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Student Volunteers for Socialism

An organization with the above for its name has been recently launched in Chicago, with the following statement of its objects:

1. To make a list of all the students of the higher institutions of learning, who will volunteer to become writers, lecturers or organizers for the Socialist party when their education is finished, and to keep this list ready at all times to furnish the Socialist party officials whenever desired.
2. To prepare and to disseminate Socialist literature that will appeal especially to students.
3. To co-operate with the party secretaries in sending Socialist speakers, especially fitted to address students, with the purpose of securing their membership in the Socialist party.

It will not be attempted to accomplish all of these objects at once; but each will be taken up in the order named. To realize object No. 1 all students interested are requested to correspond at once with the secretary, Frederick G. Strickland, Iowa City, Ia.

The strategic importance of this work is realized from the fact that the educational problem now confronting the Socialist movement can be solved only by capturing the existing institutions of learning, especially those of the state. This can be done only through the student bodies. The professors are bound by capitalistic endowments or state support and dare not act. The students have some measure of freedom.

This movement is all the more important from the fact that the Socialists are engaged in an educational battle wherein the colleges and universities must become storm centers.

The purpose of the above organization is not to build up a separate, world-wide movement, as one of our Socialistic periodicals has already stated. A group of party members wish to render a particular service to

the party. The students will not be asked to join a separate organization. "Volunteers" will be sought for the regular party work. To accomplish all of the objects above mentioned, no special machinery is necessary. The next meeting of the "Student Volunteers" will probably not be held until the next national convention of the party. In the mean time, let us gather names and information to move on the great institutions of learning.

FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND,
Secretary.

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

You may jot my name down as one volunteer for the cause, who is willing and anxious to take up the work immediately as well as in the future.

I am a junior in the 'Varsity of Wisconsin, age 22. * * * Here at Madison I am a member of the local branch, and students' club as well. We have a class in Socialism here at the 'Varsity as one of the courses in the regular economic department.—Ira Cross.

I am very much interested in the movement to extend Socialism in the universities and colleges, and I should esteem it a great privilege to help in forwarding the plan.—F. McCluskey, Northwestern, '99.

I am in hearty sympathy with your idea. A college student, as a rule, reads to learn and not to contradict, hence we ought to be able to catch thousands of them. I like the suggestion you made in the Iowa Socialist of capturing our institutions of learning instead of fighting them.—Paul H. Castle.

You are on the right track. The greatest meeting which I had in Ohio was my address to the students of the class in political economy at Oberlin.—Walter Thomas Mills.

X-RAYLETS

While the capitalists are capitalizing, the industrial conditions are revolutionizing, the working class are organizing, the Socialist sentiment is crystallizing, and in due time the co-operative commonwealth will be materializing.—Labor.

The workers are better off now than they used to be, we are told by the capitalists. Well, if they are, it is because of their own struggles to keep the capitalists from actual skinning them alive! But, measured by its productiveness under modern methods, the working class is robbed worse today than ever in the world's history.—Brauer Zeitung.

Apostle and Senator Smoot of Utah may be fired from the United States senate because of his views on the subject of polygamy, which the Mormon church is said to still favor and command. If reports are true, it's lucky for a number of our national statesmen that secret as well as open polygamy does not constitute a bar to office-holding.—The Exponent.

Mayor Jones of Toledo in a recent address said: "In Toledo I can secure any of you ladies present a first-class baby girl or baby boy, of any color you may desire—white, black, brown or yellow—simply by the asking. But if you want a second-class pup you will have to pay from \$5 to \$50 for it. Friends, what do you think of a civilization that values pups above babies?" Socialism will reduce the price of pups and raise the value of babies.—The Vanguard.

Mark Hanna, we are informed would not under any circumstances accept the republican presidential nomination. We know what that means. Grover Cleveland likewise, "can hardly conceive any emergency" which would lead him to accept the democratic nomination. Mr. Bryan, it is reported, favors the nomination of Richard Olney, Cleveland's attorney general, who so efficiently managed the breaking of the A. R. U. strike by the use of troops and conspiracy prosecutions. "These be your gods, oh, Israel."—The Worker.

The following is going the rounds in the humor columns of the exchanges: The visitors were being guided through the big knitting factory. "Who are those weary-looking girls standing at the machines?" "They are the persons who knit the sweaters." "And that fat individual sitting in the office with a cigar in his mouth?" "He is the gentleman who swears the sweaters."

There is far more truth and tragedy than humor in this incident.—Eugene V. Debs in The Toller.

The workers of the world have made all the machinery, working collectively to do it.

They now operate it working collectively.

They also superintend the work and give the product to capitalists. Why not keep the goods themselves?—Ohio Socialist.

The convention of the Federated Churches and Christian Workers just held in Wisconsin passed a resolution to agitate for sentiment against saloons and to "influence railroads, theaters, newspapers and all other public enterprises to allow their employees to rest on Sunday." Probably the movers of the resolutions meant well enough, but they have a hypocritical savor, when we bear in mind that the meanest exploiters of labor in the country are pillars of the church. And we are afraid that the demand for a closed Sunday does not come from considerations for the wage worker, as claimed, but merely from the fact that the movers of the resolutions regard Sunday as a sacred day, and haven't the frankness to come out boldly with the true reason. Still, whatever their reason, we should certainly like to see the workers get a rest day, but we well know that the thing that stands in the way is the profit system and that the pillars of the church care more for making profits out of those who toil than they do for salvation itself.—Social Democratic Herald.

