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### Vol. 2 No. 61

#### Where Workingmen Vote as They Talk

Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, who represented the Miners before the strike commission, has been making a tour of Europe. Writing for the Pittsburg Dispatch from Berlin he says:

At last I have found the place where workingmen-or at least a large part of them-vote as they talk. This scarcely seems possible and yet I am convinced that it is true.

It is only a little more than 30 years ized the Socialist Party in Germany These men for the most part were not working men; they were men with consciences and imaginations. They did not know what it was to work; they only imagined the meaning of a life of constant toil. If they had really known, perhaps they could never have organized the party. Several years went by before they could really be said to have had a political party. The members were kept so busy dodging the police, and so constantly occu pled in jail, that they had little chance to vote. Still, for some mysterious reason, policemen and judges and jails had little effect upon this band of fanatics. In fact, these wellworn agencies seemed rather to cement them together and add to the earnestness of their purpose. Over and over again these early builders were sent to prison and exiled, but still they kept up the work.

In 30 years this band of fanatics has grown from a handful of outlawed men and women until at the last election it polled almost twice as many votes as any other party in the German empire. Then when the news of this enormous vote was flashed around the world, the same wires carried the story that Socialism in Germany is not what it once was and not what it and, in fact, anywhere else on earth.

Everyone seems to believe this story except the Socialists. They know bet-If one will but talk with their leaders or read their papers, they will learn that Socialism in Germany is today what it always was-grown, of course, somewhat respectable because of its numbers, for numbers always make respectability; it is always respectable to do what the majority do. or rather what the majority profess to do. In this way Socialism has grown respectable, and has changed.

The Socialist Party that polled such an enormous vote in Germany at the last election is still the party of Marx and La Saile. It stands to-day for the whole program which these leaders taught and which has been their platform since the party's birth. In short, it stands for taking the earth and all the implements of production and distribution from the hands of those who now control them, and operating them for the benefit of all the people by means of collective owner-It is true that although the German Socialists have regularly adopted the platform and stand for it as solidly and persistently to-day as through all their history, that still with this platform they urge more immediate reforms and do not refuse to discuss the pressing questions of the hour. It is also true that a considerable part of their great vote at the last election was due to their protest against the proposed increase of tariffs on foreign goods and the policy of imperialism which seems to have been adopted by the ruling classes of all the world. Still, in spite of the strength that these somewhat transitory issues have given to the Socialists in Germany, the great triumph of the last election is a victory for the principles of Socialism for which the German hosts have so long and bravely fought.

Nine and one-half million votes were polled at the last election in all the German empire. Out of this vote the Socialists cast 3,000,000 ballots, and the next highest, the Centerists, 1,750,000. Next following came the Liberals with 1,400,000 and the Conservatives with 1,200,000, and following these a number of parties smaller still.

The votes were cast for members of the German parliament, a body of 397 men. Although the Socialists cast al- ich, which is almost wholly Catholic, most twice as many votes as the Centerists, still the Socialists elected 81 members, while the Centerists elected 100. Under a fair apportionment the Socialists would have received 134 members as against about 80 for the Centerists.

This unjust representation comes mainly from two causes. Under the system of voting every member elected votes cast. When any party falls to receive a majority over all, a new election must be held, and in this second election only the two receiving the highest number can be voted for again. In Germany, as everywhere, it has generally been found that in the last analysis all other parties will unite who must feel the blows of this mand make common cause against the great power which stands for the equ

Socialists. This is true because other parties differ only as to details and minor matters, whereas Socialism is

radical and fundamental and cannot be harmonized with existing ideas of the ownership of property and the longaccepted theories of the rights of the privileged classes.

On the first ballot the Socialists elected 5, while in 100 districts they stood either first or second without any party receiving a majority of all. As a general rule, in these 100 districts on a second ballot, all parties, united against the Socialists, and elected 25

and were defeated in 75. Aside from the fact of the general union against Socialists, the division of the elective districts bears heavily against the party. The boundaries of the districts were fixed in 1867, and have not since been changed; but the population of Germany and all the world has undergone a great change since then. The centralization of wealth and industry here, as elsewhere, has caused the country to remain stationary as to population and wealth, while the cities have forged rapidly ahead.

The country districts have but a comparatively small number of electors, but many of them containing less than 100,000 souls, while some of the city districts run above 700,000. The great strength of Socialism in Germany, like all progressive-movements everywhere, lies in the cities amongst the working men. Berlin is a fair illustration of this division of strength between the various parties and schools of political and economic thought. Berlin is the capital of the empire, the center of the power and influence of the king, the army and the administration. Then, too, all Germany pays tribute to Berlin, and here is gathered the wealth, the culture and the elegance of German life; but here, too, is the greatest population of working men. Of course all the strength of king and court, of army and navy, of wealth and fashion, is thrown against this vigorous, impudent, sacriligious party, that boldly and defiantly proclaims the rights of man against all the forms and institutions of the past; but all of this power is of no effect. Berlin elects six members of parliament. Of these the Socialists elect five on the first ballot. The Sixth district is carved out of the wealthiest and most aristocratic portion of the German capital. It has only 100,000 residents, as against 700 .-000 each in two other districts. This small district contains the university, and the Socialists ran as their candidate Dr. Arons, a professor of the university. This professor had recently been discharged from the university on account of his opinions. the University of Berlin, not Chicago). In this district on the first poll the Socialist received 5,300, the Liberal 4,000, all others 3,000. On the second election the Liberal was elected by about 300 votes.

In the most populous district of Berlin the Socialists cast 80,000 votes, as against 30,000 for all the other parties combined. In Berlin the Socialists polled 212,000 votes against 100,000 cast for all the other parties combined.

Hamburg, the second city of the empire, elected a solid Socialist delegation, and the party carried every one

There are 30 cities in Germany with a population of over 100,000. Of these the Socialists carried 20, while they received a plurality in some of the others on the first ballot, only being defeated by a combination of all the rest. These 10 cities which the Socialists failed to carry are strong Catholic cities, and elected centerists, which is distinctly a Catholic party, organized for the purpose of looking after the Catholic cause. Still, it must not be assumed that all Catholics in Germany are hostile to the Socialist party. The Catholic party is an old organization, and it is only natural that in a Protestant country it should receive much strength among the Catholic population; but in spite of this fact, the Socialists have been gaining in the Catholic portions of Germany almost as rapidly as in any other part. Munsends a solid Socialist delegation, while the Rhine district, wholly Catholic, sends many Socialist members. True it is that the Catholic clergy is generally ranged against the Socialists, but this may be said almost the same of the Protestant clergy in Germany.

When in London John Burns told me of a conversation that he once had with Cardinal Manning. must receive a majority of all the Catholic church attack Socialism?" asked Burns. "My son," answered the cardinal, "the Catholic church will never attack Bocialism, but Bocialism will attack the Catholic church." There is doubtless an element of truth in this wise reply. All things new attack all things old, and it is not alone kings

ity of man and recognizes no authority above reason and no religion higher than humanity.

In the country districts Socialism has had its hardest fight, but here, too, it has shown wonderful strength. In those portions of Germany where the and is owned in large estates and the farmers are only laborers it has an easy task. The small farmer is not easy to convert. Still the Socialists have succeeded in carrying one of these districts by a majority, and receiving a plurality in several more, and have made great strides in the last, five years. The country is always the last to accept new ideas, and, of course, it is farthest removed from the influence of machinery and business centralization, which, after all, are the foundation stones of the Socialist strength. As against the agricultural districts can be placed Saxony. This principality is almost wholly industrial and has 23 members of parliament. Out of this number the Socialists elected 22 on the first ballot, and were defeated in the other one on second ballot by an antisemitic.

In spite of all the drastic measures which the German government has taken in the past, Socialism is today not only the greatest party in Germany. but the one force that seriously threatens the kings and the established institutions of the land. It has already won to its support the great body of working men. While people of all grades of life and degrees of intelligence, from the humblest workman to the most learned philosopher, are found

Amongst its 81 members of parlia ment are about 50 workingmen; the balance are drawn from all ranks of

Neither in England nor on the continent has the lawyer any such part in political affairs as in America. In neither the English nor German parliaments are one-quarter of the members lawyers, while with us three-quarters would be nearer right. I cannot help thinking that in this England and the continent are wiser than America.

The Socialist party of Germany have a fine building for their headquarters This building contains a library which is owned by the party and so well run as to bring in a revenue for the general cause. In spite of the number of editors that have been sent to jail, the German Socialists have about 70 papers, most of them dailies. Their headquarters are never closed, and their campaign is aiways on. They are really not politicians, they are religious fanatics, devoted to the rights of man, and while they have no hope of future reward, they give their time, their strength, their money and their reputation to the cause. Their workers from the highest to the lowest forget their small ambitions, and cheerfully risk their libertles and even their lives for the sake of the generations yet unborn. With such a band of devoted men and women and such a cause to give them strength and inspiration it is easy to understand the great victories that they have won in the past, and the sublime confidence with which they look to the future for complete and final triumph.

