Vol. 1 No. 52

Asecond- Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1903

No subscription taken for less than six months.

All subscriptions payable in advance.

The earth was made for man, but the hogs have got it.

When you step on a cur's tail he is sure to yelp. Guess we've been doing it.

Capitalism is at least honest in its confession that there is "no sentiment in business."

President Roosevelt threatens to have typesetting machines installed in the government printing office. They certainly can't go on strike but-neither can they vote.

It is sometimes said the republicans stand for the large capitalists and the democrats for the small capitalists, but their scramble for the nominations when there is a chance of election inclines us to believe that both stand only for the spoils of office.

The sensational story that evidence has been discovered of a conspiracy on the part of union men to take the life of D. M. Parry is all bosh. Parry is unwittingly the union man's best friend. His tirades against the working class has started many to thinking.

The Catholic church seems to have dropped its incipient fight on the International Typographical union oath. Perhaps it has taken the hint of the Catholic printer of Milwaukee who is reported to have said that "Were it not for the typographical union we could not pay our pew rent."

If you are satisfied with concessions from the capitalist class, permit us to suggest that the easiest way to get them is to vote the Socialist ticket. A few million Socialist votes will wring more concessions from employers in five minutes than the trades unions will be able to get in five hundred years.

It is amusing to see a man who does not own a thing but the clothes on his contrary. back fight shy of the Socialist because he imagines the Socialist wants to "divide up." And yet the feeling is natural enough. He has been compelled to divide up so long and so often that like a hungry dog he is ready to fight over the last bone.

millionaire into the billionaire, a book ago. One of these subscribers lives out ing office. It is intimated that unless society will be received with interest. was presumably forged to one of these The J. S. Ogilvie Company have just blanks, as his subscription expired six labor next year if nominated for the issued "The Monarch Billionaire," by months ago, and it doesn't seem reason-Morrison I. Swift, which is a study of able that a man in his right senses will bodies have already complied with the ation. All the Simpletons, those subthe bearing of the unfolding billionaire get up on his hind legs and hysterically request of the Washington union. Nat- lime fellows, would have lost their jobs. upon American liberties, and upon the scream "Stop my paper at once" six urally this has caused every administraideas of equal opportunity for which the months after he received his last copy. nation is supposed to stand.

The capitalist papers, which at the time of the German election claimed the Social Democracy of Germany was only a sort of wishy-washy reform party, now record that the annual convention of the German Socialists at Dresden voted down the proposition of the government that the party accept the vice-presidency of the reichstag (to which they are entitled as second largest party in the reichstag) on the ground that it would At a recent conference of the leading rebe a compromise with the existing order. There were twenty-one votes for and 238 against. There is still more revolution than fusion in the Socialist party of

President O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists has sent circular letters to the subordinate lodges of machinists throughout the country urging them not to embarass the employers at this time with demands for increased wages or shorter hours. The trade union, we understood Sam Gom- men who pat the laborer on the back bepers to say, was to keep on demanding more and more until finally (about a million years hence) its members would And it's really pitiable to see how hard receive the full product of their labor, and thus do away with the necessity of independent political action in achieving the co-operative commonwealth. Are "keep politics out of the union." Let the machinists getting the full product a Socialist so much as chirp in his union

There are two kinds of "scabs." The man who takes a striker's place, and the union man who "scabs" at the ballot box. The former is quite often compelled to scab by necessity, but there is absolutely no excuse for the latter.

The issue between the republicans and democrats of Iowa this year is to be protection vs. free trade. This issue is of as much interest to the working class as the Homeric question. However, as a means of keeping them divided it is as good an issue as any other.

In an argument over unionism with a union man, one of D. M. Parry's nonunion employes was struck on the head with a cane, and later died from the effects of the blow. Another yelp from Parry is now in order. This is the first time that an argument has ever led to

Some people insist that we must change human nature before we can have Socialism; that people would become lazy and refuse to work. With the working class so anxious to work that they are willing to sacrifice fourfifths of their earnings for a chance to toil, it appears to us there is no danger from that source.

The republicans of Dubuque county held their convention on Sept. 23. The fact that they were unable to nominate a full ticket would seem to indicate that their chances of election are smaller than those of the Socialists. The convention adopted resolutions in favor of good roads. This will insure them a solid farmer vote, but the republicans have thrown away their chances of getting the labor vote by neglecting to reaffirm their allegiance to the full dinner pail. Some of the candi lates nominated have been running on the ticket away back beyond the time where the memory of the oldest inhabitant runneth not to the ticket.

We printed something last week that much that, although he claims to be a good Socialist and secured a club for As one of the notable phenomena of of blanks secured the signatures of those It is perhaps unnecessary to add that this sanctimonious hyocrite prides himself on his piety and "holier than thou" attitude. Of course we are sorry that of this terrible blow to the great International Socialist movement, from the effects of which it will take years to re-

> The politicians of Illinois are laying plans for the state election next year. publicans of Illinois it was suggested that one of the minor places on the state ticket be given to some "prominent labor leader." The opinion was expressed that such nomination would insure thousands of votes to the ticket. Thus is the wool pulled over the eyes of the "pure and simple" trade unionist. Thus "scabs" the prominent labor leader who shoots off his mouth all summer preaching about "union principles" and who wouldn't eat at the same table with a "scab" by going on the ticket with the fore election and hand him riot bullets and injunctions after they get in office. some of these poor suckers work for the success of these tickets. (We have a few in Dubuque.) Yes, by all means

Socialist State Ticket

For Governor IOHN M. WORK. Des Moines Lieutenant Governor, A. K. GIFFORD, Davenport. For Judge of Supreme Court,

Des Moines For Superintendent of Public Instruction, MRS. FLORENCE A. BROWN, Delta.

I. S. McCRILLIS,

For Railroad Commissioner, OAKLEY WOOD. Lake City.



