

Watch the Label!
If the number before your name on the label is 62 your subscription expires next week

66 Columbia University Lib
118th St. & Amsterdam A.

The Iowa Socialist

NOTICE!
This paper will not be sent on credit. If you receive it, it has been paid for.

Vol. 2 No. 61

Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday, Nov. '28, 1903

50 Cents per Year. In clubs of four, \$5.

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 Pittsburgh 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 since a few brave devoted souls organized 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 occupied 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 well-worn 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 is in England and the United States, and, in fact, anywhere else on earth.

Everyone seems to believe this story except the Socialists. They know better. 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 Salle. 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 ownership. 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 almost 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 must receive a majority of all the votes cast. When any party fails 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 and make common cause against the

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 long-accepted 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, sacrilegious 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. (This was the University of Berlin, not Chicago). In this district on the first poll the Socialists 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 of the six largest cities in Germany.

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. Munich, which is almost wholly Catholic, sends 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. "When will the Catholic church attack Socialism?" asked Burns. "My son," answered the cardinal, "the Catholic church will never attack Socialism, but Socialism 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 who must feel the blow of this new great power which stands for the equal-

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 land 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 anti-semitic.

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 in its ranks.

Amongst its 81 members of parliament are about 50 workingmen; the balance are drawn from all ranks of life.

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 always 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 liberties 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. Its seating capacity is 15,000. The date of the "Great Labor Demonstration" is Sunday, Dec. 6, 1903. The doors will be open at 1 o'clock and will not close until the merry dancers are ready to go home.

The program is a grand one. No expense has 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, Comrade Jas. H. Brower, of Elgin, will then 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 struggle now raging under the "stars and stripes" in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Its past and present history, its cause and remedy.

The procession of the workers will be one of the grandest sights to behold. Scores of trades unions, representing a great many crafts, have given assurances of participating with banners of their respective locals. All will here unite in the spirit of class solidarity and march under the banner of Socialism.

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 be so decorated as to give all a sense of the light fantastic and to make merry to their hearts content.

Scientific Socialism

(Abstract of lectures by President Thos. E. Will, of the American Socialist 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. Similarly, 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 must be found.

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 Dewey:

"What is the tendency of the future? Why this war in South Africa? Why this hammering at the gates of Peking? Why this marching of troops from Asia to Africa? Why these parades of people from other empires and other lands? It is because the surplus productions of civilized countries of modern times are greater than civilization can consume. It is because this over production goes back to stagnation 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 statesmanship of William McKinley, and by the valor of Roosevelt and his associates, we have our 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 is on again.

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 era.

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 destroyed 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 poor privilege of being a slave.

But as Sampson's locks grew while he toiled 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 inevitable; almost easy. Another great panic will surely come. Then the workers will rise in their might and take over the trusts and establish the co-operative commonwealth.

The panic may come. It seems now to be lowering from Wall street. That in the event of its advent, the producing millions may be wise enough to take over the trusts and establish the

co-operative commonwealth is a consummation 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 methods of expanding the currency, and that crisis was averted."

Macaulay 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 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 Reizel 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 bills, a national crisis, an unexampled opportunity for the capitalistic press, pulpit and professoriate and the certain 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 magistracy, 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 ever to be done.

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 gracious permission he sold them for what the traffic would bear, and called the commodity a "charter." So, as Boston's thousands still follow the primitive cold paths, American cities, with rare exceptions, follow the same un-American and vicious custom.

Charter cities, and so to

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

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 agitation 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 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.

But it is in the state that the Socialists 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 some 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 recall of representatives; fourth, by giving some 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 that no 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 two sources of income.

The second source of state revenue is taxation. From this, the producers should be carefully exempted by liberal 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 constitution, 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 the producers, but from the leeches, and used not for a private graft but for the public good.

4. The Socialist administration can control its state educational institutions including its university, agricultural college and normal schools. It can make of these opportunities for the poor than private privileges for the

Minutes of the Local Quorum Meeting

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 21, 1933. FIRST SESSION.

The second meeting of the present national quorum convened at national headquarters, Omaha, Neb., November 14, 1933, with Quorum Members Berlyn, Reynolds, Work and Berger present; 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. Carried.

Berlyn was then chosen chairman for the first session, after which W. E. Clark was elected secretary for the entire 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 quorum. 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 morning.

SECOND SESSION. The second session was called to order 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 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 Mally and Berlyn were appointed as the committee.

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 be 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. Carried.

Another communication from the secretary 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,

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

Moved by Reynolds that a committee of two be appointed to draft resolutions governing the acceptance by locals of persons expelled from the party in other states. Carried. Berger and Work appointed.