### Unusual Labor Day in Chicago

The Socialist party of Cook county and Illinois is springing a surprise on labor of that county and state.

The coliseum, the largest hall west

of New York, has been secured. capacity is 15,000. of the "Great Labor Demonstration" is Sunday, Dec. 6, 1903. The doors will open at 1 o'clock and will not until the merry dancers are ready to

The program is a grand one. No exhas been or will be spared to make this occasion one long to be remembered. Theodore Thomas and Adolph Rosenbecker's artists (forty in number) will render high class revolutionary music until 4 o'clock.

The chairman on this occasion, Comthen deliver his address, after which Comrade Eugene V. Debs, the orator of the day, will be introduced. Comrade Debs will lay particular stress upon the fierce class struggis new ratus under the "stars and stripes" in "its land of the free and the house of the brave," its past and present mater, is cause and remedy.

The procession of the workers of be one of the grandest sights to behald. Scores of trades unions, representing a great many crafts, have given as-

surances of participating with banners of their respective locals. All will here unite in the spirit of class solidarity and march under the banner of

A hot, well cooked supper will be served in the Annex, where seven hundred persons can be seated at one time. The price for same will be very moderate.

The grand hall will start on enough to give all a drange to "it the light fantastic" and to make in to their hearts content.

An admission of 25 cents will be

181 Washington St., Chica

#### Scientific Socialism

(Abstract of lectures by President Thos. E. Will, of the American So-

cialist College, Wichita, Kas-)) Capitalistic production is -largely without plan. Each produces what he can and takes his chance of selling it. This necessitates competition for buyers. He who can undersell gets the trade. Someone learns that he can undersell by adulterating his wares. Paper is cheaper than leather in shoe soles. By introducing paper he may cut the price and increase his trade.

But his competitors soon learn the trick and paper soles become the rule. Similiarly, sand goes into the sugar, water into the vinegar, cotton into the wool, etc. The reign of shoddy, the "cheap and nasty," is on.

Profits pour in on the successful capitalists. What shall be done with them? They must be invested. Each dollar must breed its dime, more or less. Hence, business men must be multiplied. Thus comes industrial expansion, comparable to the expansion of steam or gas.

But the greater the expansion and the more huge the production, the harder to dispose of the product. Rich buy what they want and stop; poor buy what they can and stop. The home market is full. A foreign market

But advanced countries can afford little market, for they, too, are producing more than they can sell. Try the backward countries. If they refuse to open their ports, bombard them. Shoot the goods into them as England shot her opium into China. Exclaim with Depew:

"What is the tendency of the future? Why this war in South Africa? Why this hammering at the gates of Pe-kin? Why, this marching of troops from Asia to Africa? Why these plus productions of civilized countries of modern times are greater than civilization can consume. It is because this over production goes back to stag-

nation and poverty. ...
"The American people produce \$2,-000,000,000 more than we can consume. and we have met the emergency, and by the providence of God, by the by the providence of God, by the statesmanship of William McKinley, and by the valor of Roosevelt and hi associates, we have our market in market in Cuba, we have our market in Porto Rico, we have our market in Hawaii, we have our market in the Philippines and we stand in the presence of 800,-000,000 people with the Pacific as an American lake."

But foreign market is soon as full as home market. What now? Now comes the crisis. Goods cannot be sold; hence, bills cannot be paid; hence, somebody fails. His failure drags down his creditors. Down they go along the whole line like a row of bricks! A panic is on. Business men fail and suicides. Workers are made tramps. Society is smothered in its own wealth. We are poverty stricken because we are too rich.

In time the panic clears away; the goods are sold for what they will bring and consumed. Demand springs up, slight at first, then increasing. "Confidence" reappears. Times improve. "Prosperity" smiles and then beams. Overproduction again appears. Speculation runs riot and then panic

And so it goes: 1825, 1837, 1847, 1857, 1861, 1866, 1873, 1890, and 1893.

Capitalists learn in time that this condition does not pay for them. They will combine, cease fighting each other and cease overproducing. They form the trust, the death angel of competition; the harbinger of a new industrial

Meanwhile the workers are suffering the pains of slavery. They have no stake in the business.

"They toil, they toil, but they enter not in, Like the tribes which the desert de-

stroyed in their sin. They have no security of position

They are oppressed by poverty. The unemployed linger at the door and peer through the windows, eager for the jobs, hard as they are, and for the pay, poor as it is. The working slaves may not long be accorded even the soor privilege of being a slave.

But as Sampson's locks grew while he tolled in the mill of the Philistines, so the strength of the laboring man grows as he toils in the mill of the capitalist. He acquires the ballot. He reads the newspaper. He joins the trades union. He sends his children to the public schools. Slowly he is becoming conscious of his servitude and also of his strength. He faces the trust. What will he do with it? What will it do with him? -

Some hold the next step to be in vitable; almost easy. Another great anic will surely come. Then workers will rise in their might and take over the trusts and establish the co-operative commonwealth.

The panic may come. It see be lowering from Wall street he event of its advent, the p co-operative commonwealth is a consumation devoutly to be wished.

But let us not be over confident. The "cock-sure" man is not always the wise counsellor. Plutocracy is not omniscient but neither is it insane or in its dotage. Among its advisers it counts the shrewdest brains on earth. Will it, like another Louis XVI., sit helplessly on its throne and watch its power slip from its hands?

"What can it do?" What has it done in other cases? The gold standard, many thought, would mean financial paralysis; but the plutocracy found numerous meth-

ods of expanding the currency, and that crisis was averted. Macauley and George prophesied the

crash that must come when the public lands were all taken and would-be home-makers would be forced into the grand army of tramps. But plutocracy discovered plenty of arid lands in the west. It is now professedly irrigating 60,000,000 acres of these and thus providing for 20,000,000 people.

The overproduction which some are sure will force upon society a vast unemployed problem they may meet by selling products to the 20,000,000 on the irrigated lands, and intelligently limiting production in accordance with trust prospectuses. The unemployed they may feed from the surplus products as Rome, for four centuries, fed her unemployed from the spoil of the provinces. If we count on Socialism coming of itself we we may repeat the example of the Israelites and fertilize the desert of capitalism with our bones.

If we want Socialism we must work for it. We must realize the danger that capitalism may establish a condition of status, and retain its grip on society till America perishes as did imperial Rome. We must rouse the workers as Demosthenes roused the Athenians against Philip, as Reinzi roused the later Romans, and at Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams roused the American colonists. We must enter politics, seize the political power and then assume, for the whole people, the industrial control.

But what can we do and when, and how? We can do nothing-and perish; or we can establish the co-operative commonwealth. And we can and should begin at once.

Is anything possible until we obtain complete control of the entire country? Nothing is possible if we wait to do this. We cannot obtain complete control of all the governments at once for the simple reason, if for no other, that all the elections, national, state, and municipal, do not occur at the same time. At a given date we shall be in at one place and out at another; and our future depends largely upon how we handle ourselves where in control.

A national Socialist success might easily prove a national Socialist calamity. Were we to elect a president without having previously carried numerous states we should have, at best, the president and house of representatives, but against us would be the senate and the federal courts. What then? We might compromise with these. But that would probably split the Socialist party. We might refuse to compromise. That would mean a two-year legislative dead-lock, the failure to pass even the appropriation opportunity for the capitalistic press, pulpit and professoriate and the cer tin loss of the next election. Finally the Socialist president might take the bit in his teeth, use the practically unlimited power which resides in the sceptre of the American chief magistry, plunge the country into war, and, as a war measure, abolish capitalism, nationally, as Lincoln abolished chattel slavery.

But such a remedy might be worse than the disease. At best it would mean, for the time, not Socialism, but executive absolutism.

What shall we do? Cast down our buckets where we are. Organize at home, in township, county, city and state, as well as nation; carry local elections wherever possible and remember that each area has its own special work to do; that nation can do only national work, while the state must do the state work in establishing Socialism; the city must do the city's work, and each of the other areas do its own special work if this work is

What can Socialists do in the city? Far less, usually, than they should be able to do. Why? Because the dead hand of feudalism still paralyzes them. Mediaeval English cities could do practically nothing until granted permission by their king. This gralous permission he sold them for what the traffic would bear, and called the commodity a "charter." So, as Bos

ture to buy and boodle through the privilege of attending to their own

This anomalous situation Socialists must remedy as soon as in control of the state.