JOHN M. WORK,

Socialist Candidate for Governor will speak at the following places:

North McGregor, Oct. 2. Ryan, Oct. 3. Clinton, Oct. 5. Davenport, Oct. 6. Vinton, Oct. 7. Webster City, Oct. 8. Winterset, Oct. 10.

room (who isn't asleep) gets up on his hind legs, lays back his ears, dilates his nostrils, paws the air with his front feet and brays about "disrupting the union by bringing politics into it." The poor suckers don't know that the votes of union labor are being sold at so much per head by the "conservative leader" who accepts a place on a capitalist

The only time the constitution is ever upheld by the powers that be is when it displeased one of our subscribers so offers the latter an opportunity of giving organized labor a black eye. The Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., the paper a year ago, he not only orders has issued circulars to the central bodies his own paper stopped but writing of organized labor asking that they pro-"Stop my paper at once" on a number test against the "open shop" ruling of President Roosevelt in connection with modern life is the advancement of the whom he induced to subscribe a year the Miller case in the government printtreating of the billionaire as monarch of of the city and to save trouble his name the president's order is modified he would be knifed at the polls by union presidency. A large number of central tion organ in the country to rush to the support of the president with the claim throw themselves into any breachthat he was simply upholding the constitution of the United States. This appeal to uphold the constitution like the we should have been the innocent cause appeal to patriotism is "the last refuge of the scoundrel." But the point is this: It is really remarkable how zealous the administration becomes in guarding the constitution against any violation, however slight, by the working class. Let the capitalist class trample every law into the dust and the administration is blind and deaf.

But this use of the constitution to club union labor contains a valuable suggestion to the latter. It can make no difference whether the club is wielded by a Roosevelt or a Cleveland. A few able-bodied amendments to the constitution, such as would be proposed by a Socialist congress, would be more effective than substituting a democrat for surplus. a republican or a republican for a dem

Comrade L. J. Smith writes: "Tell my Iowa friends that I am still fighting the battle of those who would murder me for the deed if it were not for what is called law. I am glad to see the names of J. A. Shepherd and M. C. Morrow in The Iowa Socialist. Boys, do all in your power to push The Iowa Socialist in every home in Iowa."

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or hall and every pure and simpler in the more for twenty-five cents per year.

Dissolution of Partnership



"Brother" Labor, of the "Partnership of Capital and Labor," having grown too old, "withdraws" from the firm.

The Sharpers and the Surplus Wm. R. Fox in The Toiler

Business was booming.

Everybody was on the rush.

New machines were put in. All the men and women were at work. They took the children out of school and put them to work.

The Simpletons had always been howling for work. They didn't seem to care about the product. So Grab & Keep gave them the work and kept the prod-

Yes, the Simpletons got wages. But the more they produced the less they got. They howled down an agitator who proposed "eight hours for work."

"Why, we can't hardly make a living working ten and twelve hours!"

And they ran out of town a Socialist who told them to strike at the polls for their full product. They said he would! scare away Grab & Keep who were kindly furnishing them with work.

They were grand Simpletons.

And the surplus grew.

It would have become an enormous evil if no one had taken it into consider-

Luckily for the human race, there are always splendid, noble beings, who will minds able to grapple with any crisis.

The landlords, seeing the surplus piling up, and understanding what a calamity it would be to the Simpletons, inthe bosses. The workers couldn't stand surplus. any more pressure or they would have put it on.

Railroad kings benevolently increased their rates. They got some of the surplus. The Simpletons perspired some more for them.

ried to the nation's capital and some fi- plus. nancial legislation passed that squeezed more surplus out of Grab & Keep.

Lawyers brought suits for Tom, Dick and Harry against the firm to get some of that awful surplus, and other lawyers defended the firm for a section of the English porter and a Member of Parlia-

Legislators threatened to pass laws that would smash the business of Grab I'm a representative of the people?" & Keep, and these gentlemen fed huge "Hell!" retorted the porter, "Don't you slices of the surplus to the hungry know that we ARE the people?"

Speculators, anxious that the Simple tons should continue to sweat, came on with a thousand schemes. They kept Grab & Keep busy investing in oil wells, silver mines, gold diggins and diamond fields. The surplus was hurried on all kinds of legs to all parts of the earth. It was sold away, paid away, given away, flung away.

Thousands were dining and wining upon it. They were enjoying vacations in the mountains, on the sea shore, in Europe. They spent and wasted sixteen hours a day in their magnificent attempt to use up the surplus and provide steady employment for the poor Simpletons.

In fact everybody was much concerned about the surplus except the Simpletons who produced it.

All they wanted was work. They were American citizens. Yes, sir! Any one who told them they deserved a vacation was in danger of tar and feathers.

But that monstrous and intractable surplus grew. Patriotic tourists were working overtime, but they couldn't work it off.

Suddenly some one had an inspira-

Why not give some of it to the Simpletons?

The suggestor got the icy mitt, the frozen eye, a back seat. What! tempt the Simpletons with filthy material stuff! Work's best reward lies in its full performance. No one as yet had been heartless enough to think of making less work for the Simpletons.

A soldier stepped forward.

"A foreign market!" he shouted. "More foreign markets! That's what

Agreed. Navies swept the seas, consuming the surplus. Armies devoured it. Heathens got some of it as lead and some of it as rum. All agreed that creased their income at the expense of this was a glorious way to get rid of the

And the Simpletons worked on, their wives worked on, their children worked on; and every eve upon their weary knees they fell, thanking high heaven for the noble masters and magnates and lawyers and soldiers who were keeping The bankers in their patriotism hur- them alive by eating up the vast sur-

Such brains do not fall to the lot of common mortals. But we have lots of them here in America.

Debs tells the following story of an ment: "Make way there, don't you know," cried the pompous M. P., "that

Notice to Stockholders

Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1903. Notice is hereby given that the regular annual

eeting of the stockholders of The Iowa Se Publishing Company will be held at S Headquarters, Sixth and Main Stre City of Dubuque, State of Iowa, on Mor 5th day of October, 1903, at 8 o'clock p.

Trade Union Politics

A. M. Simons in A. L. U. Journal

is one of the most ridiculous phrases ever used to conjure ignorant minds. We cannot if we would, and should not if we could, keep the struggle between grown in almost every corner of the employer and employe from being affected by the political framework within which it is being waged.