The people of Ohio took Mark Hanna's advice. They "stood pat" and let well enough alone, and the Caesar of the Buckeye state, who has reaped \$30,000,000 in surplus profits from labor and franchise-grabbing, is guaranteed another six years in the "Millionaires' Club" at Washington. The people of Ohio were cowed by threats of the dire disaster that would surely come if Marcus failed to reach the goal of his political ambition in the recent campaign, and the threat of more industrial misery was more eloquent than the "full dinner pail" of 1900. The few men of Ohio who own and control the industries of a great state can crack the whip of want over the heads of the sovereign voting citizens and force them to strangle their convicts of right and dishonor themselves at the ballot box. Without economic liberty, political liberty is a misnomer, and the man who is dependent upon another for a job is not only a wage slave, but a political slave as well. When will the American people rise equal to the emergency and take from the hands of the few the resources by which humanity earns the means of life, the resources which enable the few to lash in political subjection the many? That question will be answered when men in the ranks of toil are armed in a courage that feels no fear and means to surrender mankind only a threat

hurled from a political rostrum.—Miners' Magazine.

Kerosene has gone up another cent a gallon since our last issue. The man who declaimed for monopoly a few years ago, saying, "What of it! don't the Standard Oil Company give us oil cheaper than it ever was before?" is now feeling humbly grateful because Mr. Rockefeller's turkey did not cost the people even more for kerosene. "Let us be thankful," he meekly says, "that oil isn't twenty-five cents a gallon."

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is up in arms against the recent order issued by Postmaster General Payne, which will have the effect of making every train in the United States a mail train. The trainmen say further that the order will place every train under the protection of the United States government.

The order is to have train baggage-men handle full packages of paper mail, for which they will be paid "something" in addition to their regular wages as trainmen. Before the order can become effective it will require an appropriation from congress, and the trainmen are being urged by their officers to fight such appropriation. The last issue of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal has a long article on the subject, in the course of which it says:

"There is no question but that this innovation was the inspiration of the railway managers rather than the post-office department. Under cover of the pretense of being able to expedite the paper mail service, the postmaster general has brought the dream of every railway manager to a realization of his fondest hopes. In time of threatened trouble the railways have always sought the protection of the courts under the plea that the mail service was threatened.

"Under the new order any train will be empowered to handle the mails, and the United States will hold itself responsible for their delivery, and it looks as if, when the new rules of the department become effective, every train will be either a regular or a special mail train. It is the proposition to commission enough men from the regular train crew to man the trains, each with a mail agent, who will be paid "something" in addition to his regular salary as trainman. If there should be a strike, the railway companies can easily substantiate their claim to threatened interference with the mails, and an injunction will follow as a matter of course. The federal troops will be used to assist in handling these trains if necessary, and, in short, the entire machinery of the postal department has been turned over to the railway companies to insure them

against strikes; and further, this performance on the part of the postmaster general paves the way for legalizing the injunction in so far as railway strikes are concerned.—The Exponent.

Zephyrs From Olympus

HEROISM.

He's a hero, who can stand
In solitary ways
Fronting with a courage grand
Uneventful days;
Living on when hope is gone;
Bravely tolling all alone;
Doing what must needs be done,
With no thought of praise.

He's a hero, tho' his name
And high endeavor
On the great world's scroll of fame
Are written never.
In some unsuspected place,
With a real heroic grace,
Meeting failure face to face,
Undaunted ever.

—Victor E. Southworth.

Remember the week day, to keep it holy.—Elbert Hubbard.

I do not call one greater and one smaller. That which fills its period and place is equal to any.—Whitman.

Noah was six hundred years old before he knew how to build an ark—don't lose your grip.—Elbert Hubbard.

Thy business is with the action only, never with its fruits; so let not the fruit of action be thy motive, nor 'be thou to inaction attached.—Bhagavad Gita.

Man forms society, its laws and institutions, and man can reform them. What the ideal cherished by the people at large is, that the nation will soon become.—Carpenter.

The existence and well-being of a people are secured by their collective labor, and only by taking his part in that labor can each man have a right to the advantages which flow from it.—Edward Carpenter.

Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he do not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market-cart into a chariot of the sun.—Emerson.

It may be proved, with much certainty, that God intends no man to live in this world without working; but it seems no less evident that He intends every man to be happy in his work. It was written: "In the sweat of thy brow," but it was never written "In the breaking of thy heart."—Ruskin.

Thoughts with the Hulls On

E. T. Anderson

Use the Sapollo of Socialism to remove the dust of ignorance.

Do you want to see a fool or a knave? Take a look at the next man who tells you Socialism means "dividin' up."

The fall elections are over and the flock of Socialist yellow-hammers have again started to drum on the old, rotten log of capitalism.

According to Bradstreet's cost of living has advanced 38 per cent since 1896. Now, Mr. Broadchest, if your wages have advanced 40 per cent since that time you are working under a 2 per cent raise in wages. I say "if."

The "open shop," if successful, means less industrial warfare and more injustices for the political army of Socialism. Strenuous oppression in Germany made over 3,100,000 Socialists. What will be the result in the United States?

The Rockford, Ill. comrades have started a local paper called "The Hammer." The only fault found with the "Hammer" is that it pounds but once a month. Lies are rapid of growth and must be nailed before they attain the age of one month.

The main mistake made by workingmen is that while constantly taking care of and fostering their employers' interests they lose sight of their own interests. This condition is brought on by telling the worker that his interests are identical with those of his master's.

The worker whose intellectual food consists of yellow-backed novels (or any other color) is very thin mentally and can be depended on to work and vote for the interests of his master, until such time as his master's interests are best promoted by the "losing out" of the worker, who then proceeds to become thin physically as well as mentally.

The "open shop" means "closed opportunities" to union men.

The man who pursues riches must of necessity run over all who get in his way.

Labor is the father of capital, but the child has been kidnapped and the kidnapers are called capitalists.

Workers, it is either capitalism or Socialism; you have no middle ground. Think it over and take your choice.

Say, did you ever eat any head work? No.

What is it made of? Ask me.

Well, head works, called by some head case, might be made of anything—and it generally is. Almost anything in the line of leavings.

These leavings, if allowed to remain in the dissecting room for a few hours longer, would eventually be good, raw material for a glue factory.

However, they are generally snatched up in time to save disintegration. The particles are then run through a machine and minced, after which they are stuffed into a casing, which is but another name for a second-hand stomach; these stomachs are procured from cows or cows' fathers without their consent.