Meanwhile, a Socialist administration can do something in the city. It can administer the affairs of the city in the interest of the workers rather than of the exploiters. It can make possible a tremendous Socialist acitation in city and surrounding country. Finally, it can do a work of immense importance:-it can absolutely control the city schools.

"Give me the child till he is ten years old." said the prelate, "and you may have him thereafter." Roman Catholics know the importance of controlling the schools; so do Protestant clergymen; so do capitalists. Some populists appreciated it in Kansas in 1897. Socialists must see it or miss the opportunity of a life time. Socialists should vastly increase the

efficiency of the public school. In addition, they should see that the children are taught the truths that will make them free rather than the errors which will rivet their chains. Socialists should vastly increase the efficiency of the public school. In ad-

dition, they should see that the children are taught the truths that will make them free rather than the errors which will rivet their chains. But it is in the state that the So-

cialists can, for a time, do the most effective work. They can put into effect, largely or completely, every one of the specific planks in their national platform.

"Immediate demands?" asks somè old style Socialist, sarcastically. No, Socialists are not demanding. Slaves may demand of masters. Laborers may demand of capitalists; but Socialists in power demand of no one. They perform. The seven planks are the pledges of immediate performance.

Socialists in control in a state can do the following things:

1. They can establish a popular government: first, by emancipating women-half the potential voting population; second, by establishing direct legislation including initiative, referendum and proportional representation; third, by providing for popular rec of representatives; fourth, by giving e rule to cities.

2. They can give to the workers an inning by insuring them against accident, sickness and want in old age, and far reaching in importance, by guaranteeing to them employment.

How can employment be guaranteed? First, by taking over such monopolies as are purely state monopolies; second, by establishing public industries. Kansas, e. .g., could establish salt works, oil wells, gas wells; coal mines -for free laborers, in addition to the convicts who now work in these mines. build good roads, construct a state trolley and state telephone system;, widely extend the operations of the Agricultural college and experiment stations, etc. Thus abundant and valuable work could be provided.

Further, the state under Socialist administration can establish wages, hours and conditions at least equal to those provided by trades unions, and better as soon as possible.

3. The Socialist administration can finance its industries, first, by loans time may be lost in providing work for the workless, but it should be understood that not a penny of the interest or principle of these loans shall be paid by the hitherto exploited producers. As soon as possible the loans should be paid off, but from the proceeds of the next twosources of income.

The second source of state revenue is taxation. From this, the producers should be carefully exempted by hoeral exemption provisions, and the tax should be laid on the rich in proportion to their riches. Federal complications must be carefully avoided, but a state legislature, court and constituency, have complete jurisdiction over purely state taxation, hence Judge Shiras' somersault need concern no one.

The third source of state revenue is the proceeds of the state industries The people may decide by referendum vote whether they want those industries or any of them at cost, at small profit or large. They may decide to sell things within the state at cost and outside the state at a profit:

Thus may Socialists smite the rock of state resources and abundant streams of revenue will pour forth; revenue drawn chiefly, not from th producers, but from the leeches, and used not for a private graft but for the public good.

4. The Socialist administration entrol its state educational fi tions including its university, cultural college and normal It can make of these the poor than private privilege

### he lowe Socialist

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#### CAPITALISM OR SOCIALISM-WHICH?

We are constantly reminded of the differences between Capitalism and Socialism; in fact, when you know what one is, just take the opposite side of it and you have the other.

Many people are so hypnotized by the spell that Capitalism has cast over them, that it is difficult for them to see the other side. One difference of importance is in party management.

To illustrate, take this announcement that appeared in the columns of the old party papers a short time ago:

"Washington, Nov. 9.—A conference of significance and importance was held at the executive offices today be-tween President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna of Ohio. The president formally

Hanna of Ohio. The president formally requested Senator Hanna to retain the chairmanship of the republican national committee and to conduct the campaign next year.

"The president urged the senator to retain the chairmanship of the national committee in order that the republican party might, in the approaching campaign, have the benefit of his services at the head of the national organizaat the head of the national organiza-

"Senator Hanna, it is understood, in-dicated his desire to retire from the work of active political management. The president, however, urged him in strong terms to continue in political harness, pointing out to him that as the head of the organization he would inspire great confidence throughout the country."

What do you think of that? Two men in Washington hold a conference of "significance and importance"-TWO MEN-and practically settle an important point for the whole party.

Verily, it is "significant" that such a thing can be done.

In this conference one man "formally requested" the other to "retain" an important office, and to conduct the party campaign next year. Why should this one man be so concerned? Does the fate of the nation depend upon the incumbent of this particular office? NOT AT ALL. Use your gray matter a little bit and think it out.

But the other man desires to retire from the "work of active political man-

"Management" is good-it throws light upon old party methods.

The "one man," however, "urged him in strong terms" and "pointed out to him that AS THE HEAD OF THE ORGANIZATION he would INSPIRE GREAT CONFIDENCE THROUGH-OUT THE COUNTRY."

As the head of what organization? The reference is undoubtedly to the republican party. But is it organized? If so, will some republican working man please show us his membership card? And how is it that one man can "urge" another to "retain" his office? Have you no voice in your 'organization," you voters for presi-

Is it not true that the party bosses fix things to suit themselves and all that is expected of you is to "line up" ection day and put the stamp of your approval on whatever they have done? And you did it, too, did you not? All the while proud of your leaders who "inspire great confidence" etc., etc.

Inspire confidence in what? Confidence in the successful manipulation of campaign wires by the manipulator who will "retain" his office and

"manage" the manipulated voters. Is it not time you were using your eads for something besides hat racks? What interest of you republican working men will be conserved by this conference between Marcus Aurelius and

Teddy, the strenuous? This is not intended as a personality; we have no fight against individis If is simply an effort to show you that YOU HAVE NO VOICE IN

TOUR PARTY AFFAIRS! Let us look at the other side of the

Inside the Socialist organization ev e can prove his or her memberhip by the membership card; and evaber in good standing has a every matter that concerns the are. Every office great or is filled by the direct vote of the of the party; and only by a yete of the entire party could

### MORE "PRIMARY SCHOOL"

School", in The Worker rings so true and is so timely that it ought to mark an epoch in our party work. The old (capitalist) politics may depend upon mud; (the new Socialist) politics must depend upon scholarship.

The most of our speakers must come from our own rank and file, the working class. Therefore the "Primary School" must be welcomed into our midst. Especially through the present winter it ought to be the chief feature of the meetings of our Locals and Branches. What is more, the National Committee ought to provide suggestive manual for just this sort of thing. Only this method will bring us to scientific Socialism. Our wise men of the national committee have filled enough pages with motions and comments on Mills and Omaha. Let us now have a manual to help us establish our primary schools.

After all this is done, our supply of speakers and writers will be entirely inadequate. This "The Worker" states. How can we make good the

"Socialist Primary | deficiency? Possibly as we have already done in a measure-capture men equipped in the schools. college graduate finds his material interests with the capitalist class. The supply is greater than the demand. Not half of the men who receive the degree of M. D. practice the medical art. Many are swallowed up in the ranks of the wage earner.

One of our speakers said recently that capitalism got the pick of the talent coming from the schools. This is true in a sense. But some of the best talent capitalism will fail to get because it will refuse to be picked. The idealism of the young graduate has been the butt of many a joke. But that idealism will cause many a young person to spurn the path of intellectual prostitution and cast in his lot irrevocably with the working class.

Let us have our own primary schools; AND THEN LET US CAP-TURE THE COLLEGES AND UNI-VERSITIES THEMSELVES.

Free & Strickland

anyone "retain" his office. How do you like it? How does that difference strike you?

The republican party and its methods are the champions and defenders of Capitalism, the conservators of the privileges of the few as opposed to the interests of all.

The Socialist party and its methods stand forever pledged to secure the industrial freedom of the many-the workers of the world-with special privileges for none. The time is come when we must

'choose our company"; we must choose between Capitalism and Socialism. Which shall it be? Will you continue to be "managed" and "divide up" your wealth, giving four-fifths of it to the capitalist, or will you join forces with your fellow workers and make a stand for your industrial freedom, and claim for yourselves all the wealth that you create? Will you have a voice in the management of your own affairs for your own interests, or will you still depend on "leaders" to do for you-or to do you? Let us have your answer.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

This is a subject that has agitated the minds of many people for many years, and many of us have fought. iled and died for it. At last, some of us have discovered that the enfranchisement of women to the rights that men have now is not enough, the enfranchisement must be to THE RIGHTS MEN OUGHT TO HAVE.

The cry of our forefathers was against "taxation without representa-Women who have been in the tion." battle for equal suffrage have often used that argument which is no doubt a strong one.