The whole opposition to politics in the union is based on the idea that the political organization of society is determined by some impartial body. It takes for granted the pleasant little fiction which is repeated in the press, public schools and pulpit that judges, mayors, presidents, congressmen and members of legislatures come from that mythical body of persons known as the "third party" to labor disputes, or the "public." This "public" is supposed to have no capitalists or laborers, no employers or employes, no producers or parasites in its membership. Ridiculous as this idea appears when set forth in its plain language, it is still a part of the mental make-up of the great mass of people. They cannot find any individuals who possess the characters described, but they seem to think that somehow there is a great body of millions of persons which possesses none of the characteristics of those who compose it.

At the same time most people frankly admit that the present government and political machinery are really controlled by the capitalist class. The scareheads of any newspaper telling of injunctions, imprisonment of union men, anti-strike legislation, unconstitutional and unenforced labor laws on the one side, and franchises granted, courts corrupted, legislatures purchased, upon the other side, should be sufficient to prove that our government is but the organ of an exploiting class. Yet within the rules made by this government laborers must struggle with capitalists for what the laborers produce. Hence it is that the idea gradually permeates even the thick skulls of the most confirmed pure and right to share in the management, and simplers that some effort must be made to change these rules. That is, they admit that the union must come into

Then it becomes a question of methods. The pure and simplers say let us send a begging, whining committee, called a lobby, to ask favors of the officials whom our masters control. The A. F. of L. and other unions have kept such a body at Washington for half a century. During all this time organized labor was growing ever stronger. Never was its power so great as during the session of congress just passed. Never party shut in by those boundaries. were the unions in so great need of legislative help. Never were they more definite in their requests. Never was the lobby supported by so immense an army of voters and NEVER WAS IT SO some party whose existence is to end night. FRUITLESS OF RESULTS. The with a single election, as is the case with Chinese exclusion bill and the eight- most simple labor parties. hour law, the two measures on which the pure and simplers have set their of the working class. All unionists now hearts, were tossed in the waste basket recognize the common brotherhood of or in bitter irony were turned into all workers, and call for solidarity of the weapons against the very class who whole in all great battles for better conasked for them. The Dick military bill, ditions. Is it not then much more evimaking every citizen a soldier, and con- dent that when the vastly wider and centrating military power into the hands more important field of politics is enof the national government, and arming tered the issues and the plan of organithese soldiers with riot bullets, with the zation must be such as to rally to one almost openly avowed purpose of mur- standard all the mighty hosts who toil dering union men, was flung in the face in mine, mill, factory or office? of labor in place of the favors it hoped

the largest concession to the labor vote. absolutely supreme, yet, under laws tion. It should no longer beg for favor

The cry of "No politics in the union" | made by democratic legislatures and in states controlled beyond dispute by that party, little children are ground into profits under conditions long ago outcivilized world, while everywhere the legislation in regard to union labor is oppressive. In Texas, that rock-ribbed stronghold of democracy, the anti-trust law enacted by the same democratic politicians whose northern representatives are asking for labor votes has turned out to be the most potent instrument ever devised for the crushing of organized labor.

There is still one more direction towards which union labor can turn ere it exhausts the possibility of blunder in the political field. It can enter the field of politics independent of the old parties simply as a labor party. Then we have the union in politics and politics in the union, but not TRADE UNION POLITICS. This may be profitable for the leaders, but it carries no message of help to the class. There is no particular virtue in independent political action by the workers with the same old capitalist objects. Workingmen elected simply as workingmen or even as union men, subject to all the temptations of capitalism, with no definite policy or ideas save those obtained from the capitalist environment, may through ignorance or corruption serve but to rivet the fetters more firmly upon their fellow wage

The political problem of the laboring class is to abolish the exploitation of that class, to see to it that none share in the social product who have not assisted in its creation, to abolish the privileges of ownership, and to give control of the process of production and the enjoyment of the finished product to the producers, in order that their work may be a joy and their lives commensurate with the possibilities of modern productive powers. All these things the trade union aims to partially secure. It demands the enjoy a greater portion of the results of wealth creation. But when it enters the political field and takes up these new weapons it must add to its demands to correspond with the strength and the possibilities of the new methods which

The political problem of the working class then is seen to be no local problem. Already on the economic field state, national and even continental bounds are being dissolved. What foolishness then to attempt the vastly greater tasks of the political field with a

This problem is no transient one. No trade union is organized today for a single strike. How much more foolish then to ask labor to lend its energies to

It is not a problem of only a portion

The political problem of the working class is no superficial one. It must be As the weakness of the lobby grows fuller, stronger, broader, deeper than more apparent, another method is sug- the economic one to correspond with gested. Laboring men are advised to the greater efforts to be made, and the offer themselves to the highest bidder greater power to be used. The political among the old political parties, selling field is not the one on which to merely their influence to the one who will offer repeat the demands for trifling alterations that can often be better secured up-Such men seem blind to the fact that, on the economic field. True, all these however great the promises these parties smaller movements in aid of labor are may make at election time, they have mightily helped by political action, but proved by countless acts that they are it is almost equally easy to get the greatbound body and soul to the exploiting er ones, and most important of all, askclass. The republican party is but a ing for the greater is the swiftest way to plaything of the great trusts and com- get the less. So it is that a political bines; but a general committee to do party of the working class cannot conthe work in which they all have a com- tent itself with asking simply for a larger mon interest. Those who expect help share of labor's product, but must and for the worker from the democratic should demand the whole product. It party should turn their eyes to the south- is not enough to ask the amelioration of rard. The democratic party is there exploitation; it must demand its aboli-

from a ruling master class, but should declare its intention of seizing the political power for itself and by making the workers masters and all persons workers abolish at once and forever all rulers and all-masters.

To all these tests, and nothing less is sufficient, and many more might well be added, there is but one party that conforms, and that is the Socialist party. International in its scope, fundamental in its philosophy, time tried in its integrity and tested in its principles and organization, embracing in its demands the entire working class and the whole historical mission of that class, it stands as the logical exponent of trade union principles on the political field. When the trade unionists of America shall have learned to accept the full logic of what they preach in their union halls and practice in the workshop, and shall cast in their lot with the Socialist party, then we shall have, not simply trade unions in politics, or politics in the trade union, but trade union politics in city, state and nation. Then will come the realization of that of which the trade unionist has only dared to faintly dream, the triumph of the laboring class throughout the whole social field, the downfall of class tyranny and exploitation and the dawning of the day when the creators of wealth shall rule over the processes of wealth creation and shall enjoy the fruits of the triumph which men and machinery have won over nature.