Communications were read from Louis Goslow relative to the formation of a French Socialist federation.

Moved by Berlyn that the quorum 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 campaign incurred by Local Providence, R. I., was submitted.

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

Berger requested that, owing to the importance of the coming municipal elections in Wisconsin, the national office assist the state committee in securing speakers for the election campaign.

Moved by Berlyn that as near as possible the following speakers be furnished in rotation to the Wisconsin 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, Blivio Crigo, F. E. Seeds, A. M. Simons, John W. Clayton, 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 northern and northwestern part of the state for a period of three months, beginning in January and ending in March. Carried.

The national secretary reported that Harry M. McKee had done excellent work in Arizona; 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.

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

The national secretary reported the result of referendum of the locals in the Indian territory upon the question of a territorial organization.

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 correspondence from Acting Secretary Molyneux of Louisiana and asked instructions from the quorum about submitting motions concerning the Louisiana charter application, there being 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 affiliate with the locals of Maryland in forming a state organization.

Moved by Berlyn that the quorum 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 communication was read from National Committeeman Richardson, of California, with motions relative to the national convention.

Moved by Berlyn that correction be made in motion from 150 to 100 members, in accordance with the national constitution, and submitted to the national committee in due form. Carried.

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 animal 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 perpetrated; 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 becomes 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, mania, 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 motion regarding the postponement of the national committee meeting be adopted, the national secretary call upon the national committee on January 1, 1934, 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 elected. Carried.

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

Moved by Berlyn that the national secretary be instructed to request Comrade Fox to withdraw his motion, in view of the fact that a somewhat similar motion, proposed by National

Committeeman Christenson, had just been voted upon by the national committee. Carried.

A communication was read from "II Proletario" of New York, asking various questions regarding the Socialist party, and by common consent 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, 1934, was submitted.

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

Moved by Reynolds that the national secretary 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 10:00 a. m. Monday.

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.

Berlyn and Mally, 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 party organization makes it imperative 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 requires that some plan be adopted which will prevent conflict and waste of energy, money and enthusiasm, and ensure economy and stability in the organizing work. For these reasons the national quorum presents the following:

"The national secretary shall be empowered 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 persons 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 applicant 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 unorganized states or territories the applicant must have the endorsement of a 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 services 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 quorum, with full information, for its endorsement, subject in turn to the approval of the national committee.

"The national secretary shall issue from 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 organizers and lecturers.

"Acceptance of anyone's name upon the reserve list does not ensure engagement, either by the national committee or by others, but the national secretary should be informed when engagements are made by anyone whose name is on the reserve list for purposes of information and to avoid conflict and confusion."

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

Moved by Berlyn that correction be made in motion from 150 to 100 members, in accordance with the national constitution, and submitted to the national committee in due form. Carried.

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 animal 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 perpetrated; 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 becomes 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, mania, 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 motion regarding the postponement of the national committee meeting be adopted, the national secretary call upon the national committee on January 1, 1934, 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 elected. Carried.

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

Moved by Berlyn that the national secretary be instructed to request Comrade Fox to withdraw his motion, in view of the fact that a somewhat similar motion, proposed by National

Committeeman Christenson, had just been voted upon by the national committee. Carried.

A communication was read from "II Proletario" of New York, asking various questions regarding the Socialist party, and by common consent 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, 1934, was submitted.

Moved by Berlyn that as near as possible the following speakers be furnished in rotation to the Wisconsin 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, Blivio Crigo, F. E. Seeds, A. M. Simons, John W. Clayton, S. M. Reynolds, John M. Work. Carried.

Committeeman Christenson, had just been voted upon by the national committee. Carried.

A communication was read from "II Proletario" of New York, asking various questions regarding the Socialist party, and by common consent 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, 1934, was submitted.

Moved by Berlyn that call for nominations to elect delegate for international congress be issued on December 1, nominations to close February 1, and that the election close April 1, 1934. 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 delegates the two receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the next two to serve as alternates. 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 engaged to act as lecturer for the party as soon as an opening would justify. Carried.

Recess was taken at 1:20 p. m. for dinner. Session reconvened at 2:40 p. m.

The national secretary asked for instructions concerning three demands for referendum to abolish the quorum, as to whether a demand received four months ago is still valid. He was instructed 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.

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.

Moved by Berger that the suggestion 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. Carried.

(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 accepted.

The national secretary reported having 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 secretary be empowered to appoint an additional clerk at a salary not to exceed \$15 per week. Carried.

Work and Berger submitted the following, 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 influx into other locals 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 card with the local into which he seeks admission.