One eccentric woman put on her carriage whenever she drove out, a large placard, reading: "I will not submit to taxation without representation, therefore I have no home."

But the question arises "Are the men represented?"-that is, the vasi body of working men, whose labor produces all wealth, and therefore, who pay all taxes? We all know they are not. Does anyone suppose for a minute that the milionaires and corporation lawers who are sent to congress, ever bother their heads to make laws for the benefit of the working man? Not at all. The history of the world is the history of class legislation.

We may have all the enfranchisement that anybody and everybody may demand, but until we learn to stand together-men and women-conscious of our class interest, ready to vote and to work for that interest in season and out of season, and send representatives from our own ranks to congress, the franchise will do any of us very little good.

Not long ago Mrs. Robert J. Burdette addressed a convention of women's clubs. The daily papers quoted her as having cautioned the women against the use of the franchise, saying that in voting a woman necessarily lost somewhat of her womanhood. Let us hope that Mrs. Burdette has been misrepresented by the capitalistic press, for she surely is beyond that position in brain capacity. Yet we may have a different conception of what constitutes womanhood.

In Colorado the women have been voting for several years, and for true womanliness, they stand as the peers of any women in the world. They know their worth both in the home and in the state, and they shirk neither responsibility.

How have the women been looked upon in the past? How are they still looked upon? And remember that however they are looked upon, at any time or in any country, it is but the reflection of the industrial system in vogue at the time. Hence, under the present system, where women are the slaves of slaves, they are classified by Edward Carpenter into three groupsladies. res and prestitutes

The

nothing to do from morning till night but study the fashion books and make herself as attractive as possible to her rich husband, or to the rich husband she hopes to get. To aid in this attraction, she must be, as Carpenter puts it, "a cross between an angel and an idiot," she must have no mind of her own beyond the thought of pleasing her lord and master.

One can readily see that casting a ballot for a principle might detract from that particular brand of womanhood.

The drudges are the vast army of working wcmen-many of them wives of working men-raising families of little ones—to please Teddy—and to take their turn at the same old grind of work, when the mother drudge wears

Does it detract from her womanhood when she is roused to the necessity of action and steps into the political arena to do what she can to improve the conditions for herself, her children, and the father of her children? Not at all.

Then the mother-love in her speaks then she shows her true womanhoodmighty to save and guard all her loved ones when once it is aroused to

But political emancipation is not enough. By it we may obtain control of the powers of government, and then by a complete revolution in our economic system we will gain our industrial freedom. What will that mean to us? That we-ALL THE PEOPLE- own. colectively, all the means of production and distribution; that we, the workers-men and women- and not a boss, manage the various industries in which we find ourselves engaged; that WE-the workers-will have an equal opportunity in the industrial world to bring forth the best that is in us and to make the most of ourselves. These are some of the rights for which we are now contending for both men and vomen, and this is Socialism!

When these rights are gained for all, ladies, drudges and prostitutes will be no more; we will all be WOMEN and proud of our womanhood.

Speed the day when this will be! Let women everywhere come forth to aid in this emancipation of the whole human race.

The time is ripe-the harvest is ady, but the Come into the battle at once for the freedom of your children and the improvement of your homes!

It will not detract from your manliness-indeed not! To do all in our power to gain the industrial liberation of men, women and children is the only thing we can do to preserve and protect our womanhood.

Under present conditions it is being sacrificed on every hand to the greed of gold. It will only be safe when we arise in our might and assist in the realization of the co-operative commonwealth. And we will do it! WOMAN WILL AWAKE!

The Iowa Socialist has two members of its editorial staff who were recently actively associated with the Socialist Party of Colorado. It is with the warmest comradeship therefore that we throw open our columns to the Colorado news of our movement. The newspaper situation in Colorado

has always been a peculiar one for our cause. Papers with older constituencies trades-union, farmers' alliance, new thought and free thoughthave declared for Socialism and the Socialist Party. But a well established paper, speaking for scientific Social ism only, the state has never enjoyed. Until Colorado has such a paper we gladly offer our columns to our com rades of that state, and solicit their contributions at once and continu-

Local Dubuque of the Socialist Party meets every Thursday evening at

eration of all subjects pertaining to the relfare of the party.

All members should make a special point of attending these meetings and interesting others in them-especially wives, daughters and sweet-

Let each one see that the attendance and membership grow steadily from now on.

We had hoped to be able to give the total official vote of the state by counties in this issue, but Comrade Jacobsen has failed us, consequently it must be put off for another week.

#### Literary Note

Histories of the labor movement have generally been controversial and impersonal. Joseph R. Buchanan, who was in the thick of this movement during the years in which the right of workingmen to organize was unrecog-nized by the public, has written a vol-ume of recollections, and it has peculiar interest from the fact that it does not contain a single formal argument from beginning to end, but is a straightforward account of stirring personal experiences. The book will be published this season by The Outlook Company under the title, "The Story of a Labor Agitator."

Scientific Socialism

Continued from 1st page.

rich, as too often to-day. It can ra-tionalize their curricula, teach young people to work with hands and head rather than to idle; abolish the iniqui-tous tuition and fee requirements— save, possibly, for the rich, make the highest educational advantages available to the poorest, and, finally, it can teach Socialism instead of capitalism. It can run up the curtains and let in the sunshine. It can make of its state educational institutions centers of light and liberty rather than centers of flunkeyism and snob-

bery.

5. The Socialist majority in the states can states. state and in other states can statesmen for the vastly important work which must, in time, be done at Wash-ington. It can send congressmen and senators to the national capital, where they can be learning invaluable les-sons and helping to form the majority which we should devoutly pray may be found in both houses on the epoch-making day when a Socialist Abraham Lincoln enters the portals of the White House and assumes the helm of state

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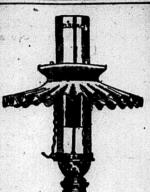
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Mons, May Wood, Woman and the Social
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### Minutes of the Local Quorum Meeting

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 21, 1963. FIRST SESSION.

The second meeting of the prenational quorum convened at nationa headquarters, Omaha, Neb., November 14, 1903, with Quorum Members Ber-lyn, Reynolds, Work and Berger pres-ent; Dobbs absent. The first session was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by

the national secretary.

Moved by Berger that a different chairman be elected for each session.

Berlyn was then chosen chairman for the first session, after which W. E. Clark was elected secretary for the en-

tire meeting.

The first order of business was, by common consent, a verbal report by the national secretary of the condition of the various state organizations and also the condition of the locals in unorganized states, with a review of the questions to be considered by the questions rum. This report consumed the entire session with a recess at 1:00 p. m. for dinner. Session adjourned at 6:00 p. m., to meet at 10:00 a. m. Sunday m., to m

SECOND SESSION.

The second session was called to or-der at 10:45 a. m. Sunday morning by the national secretary, and Berger was elected chairman for the session.

Minutes of the previous session read and approved.

The national secretary reported that

The national secretary reported that he was continuously reviewing applications from comrades desiring appointments as lecturers and organizers. Moved by Work that chairman appoint a committee of two to draft a statement regarding organizers and lecturers and present it at the next session. Motion carried, and Mailly and Beryln were appointed as the committee.

mittee.

Communications were read from the secretary of the International Socialist bureau relative to our financial standing with the bureau.

Moved by Berlyn that 250 francs become months.

paid in two installments, three months apart, to the International Socialist bureau, with a letter of explanation by the national secretary setting forth the reason why no larger sum can be paid.

Another communication from the Another communication from the sec-retary of the International Socialists bureau was read, relative to negro lynching in the United States. Work and Reynolds were appointed to draft a resolution to be presented to the quorum at its next regular session.

Recess was taken at 1:20 p. m. for

dinner.

Session reconvened at 3 p. m.

For the first order of business the national secretary presented reports published relative to fusion in Santa Barbara, California.

Moved by Berlyn that the attention of the state organization of California be called to the Santa Barbara case, and that it be requested to take action in conformity with the following resolution adopted at the last national committee meeting:

"Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist party is the only political organization able to adequately, and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class; and.

working class; and,
"Whereas, All 'radical and reform'
parties, including the so-called 'Union
Labor parties,' have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ul-

timate end of the labor movement; and "Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist party and the Socialist movement; therefore be it "Resolved, That no state or local or

ganization, or member of the party, shall, under any circumstances, fuse, snail, under any combine or compromise with any po-litical party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organizations."

Moved by Work that the state secre-tary of California be asked what ac-tion has been taken in refrerence to the elimination of the fusion clause in

the state constitution. Carried.