The head works eventually works its way to the free lunch counter of some down town saloon, where it is eagerly seized upon by some fellow who that very morning scolded his wife for not serving a more appetizing breakfast.

Why do people make head works? To eliminate waste and consequently make a bunch of profit.

What will we do with these clews to a past killing (long past) under Socialism?

The Housewife

May McDonald Strickland

Of all the modes of life one of the most discouraging, confining and uninteresting is that of the ordinary housewife.

Monday is wash day; Tuesday is ironing day. Washing and ironing, if properly done, are very good exercise, but to wash and iron the same clothes, in the same way, under the same conditions, week after week, month after month, becomes at least monotonous.

It is a pleasure to bake bread. To see the dough rise light and fluffy and the brown, wholesome loaves when done repays one for hard labor, but when it is so soon devoured by hungry mouths and one knows that the same process must go on and on, it grows just a little discouraging.

It is a great joy to plan and cook a meal for the loved ones. To be able to prepare food so that it will nourish the bodies and satisfy the appetites, to arrange the table in an attractive manner, is very gratifying, but when this has been done three times a day, seven days in the week, fifty-two weeks in a year, for thirty or forty years, it becomes a little less interesting.

Dishwashing! The very word sends shivers up and down the back and weary arms. Day after day the same dishes are washed. If one could only have another set of dishes, but the same shapes, decorations, nicks and cracks! What a keen satisfaction one has when a dish crashes to the floor in countless pieces, in saying, "that dish is at last finished."

Thus might be enumerated scrubbing, sweeping, dusting and many other duties, none of which are ever completed, but all must be done again and again. There is never the satisfaction and impetus which comes from creative labor, of unfinished work.

To be shut in doors most of the time, to have very little, if any, time for reading, deadens the intellect and in the end kills all desire for a broader, freer development. There is none of the stimulus one gets from contact with other people. It is from day to day a humdrum life. Ye gods! the distraction of it all!

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The pen shall supersede the sword,
And Right, not Might, shall be the lord
In the good time coming.
Worth, not Birth, shall rule mankind,
And be acknowledged stronger;
The proper impulse has been given—
Wait a little longer.

Work while you wait.

The husband of the very housewife who leads such a slave's life has long since ceased to do his work by the old methods. In the factories has been placed all the highly developed labor-saving machinery. In the home the work still goes on in the same old way.

Why have all this machinery and new methods been introduced into the factory system? Is it because the employer loves the employees so much and wishes to save their time and strength? No, it is because more goods can be produced in a shorter time and at a smaller cost to the manufacturer.

Why have the machinery and new methods not been placed at the command of the housewife? Is not her work of rearing the new generation just as important as any other work? Yes, but she works cheap. It has never been worth while to invent machinery for her because her labor is cheaper than machines.

Socialism dawns in the not far distant future as the remedy for all this. When the co-operative commonwealth has been established woman will have her economic freedom. She can then earn her living in the way she likes best and have her full social share of the product. Then will she know the joy of creative labor. Then will she stand by man and with him, as equal in all things. Then will the drudgery of the housewife be taken away and the mother of our children receive the honor and protection she deserves.

Weary housewife, take courage! Work with your husband and sons for the triumph of Socialism and the birth of a broader, freer, nobler civilization. Listen to Chas. Mackay:

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The pen shall supersede the sword,
And Right, not Might, shall be the lord
In the good time coming.
Worth, not Birth, shall rule mankind,
And be acknowledged stronger;
The proper impulse has been given—
Wait a little longer.

Work while you wait.

Swayed by the Wind

Franklin H. Wentworth
in Chicago Socialist

The newspapers doing capitalist service are jubilant.

Socialism has been set back in Massachusetts; the Colorado Socialists have chased off after a populist judge; the American Federation of Labor has issued its periodical injunction.

These things would set faint hearts a fluttering if they meant anything to Socialism. But they do not.

Socialism has not been set back in Massachusetts; and no single Socialist in Colorado has cast a vote for a populist judge.

Socialism is a philosophy, a growth. It is not a series of political spasms.

Deep down in the sub-aqueous soil, constantly and irresistibly growing, biding its moment of apparition, it reeks not the petty tempests that stir the lillies.

Socialism is like the mice of the fable, eating holes in the present body politic by means of which the lion of social democracy shall be liberated and shall come into power.

The world will have Socialism when the workers of the world merit it and are ready for it. They must feel able to replace present society with a new force and power.

They are not ready for this until a majority of them understand Socialism and are ready to practice it, and live the Socialist life of service.

Until this time comes Socialist success at the polls will be dearly bought; for, while a majority of the working class is outside the Socialist movement and does not comprehend the aims and hopes of its own class, every effort at collectivist administration by Socialists in office will be balked and discredited by the lieutenants of capitalism massing this ignorant majority as a bulwark. They will have the inertia of customary usage on their side. They will be awayed by a feather. The working class in brass buttons will club and shoot the working class in jumpers.

It is absolutely and vitally imperative that no Socialist shall be elected to any office whatever unless he is elected to such office by Socialist votes. Sympathetic votes are dangerous. They raise false hopes, undermine calculation and they forsake the standard at the first attack.

The American Labor Union in the west declared for the Socialist party. But declarations and resolutions do not make Socialists.

It is the working men of Colorado who have voted for a populist judge. A man who can be made a Socialist by a resolution one day can be made a republican by another resolution the next.

All Socialists in the American Labor Union in Colorado voted the Socialist ticket. The workingmen who voted for the populist judge were not Socialists. No Socialist forsakes his organization riveted by bonds of intelligent, class conscious determinism, to leap into the rickety apple cart of the first jurist who does not clap him in jail.

If a good judge can scatter Socialist votes by a mere show of honest sympathy toward the working class, a bad judge could do the same thing by taking capitalist money and pretending to be sympathetic.

