J. Wade, M. C., which I believe will make good campaign thunder for next year."

#### BY THE SECRETARY

Charter has been issued during the past week to Local Creston, with five members, organized by Comrade Da

Gains in membership have been made by the following Locals: Clar-inda, 1; Sloux City, 6; Mapleton, 1; Clinton, 2; and Hocking, 1; the inrmation being gather monthly report blanks.

Woodbury, Lyon and Monroe counties have been organized.

A few election returns compared

1903	190
Clinton	31
Grinnell 8	1 0
Logan \$1	, 3
Barrison County	
Laurens 8	
Polk County491	40
Shambaugh	
Boward County 8	
Woodbury County334	
Jasper County 61	
Decatur County 31	
Montgomery County	
Lehigh 26	
	return

may be obtained next week.

A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review, will lecture in Iowa and Nebraska during the month of December, under the auspices of the national committee.

With the beginning of the new year Frederick Strickland will locate at Iowa City, attending college. He will be open for engagements during the winter months, making his own arrangements.

A state organizer will likely be selected for agitation work the coming winter.

In spite of the fact that the election returns do not record any material increase, the Iowa movement is in an extremely healthy condition, both the membership and number of Locals having been doubled within the last few months. The campaign and agitation just closed will surely materialize in a class-conscious strike at the ballot box. Keep at it!

The gally papers here the morning

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after election said we had polled about 6,000 votes. It looks better than that to me now. Hope we get official standing.

J. J. JACOBSEN,

#### Local Notes

Local Dubuque opened the campaign of 1994 at Temple Hall last Sunday evening when Comrade Carrie L. Johnson and D. S. Cameron spoke at Temple Hail. Although the audience was small the speakers were given the closest attention.

Comrade Johnson has gone to Denver for a few days after which she will assume the duties of her new position on the Iowa Socialist.

Comrade Paul H. Castle will speak Springfield, Ill., November 17th and

Comrade W. T. Beals, a former Dubuque Comrade, and now of Spokane, Wash., renews his subscription and writes: "I never think of the Dubuque Comrades without being proud of the noble work they are doing and the sacrifices they are making."

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

The boss has found a new weapon to the boss has found a new weapon to lash the workers with in court. It is called "tort;" which means that a civil act or injury has been done for which an action in law will lie. Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, have just filed a suit in tort against the Franklin oress feeders, claiming \$20,000 damages. Under this form the individual members of the union may be thrown into jail and their propery taken if the treasury of the union is not sufficient to pay the damages.—Cleveland Citi-

P. C. Murray, the lawyer in the office building, makes a specialty of drawing wills and settling estates.

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or nore for twenty-five cents per year.

#### THE TRAINING SCHOOL

begins its fourth term on December ' 1903. Six special courses, two hundred students promised; Socialist workers from nearly every state and from the provinces of Canada. Special training for the tampaign of 1994. Twenty-one teachers and special lecturers. For particulars send stamp to Walter Thomas Mills, Box 405. Kansas City,

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