Communications were read from national Committeemen Healey, of Florida, relative to irregularities in the of-fice of the state secretary's office of

Moved by Reynolds that the national secretary be instructed to send some one conveniently situated to Florida as a representative of the national committee to investigate the conditions of the present state organization and re-port to the national secretary as soon as possible. Carried.

Communications were read from various locals in the state of Kansas com-plaining against the inattention and neglect of the present state secretary. The national secretary reported that he had not yet received a reply from National Committeeman Mills to the communication calling his attention to the complaints of locals regarding the state secretary.

Moved by Work that the national secretary be instructed to send to the members of the state committee of Kansas a statement of the conditions of the state secretary's office so far as this office is concerned, with copies of letters from locals in Kansas complain-ing of the inefficiency or inability of the state secretary of Kansas. Car-

Communications were read from the tive to the revocation of the charter of Local Luzerne county, on account

Moved by Berlyn that the quorum approve the action of the state cammit-ee of Pennsylvania in summarily deal-ing with fusion in Luzerne county,

ng with fusion in Luserne county, connsylvania. Carried.

The national secretary announced the sault of the national committee's action upon the Utah case and asked for instructions from the quorum as to the method of procedure in dealing with the locals in the state of Utah.

Moved by Reynolds, that, as a result of the action taken by the national committe, the switc of Utah has been placed on the list of unorganised states; and that the locals in Utah be instructed to deal direct with the na-tional office until such time as a new state organization can be formed. Car-

Berger requested that, owing to the importance of the coming municipal elections in Wiscomin, the national office assist the state committee in securing speakers for the election cam-

paign.

Moved by Berlyn that as near possible the following speakers be fur-nished in rotation to the Wisconsin state committee for the eight or nine state committee for the eight or nine weeks immediately preceding the municipal election, the state committee of Wisconsin agreeing to pay \$200 towards the expenses of the same: J. Mahlon Barnes, Jas. F. Carey, W. S. Dalton. Max S. Hayes, Geo. D. Herron, Silvio Crigo, F. E. Seeds, A. M. Simons, John W. Slayton, S. M. Reynolds, John M. Work. Carried.

Moved by Work that a national organizer be furnished to the Wisconsin state committee for work in the north-

state committee for work in the north-ern and northwestern part of the state for a period of three months, beginning in January and ending in March. Car-

The national secretary reported that Harry M. McKee had done excellent work in Arisona; that his cost to the office had so far been nothing, but there would be some expense and loss of time incurred in returning to his home in California.

home in California.

Moved by Berlyn that \$50 be paid,
McKee for expenses and loss of time
from Yuma, Arisona, to his home in
California. Carried.

The national secretary reported the
result of referendum of the locals in
the Indian territory upon the question

the Indian territory upon the question of a territorial organisation.

Moved by Reynolds that the national

secretary be instructed to write to the locals in the Indian territory urging them to develop their local work before attempting to effect a territorial organization. Carried. The national secretary submitted cor-

respondence from Acting S ecretary Molyneaux of Louisiana and asked in-structions from the quorum about submitting motions concerning the Louislana charter application, there being two motions practically the same.

two motions practically the same.
Moved by Reynolds that, so as to
avoid confusion, the motions of Work
of Iowa and White of Connecticut regarding the granting of a charter to
the recently formed state organization
in Louisiana be submitted as one motion. Carried.

The national secretary submitted a request for information as to whether or not Local Washington, D. C., could filiate with the locals of Maryland in

affiliate with the locals of Maryland in forming a state organization.

Moved by Berlyn that the quoring has no objection to Local Washington, D. C., becoming a part of the state organization to be formed in Maryland, providing the Maryland comrades are agreeable. Carried.

A statement of expenses for speakers for the campiaigne incurred by Local

for the campaigne incurred by Local Providence, R. I., was submitted.

Moved by Berlyn that the national secretary be instructed not to pay the expenses of Edlin from New York to Providence because the national office had not engeged him, nor had anything to do with incurring the expenses. Car-

Moved by Reynolds that national secretary be instructed to send circular letters to locals in unorganized states giving the rules adopted by the na-tional committee governing the meth-ods of procedure in effecting state and territory organizations, for the guid-ance of the locals in such cases. Car-

Moved by Reynolds that a commit-tee of two be appointed to draft resotee of two be appointed to draft reso-lutions governing the acceptance by lo-cals of persons expelled from the party, in other states. Carried. Berger and Work appointed. Communications were read from Lou-is Goaxiou relative to the formation of a French Socialist federation.

Moved by Berlyn that the matter of norming a French soscialist rederation under the direction of the party be de-ferred until the next national conven-tion, and that a French organiser be appointed to work among French forming a French b speaking people and to organize them into locals, such locals to become af-filiated with the regular party organiz-

ation. Carried.

A communication was presented giving the expenses of \$7 by B. F. Adams from Washington, D. C., to Richmond, Va., for campaign work.

Moved by Work that the sum of \$3 additional be paid to B. F. Adams for services in the campaign. Carried.

A communication was read from Comrade Saltiel, of Sheboygan, Wis., relative to a German organiser being appointed.

Moved by Reynolds that a German organizer be appointed to begin work

organizer be appointed to begin work in February, and that Robert Saltiel be selected to fill the place. Carried.

A letter was read from the Coming Nation offering the national committee a lecture van to be used under the direction of the national office.

Moved by Work that as the national

rection of the national office.

Moved by Work that as the national constitution prohibits the national party from becoming connected with any paper, the offer of the Coming Nation be therefore declined. Carried.

Communications were read from the Bohemian branches of Chicago relative to the appointment of a Bohemian or-

moved by Berlyn that a Bohemian organizer.

Moved by Berlyn that a Bohemian organizer be appointed to begin work under the direction of the national office the 1st of February, 1904, the Bohemian branches to be requested to submit three names from which the organizer shall be selected. Carried.

On report of the closing of Hanford's tour on account of sickness, Work moved that Hanford be paid until Nov. 14. Carried.

A communication was read from National Committeeman Kerrigan, of Terms, containing a motion to the effect that the national committee open negetiations with Committee open negetiations.

and McGrady with a view to securing their services as national organizers.

Moved by Reynolds that the national sectary be instructed to communicate with all well known speakers throughout the country relative to acting as lecturers and organizers under the direction of the national office, and that they be requested to state their terms and furnish other information required. Carried.

Adjourned at 9:00 p. m. to meet at

THIRD SESSION.

The third session was called to order at 10:00 a. m. Nov. 16, by the national secretary. Reynolds was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous session was read and approved.

sion was read and approved.

Berlyn and Mailly, as committee on organizers and lecturers, reported the following, which was adopted by the quorum on motion of Work:

"The extension of Socialist agitation and consequent development of the Socialist."

and consequent development of the Socialist party organization makes it im-perative that a systematic method of conducting the work of organization and agitation be adopted. Especially does this refer to that territory where state or territorial organizations do not exist, and where the national organization must necessarily have primary jurisdiction.

The increasing organizing activity of the national headquarters require that some plan be adopted which will pre-vent conflict and waste of energy, money and enthusiasm, and ensure ec-onomy and stability in the organizing work. For these reasons the national quorum presents the following: "The national secretary shall be em-

powered to prepare a list of active workers who desire to act as organizers and agitators for the Socialist party this list to be known as the reserve list, and to contain the names of per-sons not already working under the direction of the national headquarters.

"Applicants for positions on the reserve list must be submitted by the national secretary to the national committee, but no aplicant shall be deemed acceptable for the reserve list until he or she has received the endorsement of the state committee of the state wherein the applicant resides; in un-organized states or territories the applicant must have the endorsement of majority of the locals within such

state or territory.

"No person shall be known as national organizer or lecturer except when working actively under the direction of the national headquarters. "The national secretary shall have the right to suggest the name of any person on the reserve list to any state or local organization requiring the ser-vices of an organizer or lecturer.
"When the services of anyone whose

name appears on the reserve list are required by national headquarters, the national secretary shall first submit the name of such person to the quo-rum, with full information, for its endorsement, subject in turn to the ap-

proval of the national committee.

"The national secretary shall issufrom time to time to the Socialist press and in such form as seems advisable to secure publicity, a revised and corrected copy of the reserve list of or ganizers and lecturers.
"Acceptance of anyone's name upon

the reserve list does not ensure en gagement, either by the national com-mittee of by others, but the national secretary should be informed when enragements are made by anyone whose name is on the reserve list for purflict and confusion."

A communication was read from Na-tional Committeeman Richardson, of California, with motions relative to the national convention.

