

RED HOT SHOTS

From Speeches of Ben Hanford.

Pithy Paragraphs by Socialist Vice Presidential Candidate.

For you workingmen to supply yourselves and wives and children with food and fuel and raiment and shelter, you have got to have money to get these things, haven't you? In order to get money, you workingmen have got to have wages, haven't you? In order to get wages you workingmen have got to have jobs, haven't you? Now, do you workingmen own your jobs, or does the man who owns the shop own your jobs? All of you who think you own your jobs, go up to your boss tomorrow morning and tell him that job is your job and not his job, and see how long it is your job. The man who owns the shop owns the jobs. But you men can't live without jobs. And you don't own your jobs. And as long as another man owns that thing without which you can't live, that other man owns you. And if another man owns you, you are not free men, you are that other man's slaves, I care not what flag floats over you. Now we Socialists propose that you men who do the world's work shall own the shops and mills and mines and tools and things with which you work and you will be free men, and you never will be free men until that time.

We are rapidly approaching a time when Morgan, Rockefeller and a few others are going to be the owners of all the land, mills, mines, railroads, stores, quarries, steamships, factories and everything else in the United States upon which the very life of the people depends. Are we still going to jolly ourselves along with talk about the land of the free and the home of the brave when Rockefeller owns it and everything in it, including its flag and its government? I am not. I was born in this country, and I believe that I am as patriotic as a man should be—but I want this to be OUR United States of America, and not Rockefeller's United States of America.

Some people think Rockefeller is a hypocrite, and that his religion is a sham, but it is not. He believes in God as sincerely and as devoutly as any man alive. But Rockefeller spells God with an l—g-o-d—God. That is Rockefeller's God.

This is the age of trusts. Those who doubt their irresistible power should note Mr. William Jennings Bryan's trust in Parker and Davis, and the trust that Tom Watson places in the dead and buried populist party.

Today, we have a government of the workers by the grafters for the shirkers; a government of the makers by the hoodlers for the takers; a government of men by lawyers for parasites. We Socialists want a government of the working class by the working class for the working class.

A vote for Parker or a vote for Roosevelt is a vote to continue the present industrial system. As long as we have the present industrial system, workingmen are going to have strikes for breakfast, lockouts for dinner, and injunctions for supper, and if you live in Colorado, you are likely to be put in the bullpen after supper, and you will be lucky if you are not deported before midnight.

What the workingmen of Colorado got yesterday, the workingmen of any and every other state may get tomorrow. If workingmen keep on voting the grand old republican and democratic tickets,

the whole United States is going to become an industrial hell of Colorado, Siberia and South Africa.

The eminent gentlemen and thieves, who say that Socialism is "un-American," see nothing un-American in a man going hungry.

The capitalist papers say the country is prosperous and that there is plenty of work for everybody—and the moment a strike takes place, they declare that there is an army of men who need work so badly that they are anxious and willing to be scabs to get it.

Think of a good union workingman going up to the polls and voting for Roosevelt along with Governor Peabody and General Sherman Bell of Colorado. Think of his brother union workingman going up to the polls and voting for Parker along with Grover Cleveland and St. George F. Baer of the coal trust.

Roosevelt wants the people to lead the strenuous life. I'd like to see him firing a freight engine for about ten hours on one of Morgan's railroads. At the end of the run, he'd know more about the strenuous life than he'll ever learn hunting bear.

Parker and Roosevelt are both open-shop candidates. They are such good friends of organized labor that both have the backing of Parry and the Citizens' Alliance. You union men want to let Parry and the members of the Citizens' Alliance vote for them—but don't you workingmen help them.

The only strike which ever was really lost was the one which was never made.

You men who work together, you men who join trade unions together, you men who go out on strike together, you men who get locked out together, who go hungry together—we Socialists come to you and ask you to do one more thing together—get into the Socialist party and go up to the polls and VOTE TOGETHER and the world is yours.

We workingmen never can lick Rockefeller by fighting capital with capital. He and his kind have all the capital, we have none of the capital. As long as we workingmen fight the boss by counting our dollars against his dollars, he has us licked before we start. But the very day that we go to the polls and vote against the boss, and count our votes against his vote, we've got him licked to a finish. Rockefeller has one vote, Morgan has one vote, the poorest man in this city has one vote, and he is as big as Rockefeller at the ballot box. The Rockefeller and Morgans are few, we workingmen are many, and the moment we go to the polls and vote against Rockefeller, we'll make him think his name is Jack Munroe after Jim Jeffries got through with him.

We Socialists want you workingmen to get all the powers of government, and then to use those powers to make the means of production the collective property of the producers. When we workingmen own the shop in which we work, we won't have to go on strike in our own shop, will we? And if we did go on strike in our own shop, and if we also owned the government, we wouldn't be such fools as to call ourselves out in the militia and shoot ourselves down for being on strike in our own shop, would we?

The nation cannot endure one-tenth capitalist masters and nine-tenths wage slaves.

The working class, may it ever be right—right or wrong, the working class.

He that will not work neither shall he eat. That is good gospel,

and it is sound political economy, for if a man eats who has worked not, then a man who has worked, eats not.

If you want to be clubbed by the police, bull-penned by the militia, massacred by the federal army or deported by the Citizens' Alliance, then vote for Roosevelt or Parker and you will get what you vote for. If you want industrial peace, if you want this world to be a paradise for working people, if you want neither to rob others or be robbed by others, if you want this to be a world of free men and free women among free men and free women, then work for and vote for the Socialist ticket, and you will get what you vote for.