An Archangel in Rags

His name is H. T. Graves. Address, Anywhere, Nowhere,

He is old and gray, a wanderer on the tace of the earth. In plain words, H. T. Graves is a tramp.

He is also an archangel in rags.

The man risked his life to save the life of a woman who was determined to die. He fought a battle with two-Death and the woman-and won out.

It happened in Chicago last week. The woman jumped into the lake. The old tourist was asleep on the grass nearby. He was aroused by the cries of a boy, and as he sat up he saw the woman disappear. His eyes were swollen by the slumber snatched from the vigilance of the park policeman. He was cramped and stiff. That made no difference.

His shoes were not much. He kicked them off. His coat-a mere reminiscence—was easily doffed. He swam for the ripples and dived. He caught the woman's dress and brought her to the surface. She fought him. She was determined to die. He was determined to save her. More than once they went down together. Each time Graves was cool and struggled up again, with the woman. Then the rescuer's cry brought policemen who first lifted the woman out of the water and then Graves, who was exhausted.

Both were taken in the wagon, she to the hospital, where she recovered, he to the police station to dry his clothes. Once dried out, the old fellow shouted

a cheerful goodby to the sergeant and walked out into the darkness of the

He will get no medal. You would county, possibly, to find him at home. Like Melchisedec of old, he has neither beginning nor end of days so far as the world knows.

"Pish! Editorial melodrama! Nay, it's vaudeville in print! A measly tramp. Dirty. Lazy. A sneak thief. And a liar besides.'

That may be true, all of it. Des Moines News. But-

Democratic orators and journals are making political capital out of the scandals connected with the Postal Department, but these democratic critics have but few words of denunciation to offer when the odium of a democratic boodling legislature of Missouri is held up for public inspection. Political corruption will continue, and men will fall through the evil influence of trusts and corporations, until the people shall tear every root and branch of the Upas tree of profit from our civilization. Men will be sound and healthy morally when surrounded by proper environments-Miners Magazine.

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

The Iowa Socialist in bundles at fifty cents per hundred. Express prepaid.

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

By Heaven! I half believe the Time Is linked and leagued with lowest Hell-The leprous soul of Wrong and Crime Performs its work so well.

By Heaven! in bitter brooding dreams

I think life such a hollow lie That unto my hot heart it seems A wishful boon-to die.

We smite, and sting, and howl, and hiss, Each hand a-grip on other's soul; Each bartering each with Judas' kiss For Judas' traitor-dole:

Our breath—a breathed hypocrisy— Makes homeless Love weep piteous tears; While e'en the damned come forth to see Our slime upon the spheres.

A golden passport unto Hell Seems the full stretch of our desire To cheat, and hoard, and buy, and sell, And make high Heaven a liar. Aye! for the mockery of creeds

Hath lain upon our life like rust, Till wailing Faith wears widow's weeds, And there is no more trust.

No Faith-no Hope-no Charity-No melting Love that yearns to bless-Naught but the leering blasphemy Of foul-eyed Selfishness: No grand resolves for Sacrifice,

. From men whose aims are with the stars, Only lust, and shame and vice, And Mammon's savage wars. Great God! Is this our life? Must all

Our high thoughts that once burned within Be crushed in this vast carnival Of pomp and painted sin? Is this the Canaan we have won-

Is this the food our souls must take? Lies no oasis farther on-O friends! shall we not wake?

-Richard Realf

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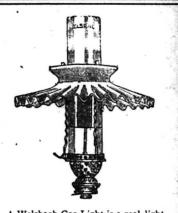
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What the Socialists Would Doif They
Won in This City. 0.5

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Socialistic Assumption

By Rev. A. Doremus

Yes, there is such a thing. Socialists of every individual within its precincts sumption." and "democratic assump- ernment. The state government goes tion?" When these parties come annu- farther than the general government. ally, or quadrennially, before the people, do they not also ask the people to assume? That they mean all that they say; that they will administer the public affairs in accordance with the principles of the constitution, and make and administer laws as near as possible in strict justice to all, rich or poor, high or low?

An editorial appeared in the Dubuque Times Sept. 13 under the above caption, "Socialistic Assumption." After remarks very complimentary to Rev. Strickland, referring to his speaking in the Odd Fellows Temple during the week, the statement is made that on false assumption." The claim is made that Mr. Strickland failed to furnish proof or testimony. The proof oftentimes is like that of the quality of the pudding. It is said that Mr. Strickland "declined to describe in detail how his co-operative commonwealth would man naturally would. We are reminded country lad was engaged as a helper up-Rockland, Maine. As they were going up the sound the lad was heard calling you get to Rockland, are you going to 'haul in' or 'anchor off?'" The reply was, "That depends." Suppose some act justice to all" shall accrue in the one should have inquired of General Washington or the people of the ante-Revolution period what in detail would abandon our public schools, our nor be their methods adopted in the admin- mals, our state universities, asylums and istration of justice and demanded before so on? In the establishing and contheir venturing upon the attempt of in- ducting of these is there "equal and exstituting a republic a demonstration that act justice to all?" Is it injustice to all would run as smooth as oil-without take an individual's property who has no friction-with "strict equal and exact children and educate the children of anjustice to all," what would have been, other. Is it not injustice to take A's what only could have been a wise reply? "Escape from the present evils first. This we deem surest in the establish- as their private property? In other ment of independence. The other matters will be attended to in due time." So the reply is and only wisely can be, "Get out of the existing system which is the source of and can only be prolific of present and still greater evils. The details will be attended to afterward."