Socialist votes are cast for Socialism. They register a conviction, not transient admiration for individuals. A special vehicle has been built with much suffering and sacrifice to carry their expression. It is the Socialist party. Votes otherwise cast are not Socialist votes; they are capitalist votes and they should be so counted.

The men who voted for the Socialist ticket in Massachusetts last year because they were short of coal are not Socialists.

The Socialist votes for Socialism, whether his coal bin is empty or full. Socialism is a philosophy; not a hysteria.

Political reverses which weed out hysteria are not defeats; they are victories.

The gain by the party of a single class-conscious working man in a factory at Lynn, holds more of potent value to Socialism than any resolution the American Federation of Labor might have offered at Boston.

Rev. William M. Buckus, pastor of the Third Unitarian church, in his sermon on "The Stability of the Social Order," declared that "the prosperity we now enjoy will be destroyed by greed. The rich are maddened by their wealth until they gamb'e prosperity away, and the worker joins in the scramble by demanding from his employer more than he can afford to pay." Think of it, ye wage slaves, you are the cause of all the trouble on earth. It is you wretches who bring on panics and hard times by daring to ask a few crumbs more from your masters. You who produced all have nothing, while they who produce nothing have all. But it is the above conditions that support men like Rev. Buckus.—The People's Press.

A sample is an invitation to write.

Labor's Progress in Other Lands

Compiled for the national headquarters, Socialist party, by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.

GERMANY.

The Berlin Fifth District Socialist club received 47 members in its last meeting.

A Socialist has been re-elected in Arnstadt. There are now two Socialists in the city council.

Berlin Vorwarts, of Nov. 6, gives accounts of the following Socialist victories in municipal elections:

In Luckenwalde's city council elections in the third class, 953 Socialist and 88 opposing votes were cast, so the Socialists won all the seats of that class. In Gleichenstein Comrade Gering, with 1,706 votes, defeated Director Brandes, who had only 402 votes. In Hornberg, Baden, for the first time a Socialist was elected to the common council.

Two editions of the Report of the Dresden Convention of the German Socialist party have been sold, and a third edition has now been published by the Vorwarts press, 69 Lindstrasse, Berlin. A single copy unbound costs 75 Pf. (19 cents) and bound 1 mark (24 cents); the postage is five cents.

Comrade Franz Hofman, M. P., Socialist deputy from the 22nd district of Saxony, died at his home in Chemnitz Nov. 4, aged 51. He was a cigar maker by trade. He had been a member of the Socialist party for many years and was a favorite lecturer. In the last elections he was re-elected to the German parliament with 19,100 votes against 12,900.

For publishing an account of a plan to build a castle of refuge for the German emperor and his family, on the island of Pichelswerder, near Berlin, the Socialists daily Journal, Vorwarts, of Berlin, has been prosecuted for lese-majesty. One of the editors, Comrade Lef, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and a second editor, Comrade Kalski, to four months.

An impressive case of "How the Sins of Children Are Visited Upon the Father" in Germany is related by Berlin Vorwarts of Nov. 6. Two young carpenters from Petriben, in East Prussia, have joined the Socialist party and are distributing Socialist leaflets and calendars. The conservative father, who was president of the town council, did not know of his son's action until the state council found out about it and discharged him (the guilty father) from state office. They say that the indignant father, of a sudden, became deeply impressed with the importance of Socialism and will now help his sons distribute Socialist leaflets.

In Baden Minister Schenkel has formed a plan for limiting suffrage; if it becomes a law only men who pay direct government taxes and who have lived at least a year in Baden will be allowed to vote. A man must have an income of at least \$16 a year to pay a direct tax in Baden. Many laborers move frequently from place to place in search for work. The new law would disfranchise at least a third of the working class voters. The Mannheimer Volksstimme says that the minister, fearing the anger of the people, tried to keep his project a secret until after the legislative elections, which were held Oct. 20, but at the last hour it was made known and created great indignation among the workers and Socialists, who will oppose such injustice with all their strength.

ITALY.

The Socialists Daily Journal of Rome, Avanti, edited by Prof. Enrico Ferri, M. P., has severely criticized several members of the new ministry. The foreign minister, Tittoni, and the minister of finance, Rosano, were accused of complicity in bank scandals. Avanti said that the new premier, Giolitti, made Rosano minister because in 1893 Rosano, as under secretary of state, rendered him useful service in covering up the Roman bank affair. Soon after these attacks Minister Rosano committed suicide. Shame at the revelations made regarding his conduct is

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 the Socialist party.

A hot, well cooked supper will be served in the Annex, where seven hundred persons can be seated at one

assigned as the reason for the tragic deed.

The Socialist club of Mantua recently passed a resolution advising that the Socialist party convention of Nov. 8 should effect a division of the party. The reasons given were that the two tendencies existing in the party cause conflicts which hinder energetic organization and agitation, and that the reformists divide more and more from Socialist principles, one part following the republican party while the other adopts anarchist methods.

AUSTRIA.

At the close of the universal suffrage meeting of 10,000 workers in Brunn, the police interfered and wounded 20 persons, including a child of six years.

FRANCE.

The complete report of the French Socialist party's convention, held in Rheims in September, has been published in octavo pamphlet form and is sold by Comrade Lucien Roland, 7 Rue Rodier, Paris. A single copy costs five cents, and two cents additional for postage.

A bill to abolish private employment offices has been passed by the French parliament, with the large majority of 500 against 16 votes. The Socialist deputy, Coutant, a Guesdist, advocated the immediate abolition of the private employment offices without reimbursement. But the majority adopted the labor committee's plan to buy out the offices for a certain price, within five years. The bill empowers municipalities to immediately abolish private employment bureaus.

The shop employees are particularly eager for the abolishment of the private employment offices, as they are largely dependent on them for finding places and have to pay fees which are exorbitant in comparison with the low wages which they receive. They held a crowded meeting in the Labor Exchange Nov. 5, with other organized workers, to agitate for the bill. Some excitable persons made a disturbance and Prefect Lepine came with many policemen, who broke up the meeting. There was a dreadful conflict in which 70 workers and over 50 policemen were wounded. The workers and the radical press were very indignant. The matter was discussed in parliament the next day, and the Socialist deputy, Vaillant, accused the prefect of barbarous cruelty. The prime minister severely condemned the prefect and promised an investigation.