"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 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 reasons for having severed connection with the party. The quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information."

Kerrigan on the Louisiana Charter

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 29, 1933. P. Aloysius Molyneux, 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 personally what it was that led me to object. You will see from the editorial I enclosed taken from the Dallas News of Sept. 28 what use can be made of this declaration of the Louisiana Socialists.

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 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 under the co-operative commonwealth, 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 associate with those only who are agreeable 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 quarters 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 white man an ideal they long for, in 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 agreeable. Under Socialism he will have no 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 raised this question 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 declarations, 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 circumstances Louisiana could be admitted to the party with this declaration standing, for Socialism would mean quite a different 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 Socialism.

I am certain that the resolutions 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 convictions to help accomplish this end.

Fraternally,
JOHN KERRIGAN,
National Committeeman for Texas.

Des Moines Local No. 4 meets second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month at 3:00 o'clock in Yessman Hall.

Dubuque Local meets every Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters, 4th and Iowa streets.

The Iowa Socialist is closed on four or five for twenty-five cents per year.

F. C. Murray, the lawyer in the office handling, makes a specialty of drawing up and getting orders.

Our Fall Line of

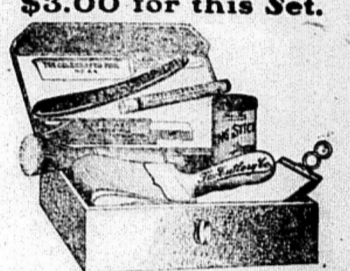
Suits and Overcoats are now ready for your inspection. We will be pleased to wait on you at any time.

Remember all Our Suits and Overcoats are Union Made.

The National Clothing and Shoe House

Watch the Moveable Electric Sign.

\$3.00 for this Set.

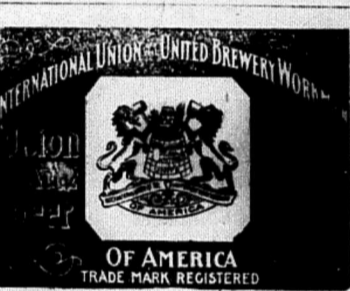


Fox Cutlery Co., (Of New York.) Dubuque, Iowa.

A. R. Knights & Co. Jewelers and Opticians

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

708 to 714 Main St.



Demand this label on packages Beer, Ale, Porter

CALL ON

H. C. Bechtel

177 Main St., Bet. 1st and 3d.

FOR YOUR

...SHOES...

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

Journeyman Tailors Union Label on all Garments.

Wilberding, Tailor

1524 CLAY STREET.

F. L. EGELHOF, Undertaker and Embalmer

Open Day and Night. Both Phones.

Wittmer's Drug Store..

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC Perfumes

1347 Clay St. Of all Kinds.

C. O. D. Laundry Co.

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

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

M. STAFFORD...

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Feed a Specialty. Cor. 8th and Bluff.

Two New Propaganda Pamphlets.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO

by Ben. Hanford

"One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have" (The Worker, New York)

"The best campaign pamphlet ever printed" (The Teller, Terre Haute, Ind.)

Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author HANFORD'S REPLY TO HANEMAYER

With which is printed PATRIOTISM and SOCIALISM 24 pages illustrated pocket size, with red parchment cover. Price 6 cents; 25 copies 50 cents \$1.50. To shareholders of the Comrade Company \$1.50. To subscribers of the Comrade Company \$1.50. To subscribers of the Comrade Company \$1.50. To subscribers of the Comrade Company \$1.50.

Party News

National
State
Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

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

The following contributions have been made to the national organizing fund since last report:

J. L. Cobb, Los Palos, Cal.	1.00
Local Lansford, Pa.	1.00
W. E. Marsh, Silverton, Col.	1.00
R. E. Nicholson, Philadelphia	1.00
Local Lyden, Wash.	3.00
E. E. Martin, Seattle, Wash.	1.25
Local, McCabe, Ariz.	1.00
Local West Palm Beach, Fla.	1.00
Geo. D. Santer, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Local Chillicothe, Mo., 19th purchasers of the 25 shares of the Chas. H. Kerr Co-Operative Publishing Co., donated by W. E. Walling. This leaves six shares yet unsold	10.00
Edward R. Clarke, New York City	.50
Orlando R. Clarke, Mystic, Ct.	.25
Henry L. Slobodin, New York City	.25
Paul P. Gidney, Athol, Mass.	.25
W. R. Dawler, San Francisco, Cal.	.50
Geo. A. Knapp, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Samuel Weller, Macon, Ga.	.50

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 report of the quorum meeting, which should be read by every member of the party.