All the evils so generally recognized and sorely complained of have arisen under the capitalistic system; are rightly attributed to the system. Could worse arise under Socialism? Confiscation of private property, perversion of justice, cruelty, high handed plundering of the public treasury, destruction of values of private property, conspiracies, plots, endangering many lives, and the assassination by night and by day time-and space forbids to enumerate and delineate in detail. Could all this be demonstrated duction and distribution—in other words to occur under Socialism, would it be at all different from the present? It is as sumed that it would occur under Socialism. We know it has occurred under and by capitalism. Can it be demonstrated that it would occur under Socialism? Has Socialism ever been tried and has all this followed as a result?

"Experimental testimony" is called for as proof "that the scheme would work." This is at hand in many forms. Socialism is not wholly unknown. Did not Solomon say "there is nothing new under the sun." Socialism is not untried-not a new thing in our country. We do not have to go into heaven to find it-nor under the sea. It is very near. The postoffice (partially), the public schools, the normal schools, the state law and medicine and dentistry schools, public highways, public buildings, and we may add the government itself, are Socialistic. All these are examples of the working of Socialism. Socialism is not wholly a new thing-an idea only, a "theory" untried. No. it is here in our midst. Any one who will may inspect its working and practicability so far as it has been tried? "Experimental testimony" should not be called for. It is said we have no example of its application involving all arts and sciences and all industries. If it operates well in all cases where triedat least is better than what preceded it -why not venture on farther? The government now takes charge and care more for twenty-five cents per year.

assume. Is there not "republican as- to an extent, and all maintain the gov-Is there not taught art in various crafts? Why not in all? Is it not injustice to teach an individual how to be a doctor, a school teacher, a dentist, a musician, and refuse another instruction in carpentering, plastering, and so on. The assumption is offered that the government could not take charge of so much detail. Who takes charge of it now? Think of this. Individuals who are educated by the government for this very purpose. The government educates men to take charge of the army and educates men to be soldiers. Why not to be efficient in every department and de-"Brother Strickland's whole case rests tail of the various departments? They are educated to take charge of the various departments of large capitalistic corporations, and do the work efficiently without oversight. Is the assumption valid that they would not if educated by the government? No, Socialism is not without demonstration as to its practicbe administered." Perhaps so. A wise ability either in so far as it has been tried or from the working of capitalistic of an incident some years past. A corporations from the smallest to the largest. The management of the vast on a coaster going from New York to railway systems-and soon to be system -is a clear, plain illustration of the possibility of the unifying of all industries out to the captain, "I say, Cap, when under one governmental management. Again, the demand is that there shall

be a demonstration that "equal and ex-Socialistic state before it shall be adopted. Shall we then go back, a long way, property and give it to B to have and to hold, and his heirs and assigns forever, words, is there no injustice under the capitalistic system? Is it a reason that a system shall be abandoned because of the impossibility of administering it in 'equal and exact justice to all?" Then, if not, why is it reasonably an objection on the basis of the assumption of a possility that it might not be so administered under a 'co-operative commonwealth?' It is not to be expected that perfection shall exist, at least not at once, perhaps never, under the Socialistic state. It is no reason for its rejection in the one case more than in the other

Socialism operates more justly to all in so far as it exists than the capitalistic state. Therefore it is a right inference that if wholly applied to the ownership and management of the means of pro--the condition changed so that a man innot live off of another, but mus his own living and have all the living he earns and no more, it will be vastly more productive of equal and exact justic to all than the present system, by which the lion's share of labor's product is confiscated by a few.

The common error appears in this editorial: that of assuming the continued existence of the very root of the present deplorable evil, the profit system. Under Socialism the individual will reap only the profit of his own energy, but not by the energy and toil of another. The conditions of the fishing story will not continue under Socialism. If a man has no hook he will be given one and he must fish for himself. In other words a man will be given employment and he must earn all he gets by his own energy. He cannot despoil another of his earnings or compel others to work for him. It will not be as under the present capitalistic system. This is the "false as sumption." Surely if the prodosis are not right the protasis are quite certain to be wrong. If the premises are false the conclusion will be. This false assumption is what leads many to false conclusions. It is also false to assume that perfection must exist under Socialism else Socialism cannot exist. It is a long way to the perfect state, but not so far to the Socialistic state.

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or

Foreign Notes

ed for the National Headquarters, Socialist Party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.

GERMANY.

As a drowning man grasps at a straw so the small traders, threatened by large capital, try to save themselves by opposing the most modest reform in trade. Years of investigation of the fifteen, sixteen and seventeen hours' day in the retail shops, resulted in the introduction, on Oct. 1, 1900, of the 9 o'clock p. m. closing of the shops.

At that time the small traders did their best to prevent the passage of that law, which is weakened by all kinds of exceptions and is often broken. The employes are now trying to obtain a shorter working day by an 8 o'clock p. m. closing of the shops. Again, a part of the small traders, who were glad when thousands of persons had their occupation taken away from them by a law limiting and forbidding street traffic, began to storm against the employes' efforts. A federation of shop-keepers was founded for the sole purpose of opposing the 8 o'clock closing of the shops. Those gentlemen can always speak in the employes' meetings, but in their meetings they arrogantly forbid the employes to speak, or excluded them. Berlin Vorwaerts.

The number of families in the German empire is decreasing in comparison with the number of persons who do not marry. The families decreased from 93.5 per cent in 1871 (the foundation of the empire) to 93.4 per cent in 1875, and went down to 92 per cent in the year 1900. The number of unmarried persons increased during the same time, from 6.1 per cent in 1871 to 7.1 per cent in 1900. This shows that it constantly becomes harder for the German people to earn enough to support fami-

A Berlin public school teacher, Herr tion of the Prussian Legislature in the Development of the Prussian Public Schools" in the August number of the Wartburgstimmen (Wartburg Voices), argues that the centre party and the conservatists are to blame for the Prussian legislature's having done so little for the public schools. He shows that they are however, not the only guilty ones, for the liberals have displayed their friendship for the schools unfortunately only too often in words alone, and have forgotten the deeds exactly at the time when they could have done more. Discussing the question, "What confidence can educational politics place in liberalism for the future?" he thinks that the liberals will do still less for the schools, in the future, than they have formerly done. But he hopes for a bettering of conditions by the Socialists' participation in the legislative elections.