We Socialists have nominated a candidate for president of the United States. But our candidate for president is not a distinguished jurist from Esopus, nor does he trace his ancestry back through a long line of dead and buried New York Knickerbockers. The Socialist candidate for president of the United States is a common—or rather he is an uncommon—jailbird. But I want to tell you that our candidate for president did not go to jail for picking pockets, or for doing any dishonest or dishonorable thing. Our candidate for president, Eugene V. Debs, went to jail for contempt of a court which was contemptible—and he is a better man than the judge that sent him to Woodstock. I venture to say that there are not two men in this audience who can tell me the name of the judge who sentenced John Brown to be hanged, but there is no man in this country so lost in the darkness of ignorance that he does not know John Brown—his soul goes marching on, down to this hour, and it will go on marching for ages yet to come. And so it will be with Debs. His name will be heard in song and story, and in the shop and at the fireside of honest men, a holy memory to the old and an inspiration to the young, long after the names of Judges, Woods and Grosscup have only foiled obloquy to find oblivion.

BENJAMIN HANFORD.

AMENDMENTS

To Iowa Constitution To Be Voted Upon.

Biennial Elections Amendment Should Be Defeated.

Editor Iowa Socialist: There are two constitutional amendments to be voted on in Iowa this year and it seems to me they should receive the consideration of the Socialists. One provides for biennial elections instead of annual, and the other for an increased representation in the legislature of certain populous counties. The argument against annual elections is based on their cost, principally, and this falls on the capitalist class. It might please them greatly could they come quadrennially, or even as Senator Spooner suggested, only once in twenty years, for the presidential chair. It would remove the legislators farther and farther from the restraining hand of the people, small as it is.

Annual elections are helpful to the Socialists because the political thoughts of the people are aroused and we are afforded a hearing and increased opportunity to propagate our principles. If this amendment is adopted our propaganda work will be more difficult and less productive. The workers must learn the economic aspect election day has for them. The more elections the quicker we can teach them. Much more might be said on this did time and space permit, but I believe every Socialist can see the importance of voting down this amendment, and our vote may decide the contest.

The second amendment provides for an additional representative in

each of the nine most populous counties. Possibly more senators also, but this will not affect the argument. It seems to me that we should vote for this amendment because we will probably be stronger at first in the industrial centers and when we begin to carry them the more representatives they have the better. Of course these are not "Socialist measures," but they are to be voted on and will affect us, and we have the opportunity of expressing our views of them. We are here to make Socialist votes and to fill the legislature with Socialist representatives and while we are at it we want the best conditions for our labors.

EDW. J. ROHRER.

Editor Iowa Socialist: At the coming election the voters of Iowa are to vote upon a proposed constitutional amendment which provides that there shall not be another election in the state until 1906 and that after that time there shall only be an election every two years. This is a step away from popular government. It is an effort to still further entrench the old party political machines. The more elections the better for the Socialists. It is easier to get audiences and readers when there is an election pending. And the elections ought to be frequent anyway in order that the people may be constantly interested in public questions.

A great many republicans and democrats are opposed to this amendment and will vote against it. It is therefore possible that if all the Socialists vote against it their votes may cause it to be defeated. It is worth trying. Let's roll up a solid Socialist vote against the amendment.

JOHN M. WORK.

FREE SPEECH DENIED.

Autocrats in Council Bluffs Police Department.

Smarting under the denial of free speech, and the demand of the police department that no Socialist could speak in Council Bluffs on the streets without first submitting his speech for censoring, numerous Council Bluffs citizens have hired the New theater for Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of holding a public meeting. Mr. O'Hare, of Kansas City, under engagement by the Iowa Socialist committee, and who was hustled off the streets when he attempted to speak the other evening, will deliver a free lecture on the principles of Socialism. The meeting will last from 2:30 until 5 o'clock.

Mr. O'Hare, a cultured and educated man, is in the city today and spoke with some feeling concerning his treatment.

"The principles of Socialism are golden," said he. "It is as far from anarchism as noon is from midnight. No political ethics ever conceived by man are more nearly in accordance with the golden rule.

"Its growth in Germany in the last few years has been wonderful, until now it wields a paramount influence, and is one of the glorious indications of the future. Persecution there strengthened it, as it will here. I will not submit my speech to your police censor, and I will proclaim the equality of man even though I may be arrested while I utter the truth."—Omaha Daily News.

Election Returns.

Iowa comrades are requested to send returns of election to The Iowa Socialist as soon as known. The Iowa Socialist is the only paper that will publish the Socialist vote of the state in full and if you want to know what progress we have made, don't fail to send the vote to us as well as to the state secretary. Also send vote of last year.

Tonight is your last chance to register unless you have been sick or out of town on the registration days, in which case you may register on election day.

FIRST VOTERS

For Whom Should They Cast Ballots.

With What Party Should They Ally Themselves.

"For whom should the young American, voting for the first time, cast his ballot for president? With what party should he ally himself?"

The Indianapolis Sun published answers to these questions by men of national repute for each of the political parties. The reply of Eugene V. Debs appeared in the issue of October 26. We quote:

"The Socialist party is the only party that squarely meets the living issues of the day; the only party that stands for pure democracy.

The tariff, finance and collateral relics belong to the past. The first voter, unless he happens to be of the few who inherit a fortune, has no interest in these fossilized issues.