Moved by Berlyn that correction be

made in motion from 150 to 100 mem bers, in accordance with the national constitution, and submitted to the na-tional committee in due form. Car-

Work and Reynolds reported the following resolutions on lynching, which were adopted on motion of Berger: "Whereas, the International Socialist

bureau has made an inquiry regarding the position of the Socialist party on the subject of lynching in the United States, especially the lynching of negroes; and,
"Whereas, The frequent lynchings

which have been occurring in the United States are not bursts of ani-mal passion calculated not only to do injustice to the victims, but also to still further brutalize the participants and the people in general; and,
"Whereas. The economic conditions

under the present capitalist system of industry cause the race hatred which leads to many of the lynchings, and also foster the brutal instincts which lead to lynchings in general and to the crimes for which lynching is perpe-

trated: therefore, be it
"Resolved, That it is the sense of
the quorum that the Socialist party
of the United States abhors and condemns the practice of lynching, both of negroes and whites, and that it abhors and accuses the capitalist system. which begets freaks instead of types, and then when the natural moral sense of society is outraged by someone of them, a portion of society be-comes resistlessly enraged, and the mob and lynching follow. The Socialist party points out the fact that nothing less than the abolition of the capitalist system can provide conditions under which hunger, mani-acs, kleptomaniacs, sexual maniacs and all other offensive and now lynchable human degenerates will cease to be begotten or produced."

Moved by Berlyn that, providing National Committeeman Kerrigan's tion regarding the postponement of the national committee meeting be adopt-ed, the national secretary call upon the national committee on January 1, 1904 to make nominations for a national secretary. Carried.

Moved by Work that the national secretary call the attention of the various state organizations to the clause in the national constitution referring to the election of national committee members by referendum, and that the national secretary be notified in all cases when national committeemen are

cases when national committeemen are elected. Carried.

A communication was read from National Committeeman Fox. of Montana, containing motion to reprimand Mills and Critchlow for recognising the Socialist Propaganda club of Omaha.

Moved by Berlyn that the national secretary be instructed to request Comrade Fox to withdraw his motion in view of the fact that a secretary described to request the contains the secretary because the secret

Committeeman Christenson, had just been voted upon by the national com-mittee, Carried. A communication was read from "II

Proletaric," of New York, asking various questions regarding the Socialist

ous questions regarding the Socialist party, and by common censent was referred to Berger to answer.

The call issued by the International Socialist bureau for the international congress, to be held at Amsterdam, Aug. 14, 1904, was submitted.

Moved by Berlyn that call for nominations to elect delegate for interna-

nations to elect delegate for interna-tional congress be issued on December 1, nominations to close February 1, nominations to close February 1, and that the election close April 1, 1904. Carried.
 Moved by Berlyn that the candidate

receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected as delegate; the next highest alternate, and that in case the party is entitled to two dele-gates the two receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the next two to serve as alterand the next two to serve as alter-

hates. Carried.
The national secretary submitted a number of applications for positions as lecturers.

Moved by Berger that the applicants

be notified of the rules adopted governing the appointment of lecturers and organizers. Carried.

A communication was read from C.
W. Casson relative to taking up the work of lecturer.

Moved by Berger that he be en-

gaged to act as lecturer for the party as soon as an opening would justify. Carried. Recess was taken at 1:20 p. m. for

Session reconvened at 2:40 p. m.

The national secretary asked for instructions concerning three Jemands for referendum to abolish the quorum, as to whether a demand received four months ago is still valid. He was in-structed to write the locals asking if

they still endorse the demand. Suggestions were read from State Secretary O'Neal, of Indiana, relative to issuing campaign leaflets.

Moved by Work that the national secretary be instructed to issue four-page leaflets on "The Significance of the Organization of Capital Against Organized Labor," "Are Socialists Practical?" and "The Trusts and Socialism." Carried.

cialism." Carried.

A communication was read from Comrade Bamford, of Oakland, Cal., relative to campaign fund.

Moved by Berlyn that it be laid over until the next meeting of the quorum.

Carried.

The national secretary suggested that, beginning in January, not less than 10 per cent of the monthly dues receipts be set aside as a basis for the presidential campaign fund. Mover by Berger that the sugges-tion be adopted. Carried. Berlyn submitted that organizers

would not be able to do effective work during the month of January and could do very little during the last week of December, owing to the holidays.

Moved by Berlyn that organizers

who would not be at work during January be paid salary until January 1. (Note.-This motion relates only to

organizers who are at work until after Dec. 15 and who will not be in the field during January.) The national secretary reported that the party manual would probably be

published in January. Report acepted The national secretary reported hav-ing sent invitation to Comrade August Bebel to visit this country, but had

not yet received a reply.

The national secretary requested the quorum to empower him to secure additional assistance in the office Work moved that the national secre-

tary be empowered to appoint an additional cierk at a salary not to ex-ceed \$15 per week. Carried. Work and Berger submitted the fol-

lowing, which was endorsed on motion of Berlyn:

To ensure the stability and integrity of the Socialist movement in America which will encounter more difficulties and dangers from the personnel of the membership as the party grows, and to prevent the in-flux into other locals of dangerous and undesirable political elements after they have been expelled in one place, the quorum proposes the following

from one locality to another shall be required to deposit his membership with the local into which he seek

"Second. The names of members expelled by a local or state organization shall at once be reported to the national secretary, with the reasons for expulsion, and the national secretar; shall, in his next weekly bulletin, re-

port same to the party membership.
"Third, Applicants for membership
in party locals shall be required to state whether or not they have been members of the party before, and if so, to give reasons for having sev-erad connection with the party. The quorum also suggests that the mem-bership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information."

Berger moved that the quorum call renewed attention of the party mem-bership to the following paragraph of the trades union resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the national committee, held in St. Louis, January, 1903:

"The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor re-gardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade union move-ment. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another." Car-

Berger then moved that the quorun adjourn, with an expression of thanks and appreciation for the work that is being done under the direction and su-prevision of National Secretary Mailly and Assistant Secretary Clark. Car-W. E. CLARK,

Des Moines Local No. 6 meets second and fourth Sunday aftersoons of such month at 2;00 o'clock in Tessuan Hall.

Kerrigan on the Louisians Charter

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 29, 1903 P. Aloystus Molyneaux,

P. Aloysus Molyneaux,
New Orleans, La.
Dear Comrade:—As I am responsible,
I suppose, for having the charter for
the state organization, Socialist Party,
for Louisiana, held up, I thought best that I write you and present person-ally what it was that lead me to object. You will see from the editorial I enclose taken from the Dallas News-of Sept. 26 what use can be made of this declaration of the Louisiana So-

I also enclose you a slip that sets

forth the position of the party on the Negro Question. You will see from it that the party is not committed to "race equality." Socialism stands only for "economic equality." When you have examined the literature of Socialism dealing with the recent problem. ism dealing with the race problem, it will be clear to you that the so-called race problem, like so many others that worry humanity at this time, is simply an outgrowth of Capitalism, and when private capital is transformed into Social capital. cial capital under the co-operative componwealth, such questions as the so-called "race problem" will adjust themselves automatically. We don't at this time object to the negro on the public highway that we use, or the streets of our cities or the mercantile houses where we get our supplies, or the barber shops, or the hotels. Nor do we object to him handling our food as cooks, or washing our person and handling our bodies as attendants in bath rooms. You will notice that the only objection that is raised now is "social equality," and I think that when you have examined the Socialist position more critically you will find that not only is there nothing therein that would promise to the negro the right to force his society on those that objected to him, "but on the contrary the independence that Socialism promises will make it absolutely the prerogative of every human being to as-sociate with those only who are agree-able to him". Can this be said at this time? You know that capitalism never examines the color of the skin when it buys labor power, and I have seen white men working in the streets of the city of Dallas side by side with negroes when the heat of summer was such that if the negro could ever be offensive to a white man he must have been then. Moreover I have seen white and black working thus under a negro foreman. I have not the least doubt that you have seen the same in New Orleans. More than this, I can show you whites and blacks of the working class forced into being next door neighbors. Why? Because capitalism had forced exactly the same conditions of work and wages upon them and they could not help themselves although I know personally that the black people objected to it as strongly as the white people, for they said the poor white trash was forever nagging them. I have been in the south for 25 years.

I came here with a deep prejudice against the black man. My people were so-called northern copperheads. But I was not long in learning that the black man in the south corresponded in every economic detail with the poor white man in the North. The meanest and vilest portion of subsistence only was his.