The women Socialists of Berlin held a large meeting Aug. 20, in which Comrades Miss Ottilie Baader and Mrs. Ihrer spoke. Six women Socialists were elected as delegates to the Brandenburg provincial convention of the Socialist party and three women comrades were elected as delegates to the annual convention of the Socialist party

FRANCE.

A Socialist member of parliament, DePressense (Jauresite), who was one of the deputation that in July visited London in the interests of international the arbitration, has published a letter to the French foreign minister, saying that on the opening of parliament he will make an interpellation on the bloodshed in Macedonia.

From Venice, the former residence of the new pope, comes a report which shows the attitude of Pius X to the labor movement. Some time ago, the women workers in the tobacco factory of Venice started a movement for an increase of their miserable wages. They formed a league and appealed to the trade unions in Milan, Turin and Florence for their co-operation. The managers heard of it. One fine day, the Patriarch Sarto (the present pope), surrounded by all the chief managers of the factory, appeared in the main workhall and gave a long sermon against the poisor of Socialism and against the bold uprising of the discontented in opposition to the authority appointed by God. As the church prince finished his discourse, the managers wished to make trial of the effect and ordered all the women who would not join the league to raise a hand. And then a wonder came to pass: not even a single hand was raised, and very quietly the honorable visitors retreated from the factory

Avanti, the Socialist daily journal of Rome, reports that the minister of the Italian navy, Morin, visiting the new battleship Queen Margherta criticised its magnificent furnishings. As the minister saw the elegant rooms for the officers, he said: "Where do the men sleep? Probably with the guns! That is not right. There is too much luxury, far too much luxury!" Avanti remarks: "If Morin came oftener, he'd see many other things that are "not right!"

HOLLAND.

So many teachers in Holland have become Socialists that they have their own organization called "The Socialist Teachers' Union," and held their thirteenth annual convention at the close of last year. The Socialist teachers are now protesting against the discharge of one of their number. One of the leading Dutch comrades, S. Lindeman, a teacher in the government agricultural school in Wageningen, was discharged, Aug. 8, because he had worked as a' speaker for the committee to oppose the compulsory laws. A thorough investigation of his seditious conduct was made; for example, according to the Socialist journal Het Volk, he was asked if it were true that he called the soldiers' uniforms "monkey clothes."

SWEDEN.

The greatest lockout ever known in Sweden, involving the metal workers in the whole country, went into effect July 6. The Manufacturers' Federation locked out between 15,000 and 20,000 organized iron and metal workers. The conflict ended Aug. 11, when the arbitration board decided, with three against two votes, that the wages should remain unchanged in the Hvilan machine shops, where the wages of a part of the workers had been increased shortly before the beginning of the lockout. It started with an unimportant disagreement, but the solidarity and arrogance of the em-Tews, in an article on "The Co-opera- ployers, who wish to break up the labor unions made it a great affair.

The lockout of the Stockholm harbor workers, which began the 1st of April, was still in force at the last report, Aug. 26.

The furniture makers in Stockholm are now striking for wages of 11 cents an hour. Their employers offer 10 cents an hour.

The glove makers' lockout in Schonen, which began in June on account of the strike in Lund, has ended with a small gain in piece work wages for the workingmen, and a still smaller gain for the women workers.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., r901.

The Socialist party in national convention assembled, reafirms 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 piolitica party, with the object of conquering 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 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. It owned by the capitalists 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 uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The 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 capitalists 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 system; the lives of the working class

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate entire social system; the lives of the working class recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented be-een nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged if the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order the capitalists may extend their commercial domin-abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the 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 production. The democratic, republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, 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

Ist 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 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 utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation

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 monopolies, 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 consumers.

product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working peccase of accidents, lack of employment, sickness want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be cofrom the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be a istered under control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries redit to be used for that purpose in order that the work res be secured the full product of their labor. 5. The education of all children up to the age of presents, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

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Mr. N. Theno Tells What

Dr. Harmann Done For Him,

This is to certify that after suffering for a long time (2½ years) from varicosed ulcer (running sore) on right leg, I was completely cured by Dr. Harmann's treatment in three month's time This was in November, 1902, and no sign what-ever of the trouble has appeared since. I am thoroughly cured and well satisfied. Dr. Har-mann's office is in the B. & I. Bldg, Dubuque, Iowa.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) N. Theno,
3114 Washington.St.,
Dubuque, Iowa.

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National State Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

Since last report, the following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund:

An Evanston, Ill., Comrade	2.00 5.00
Thirteenth Ward Branch, Local Milwau- kee, Wis	5.60
Total to noon, Sept. 12	10.60 974.02

Total\$984.62 The support given to the special organizing fund during the past few weeks justifies renewed attention upon the part of comrades everywhere. The organizing work has but just begun in unorganized states, and conditions are such that for some time the national headquarters will be looked to to conduct this work with practically little or no assistance from the unorganized territory itself.

Particularly is this true of the south, where the poverty and the temperament of the people and the long distances to be covered, make organizing exceedingly difficult and expensive. An examination of the financial reports of the national organizers show that in the states already organized the expense upon the national office is considerably below that of the organizers in unorganized states. This cannot be avoided, but comrades who are anxious to see organizing work done in the latter states should take this into consideration.

Comrades should also remember that the time to organize for the campaign of next year is NOW. Given the merited support of the Socialists at large, the organizing fund can be kept in a condition which will enable every section of the country to finally receive attention. Despite many obstacles the work of Ray and Goebel in the south is manifesting itself in new locals. The former has just organized four in North Carolina, and Goebel got the same number in Virginia and Tennessee. Wilkins is doing such good work in Washington that the comrades there want to keep him indefinitely. Bigelow is doing well in Kansas, and McKee will undoubtedly strengthen the movement in Arizona. Comrades Toole in Maryland and Adams in North Carolina can be depended upon to show good results from their work.

All this should show the comrades the financial responsibility thrown upon this office, in the attempt to organize the various states. It is uphill work, but it will finally count, though the cost now may be 'great. What is needed is for every Socialist in the United States to contribute his or her mite to the organizing fund. The work cannot stop now, it must go forward until every state is organized for the battle of 1904.

