

The Iowa Socialist

Vol. 3 No. III

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Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 12, 1904

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50 Cents per Year

15,000 VOTE DOUBLED

Socialist Votes in Conservative Iowa.

VOTE DOUBLED

Des Moines, Davenport and Sioux City Lead in the Onslaught.

Rural Communities Also Pile Up Big Increase in Vote.

JACOBSEN'S ESTIMATE

Des Moines, Nov. 9, '04.
The vote in Polk County will reach 1,550, a gain of 250 per cent over last year. In several precincts we have the Dems skinned. THE STATE VOTE SHOULD BE FIFTEEN THOUSAND OR BETTER.
J. J. JACOBSEN,
State Secretary.

Manson—Lincoln twp., Calhoun county, 28 votes; 1903, 7.—B. F. Walton.

Rock Rapids—93 votes in Lyon county; 41 in 1902.—J. E. North.

Sheldon—Pat yourselves on the back. It's good. Nearly 300 per cent increase in O'Brien Co. 28 in 1903; 94 for Debs. Floyd twp., 26; 1903, 14.—E. W. Farnsworth.

Sumner—Township 7 votes; increase of two over vote in entire county last year. Gains reported all over county.—Shader.

Muscatine—375; 1903, 240; 1902 201; 1900, 107. This is a good steady gain.—Lang.

Cresco—City of Cresco: 1903, 19 Socialist votes; 1904, 55.—Ellis Fox.

Little Rock—Socialist vote in Little Rock in 1903, 17; this year for Debs, 18.—W. H. Attlesea.

Parnell—The Socialist vote here is as follows: 1902, 2; 1903, 8; 1904, 14.—W. M. Mullin.

Orange City—Socialist vote in Sioux county: 1903, 18; 1904, 22, as far as reported.—M. H. de Crane.

BIG GAIN IN SIOUX CITY.
Sioux City—Vote last year, 295; this year Debs received 637.—Arlsen.

Logan—In Harrison county, Debs gets 212 votes. Last year Work for governor received 187.

BLACKHAWK'S GREAT GAIN.
Waterloo—Blackhawk county gave Debs 485; last year, 72.—E. D. Hammond.

CLINTON SHOWS UP WELL.
Clinton—Returns in city give Debs 412; 1900, 218; 1902, 147. Latter two are county vote.—A. R. Kolar.

BURLINGTON IN LINE.
Burlington—We polled in the entire county: 1900, 204; 1902, 281; 1904, 450. This is as near as I could get it. The morning paper kept silent about our vote.—Wm. Strauss.

GROWING AT CENTERVILLE.
Centerville—We are growing. Debs got 409 in county, 112 of them having been cast in Centerville. The boys feel proud of the situation.—W. C. Willes.

Debs Vote a Wonder.
Two star performers did the main stunts. One was the "silent voter," 85,000 of whom the democrats fondly expected to swing to Parker. All but a few swung the other way. The second was Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate, who turned the election into a tragedy for Democracy in Cook County.—Chicago Record Herald.

Eight hundred of this issue on hand. Order a bunch. 50c per 100.

VOTE 600,000

National Secretary Maily's Estimate From Incomplete Returns.

INCREASE 200 PER CENT SINCE 1902

Illinois Gives More Votes To Debs Than Whole Country Did Four Years Ago

DEMOCRATS OUTNUMBERED IN MILWAUKEE.

Very incomplete returns justify estimate of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND total vote for Debs and Hanford.

Illinois leads with at least seventy-five thousand, Chicago giving forty-two thousand higher than any other city. TWO ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

New York incomplete, fifty thousand, Socialist Labor party losing official standing.

Milwaukee, EIGHTEEN THOUSAND for Debs. Five assemblymen and one state senator were elected. Berger and Gaylord increased the vote by two thousand in the congressional districts, RUNNING AHEAD OF DEMOCRATS.

Estimate Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania thirty thousand each. Missouri and Massachusetts twenty thousand each.

Twenty other states will range from twenty-five hundred to fifteen thousand.

Among cities showing the largest increases are Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Omaha, Jersey City, Newark, Minneapolis, Youngstown, San Francisco, Salt Lake, Spokane, Portland (Oregon) Baltimore, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Evansville, San Diego, Oakland, New Haven, Davenport.

All states make increases except possibly Massachusetts.

Chicago, Nov. 9, 1904.

WM. MAILLY, Nat'l Sec.

Leading Cities.

New Haven, Conn., 1,411; gain, 78 per cent.

Hartford, Conn., 529; gain, 70 per cent.

Davenport, Ia., 1,100; gain, 90 per cent.

Dubuque, Iowa, 845; gain, 50 per cent.

San Diego, Cal., 1,500; 1902, 700.

Portland, Me., 533; 1900, 90.

Kansas City, Mo., 2,000; gain, 300 per cent.

Atlanta, Ga., 75; none before.

Omaha, Neb., Douglas county, 3,500; 1902, 1,500.

Jersey City, N. J., 3,000; gain, 100 per cent.