I have talked with intelligent negroes

on this subject. My business has brought me into contact with school teachers and others of that class, and it is the common sentiment among them that if there is any desire on the part of the negro to mingle with the whites it is because the conditions under which the white man lives is so much better than the black man. They all agreed that if the black man had as good houses to live in, as good clothes to wear, and as good food to eat, and as good opportunities to get education and recreation, they would prefer to mingle only with black men, as they understood each other better and that subtle attraction of race that makes Jewish quarters and Irish quar-ters and German quarters and Swedish quarters, etc., etc., in all our large cities would draw them together. If they imitate and copy the white

man now, it is because they see in the man now, it is because they long for, in white man an ideal they long for, in the same and manners. Let him living, dress and manners. Let him have those things, we Socialists say, they are his by right as is his portion of the highway or the street, then let him seek those to whom he is agree-able. Under Socialism he will have no able. Under Socialism he will have been power to force himself either in the economic or social field on those to whom he is not agreeable.

I regard it as unfortunate that you have a propertion in Louisiana. We

here in Texas have had the question up in our conventions, brought up by someone who was not clear on the Socialist position, but fortunately it was always thoroughly thrashed out and everyone became clear. We have never touched upon it in the public declara-tions, we have made, knowing that when a man became a well informed Socialist he would be able to settle this question for himself. We did not feel like placing in the hands of the enemy any weapon that we could keep out of them.

I do not see how under the circum-

stances Louisiana could be admitted to the party with this declaration standing, for Socialism would mean quite a dierent thing there than in any quite a dierent thing there than in any other part of the world, and you know that the boast of Socialism is that whether it be in Dallas, Texas, or St. Petersburg, Russia. Socialism is So-

passed at your convention was a result of a misunderstanding on your part, and the proper steps to take will be to get the exact Socialist position before the party membership and have the objectionable resolution stricken from the records by a vote of all the branches in the state. I would be very much pleased to hear from you on this subject and I am anxious to have Louisiana counted as one of the organized states and will do anything in my power consistent with my con-victions to belp accomplish this end.

Fraternally, JOHN KERRIGAN, National Committeeman for Texas.

Dubuque Lecal meets every Thursday wening at \$:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters. 6th and Iowa streets.

P. C. Herray, the lawyer in the off

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National State Local

#### National Headquarters Bulletin

National Headquarters Socialist Party. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 21, 1903. SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

R. E. Nicholson, Philadelphia... Local Lyden, Wash...... E. E. Martin, Seattle, Wash....

Local, McCabe, Ariz.

Local West Palm Beach, Fla...

Geo. D. Santer, St. Louis, Mo..

Local Chillicothe, Mo., 19th purchasers of the 25 shares of the

Chas. H. Kerr Co-Operative

Publishing Co. donated by W. 

Orlando R. Clarke, Mystic, Ct., Henry L. Slobodin, New York Paul P. Gidney, Athol, Mass... W. R. Dawler, San Francisco,

Total to noon, Nov. 21, 1903.. 24.50 Previously reported, ........\$2,178.82

Total ......\$2,203.32 The regular weekly bulletin is short this week to make room for the re-port of the quorum meeting, which should be read by every member of the

TOURS BY NATIONAL LECTURERS James F. Carey will begin his western tour under the direction of na-tional headquarters either late in De-cember of early in January. Locals desiring Carey's services can facili-tate the making of arrangements by

so writing their respective state secre-taries or the national office as soon as possible. Communications about Car-ey's tour must not be addressed to him personally. For full information about terms, etc., address the national secretary, Socialist party. Omaha, Neb. Franklin and Marion Westworth, of Chicago, will make a lecturing tour through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania,

New York and Massachusetts, begin-ning in January. There are few more able lecturers on the Socialist plat-form than Franklin Wentworth, whose editorial work on the "Socialist Spir-it" and for the Socialist press generally have attracted underspread atten-tion for their brilliancy and incisive face. With Mrs. Wentworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has no superior in America, these two make a compliaation for the lecture platform which can hardly be beat. They will travel under the exclusive direction of the national headquarters, and locals will be appropriated direct other. apprised direct, either by their state secretaries or the national secretary, of the terms and other information.

Arrangements for Carey and Com-rades Wentworth will be made far enough apart so that there will be no conflict, and locals in the states cov-ered can secure the services of both.

### Ohio Notes

Clermont county comrades, who by the way, more than doubled their vote in the election just held, are now pro-ceeding to institute a thorough county organization of their county. Jno. E. Emmons has been chosen as county organizer and the work will be pushed vigorously in the future.

Lorain, Lorain county, Ohio, has been organized with eight charter members to start with. The comrades there are new but seem to be of the right kind and will exert themselves to build a good local movement.

Peter Frank of Columbus, has been elected is member of the state committee for the ensuing year to represent the 12th congressional district.

John G. Willert has been elected from John G. Willert has been elected from the 20th district and A. S. Matter from the 1st district. These are the first three districts to report the elec-tion of their representatives for the ensuing year.

Martin's Ferry comrades are greatly pleased with the results of the election and are going to wage an energetic campaign in the future.

National referendum has been sent to all the locals and branches in the state. Two state referendums are also out to a vote and the state committee have one referendum before them for

A. M. Stirton has completed his agitation down the Ohio river and has returned to his home in Detroit, Mich., to take a much needed rest after his long agitation trip throughout the

The locals continue to take in new members and it looks as though we were going to witness an unprecedented era of organization during the winter months. The new locals which have been added as a result of the summer's work are getting in shape now and will be far more active in the work of the organization as they bework of the organization as they become better acquainted with the work which is before us.

The official count of the state vote is not yet available. For some reason it is much later this year than usual but we hope to have same in hand within a day or two and possibly in time to give same in this issue.

moke "The Iowa Socialist" 5c cists in the city. Glyp it a trial ng

W. G. CRITCHLOW, State Secretary.

#### Nebraska News

State Organizer Schiermeyer will complete his tour on Nov. 21st., having been on the road continuously since September 25th.

Organizer Easton has withdrawn from the work on Route No. 1. Arrangements are now being made to place another comrade at work over the same route. Stations will be given sufficient time to arrange for the

Charters have been granted to locals at Broken Bow, Schuyler and Shelby.

Comrade A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review, lec-tured at Plattsmouth Saturday, Nov. 21st and at Omaha Sunday afternoon and night, Nov. 22nd.

The women's meetings are, to use The women's meetings are, to use a timeworn phrase, meeting a long felt want. On Friday, Nov. 27th, the women will give an entertainment with a little "heavy" stuff to season the levity. (This is not meant as a comment on the lunches they will

Comrade Ray, member of the committee on revision of the state constitution, has submitted the preposed onstitution to local Omaha for initiation to referendum vote. The commit-tee will also submit the proposed constitution to other locals for their initiation as soon as copies can be made.

At the recent meeting of the national quorum, the following was en-

"To ensure the stability and integ-rity of the Socialist movement in America, which will encounter more difficulties and dangers from the personell of the membership as the party grows; and to prevent the influx of dangerous and undesirable political elements after they have been expelled in one place the quorum proposes the

following regulations:
"First—Every member who moves from one locality to another shall be required to deposit his membership eard with the local into which he seeks admission.
"Second—The names of members ex-

pelled by a local or state organization shall be at once reported to the na-tional secretary, with the reasons for explusion and the national secretary shall, in his next weekly bulletin, report same to the party membership.

"Third-Applicants for membership in party locals shall be required to state whether or not they have been members of the party before, and if so to give the reasons for having sev-ered their connection with the party. The quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information."

S e we are building an organiza-tion that capital will make strenuous efforts to destroy, the above regula-tions are timely and should be known to every member of the party, J. P. ROE, State Secretary.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 22, 1903.

### Colorado Notes

There is not very much news from Denver this week. We will soon be in the midst of a charter convention election and the Socialists will be there. In a convention of the Branches of Denver, a full ticket was nominated regardless of the required property qualifications and it only remains to be seen how many names will be accepted by the so called laws of the city and county of Denver.

The recent election for Justice of the Supreme Court showed quite a decrease in the Socialist vote. We know our strength now, and instead of being discouraged, Denver Local is going to push the educational work with more vim.

Our state organizer, Comrade Mrs. Hazlett, has returned to Denver make her headquarters here going through the state as engaged or the different locals. She has been ing excellent work for some months.

Comrade T. H. Hyder has elected financial, secretary to fill the vacancy caused by Comrade C. L. Johnson's resignation. He is one of our best workers and is prominent in labor, overspirations of labor organizations of Denver.

Watch the Colorado Column in the Iowa Socialist.

### Iowa Notes

Comrade Corwin Leslie, of Muscatine, orders a bunch of sub postals and a few rounds of ammunition.

Comrade M. G. Nonnenmacher of De Comrade M. G. Norman placed on our Witt has had his name placed on our list for a bunch of four for one year.

Local Dubuque has given up the bidheadquarters at Sixth and Main streets and secured larger quarters at Sixth and Iowa streets, next door to the

office of the Iowa Socialist.

The new hall is not only larger, but more convenient of access, being on the second floor and is also away from the annoying noises of Main street.