Send all contributions to Wm. Mailly, 303 McCague building, Omaha, Neb., and acknowledgment will be made in the weekly bulletin, which is published by nearly every Socialist paper.

The new gold rimmed buttons are going out fast, notwithstanding that the press announcement has only been made a few days. The fourth order for 10,000 of the plain buttons has also been him: Oct. 2, Muscatine; 3, Sigourney; ture. I find the comrades well pleased placed. The former sell for 15 cents apiece in quantities less than 100, and the latter for 1 cent each to party officials and 2 cents to individuals. Local secretaries can order direct from their state buque. secretaries and others from the national secretary, Socialist party, McCague building, Omaha, Neb.

Four new locals have been organized in New York. Comrade George D. Herron has been released by the national headquarters for a tour of that state under the direction of State Secretary Slobodin.

A full state ticket of the Socialist party has been nominated for the first time in Rhode Island, with the following nominees: Governor, James E. Furlong; lieutenant governor, Harry F. Thomas; secretary of state, James R. Allen; attorney general, Albert D. Holmes; general treasurer, Abraham P.

Under date of Sept. 9, State Secretary Latham, of Texas, reports that four new locals were chartered within fifteen Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer, \$2. Todays, at Tyler, Big Springs, Dalhart tal \$7.50. and Alley, respectively, with a total embership of seventy-one. Other ap- field, fires in a club and says: "Com- made for a week's agitation by Coming cluded in the regular monthly circuits

plications are now pending before the state committee.

BEN HANFORD'S TOUR.

Ben Hanford will finish out September at the following places in Indiana: 26, Peru; 27, Huntington; 28, Ft. Wayne; 29, Elkhart. He will then enter Illinois, where dates as follows have been arranged: Oct. 1 and 4, Chicago; 2, Winnetka; 3, Elgin; 5, Rockford; 7, Rock Island. Hanford will lecture on Oct. 6 at Dubuque, Iowa, where the Catholic church has interested itself in an anti-Socialist propaganda. He will get through Illinois and Missouri in time to again enter Iowa for the last ten days of October, so as to participate in the campaign before election day.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

John M. Ray was suddenly called home by sickness in his family when at Raleigh, N. C., on Sept. 13, and Comrade B. F. Adams, of Washington, D. C., was called into service to fill Ray's dates in North Carolina.

William A. Toole, of Baltimore, will work out a two weeks' vacation for the national party, organizing in Maryland.

Geo. H. Goebel will enter Texas on Sept. 25 and work in the northern district under the direction of Local Dallas, which is the railroad and trolley center of that section.

Geo. E. Bigelow will finish his Kansas tour Oct. 3 at Galena, and after visiting Neosho, Mo., he will spend several days in the Indian Territory before beginning in Arkansas.

Harry McKee's route in Arizona is reported as follows: Sept. 10, Kingman; 11, Ash Fork; 12, Williams; 14, Flagstaff; 15, Winslow; 17-19, Jerome; 21-23, McCabe; 24-25, Walker; 26, Groom Creek; 29-30, Prescott.

M. W. Wilkins will remain in Washington until Nov. 1.

In last week's bulletin the credit of a contribution of \$5 from Local Milwaukee, should have been the Twelfth Ward branch, Local Milwaukee.

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Iowa Notes

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

The state nomination papers have been filed. The nomination papers for legislative offices, senators and representatives, must be filed with the secretary of state not later than Oct. 3. Nomination papers for county offices should be filed with the county auditors not later than twenty days before elec-

The following dates have been made for Comrade Work: Oct. 2, North Mc-Gregor; 3, Ryan; 5, Clinton; 6, Davenport; 7, Vinton; 8, Webster City; 10,

The management of Frederick G. 4, Des Moines; 5, Rockwell City; 6, Manson; 7, Deloit; 8, Sioux City; 10 and 11, Rock Rapids; 12, Ft. Dodge; orders a bundle of Iowa Socialists for 13, Waterloo; 14, Oelwein; 15-31, Du-

Ben Hanford, of New York, will get into Iowa the last ten days in October, management of national committee.

S. R. McDowell, committeeman from the Tenth district, has joined the Van brigade and will stay with Van No. 1 until election.

Howard and Boone counties will nominate county tickets.

Joseph Kaufmann, of Chicago, a soap box orator, visited the following places this week: Madrid, Boone, Jefferson, Denison, Missouri Valley and Council Bluffs.

Comrade G. W. Davis is campaigning in western and central Iowa

Contributions during the past week Dubuque local, subscription blank, \$1.50; Cedar Rapids railroad employe, \$2; Hiteman, D. B. Robinson, \$2; J. J. JACOBSEN.

Comrade J. A. Shepherd, of Bloom-

rade Work's speech at this place is a Nation Van No. 1 just before the Work thing of the past, but not forgotten. meeting. With this array of logic The speech was above high water mark. The audience was small on account of a drenching rain at the very time the bell istic parties will be weighed in the balrang and there was a show in town and ance and found wanting and that anthe fair was to open up the next day, but we had about eighty who came out march of the workers toward the conthrough mud and rain. We took Comrade Work to our private homes and treated him as one of the family. I hope the comrades everywhere will do likewise. We will hold a convention this week and nominate a full county ticket."

The Iowa Socialist

All members joining Muscatine local are now charged an initiation fee of 25 cents which is used to send The Iowa Socialist to their address for one year and keep them in touch with the move-

Have you nominated a county ticket? Every county in the state should have Socialist candidates.

Comrade Ben Schmitt, of St. Johns, Oregon, formerly of Oelwein, orders a bunch of three for one year.

"B. F. D.," of Muscatine, remits \$3.25 for sub cards and writes: "Local Muscatine has made arrangements with Comrade Jacobsen to have Comrade John M. Work speak in our city on the 26th of October. Our county central committee has engaged the Grand Opera House for the event. A committee of ten are out securing subscriptions from Socialists and friends to meet the expenses. Our local has ordered 200 of the party buttons and I think the old party managers will soon be surprised at the number of red buttons worn and keep them a guessing as to what is going to happen in November. The local has appointed a committee to make arrangements for Sunday afternoon propaganda meetings during the fall and

Comrade G. W. Davis, who is doing work for the state committee, writing from Shelby, says: "While the comrades at .Red Oak and Shelby are new in the Socialist organization, they are good, true men and women and earnestly striking for industrial freedom. Am quite sure we will have at least one local in Fremont county soon and a good one at Shelby. Although it rained in the early part of the evening we had a fairly good meeting here last night. I go to the Bluffs today. Wherever we go our star brightly gleaming is grandly in the ascendant.'