SWITZERLAND.

The Geneva-Canton Great Council has unanimously voted to admit women to the practice of law. Only the Socialists voted for the complete freedom of admission to the bar.

SPAIN.

The general strike in Bilbao has ended with the agreement that after January 1 wages shall be paid weekly and that the workers shall no longer be obliged to buy at the mine owners' shops nor to live in their dwelling houses. These agreements, recommended by the government, were accepted immediately by the workers, but the employers opposed them so long as they could. General Zappino threatened to withdraw the troops from the strike region to bring the employers to terms. Most of the persons arrested during the strike have been liberated. The government has promised that the state of siege shall end before the municipal elections. The foreign mining companies, through their consuls, will protest against the new compact. Those mine owners would prefer an American judge's injunction to General Zappino's methods.

ENGLAND.

The monthly returns of the Boiler-makers' society again show an increase in the unemployed, the number-out of work being 5,182 as against 4,647 last month.

English advocates of free trade are quoting the comparative rates of wages from the recently published Blue Book. According to these statistics in fifteen skilled trades the average wages in London are \$9.08, and in English provincial towns \$8.64 a week; in Germany and France the average is much lower.

The price for same will be very moderate.

The grand ball will start early enough to give all a chance to "trip the light fantastic" and to make merry to their hearts content.

An admission of 25 cents will be charged.

Tickets, leaflets, etc., may be secured by applying to Jas. S. Smith, financial secretary of the committee.

THEO. MEYER, Secretary, 181 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Clubbing Offer

The Iowa Socialist for one year and any of the following papers for one year for 60 cents: Wilshire's Magazine, Coming Nation, Chicago Socialist, The Vanguard; or the Iowa Socialist for one year and The Comrade for six months for 60 cents.

LOCAL MEETINGS

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

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

Rockefeller's income from Standard oil holdings for the year amount to \$20,000,000. The amount represents the wages received by over 50,000 workmen and their families for the same period.—Cleveland Citizen.

The National Committee

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 18, 1903. The following has been received with reference to the application for a state charter for Louisiana:

New Orleans, La., Nov. 11, 1903. William Mailly, National Secretary, Omaha, Neb.

Dear Comrade: The local quorum stands firmly for the plank in our platform declaring for the separation of the races and will take no action until the national committee acts one way or the other.

I am sending you my reply to Comrade Kerrigan along with this letter, which the local quorum requests that you bring before the national committee, as they are anxious that this matter be thoroughly discussed and understood before any action is taken on the question of whether or not to grant us the charter.

Trusting the committee will understand that we are acting for the best interests of the party in this matter and that they will see the advisability of granting our charter, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally, P. ALOYSIUS MOLYNEUX, State Secretary Socialist Party of Louisiana.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 10, 1903. John Kerrigan, Dallas, Texas.

Dear Comrade: Through Comrade Mailly I am in receipt of yours of the 29th and beg leave to answer as follows:

I do not doubt for a moment but that you acted according to your convictions in protesting against the granting of our state charter and I want you to feel that it was not in a spirit of personal resentment that our local quorum requested the names of the protestants.

The editorial you enclose is indeed a caustic and seemingly unanswerable bit of capitalistic criticism, but it is only a rehash of an editorial which appeared in the Picayune of Sept. 20, and which has been copied by several capitalistic dailies throughout the south. I beg to call your attention to the conclusive reply to the Picayune's editorial which silenced that journal and would, no doubt, put a quietus to such sheets as the Dallas News if only the trouble were taken to answer their editorials. I enclose Comrade Hall's letter and recommend it to your attention; it may have the effect of clearing up this matter in your mind and making our stand clear.

I can assure you, my dear comrade, that the negro plank in our platform is not the result of a misunderstanding on our part, but on the contrary, it is the result of months of careful study of the subject; we realized that some stand had to be taken in the matter and we took the only sane one.

If you doubt for a moment the necessity of the plank I refer you to the 10th clause in our platform, which demands certain constitutional amendments. These amendments, if passed, will practically enfranchise the negro and it is absolutely necessary that we make our stand clear, that is, clear that we are demanding the ballot for the negro with which to rule himself and secure his industrial independence, and not to rule white men with.

The criticism of the Picayune, Dallas News and the other capitalistic sheets are indeed very harsh, but such as will do very little harm if properly answered. Such criticism will fool no one or at least will fool only a few ignorant negroes who can do the party no possible harm.

Now, let me point out clearly just what we had to decide. If we had not adopted the 10th clause in our platform, which demands the enfranchisement of the negro, the claim would have been set up that we were not honest in our proposition for economic and political equality, which would have been true.

If we had adopted the 10th clause and had not adopted the plank declaring for the separation of the races, then the cry of "negro supremacy" and "social equality," which has killed the republican party in the south and has been the cause of the solid south since the civil war, would have been hurled at our heads and we would have been crushed in their infancy.

Now, we claim that the negro must be organized into the Socialist party, and that we have indicated the only lines which all workers, both white and black, can be organized as Socialists. Your own expressions covers our views exactly. If the present capitalistic methods which compel negroes and whites alike to live in the same quarters of the city and compels them to work, perhaps, under a negro foreman, is strongly objected to by both negroes and whites, then they are endowed with the absolute right of living as they like, they will unquestionably adopt the method declared in the 9th plank of our platform.

After reading your letter carefully I am still at a loss to know on what ground you objected to the granting of our charter. The slip you enclose I have read time and time again during the past two years, and I am thoroughly familiar with the stand of the Socialist party as regards the negro. You aptly state our position when you say: "Socialism stands only for economic equality." Now, Comrade Kerrigan, if you can show me anything in our negro plank which is opposed to the economic equality of all men and women, whether they be white, black or otherwise, I will say then that there is reason for the national committee to refuse to grant us a charter and therefore I fall to see how they can possibly refuse us a charter.