Newark and Essex county, N. J., 2,500; big gain.

Youngstown, O., probably 1,500; in 1900, 89 votes in Mahoning county.

Covington, Ky., 450; gain 250 per cent.

Peoria, Ill., vote in county, 1,400.

Oakland, Cal., 1,981; gain 250 per cent.

San Francisco, Cal., probably 6,000; more than double.

Indianapolis, Ind., about 1,500; 100 per cent gain.

Evansville, Ind., Vanderburg county, 1,860; gain nearly 500 per cent.

Detroit, Mich., about 1,500; 400 per cent gain.

Grand Rapids, Mich., 1,195; increase 200 per cent.

Portland, Ore., 2,400; gain 50 per cent.

Reading, Pa., 1,996; 80 per cent gain.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., 2,000; in 1900, 390.

St. Louis, Mo., over 5,000; vote doubled.

Toledo, Ohio, 2,250; in 1900, 661.

Salt Lake City, Utah, (county) 3,400; gain, nearly 300 per cent.

Spokane, Wash., 800; last spring, 263. Socialists poll 10 per cent of total vote.

St. Joseph, Mich., 74; 1900, 20.

Dowagiac, Mich., 103; 1900, 17.

Campbell county, Ky., including Newport, Bellevue and Dayton, gives 1060 against 169 in 1900.

Moline, Ill., 1,569.

Rock Island, Ill., 848.

Wichita county, Kas., incomplete gives 439 against 25 in 1900.

WM. MAILLY, Nat'l Sec.

Iowa vote by counties next week.

Hite man, Iowa, Nov. 9.
Socialists elected township ticket (Guilford Twp.) in full. Big gain also. 177 votes; 1903, 107; 1902, 94. We polled 156 straight Socialist votes. Total democrats, 45; republicans 166. Hite man is the only town that carried for Debs in 1900.
J. D. PHILLIPS.

A Few Iowa Counties.

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Harrison county	187	212	212
Elgin twp., Lyon co.	9	17	18
Cerro Gordo county	35	77	77
Osage City	1	15	15
Adair county	27	75	75
Boone county	266	234	581
Jasper county	62	118	220
Muscatine county	201	240	360
Vermillion twp., Appanoose county	7	40	40
Marshall county	129	457	457
Howard county	8	21	67
Scott county	790	671	1150
Guilford twp., Monroe	94	107	177
Des Moines county	281	260	450
Pleasant twp., Monroe	2	6	21
Blackhawk county	87	70	485
Keokuk county	34	64	96
Clinton county	206	346	436
Jackson twp., Linn co.	1	2	14
Dubuque county	784	581	845
Red Oak city	8	19	68
Tama county	4	10	47
Polk county	478	460	1565
Caldwell twp., Appanoose co.	1	19	19
Pleasant twp., Appanoose co.	6	12	59
Pottawattamie county	73	75	420
Swan Lake twp., Pocahontas county	8	24	33
Hartley twp., O'Brien	2	2	50
Fraser, Boone county	18	41	123
Falco Alto county	8	21	46
Monroe county	275	309	666
Marion twp., Hamilton	6	19	25

J. J. JACOBSEN, State Secretary.

Dubuque County.

In Dubuque county the Debs and Hanford presidential electors received 845 votes. This is an increase of 50 per cent over the vote for Work for governor last year. Four years ago Debs' vote in this county was 97.

E. D. Hammond, for congress received 728 votes in Dubuque county. Lymburner for the same office received 668 two years ago.

The vote on state, county and township offices was as follows:

STATE TICKET.	
John E. Shank	719
Carrie J. Triller	723
Joseph Holmes	728
I. S. McCrillis	726
T. F. Willis	725
J. W. Zeller	724
COUNTY TICKET.	
A. A. Triller	608

M. Milan	576
John Enser	613
E. Holtz	614
C. J. Mathis	605
A. F. Rieck	623
E. Walters	633
TOWNSHIP TICKET.	
A. McAleece	605
F. Stahlschmidt	587
C. R. Brandt	585
L. J. Rieck	586
A. Lippert	586
Geo. Sheldon	585

Our Neighbors

East Dubuque—Socialist vote, 40, out of a total of 249.

Galena, Ill.—Polled 115 votes for Debs out of about 1100. Returns incomplete. Have no organization, but will have one.—G. E. Schneider.

STATE NOTES

Now is the time to begin a campaign for new members. We have between seven and eight hundred now, and should have a thousand before 1905.

Both Cincinnati and Cleveland are now organized. So is Cambridge; and Red Oak, New Market, Fraser and Lehigh have arisen for renewed activity until we win.

You can easily get rid of a couple of hundred Iowa Socialist cards during the next few weeks. Now is the time people commence to inquire what caused the landslide to Socialism, and there is nothing better than a year's subscription to a Socialist paper. Get the sub. cards from the state secretary.

A lecture course of three or four lectures during the winter months is being planned. An admission can be charged to the meetings, making them more than self-sustaining. Think it over.