"Comrades: Your man Strickland is a whirlwind. We had him in Waterloo at the city hall last Tuesday night and he gave a mighty good talk to a good crowd and he certainly had the crowd with him from start to finish. There are more Socialists in Waterloo than there were before he came. Local Waterloo is waking up and we are beginning to get busy.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. R. OYLER." Comrade W. C. Benton, of Coming

Nation Van No. 1, reports as follows from Avery, under date of Sept. 22: "Coming Nation Van No. 1 will be in Wapello county for several days and then enter Keokuk county at Hedrick for eight days' work, under the direction Strickland's campaign in Iowa has been of Comrade Rohrer. Had a good meetturned over to the state secretary. Dur- ing here last night. Will speak in Hynes ing the past week he visited Monroe, tonight. Put in three days at Hiteman Newton, Grinnell and Iowa City, from with good results. The workers there whence he goes into Illinois for a few seem to have nearly all resolved to vote days, returning to Iowa Sept. 30, on the way they strike in the future. It which day he speaks at Davenport. The gets easier every day to talk Socialism following schedule has been made for to the average man and sell him literawith The Iowa Socialist."

> Comrade Chas. Hickethier of Ryan Comrade Work's meeting.

MUSCATINE NOTES.

Some of the local comrades have been carrying on a vigorous campaign of late under the blue vault of the eternal skies, with the aid of the corner street light.

From all appearances a bomb shell of no small magnitude will light in the old parties' camps before the fatal 3d of November next-that is, fatal for the capitalist economy.

The local has raised a campaign fund of \$50, ten of the comrades pledging \$5 each. In addition to this a campaign committee has been appointed to raise as much more as possible, with the result that Comrade Work has been engaged for two nights, Oct. 26 and 27, who, by the way, had better bring his winter clothing (providing the capitalist system has not deprived him of the same), as we expect to take him twelve miles into "No Man's Land" to arouse the heathens.

Full preparations have also been

placed against the old free trade and high tariff swill, we believe the capitalother mile stone will be recorded in the quest of the public powers and the emancipation of the working class from the bondage of wage slavery.

OLIVER C. WILSON.

Local Notes

Local Dubuque is making preparations for the Hanford lecture which will be given Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The Strickland family will present Comrade Strickland's play, "A Generous Love," in this city on the 16th of October.

Don't forget Ben Hanford's lecture Tuesday, Oct. 6.

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

An Agitator Afield

Waterloo was not a defeat this time. New members were secured and the comrades will be in the field with a full county ticket.

Marshalltown has aggressive workers in Comrades Van Sickle, Hoy and Vance. Outside and inside meetings for two days got the Socialist kettle boiling. Many old soldiers in the soldiers' home are members of our local.

At Des Moines, the comrades fight against conditions found in every state capital, but they are doing valiant battle. We had "standing room only" at the street meeting Saturday evening.

Monroe is just getting fully organized, Comrade Shaw is a very effective

Newton had a good meeting in the court house. P. M. Caswell is secretary. Dr. Perry Engle's office is the clearing house of the cause.

FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

Ohio Notes

Edgerton, Ohio, has been organized by Comrade M, J. Hynes.

Middletown has been organized by Comrade Barringer of that city.

Over 500 people were in attendance at the Hanford meeting in Toledo despite the fact that there was a heavy downpour of rain just previous to the meeting. The daily papers gave full accounts of the meeting and gave due credit to the ability of the able comrade. The Toledo comrades are certainly to be congratulated upon the manner in which their meetings are conducted. Hanford was entertained by the Toledo printers after the lecture.

Father Denning, of Bellefontaine, was one of the Labor Day speakers of that city. He confined himself almost entirely to a most virulous attack upon Socialism and the Socialist party. His arguments were of the "sterotyped" variety and were liberally applauded in the daily press of Bellefontaine. Although there is no regular Socialist local at Bellefontaine, yet, nevertheless it is plainly evident that the comrades there are mighty active and it is really a compliment to their prowess in drawing the fire of such as Father Denning. The next part of the program would be to ask him to defend his statements and position before a Socialist lecturer, and one of his own calling can be supplied if necessary.

Frank P. O'Hare delivered the Labor Day address at Wheeling, W. Va., to a large throng. He followed two politicians and being the speaker of the day he certainly made great work of the opportunity and it is said that the arguments of the two politicians fell upon barren ground in comparison to the arguments of the Socialist speaker.

Lucas and Butler County conventions are the latest ones reported. More county conventions are being held this year than were anticipated and it looks at this writing as though there will be three times the number of tickets in the field this fall than ever before.

M. J. Hynes, candidate for lieutenant governor and member of the state quorum assumes the managership of the Ohio Socialist on Sept. 21. Comrade Hynes is taken from the field work to assume this position and Comrade Stirton, of Michigan, finishes his routes until election.

Six of the towns on the border line of Ohio and West Virginia are now in

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BRANCH MEETINGS

Des Moines-Branch No. 6 meets first and third Sunday afternoons of each month at 3:00 o'clock in Marks' Hall, 518 Walnut St.

Dubuque-Branch meets every Thursday even-ing at 8:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters, 6th ng at 8:00 o'cl and Main Sts.

for speakers, thanks to the efforts of Comrade O'Hare

Barberton local is one of the "newest" ones in Ohio, yet is taking in new members at every meeting and is growing most rapidly.

C. C. Ross, of Little Rock, Ark., is making a tour of the state upon his own responsibility. He has already visited Hamilton, Dayton, Springfield, Xenia, Greenfield, Circleville, Columbus, Corning, Newark and Zanesville and made speeches. He will also follow up the Big Four route from Columbus to Cleveland, making speeches enroute and arriving at Cleveland on Sept. 30.

W. G. CRITCHLOW.

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