Under a high protective tariff or free trade, the gold standard or free silver, the condition of the first voter, if he has nothing but his labor power to support him, remains the same.

What chance has the poor young man of today to rise above the dead level of wage slavery? About one in 100. And even then he may lose all and tumble down to where he started from, or make his exit from the competitive carnival through the back door of suicide.

The republican and democratic parties are one in their allegiance to Wall street and capitalist supremacy; they draw their campaign funds from the same source and are severally and jointly mortgaged in advance to the trusts and syndicates that constitute, in the present system, the economic masters of the working class and the political rulers of the nation.

A vote for either of these parties is a vote for plutocratic misrule and wage slavery.

The Socialist party is essentially the party of the working class; and it appeals also to the middle class who are being driven from the competitive field and forced into the working class.

The working class, the only class without which society could not exist, is the coming ruling class and its emancipation, which will follow the abolition of the wage system, will mean the freedom of humanity based upon co-operative industry; and it will also mean the end of the animal struggle for existence in human society and the beginning of the first real civilization the world has ever known.

The Socialist party, therefore, is the coming party, and the young man who wants his first vote to count against the private ownership of the earth and the tyranny of class rule and for industrial democracy and the freedom of the race will cast that vote for the Socialist party with all his heart.

The first voter whose ambition it is to become a Rockefeller should not vote the Socialist ticket, but the young man who aspires to become a free man among free men should join the Socialist party, the only party that believes that the people have capacity for industrial as well as political self-government; the only party that proposes to make this in fact a government of and by and for the people.

Shall the trusts rule the people, or, shall the people rule the trusts? That is the issue in this campaign.

The republican and democratic twins are for the trusts and against the people.

The Socialist party is for the people and against the trusts.

The Socialist party, when it gets into power, will take over the trusts and have them owned and operated by all the people to produce wealth for all the people.

Then there will be work for all and wealth for all who are willing to work for it."

The Iowa Socialist

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NATIONAL SOCIALIST TICKET.

For President,
EUGENE V. DEBS,
 Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
BENJAMIN HANFORD,
 Of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- At-Large—John M. Work, Des Moines.
- At-Large—Henry Bilterman, Avery.
- 1st Dist—Wm. Strauss, Burlington.
- 2d "—Lee W. Lang, Muscatine.
- 3d "—Robert Brown, Waterloo.
- 4th "—C. J. Thorgrimson, Decorah.
- 5th "—Watson Roberts, Marshalltown.
- 6th "—F. J. West, Avery.
- 7th "—E. E. Bennett, Polk City.
- 8th "—J. E. Rhodes, Shambaugh.
- 9th "—J. S. Morris, Logan.
- 10th "—J. F. Sample, Boone.
- 11th "—J. M. Maus, Sioux City.

STATE TICKET.

- Sec. of State—John E. Shank, Sioux City.
- Auditor—Carrie Johnson Triller, Dubuque.
- Treasurer—Jos. Holmes, Marshalltown.
- Attorney General—I. S. McCrillis, Des Moines.
- Judge of Supreme Court—T. F. Willis, Clarinda.
- Railroad Commissioner—J. W. Zetler, Muscatine.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

- 1st Dist.—C. H. Schick, Burlington.
- 2d "—Carl Rieck, Clinton.
- 3d "—E. D. Hammond, Waterloo.
- 4th "—F. E. Macha, Beulah.
- 5th "—M. T. DeWoody, Cedar Rapids.
- 6th "—Perry Engle, Newton.
- 7th "—G. R. Jones, Des Moines.
- 8th "—A. F. Thompson, Centerville.
- 9th "—J. O. McElroy, Beebeetown.
- 10th "—Stanley Browne, Deloit.
- 11th "—J. W. Wilson, Sioux City.

IOWA SOCIALIST STATEMENT.

For Month of October.

EXPENDITURES.	
Mailing List	\$ 15 75
Postage	6 20
Press Work	31 50
Taxes	5 50
Express	18 27
Supplies	28 50
Salaries to October 20	119 00
Literature	4 44
Rent and Miscellaneous	13 34
Book Accounts	96 75
Total	\$387 31
RECEIPTS.	
Job Work	\$ 33 75
Advertising	99 00
Subscriptions and bundles	215 80
Cash Debit	68 76
Total	\$387 31

CAMPAIGN JINGLES.

WANTS A CATPAW.

There was a thief in Boston town
 And he was wondrous wise,
 He tried to steal from "Standard Oil"
 Which blackened both his eyes.
 And when he saw that he'd been "done"
 He yelped an awful yelp;
 He wants to bust old Rocky's game,
 And wants us all to help.

NOTHING IN IT.

He declined to strike at the ballot box,
 Though he'd nothing to lose but his chains.

He struck a scab—the "cop" opened his head—
 But he couldn't discover any brains.

AN ODD FELLOW.

The betting is six to one on Ted,
 But these aren't the odds I'd lay
 That the oddest thing's the working mule
 Who'll dump his vote into Oyster Bay.

A FALLING MARKET.

The nigger was worth a good round sum
 So long as he was alive,
 But the wage slave isn't worth the d—
 Of a tinker at thirty-five.

Register today.

Four years more of wage slavery.

November 8th will be a red letter day.

But things will look pretty blue on the ninth.

Except to the Socialists, whose party is the only one that wins.