As to the literature of Socialism on the subject, I can quote so high an authority at J. A. Wayland as taking exactly the same stand on different occasions as we have taken in this matter. I feel sure that you have not followed your own views to their logical conclusion, and while I feel that our position has been misunderstood, I am glad this discussion has arisen.

I also am anxious to have Louisiana counted among the organized states, and a deal more anxious than you, my dear comrade, but I will do nothing not consistent with my convictions to bring about this end.

In conclusion, I would urge that you vote for the motion to grant us a charter, and beg to remain,

Yours fraternally, P. ALOYSIUS MOLYNEUX, State Secretary Socialist Party of Louisiana. Note:—A copy of Kerrigan's letter to

the Louisiana comrades has already been submitted to the national committee.

MOTIONS.

The following motions relating to the Louisiana application are herewith submitted to the national committee for a vote:

By National Committeeman Talbott of Minnesota:

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

Vote ye or no.

Comrade Talbott also submits comment as follows: "It is a well known fact that the majority of the colored people in the south have no vote. North Carolina has already disfranchised more than 500,000 negroes, and nearly all the other southern states that have not disfranchised him have expressed their intention of doing so in the near future. Again, the republican party is a feeble machine in many southern states and the democratic has only used colored votes to further its own power. Therefore, the colored race has no political party that it can turn to but the Socialist party, but he cannot even turn toward the Socialist party, for he has no vote in the south. Again, there is positively nothing in this clause referred to in the Louisiana state proceedings that will jeopardize Socialist principles, and therefore I stand for its adoption."

"Having lived in the south for a number of years, and knowing how astutely ready the democratic party of the south has been to howl over the slightest hint of 'race equality,' it is easy to understand why the Louisiana comrades inserted the above mentioned clause in their proceedings. I do not know any of the comrades that drafted the Louisiana state proceedings, but I do know that this single clause in their declaration of principles reflects credit upon them, and proves conclusively that they are southern Socialist diplomats that know how to hedge in the democratic party."

"I should be pleased to have the national committee act favorably on the above motion."

By National Committeeman Work of Iowa: "That charter will be withheld from Louisiana until the negro clause is eliminated from its platform."

Vote ye or no.

Vote upon these motion closes Dec. 16, 1903.

ADDITIONAL COMMENT. Comrade Berlin requests that the following be added to the report of action and comment upon Dobbs and Christenson motions:

"On the motions submitted by Dobbs and Christenson I decline to vote, as I do not believe that the constitution gives us any jurisdiction. Nevertheless, I desire to go on record as follows: As our party grows we will attract a number of 'great men' who will assert themselves and who will decline to be bound by the laws and tactics of the movement. They will quote about 'freedom of action' and their rights as 'American citizens' that will impress for a while the new recruits, but these new recruits will soon learn what it all means, and then it will be all off with the 'great men.'"

Fraternally submitted, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Job printing of all kinds at the office of the Iowa Socialist. The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or more for twenty-five cents per year. Four postal subscription cards good for one year each for \$1.00. They are handy. Order a bunch. The Iowa Socialist in bundles at fifty cents per hundred. Express prepaid. A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

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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 employes, 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.

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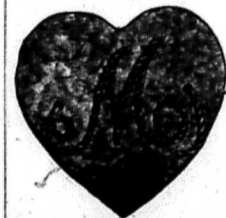
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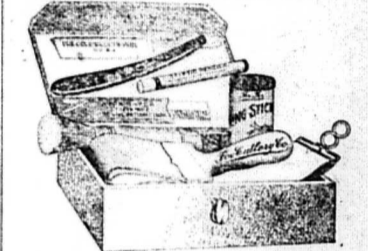
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Comrade Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Sq., N. Y.

Party News

National State Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Nov. 28, 1903.

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND. The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report:

Table listing contributions to the National Organizing Fund, including names like Local Essex Co., N. J., Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore., etc.

Total to noon, Nov. 28, 13.75. Previously reported \$2,203.32. Total \$2,217.07

Full reports of the organizing work will be given next week.

Chas. G. Towner concludes his work in Virginia Dec. 1, and will return home to Louisville, Ky.

M. W. Wilkins is in Montana, and John M. Ray is working through Alabama on his way home to Tennessee.

Geo. H. Goebel is in Louisiana until Dec. 9, when he returns home to New Jersey, filling several dates on the way.

John W. Bennett is booked in North Dakota until Dec. 17, and will return home to Sioux City, Iowa, via South Dakota.

P. J. Hyland has finished in Wyoming and is working his way to Omaha through Nebraska under direction of the state secretary.

Geo. E. Bigelow is now in Oklahoma and will remain there until Dec. 19, when he will return home to Lincoln, Neb., filling two or three dates in Kansas on the way.

State Secretary Holman of Minnesota reports the organization of nine new locals by State Organizer Klein in one month, although half of that time was spent in places already organized. The prospects for a strong organization in Minnesota is increasing.

State Secretary Thomas of Wisconsin reports that a referendum of the state membership is being taken on an amendment to the constitution, which will abolish the present system of two kinds of members and which will make the payment of national dues compulsory upon all members.

The national office still has a few thousand party emblems, which are sold so that all members may be able to wear one and keep our party name before the people. Price for plain buttons, one cent each to party officials; the gold rim buttons, 15 cents each, four for 50 cents, or 10 for \$1.00.

Dates have been arranged for Winfield R. Gaylord on his way to Florida as follows: Dec. 3, Indianapolis, Ind.; 4th, New Albany, Ind.; 6th, Louisville, Ky.; 8th, Nashville, Tenn.; 9th, New Decatur, Ala.; 10th, Birmingham, Ala.; 11th, Montgomery, Ala.; 12th, Mobile; 13th and 14th, Fairhope, Ala. Gaylord will fill twelve or fourteen dates in Florida under the direction of the state secretary.