#### Mills on Matters Before the National Committee

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 30, 1903.

Mr. Wm. Mailly, Omaha, Neb.

Dear Comrade: Referring to the various matters submitted in your correspondence of October 22, which is just at hand, I have to say, first, as to the West Virginia matter, I dislike very much the granting of a charter under the circumstances. The rule providing for the granting of charters to states auticiently organized to be entitled to under the national constitution.

reported by the committee on organisation at the last regular meeting of the national committee, was drawn and proposed by myself. My wish was to protect all interests and to provide a regular order by which new states entitled to organization could be smeedily chartered. I am unable to see that the rule in any way infringes on the constitutional provisions. The effort was to provide a procedure to protect constitutional rights rather than to infringe upon them.

fringe upon them.
Your letter, however, assuring me that no objection from West Virginia is now before you, and that the action was taken by the comrades in West Virginia because they were not informed as to the regular method of Virginia because they were not informed as to the regular method of procedure would seem to make it unwise to refuse a charter under the circumstances, as no rights have been set aside. It would be using a rule for obstruction which was adopted for the prevention of delays and fixing a definite method of procedure for the purpose of preventing and not causing obstruction. I therefore vote yes on obstruction. I therefore vote yes on the proposition as to granting a char-ter. I fully approve, however, of your determination not to grant any char-ters in the future under such circum-stances, which I presume will not again rise, providing that hereafter, on the rise, providing that hereafter, on the organization of four or more locals in any unorganized state or territory, the national secretary will be sure that the locals in each state are informed of the rules under which they may promptly proceed in securing a charter to which all such states become entitled under such conditions.

Second, as to the Louisiana protest.

for enforcing obedience to the national constitution, to the national platform and the anti-fusion resolutions. The refusal of the national office to grant a charter to a state entitled to such charters is not a part of the established procedure for enforcing such conformity. If the comrades in Louisiana have adopted resolutions in violation have adopted resolutions in violation of these national documents, then the method of procedure is clearly outlined in the order of procedure established by the national committee in its last session. Goebel or Kerrigan can file a complaint as there provided, and Lou-isiana will be required to make a di-rect answer, and the issue will not only be easily and plianly made, but the method of procedure in that case is fully outlined. The complaint is not in regular form. It asks for the withholding of a charter to a state clearly entitled to one. The charter should be granted in the regular order. If these documents should be found to have been violated, then conformity should be required, and I have no doubt the Louisiana comrades would immediately conform. If not, then the constitutional remedy as provided in the required order of procedure should be speedily applied. If you have a copy of the resolutions complained of, I would be glad to receive a copy of them. I, my-self, will enter complaint in the regular form, if they seem to me to be in violation of the national constitution, the national platform, or the anti-fus-

Third, as to the Utah case. This is a very aggravating affair, which has been irregular and out of order from the start. If Utah is not paying dues she is violating the national constitution, which requires the payment of dues, and should be proceeded with ac-cording to the rules regularly adopted. It does not seem to me that the irregular proceedings have been wise. It will be an easy matter for some national committeeman to make com-plaint against Utah, but while that plaint against Utan, but while that complaint is pending, while it is being heard, after it has been heard, after the national committee should have voted that said organization shall cease to be an integral part of the na-tional organization, even then a na-tional referendum must be taken, and Utah will be entitled to vote in this final referendum with the other states. It seems to me to be perfectly evident that there has been no intention on the part of the party to give power to the national secretary or the national committee to chastise a state for violating the national constitution unless the offense shall have been established in the regular order. Especially when the complaint is made by a gen-tleman who is not a member of the national committee, and who in making complaints is at the same time mak-ing claims in his own behalf. The comrades in Utah have been given the authority to settle their own quarrels, and it is no part of the duty of the national committee to interfere in the settlement of their own controversies. It is, however, our duty to see that Utah pays dues, and when she fails to use the regular method of procedure, which has been agreed upon and should be

Fourth, as to my motion. If you will consult my letter of October 10 1903, you will discover that I offered two motions, not one; that you have submitted the second motion and not the first. It is unfortunate that it should have been submitted in this form. If the local Quorum of Nebras-ka had brought this matter up properly ka had brought this matter up properly for consideration, then the motions of Christenson and Dobbs are not out of order. However, the matter of the Nebraska state Quorum has never been brought before the committee in regular form. It is spoken of first as a protest, then it is charges, then there is a request for protection, and then there is a demand for punishment, and in no instance have any charges. and in no instance have any charges been preferred against Kansas, the only method by which a member can be reached by the national organiza-tion. If I have offended in any way, then I am directly answerable to the then I am directly answerable to the state of Kansas, and the charges should be preferred against the state of Kansas for neglecting to compel me to conform to the national constitution, the national platform and the anti-fusion resolutions. It is my intention to comply with all these documents, and obey them in letter and spirit. This has always been my wish, and if I have not done so it is because I have been unable to understand what these documents required of me. The whole Nebraska affair has been out of order and is out of order. No one can tell whether it is a protest against the action of the national committee or a specific charge against me: mittee or a specific charge against me; whether it is a demand for a new ruling or for the punishment of an old offense which I am required to answer. The rules under which the party is acting requires the to assert

my own state, and if the state of Kansas cannot and will not enforce conformity to all these documents, then it must cause to be an integral part of the Socialist party of the United States. Therefore I must repeat my request that you submit my motions to the members of the committee in the form in which I made these motions. I am sure that I am entitled to have this matter voted on and to have it voted on in the manner in which I have submitted it. I am very sorry that you overlooked this matter, and that you failed in the first place to submit the matter as I submitted it to you, and afterwards did not notice that there were two motions instead that there were two motions instead of one. The motions read as follows: "I move that the matter of the pro-

test or charges of the Local Quorum of the state of Nebraska against myself be declared out of order."

"Second that the motions made by Christenson and Dobbs be declared out Kindly record me as voting "yes" on

Kindly record me as voting 'yes on both of these motions.

On the other matter submitted, first as to the Hyland matter, I voted "no."

As to the Dobbs and Christenson motions, I have already voted "yes" that the campaign book. I yote that

As to the campaign book, I vote that it should be abandoned. "Yes."

As to whether Kansas and Ohio should be permitted to vote in matters affecting their own representation I vote "yes." I do this because neitheir state has had any charges preferred against it, and if they had, both states would have been entitled to vote, according to the rules, on these vote, according to the rules, on these charges, and on any other question which might come up before the party membership, including the votes of these two states, had declared them to

these two states, had declared them to be no longer an integral part of the Socialist party of the United States. As to the granting of the West Vir-ginia charter, I vote "yes." As to the granting of the charter for Louisiana if that is now properly be-fore us. I vote "yes," but I understand that no objections have been filed in regular form and that the Louisiana comrades are entitled to their charter omrades are entitled to their, charter

without further delay.

As to Utah I will say that if she is not paying dues, some member of the national committee, who is conversant with the facts, should make complaint in regular form, which should be at-tended to at once, and the whole mat-ter settled in thirty days, as is procided under the regular rules.

Fraternally yours, WALTER THOS. MILLS, National Committeeman for Kansas.

#### 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 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. 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 too of production, is owned by the capital ist and not by the workers. The ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the work-ers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of

production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing 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 disappearing in the mill of competi-tion. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of liveli-hood 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 ntellectual, physical and social infer

ority, political subservience and vir-tual slavery. The economic interests of the capi talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indis-criminate slaughter is encouraged and he destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domination abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

Seveloped capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The democrat, republi-

and manner of the transition to Sorealism also depends upon the stage of
development reached by the proletarmt. 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 atrainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

'aliment 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 monopolles trusts and communics; 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 industries of wages and shortening of the lastes of labor at the amployed.

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# Watches

We make a specialty of selling and repairing fine watches.

Hundreds of patterns to select from.

Prices always the lowest.

A good American movement in a good gold filled case, warranted twenty years, only

\$10.00

## Hopkins & Witty

and to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the con-

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the shar 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 capitalist class and to be administered under the control of the working class

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

5. The education of all children up

to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and

6. Equal civil rights for men and

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

But in advocating these measures in steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operave commonwealth, we warn the work-ing 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 ourpose of obtaining greater security in the public exploitation of other in-dustries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

### SARATOGA Best Dinner in the City for 25 Cents.

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Misses' school shoes in heavy Kid or Box Calf, heavy sole..... **\$**1.35

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DUBUQUE

Second, as to the Louisiana protest.

The rules regulating the relations of the national party to the parties in the various states provide a method

strictly followed.

bringing about this new and higher or-der 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 can, the burgeois public ownership par-ties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are 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 con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

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 So-