A comrade writes us to "givenesshellwiththelidoff!" We can't do it. The capitalists have scabbed that job.

If you think Morgan will be easier on you than Rockefeller, vote for Roosevelt; otherwise vote for Parker; if you don't want either on your back, vote for Debs.

The discharging of men over the age of thirty-five by several large corporations has again raised the question "What shall we do with our old men?" Why trouble about them? Haven't they an "incentive" to work? What more should they want? Let the workingman who is laid off remember that his misfortune will preserve in the race an incentive for work which might otherwise become lost, especially if the Socialists should get into power.

VOTES THAT ENSLAVE.

Before another issue of The Iowa Socialist is printed the great American working class will again have delivered itself bag and baggage over to its ancient enemy—the capitalist class. It shall have done this whether it has elected Roosevelt or Parker, for both are alike the pliant and servile tools of the capitalist class.

Perhaps no truer statement was made by any representative of the old parties, in the press or on the platform, during this campaign than that attributed to the democratic candidate for the vice presidency when he said: "The platforms are identical. The nominees of both parties are acceptable to the business interests of the country. The election is simply a question of persons."

Practically the same thing was said by the president of the banker's association and by D. M. Parry of the manufacturer's association. With this expert testimony from the other side, no one will affirm that the statement that there is no essential difference between the two old parties is merely the "vaporing of some crazy Socialist."

A vote for either the republican or democratic party is consequently a vote for the "business interests" of the country—the capitalist class. That the capitalists should vote for one of these two parties is quite natural.

But should a workingman cast his vote for either?

Are the platforms and nominees of these parties as acceptable to the working class as they are acceptable to the capitalist class?

A political party is an organization whose object it is to embody in the laws of the country such principles and policies as shall promote the economic interests of a class. This is not generally known by American workingmen owing to the fact that both old

parties advocate principles and policies which they claim are for the best interests of all the people.

The question for workingmen to decide before they cast their votes next Tuesday is whether their interests are represented by either of the old parties. We have the testimony of representative capitalists that their interests will be conserved by the election of either Roosevelt or Parker. This means that the policies and principles they stand for will promote the economic interests of the capitalists.

Will they promote the economic interests of the workers? Is the eight hour day to the interest of the capitalist as well as to the interest of the worker? Let Colorado answer.

Are high wages to the interest of the capitalist as well as to the interest of the worker?

These are only two instances where the interests of the capitalist and laborer conflict.

And where do the two old parties stand on these questions? What is their record? Is it necessary to recount it here?

Yet it is the votes of workingmen which will place one or the other of these parties in power; notwithstanding there is a party in the field whose platform expresses the economic interests of the working class—the Socialist party.

EDITORIAL MISREPRESENTATION.

As the campaign draws to a close and the old parties are made to realize the tremendous growth of the Socialist party the misrepresentations in the capitalist press come deeper and thicker. This is not done through ignorance on the part of the editors of those papers, but for political purposes—to befuddle and mislead the voters. Here are some samples:

"The Episcopalian convention's utterance on the labor question deplores the existence of caste in this country and holds capital responsible. Such expressions from ecclesiastics strain the patience of manufacturers who have to work overtime to avoid strikes in their establishments. The complaint of the Socialists is that we have no caste in this country. They say the workingmen are not 'class conscious' as they should be."

There is an absurdity on the face of that statement. If there were no classes in this country how could we expect workingmen to be "class conscious?" And those poor, overworked manufacturers—don't you feel sorry for them? When the workers become class conscious they will do their striking at the ballot box and relieve the manufacturer of further anxiety.

Here is another interesting bit in regard to the worker:

"He hears that labor is robbed of about eighty per cent of its product because we have no caste in this country, because labor is not class conscious, and that the robbery could be ended by giving the politicians complete control of industry and empowering them to assign every man to his task."

Everyone who knows anything at all about Socialism, knows that it will put the politician out of business as well as the private owner of industries. It is the old democratic party that is trying to keep the political grafters in office. The robbery of over eighty per cent of labor's products is information that anyone can gain by reading the report of the republican Commissioner of Labor. But to continue:

"Organizations that are socialistic in name or in their tendencies alone deny the right of the individual to paddle his own canoe and his liberty to choose his own occupation and work for wages acceptable to himself."

Now don't all speak at once, but we are paying fancy prices for the photographs of all those working men and women who have "the

liberty to choose their own occupation and WORK FOR WAGES ACCEPTABLE TO THEMSELVES" under present conditions.

The Socialist party alone guarantees to the worker the full product of his labor, with industries so scientifically organized that working hours will be no more than half their present number.

All we want is for the workers to read and think for themselves; they will then learn their own class interests and vote for them. When they do this the editors who are paid according to their ability to befuddle their readers will be put on the retired list along with the private owners of public utilities, politicians, and old parties that have outlived their usefulness.

This editor also informs us that the Socialists "wish no compromise with the church." It is a well known fact that "no compromise," "no fusion," are watchwords of the Socialist party. They will compromise with no organization, political or otherwise. They know what they want and how to get it. However, they have no enmity toward any religious sect, and there is every reason in the world why all organizations which claim adherence to the teachings of Jesus should stand forth as the champion of robbed and long-suffering labor. It is the only thing they can do and be true to the teachings and example of their Master.