Enquiries for dates for James F. Carey's lecture tour have been received from several states. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the state secretaries will arrange Carey's dates. In Iowa dates will be made direct from the national office. It is now definitely arranged that Carey will begin his tour Jan. 1, to conclude May 31. As the territory to be covered is large, it will be almost impossible to meet all demands for Carey's services, and locals should therefore remember that "first come, first served," and file applications immediately. Address your state secretary or the national secretary Socialist party, Omaha, Neb.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth, 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 Wentworth, whose editorial work on the "Socialist Spirit," and for the Socialist press generally, has attracted widespread attention for its brilliancy and incisiveness. With Mrs. Wentworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has few superiors in America, these two make a combination for the lecture platform which can hardly be surpassed. 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.

Ohio Notes

Comrades of Dayton are proceeding to get the town organized into a propaganda brigade through the ward and precinct methods and things are beginning to be shaped up for the spring municipal fray.

The state committee of Ohio have decided to meet in special session at the state office on December 3d. Each congressional district is entitled to one representative and it is expected that there will be a good attendance.

Frederick G. Strickland will speak at several places about Christmas time on his trip to and from Columbus, O., where he is to spend the holidays.

The various locals are now beginning to pick up in the number of new members admitted and there are indications

of a good and healthy increase all along the line.

Howard H. Caldwell will start on a short tour of the middle west on Dec. 3, as the winter circuit work in Ohio will not begin until about the first of the year. He will fill dates in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri and possibly some few in adjoining territory.

Five questions are now being voted upon by the state membership, there being three separate referendums out to a vote. If one can judge from present indications it may be said that the comrades generally are evincing an unusual interest in the questions before them for action and the discussion of the same will undoubtedly serve to secure a greater unanimity of action than ever before.

W. G. CRITCHLOW, State Secretary.

Colorado Notes

An application for a charter is on file from Grand Valley school house, near Rocky Ford. This is one of the points visited by State Organizer Mrs. Hazlett in the recent itinerary of the Arkansas valley.

From a letter from Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett, state organizer. "I have everything organized to the state line on the Santa Fe, and back on the Missouri Pacific. Have been down in Trinidad and Walsenburg again. I have come in here (Denver) permanently now with the exception of short trips out."

The charters of Locals Altman, Goldfield, Victor and Cripple Creek have been revoked by a referendum vote of the state committee, the vote standing nine in the affirmative and one in the negative. These locals withdrew from the state organization some four months ago and the action of the state committee was taken with a view to preparing the way for a reorganization of the party in the Cripple Creek district.

Comrade Guy E. Miller, of Local Telluride and president of the Telluride Miners' union, was arrested without a warrant and held in jail over night, then discharged without a hearing and told to behave himself hereafter. Comrade Miller's offense was going to the jail and conversing with his imprisoned comrades through the barred window of the bastille. A grave offense, truly, but it smacks more of continental Europe in mediaeval times than of free (?) America in this year of grace, 1903. J. W. M.

Nebraska News

A local has been chartered at Chadron.

The cooks and waiters' union, of Lincoln, Neb., has invited Comrade Schiermeyer to deliver an address before that organization.

A complete report of the propaganda work done under the direction of the state quorum, during the last three months, will be given in next week's news.

The Womens' Socialist union of Omaha has advised its members to buy from only those retail clerks that have paid up union cards, and to walk out of stores where no union clerk can be found.

State Organizer Schiermeyer, having completed a most successful tour of the state, is taking a much needed rest in preparation for his second tour, which will include an entirely different portion of the state.

Secretary L. R. Duke, of North Platte, reports an eloquent address by National Organizer John W. Brown. The audience was not large, but intelligent and responsive. The people showed that they had become tired of populist denunciations of the government and that they are getting hungry for intellectual discussions of the real work of the Socialist movement.

The members of Local Omaha were entertained by the Womens' Socialist union Friday night, Nov. 27, with a box social and dance. A most enjoyable time was had and for a few hours we got a little rest from more serious work coming out refreshed and better able to continue the fight for working class emancipation. Another social will be given probably on New Year's eve.

Local Plattsmouth reports that the lecture by Comrade Simons, on Saturday, Nov. 21, was an intellectual treat. The same and more can be said of his two lectures under the auspices of Local Omaha. His afternoon address on the "Fundamentals of Socialism" showed a grasp of the subject that pleased even the most critical. And at night Comrade Simons handled the former question to the entire satisfaction of our best Marxist students, which proves that Local Omaha is in perfect accord with the party on this much discussed question. It is a pleasure to hear a man lecture when he appeals to your intelligence as does Comrade Simons. A member of the local said: "Whenever the national secretary can arrange to have Comrade Simons lecture every night for a week at Omaha, we are ready for him, and feel sure that his sound reasoning will clear up every befuddled brain that is strong enough to listen to him."

J. P. ROE, State Secretary.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 23, 1903.

Those 300 travelling men who will be laid off by the harvester trust will now have leisure in which to study the relation of Socialism to their breed and better interests.—Social Democratic Herald.

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

Iowa Notes

See our clubbing offer elsewhere.

Comrade Wm. Truman renews and orders sub postals.

Job printing of all kinds at the office of the Iowa Socialist.

Comrade Lizzie Reiser, of Denver, sends in a club of eight.

Comrade H. Schaefer, of Erie, Pa., was a caller at this office the past week.

Comrade James Lefeber, of Cambridge City, Ind., orders a bunch of sub cards.

Comrade Paul H. Castle writes: "Your paper is constantly improving; the articles are of a high order and the editorial work is first class. The Iowa Socialist merits a place in the front rank of Socialist literature."

Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 24, 1903.

Editor Iowa Socialist: As the elections are over, now we have settled right down to the work of propagating Socialism. We give Sunday afternoon meetings, at which time two of the local comrades divide the time by giving essays and short talks and afterwards opening up the meetings for discussion, which is proving valuable as to getting the comrades to state and discuss the questions which are confronting the working class at present in this class struggle. We have a good, healthy growth in our membership.