TOURS BY NATIONAL LECTURERS

James F. Carey will begin his western tour under the direction of national headquarters either late in December or early in January. Locals desiring Carey's services can facilitate the making of arrangements by so writing their respective state secretaries or the national office as soon as possible. Communications about Carey'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, beginning in January. There are few more able lecturers on the Socialist platform than Franklin Westworth, whose editorial work on the "Socialist Spirit" and for the Socialist press generally have attracted widespread attention for their brilliancy and incisive force. With Mrs. Westworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has no superior in America, these two make a combination for the lecture platform which can hardly be beat. They will travel under the exclusive direction of the national headquarters, and locals will be apprised direct, either by their state secretaries or the national secretary, of the terms and other information.

Arrangements for Carey and Comrades Westworth will be made far enough apart so that there will be no conflict, and locals in the states covered 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 proceeding 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 its member of the state committee for the ensuing year to represent the 12th congressional district.

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 election 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 action.

A. M. Stirtion 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 state.

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 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.

W. G. CRITCHLOW,
State Secretary.

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

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 meetings.

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

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

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 serve.)

Comrade Ray, member of the committee on revision of the state constitution, has submitted the proposed constitution to local Omaha for initiation to referendum vote. The committee 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 endorsed:

"To ensure the stability and integrity of the Socialist movement in America, which will encounter more difficulties and dangers from the personal 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 card with the local into which he seeks admission.

"Second—The names of members expelled by a local or state organization shall be at once reported to the national secretary, with the reasons for expulsion 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 severed their connection with the party. The quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information."

Since we are building an organization that capital will make strenuous efforts to destroy, the above regulations 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 and will make her headquarters here going through the state as engaged by the different locals. She has been doing excellent work for some months.

Comrade T. H. Hyder has been 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 organizations of Denver.

Watch the Colorado Column in the Iowa Socialist.

Iowa Notes

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

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

Local Dubuque has given up the old headquarters 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. Mally, 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 sufficiently organized to be entitled to under the national constitution,

reported by the committee on organization 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 speedily 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.

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 procedure would seem to me 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 the proposition as to granting a charter. I fully approve, however, of your determination not to grant any charters in the future under such circumstances, which I presume will not again 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. The rules regulating the relations of the national party to the parties in the various states provide a method 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 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 Louisiana will be required to make a direct answer, and the issue will not only be easily and plainly 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, myself, 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-fusion resolutions.

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 according 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 complaint against Utah, 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 national organization, even then a national 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 gentleman who is not a member of the national committee, and who in making complaints is at the same time making 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 strictly followed.

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 Nebraska 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 been preferred against Kansas, the only method by which a member can be reached by the national organization. If I have offended in any way, 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; 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 require me to answer to

my own state, and if the state of Kansas cannot and will not enforce conformity to all these documents, then it must cease 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 of one. The motions read as follows:

"I move that the matter of the protest 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 of order."

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 they be declared out of order.

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 neither 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 charges, and on any other question which might come up before the party until a referendum of the whole party membership, including the votes of 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 Virginia charter, I vote "yes."

As to the granting of the charter for Louisiana if that is now properly before 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 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 attended to at once, and the whole matter settled in thirty days, as is provided 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 by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by individual workers. Today, the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist and not by the workers. The ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty 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 competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

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

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employer,

and to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumer.

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

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and 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 that 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 food.

6. Equal civil rights for men and women.

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

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

Dolls! Dolls!

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

ALTHAUSER'S STORE

SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS

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

864 Main Street.

YOU WILL FIND THE LATEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF

Union-Made Overcoats and Suits

THE MODEL

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

Eyes, Eyes, Only Eyes!

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

C. W. CROSBY,
206 Security Bldg. Dubuque.

PETER MEYER

Fall Opening Sale of SHOES

No Old Styles. Everything New.

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

\$2.50

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

\$3.00

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

\$1.35

Let us fit you with your Fall Shoes

PETER MEYER

1564 CLAY STREET.

A Grand Display of

Holiday Furniture

HOMAN & ROEHL,

TOWN CLOCK BLDG.

C. P. Mettel & Co.

Fancy Groceries

Corner Twelfth and Iowa Sts.

MACKENZIE,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL

begins its fourth term on December 1, 1903. Six special courses, two hundred students promised, Socialist workers from nearly every state and from the provinces of Canada. Special training for the campaign of 1904. Twenty-one teachers and special lecturers. The particulars send stamp to Walter Thomas Mills, Box 466, Kansas City.

Appropriate Gifts for Men

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes...

\$1.00 each

CIGARS...

50 Cents

the Box

Lange's Cigar Stores

DUBUQUE