STATE PLATFORM

The Socialist party of the state of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, at Marshalltown, Iowa, July 4th, 1904, call upon every member of the working class, to join with us for the purpose of capturing the powers of government by the ballot that we may take possession of the tools of production, abolish the wage system, and establish a system of production for the benefit of the workers.

Today the tools of production are owned by the capitalist class; they are operated by the working class, but only when their operation will make profit for the owning class. Ownership of the machines, the mines, factories and railroads gives the capitalist class control over the lives of the members of the working class, through the wage system.

The owning class can give or withhold employment at will. As a result of this absolute power, the workers, who perform all useful labor, must humiliate themselves by begging for jobs of class that performs no useful labor. If this permission to work is withheld they and their families must starve.

The wage system is the cause of starvation, disease, crime, prostitution, child labor, stunted bodies and warped minds for the workers, while it gives to the capitalists palaces for homes, the pick of the world's markets for their food, the finest education, culture, education, travel and all that makes life worth living.

Society is thus divided into two hostile classes, the capitalist class and the working class. This condition has brought into birth the Socialist party, the political expression of the struggle of the working class for power. This party owes allegiance to and is a part of the International Socialist movement.

With a system of industry owned and operated by the workers, the struggle for existence would be shifted from the individual to society as a whole.

The ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class gives this class control of the legislatures, the courts and all executive offices. Republican, democrat and reform parties are financed by the capitalist, and are, therefore, their servants. Thus in effect, making the government the executive committee of the capitalist.

This fact demands, as an inevitable conclusion, the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist party is organized to meet this demand and is therefore the party of the working class.

The Socialist party, when in office shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct. Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does not, the Socialist party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle, the Socialist party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs of this state in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

In conclusion, we appeal to the working class to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle, and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice:

To every worker the full product of his labor.

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have a world to gain!"

David S. Cameron, Carpenter. Terms very reasonable. Iowa Phone 4581.

STUDY SOCIALISM BY CORRESPONDENCE.

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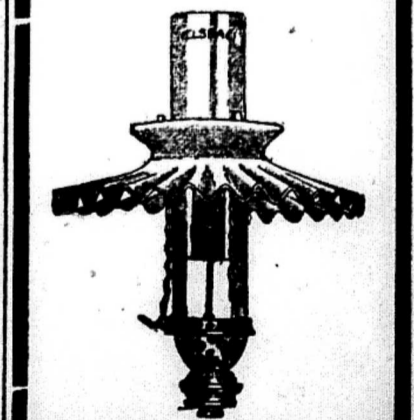


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THE COMRADE AN ILLUSTRATED Socialist Review of Reviews

The October number contains a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam. The report gives the resolutions as adopted by the congress, some of the speeches before the congress and in the Commission on Socialist Tactics, especially the speeches of Jaures and Bebel, and numerous interesting paragraphs about men and matters at the congress. A great array of quotations from English, German, French, Italian, Belgian and Dutch Socialist papers will give American Socialists an idea as to the impression made by the congress and the tactic resolution upon the Socialists of the world. There is a large picture of the congress in session and a double page group picture of the International Socialist Bureau. Franklin H. Wentworth's editorial review alone is worth the subscription. The Comrade is published monthly. Price \$1 per year, or ten cents a copy. We cannot send free samples, but will accept six months' subscriptions—three back numbers and three forthcoming numbers—at 25c each. Beautiful life size portraits of Debs and Hanford, printed separately on fine paper and suitable for framing, free with each yearly subscription if you mention this paper. Comrade Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Sq., New York.

A Light That is a Light



A Welsbach Gas Light is a real light—it makes a brilliance for less money than any other medium except the sun. Its favor is shown by the number of places it is being used now where a short time ago it was unknown. Now you will find a Welsbach in almost every home. It is there because it gives so much more light for less or the same money

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Key City Gas Co.

Observations—It is the overmastering spirit of profit on the one hand that produces the tragedy of toil on the other.

The latest reports of Roosevelt having moderated his strenuous braggadocio of fighting bravado is to the effect that he wants to imitate the Czar of Russia in having a peace conference at The Hague. If he proves as consistent about it as did the Czar what a fine time we will have in the last days of the capitalist system.

If we have another Roosevelt administration there are two people in this world banking on his gratitude for good positions in the time to come. Consul and special emissary, Robt. P. Skinner (they say his nature and name both agree), recently went to Ethiopia and though he came back with no tale of fabulous gems, he brought with him for "Teddy," a baby lion named Jo, a hyena called Bill and two elephant tusks, besides a treaty written in ink and signed with steel pens, showing that this land of ten million inhabitants wanted to open an account with the United States in hardware and calico trade. Now

comes Chief Hanrahan, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, with a mouthful of taffy for his Rooseveltian majesty, saying at the recent Buffalo convention that Roosevelt has "come down to the level of the men with grimy faces." He probably wants a government job—and it is such men as this Hanrahan that are more dangerous to the interests of the working class than a dozen Rockefellers or fifty Roosevelts. Why? Because were it not for workmen with capitalistic minds, workmen who are traitors to their class and willing to be stool-pigeons for the capitalist task-masters, said masters could not keep themselves in control. It is the folly of the slave more than the boasted intelligence of the master that makes possible the wage-enslavement of the many.