Comrade Corwin Lesley, of Conesville, has come into our local and seems to be quite an active member. He will speak on the new military law Sunday, Dec. 6. We have also been favored by the presence of Comrade Whittrack, lately of Sioux City, who made quite a talk Sunday, Nov. 22.

Well, as this is a pretty large news item, I will ring off and expect to have some more next week, as we expect to form an auxiliary to the local, which will prove quite a bit of help to us. With best wishes to all readers of the Socialist, I am your for Socialism, LEE LANG.

Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 29, 1903.

Following the advice of the New York Worker, Comrade Strickland and others, Local Muscatine has established a school for the development of speakers.

After the regular business meetings the comrades engage in debate upon some subject previously chosen. Each member may choose his own side and, after all have spoken as much as they wish, the question is put to a vote for a decision. The last two subjects were as follows: First, "Resolved, That the people are a part of the government." Decision going to the affirmative. Second, "Resolved, That the immediate demands be stricken from the national platform." Decision in favor of affirmative.

In addition to this, regular Sunday afternoon propaganda meetings are being held with much success, a number of the Quakers having just discovered that they could make a noise.

The subjects discussed last Sunday were: First, "The survival of the fittest." Second, "Principles of Socialism." The first subject was handled by Comrade Slaughter, who demonstrated that the survival of the fittest was a question of conditions, reciting numerous examples, among which was the one showing that J. Gould was better fitted to survive under the present reign of commercial cannibalism than a man of the type of Jesus Christ. Following Comrade Slaughter Comrade Zetter spoke briefly of the principles of Socialism, laying particular emphasis upon the class struggle, after which the meeting was opened to general discussion.

The program for next Sunday will be an address by Comrade Corwin Lesley, upon the new military law.

In addition to the above I wish to state that we have gained a valuable ally in the form of a ladies' auxiliary, organized on the 28th inst, from which we expect good results.

O. C. WILSON.

BY THE SECRETARY.

A woman's auxiliary is being formed at Muscatine.

The Davenport local has appointed a committee to organize ward branches.

Miss Carrie L. Johnson made a pleasant call at state headquarters the past week.

A national committeeman for Iowa must be elected by referendum vote during the month of December. Nominations close Dec. 10.

Application for charter has been received from Sac City, with eight members. The local was organized by Geo. W. Martin, who had charge of the Minnesota state van during the past summer.

The state quorum met in Des Moines Sunday, outlining plans for the campaign of 1904. Comrade Frederick G. Strickland was authorized to make his own dates between Jan. 1 and April 15, in the neighborhood of Iowa City, after which it is proposed that he be permanently engaged for state work. Comrade Strickland will attend college in Iowa City this winter.

J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary, Des Moines.

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

David S. Cameron, carpenter. Terms very reasonable. 3130 Pine street.

The annual performance of the A. F. of L., concluded with the usual farce of killing Socialism. Samuel Gompers being the assassin, and then being glorified by re-election for the ensuing year. If our comrades who happen to be delegates to the annual convention to the A. F. of L. were to abstain from introducing so-called Socialist resolutions, Slippery Sam would not be able to perform. Then he might not be re-elected. See—Chicago Socialist.

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

The number of Socialist votes cast in Iowa on November 3, 1903, was 6,479, an increase over the vote of last year of 119. Following is the vote by counties, compared with that of 1902:

Table showing Socialist votes by county for 1902 and 1903, including Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Des Moines, Dickinson, Dubuque, Emmett, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Jackson, Jasper, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kossuth, Lee, Linn, Lucas, Lyon, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Mitchell, Monona, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Winnebago, Winnesiek, Woodbury, Worth, Wright.

Total 6,360 6,479 Increase 119

Iowa Financial Statement

Nov. 1, 1903, to Dec. 1, 1903.

Table of receipts: Cash on hand Oct. 31, \$50.87; November 2, W. A. Jacobs, \$27.25; 2, Des Moines Local, \$3.00; 2, I. S. McCrillis, \$9.80; 4, A. D. Pugh, \$1.45; 4, Red Oak Local, \$1.05; 4, Burlington Local, \$3.50; 4, Mapleton Local, \$1.20; 4, Little Rock Local, \$5.40; 5, Clarinda Local, \$1.90; 6, Creston Local, \$75; 9, Des Moines Local, \$3.00; 9, Lost Creek Local, \$3.60; 10, Ottumwa Local, \$3.30; 10, G. S. Nelson, Ames, \$1.00; 11, Hamilton Local, \$2.20; 11, Correctionville Local, \$90; 12, Clinton Local, \$6.00; 12, Hiteman Local, \$1.80; 13, Mystic Local, \$1.50; 13, Boone Local, \$1.50; 15, F. J. West, Avery, \$75; 15, Waterloo Local, \$3.00; 15, Mason City Local, \$3.15; 16, Marshalltown Local, \$3.00; 18, Scandia Local, \$75; 18, Davenport Local, \$4.65; 21, Ross J. Miller, North English, \$30; 22, Avery Local, \$3.00; 25, C. J. Smith, Iowa City, \$45; 25, Sac City Local, \$80; 28, Bloomfield Local, \$1.00.

Total \$151.82

Table of expenditures: November 2, Fred G. Strickland, \$4.70; 6, C. W. Davis, \$75; 9, Postage and typewriting, \$1.25; 11, John M. Work, campaign expenses, \$4.00; 11, John M. Work, typewriting, \$6.85; 11, Wm. Mailly, stamps, \$25.00; 11, Office supplies, \$20; 16, Postage and express, \$1.10; 21, Postage, \$1.50; 22, Expenses, local quorum meeting, \$12.50; 23, Postage, \$1.20; 30, J. J. Jacobsen, salary, \$10.00.

Total \$68.85

RECAPITULATION. Total received \$151.82 Total expended 68.85

Cash on hand Nov. 30, \$82.97

Respectfully submitted, J. J. JACOBSEN.

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