One would think from the number of grafters that have struck this town during the last six months that Los Angeles is considered an easy mark. If this be true this municipality should be dubbed "City of the Dead Easy Mark." Our Dave of recent martyrdom fame, however, does not think so; but our Persian night-

ingale Abdul will give Los Angeles a try with his "Absolute Truth" nostrum for the shiny shekels of the gullible. Hanish is here with all his sweetness and even those toughened grafters in the business of plucking fools of their money for, lo, these many years consider the 150-year-old young Mazdaznan, the "Prince of Grafters," "the final limit." But in a world of graft where can we draw the line? Who is artist enough to do so properly? Under Socialism all forms of graft would be eliminated and our Dowies, Koresh Teeds, Hanishes be compelled to go to work for a living instead of working the other fellow. The economic parasites in the high world of finance such as Rockefeller, Rogers, Morgan, Astor, Vanderbilt, etc. would be destroyed as capitalist masters and manipulators of trusts but would become honest, respectable citizens in a world-wide commonwealth. For this purpose our agitators such as Debs, McKee, Higgins, Wilson, Mills and others now out in the movement work and strive. In changing production for profit to production for use a large-sized graft will be eliminated.—John A. Morris.

NATIONAL PLATFORM.

I. The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misrepresenting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promises of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depends. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II. As an American socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The socialist movement, therefore, is a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers

of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III. The socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunists and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Whenever and wherever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, insanities and contradictions of civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for material and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV. The socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist detestation to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the socialist movement comes as the only conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos or from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the socialist movement. The socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V. To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and act in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication

and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises, and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children and their freedom from the workshop; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal home rule and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance. To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

Directory of Secretaries

Wm. Mally, National Secretary, Boylston Building, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago.
J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 13th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

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- Burlingame, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St.
- Burlington, Wm. Strauss, 2007 Agency Av
- Bussey, W. H. Rice
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What

Two correspondence courses in Socialism in the American Socialist College at Wichita, Kansas, and two correspondence courses in Composition and Rhetoric in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., will be given away free by The Iowa Socialist on December 1, '04.

Why

Under an agreement adopted by referendum of the membership, the state committee of the Socialist party of Iowa will buy each month 200 yearly subscription cards of The Iowa Socialist at 25 cents each. Those not taken by speakers and organizers are to be bought by Iowa locals at 25c each and sold to subscribers at 50c, the local retaining the profit. Each local is required to take its pro rata share, and may secure any additional number on the same terms. Profits of The Iowa Socialist will be divided equally with state party.

Who

The Iowa local buying the most cards from the state committee between Aug. 1 and Nov. 30 will be given its choice of a scholarship in the American Socialist College and a scholarship in the Scranton schools as described above. The local buying the next largest number of cards will be given the scholarship not taken by the first local. The Iowa local buying the most cards from the state committee between Aug. 1 and Nov. 30 in proportion to population of its town will be given its choice of two scholarships as above. The Iowa local buying the next largest number in proportion to population of its town will be given the remaining scholarship.

Wherefore

Being offered an opportunity of killing several birds with one stone, every Iowa local should at once order an extra bunch of sub cards from J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 13th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

National Headquarters, Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1904.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins has been engaged to work in Pennsylvania under the direction of the state committee for several months, beginning in November. Wilkins is the right kind of man to help get Pennsylvania well and solidly organized.

Comrade Debs' final dates for the campaign are: Racine, Wis., Nov. 5; Detroit Mich., 6, and Terre Haute, 7. Comrade Hanford speaks at Riverside, Cal., Nov. 5; Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 6, and San Diego, Cal., Nov. 7. Comrade Hanford will rest a few days before returning home to New York.

Election return postal cards have been sent to every local in the country of which the national secretary has the address. Socialists living where there are no locals and desiring to report the returns to the national office will be sent a card upon application direct to the national secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

The national campaign fund increased \$965.45 during the week ending Oct. 27, all of which was received as regular contributions excepting 50 cents on account of the half day fund. The largest single contribution was one of \$100 from the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association, an institution having a large building containing halls which are used free by Socialist and other labor organizations. The association also contributes largely to the local fund.

The engagements of all national organizers and speakers terminate on Nov. 8, allowance being made, of course, for time spent in getting home from last date filled. During November and December the work of touring national organizers will be practically suspended to give the national office a chance to prepare for the organizing and agitation work of the coming year. Plans will be developed by which the national work can be continued on a more extended scale than ever.

During the week ending Oct. 29, hundreds of thousands of campaign leaflets, buttons and lithographs were sent free to state and local organizations throughout the country. Not a single state has been neglected. This work has cost the national office about a hundred dollars a day for expressage and postage, and comrades everywhere can help greatly to relieve this expense by remitting promptly upon their campaign lists and coin cards to the national secretary. It is no exaggeration to say that there never was so much literature handled by the national organization as this year and the comrades should report collections made for the national campaign fund at once. For several weeks it has required an active force of fifteen people to handle the work of the national office.

DEBS AND HANFORD TOURS.

Comrade Fred L. Schwartz writes of the Debs meeting at Pittsburg as follows: "The Debs meeting in Pittsburg was a magnificent success. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people were present in Old City Hall to hear our candidate. As early as 6:30 the crowd commenced to assemble and at 7:30 standing room was unavailable, between 1,500 and 2,000 people being turned away."

Pittsburg Times: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, addressed a big meeting in Old City Hall last night. The hall was crowded to the doors and Mr. Debs, who has a caustic wit, was applauded to the echo at many of his sallies against what he termed 'capitalism' as the reverse of Socialism. Mr. Debs spoke for two hours, but before he began speaking a collection was taken up, as the Socialist party has no campaign fund worth mentioning. Henry Goff, Sr., presided at the meeting and introduced the candidate."

The Union Sentinel, of Reading, Pa., sends an advance report of the meeting held in that city, saying: "The Debs meeting here was a grand success. About 3,500 people were crowded into the Auditorium, which has only 2,600 seating capacity. The manager of the Auditorium said it was the largest audience that ever assembled in it, and it was the largest meeting held here by any political party in this campaign."

Reading Herald: "There wasn't much applause when Debs entered—his audience was rather in awe of him. They wanted to see. Throughout his speech, however, there was too much applause. It was idiotic at times. There was a great deal the crowd couldn't understand. One thing, however, everybody did understand, and that was that capital was being arraigned."

Of the Philadelphia meeting Comrade Joseph E. Cohen writes: "Odd Fellows' Temple, where Debs spoke first, began filling early, so that the doors had to be

closed and the sale of tickets stopped at 8 o'clock. The hall and stage were not only filled—they were jammed, packed. Long before Debs arrived at the Labor Lyceum the hall was jammed and packed and the doors closed and sale of tickets stopped. Careful estimation places the audience at 4,000. The capacity of both places was taxed to the utmost and hundreds were turned away. Debs looked well and was at his best. The applause was incessant and Debs had to talk 'in a streak' without applause, following one sentence up with another in rapid-fire style, to prevent the outbursts of enthusiasm. It was, in every way, the greatest success Philadelphia ever had, surpassing in many respects Debs' splendid meeting here at the Academy four years ago."

Concerning the New York meeting, the Globe says: "With waving flags and a blaring brass band the Social Democratic party paid tribute to its presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. Five thousand men and women were admitted to the big building at 10 cents per head, while huge overflow crowds eddied up and down Fourteenth street, making work for a small army of policemen. Candidate Debs was the platform star of the occasion. His appearance was the signal for a demonstration that lasted fifteen minutes by a timer's clock. The great audience rose and thousands of uplifted hands, bearing the tiny red banners that symbolize Social Democracy were waved like mad. Everybody cheered and kept on cheering, while Debs, calm, serene and smiling, bowed before the storm. Candidate Debs can talk. He spoke for an hour and a half, and never for a moment did the attention of his great audience waver. The Debs style is forceful, rather than pretty."

New York Herald: "His phrases, punctuated by strains of the 'Marseillaise' from a band on the stage, wild cheering from the audience, and the waving of red flags bearing the design of an uplifted hand holding a torch, Eugene V. Debs, Social Democratic party candidate for president, announced yesterday his platform and his beliefs to a crowd that was limited only by the size of the Academy of Music after hundreds of persons had been turned from the doors. Within the building the scene was picturesque to a degree. Red banners of various trade union organizations hung from the boxes, the stage was filled with invited guests, and from the first row of the parquet to the last of the third tier there was not a vacant seat. Many women were in the audience. Everybody carried little red flags, and whenever a telling point was made by a speaker these were flourished in unison with a chorus of cries, whistling and hand clapping that can be described as little less than a furor. When Debs appeared, about the middle of the afternoon, the demonstration was tremendous. Virtually every man, woman and child in the house leaped upon the seats, frantically flourishing the flags and shouting themselves hoarse. Cheers for their chosen leader were given again and again; thrice the band broke in with the 'Marseillaise' without checking the storm, and it was fully five minutes before Debs, by repeated gestures, contrived to still the tumult."

HANFORD.

Comrade Geo. B. Leonard, of Minneapolis, writes: "Our Hanford meetings were attended by some 1,200 people in all. The meetings were gotten up in a hurry, owing to the fact that at the last moment the Exposition building, on which we had figured, was refused us, and we had to hire two halls and make the best of the situation. It is to be regretted that we had so short a time to advertise and also that for three days immediately prior to the meeting it rained day and night, but we all feel satisfied with the enthusiasm of the crowds that came out. At both meetings Hanford was received with cheers, and his speech was warmly applauded."

Leaving Minneapolis, Comrade Hanford was enroute one day to Helena, Mont., where he had a great audience. Comrade Dr. G. A. Willett says: "Comrade Ben Hanford spoke here last night to a huge house and the meeting was a complete success. He is one of the best men we have on the platform, or at least the best that ever came west."

The Butte Miner says of the meeting in that city: "Ben Hanford, of New York, vice-presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket, spoke at the Auditorium last night to a well filled house. The speaker concluded his address by referring to Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, at the mention of whose name the audience cheered. The meeting was attended largely by workmen."

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

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STATE NOTES

Wherever Socialists are elected, send the news immediately to the party press.

There is one more chance to get that friend of yours to register, Saturday, November 5.

Applications for charters have been received during the past week from Winterset and Cleveland.

Every party having candidates to be voted for have a right to have three witnesses at the polling places to witness the count and see that the vote is properly certified to by the judges of election. Take no chances, and do not permit the Socialist vote to be reported as "scattering."

Kindly report the vote of your precinct, county or any other political sub-division you may be able to secure to the state secretary. Postal cards have been sent out for that purpose. The various sub-divisions must be gotten ready for the organizer, and the returns should be sent in as soon as known.

During the past week seventy-five parcels of literature have been sent out to the various localities where Socialist workers are known to exist. Most of this literature was furnished by the national office, and has been forwarded prepaid. Inquire of your postmaster and express agent if there isn't a package for you. If there is, distribute the contents.

J. J. JACOBSEN, State Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE

Waterloo, Ia., Oct. 30.

Editor Iowa Socialist: Find enclosed clipping from the Daily Courier which tells the story of the Work meeting. The democrats held a meeting at the same place Saturday evening and at 8:45 p. m. only twenty-five persons had been enticed into the hall to hear the virtues of the Parker contingent of the republican party discussed.

At Cedar Falls Saturday evening, John E. Shank spoke to about 100 people in Maccabee Hall on the only issue. The audience was attentive and the applause that greeted the speaker when he touched the keynotes of the several injustices that are inflicted on the human race, spoke well of his ability. He showed that private ownership was the cause of it all, and how Socialism was the only remedy and the necessity of the working class organizing themselves into a political party and vote themselves into power in order to realize the triumph of Socialism. At the conclusion of his address he was greeted with such tremendous applause that it came near being an ovation. Cedar Falls polled four votes for Socialism last fall. Watch the count. E. D. HAMMOND.

Madrid, Ia., Oct. 26.

Editor Iowa Socialist: At the request of Comrade Frank P. O'Hare, I write you of our meeting at Scandia. Comrade O'Hare gave us the best we have had out of several good meetings and we are more confident of several new votes. The Socialist idea is taking root in good shape and we look for a good increase Nov. 8. We expect to reorganize Scandia local in a few days. A. F. ADAMS.

Muscataine, Ia., Oct. 30.

Editor Iowa Socialist: On Tuesday, Oct. 25, a wagonette full of comrades went out into Seventy-six township and had a rousing good meeting at the school house. Comrades Peck, Zetler and Slaughter did the talking. On Saturday, Oct. 29, another wagonette load of comrades went down about five miles from the city to school house and when we got there about forty men and boys and a half dozen

women greeted us. Comrades Peck, Wilson, Clapp and Slaughter were the speakers. We also distributed Iowa Socialists and sold quite a few books and say I want to say that the farmers are ready to listen at any time to a Socialist lecture. We hope to gain a number of votes in that vicinity. We have got the old parties guessing. Comrade Slaughter will deliver a lecture at Union Hall, Thursday evening Nov. 3. We will try and keep Socialism before the people until the last minute.

Waterloo, Ia., Oct. 26.

Editor Iowa Socialist: I find the cause growing fast everywhere. In some instances the locals have more members than there were Socialist votes in the localities last year. And at every point the comrades are able to point out a goodly number of specific individuals who have never voted the Socialist ticket hitherto, but who declare their intention to do so this year. JOHN M. WORK.

Winterset, Ia., Oct. 27.

Editor Iowa Socialist: Before going to Winterset I was advised that it was the last place on earth likely to welcome a Socialist. I have spent forty-eight hours there. If it is the hardest place in Iowa, Iowa belongs to the Socialist party.

Without a scrap of advertising matter out fifty people were assembled in the opera house Tuesday evening, while Senator Dolliver was holding forth in the court house.

Wednesday night we had 150 to 200 people in the court house while a big entertainment was being pulled off elsewhere.

We had picked audiences. We had those who "wanted to know."

The old organization had died of inanition. We reorganized with eleven members.

It is now up to the Winterset comrades to "make good." They have the ear of the Winterset public.

A life-long republican, a man of standing in Winterset, said to me today: "I have been a radical republican, but I admit that I do not understand the economic and political situation." "Will you read this?" "Yes, I will." I handed him a copy of Richardson's "Introduction."

I cannot close without a word personally for the Winterset comrades. They are all all right. Dad "Vance" Walker—nigh three score—worked like a Trojan to get out the Wednesday audience, and was amply rewarded by seeing it. His dear, sweet wife took care of me as though I was her own son home on a visit in their cozy cottage. Comrade Cassidy, chosen secretary, promises to make a good one.

We have the wedge in at Winterset—keep tapping it gently boys and the old log will crack—"just as easy."

F. P. O'HARE.

Burlington, Ia., Nov. 1.

Editor Iowa Socialist: John M. Work spoke to a large audience yesterday, the largest we ever had since Comrade Debs spoke here in 1900. Collection amounted to \$8.44. WM. STRAUSS, Secy.

LOCAL NOTES

Special meeting of Local at Headquarters Sunday, Nov. 6, at 10 a. m.

About 12,000 pieces of campaign literature received from national headquarters this week.

Are you registered? Tonight is your last chance.

All the best Socialist literature for sale by the Iowa Socialist.

LOCAL MEETINGS

Davenport local meets every first and third Friday in the month at Turner

hall. Visitors always welcome. B. W. Wilson, Sec., 821 East 14th street.

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

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

Sioux City Local meets every Thursday at 8:00 p. m. at the old Socialist Hall, 414 Douglas St. Everybody invited to attend.

Waterloo Local meets every Sunday in Eickelberg's Hall at 3 p. m. Visitors always welcome. E. D. Hammond, Sec.

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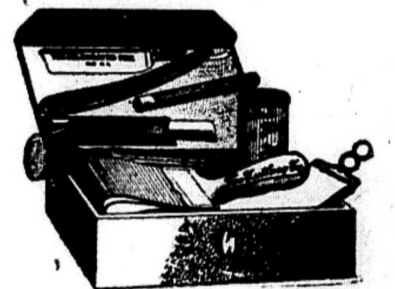
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