You should have a big bundle of The Iowa Socialist for free distribution next Sunday. As full returns as can be obtained will be published next week, and as the capitalist press has to a great extent ignored the Socialist vote, we must recognize it.

Here are a few samples of the returns. Polk County, 1,550, a gain of nearly 300 per cent over two years ago. Monroe county, 700, a gain of one hundred and fifty per cent over two years ago. Marion township, Hamilton county, 6 votes in 1902, 25 this year. Union township, Story county, no votes in 1902, 14 this year.

The full Iowa vote will be published next week. J. J. JACOBSEN, Sec'y.

Full returns next week. Get in an order for an extra bundle before or not later than Thursday, Nov. 17.

"BIG BULGE"

Is What The Chicago Tribune Calls It.

500,000 VOTES

Conceded By Tribune For Socialist Candidate.

Second in Interest Only to Republican Avalanche.

ONLY 87,769 IN 1900

The notable increase in the Socialist vote in Tuesday's election is second in political interest only to the avalanche of votes for Roosevelt. Four years ago Debs, as the presidential candidate of the Socialist party, received 87,769 votes in the entire United States. Last Tuesday Debs, as the candidate of the same party, received more votes in the state of Illinois alone than he did four years ago, and in the United States his vote may touch the half million mark.

The remarkable growth of the Socialist party in four years cannot be told in exact figures until the official count is made some days hence.

Telegraphic estimates collected by the Tribune last night show the following results, the Debs vote being estimated by percentages on partial returns. The Debs vote in each state four years ago is given for comparison:

State.	1904.	1900.
Alabama	300	.....
California	7,554	.....
Colorado	1,800	654
Connecticut	3,000	1,029
Delaware	.....	57
Florida	.....	601
Georgia	80	.....
Idaho	4,000	.....
Illinois	100,000	9,687
Indiana	12,000	2,374
Iowa	10,000	2,742
Kansas	8,000	1,605
Kentucky	.....	760
Louisiana	1,500	.....
Maine	1,500	878
Maryland	2,300	908
Massachusetts	12,000	9,595
Michigan	.....	2,826
Minnesota	10,000	3,065
Mississippi	300	.....
Missouri	.....	6,128
Montana	5,000	708
Nebraska	4,000	823
Nevada	1,700	.....
New Hampshire	.....	790
New Jersey	.....	4,609
New York	.....	12,569
North Dakota	1,500	518
Ohio	35,000	4,847
Oregon	22,000	1,466
Pennsylvania	5,000	4,821
Rhode Island	789	.....
South Carolina	50	.....
South Dakota	7,000	170
Tennessee	750	410
Texas	50,000	1,846
Utah	3,000	720
Vermont	100	.....
Virginia	200	.....
Washington	.....	2,006
West Virginia	2,500	286
Wisconsin	45,000	524
Wyoming	500	.....

Illinois gave Debs his banner vote. He received 46,127 votes in Cook county alone. This was a little over 8 per cent of the vote in Cook, and estimates from the mining and manufacturing counties of the state give him 16 per cent of the vote in those counties. Averaging his vote over the state, including Cook, at 10 per cent, he has in a total vote of 1,000,000, a vote of 100,000 in Illinois.

In Milwaukee, a city that has had a democratic mayor for years, Debs got more votes than Parker. The Socialist candidate had 17,093, while Parker's supporters numbered only 16,378. In Wisconsin the percentages give Debs from 45,000 to 50,000 votes. These figures are almost sensational when compared to the vote of 524 for Debs in Wisconsin four years ago.

Indiana and Iowa gave Debs a heavy vote. In Indiana, his own state, Debs had 12,000 votes, an increase of 10,000 over four years ago. In Iowa he received 10,000 votes, a gain of 7,000 over his vote in 1900.—Chicago Tribune, Nov. 9.

The Iowa Socialist

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600,000.

Watson also ran.

The "big stick" sticks.

How is the dinner pail?

Don't let the fires go out.

Socialism goes marching on.

And as usual, the people lost.

The next campaign is now on.

Did you vote for what you want?

Did you throw away your vote?

The trusts also ran—and got there.

The trusts evidently voted early and often.

And Colorado is still yelping for more Peabodyism.

The country is saved once more—to the capitalists.

Those who voted for the old parties will now repent at leisure.

The workingmen will be robbed four years longer—that is, those who have a job.

A vote by a workingman for capitalism is indefensible. Ignorance excuses no one.

The next number on the program will be a war dance by D. M. Parry and his tribe.

The votes, however, didn't come from the same place where the campaign funds came from.

And only four years ago the Chicago Tribune called it the "Debs' to hell with the government party."

The workingmen will also have an incentive, even if they don't have any work, for four years more.

The only trust that will be busted is the trust of the working man in the benevolence of his master.

The workingmen may now settle down and pay the campaign bills. Did it ever occur to you that they always do this?

One reason why Debs wasn't elected is because there are in New York city 1,320 millionaires—not one of whom voted for him.

One way to start the new campaign is by hustling out some of those Iowa Socialist sub cards your local ordered from the state secretary.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 4—The body of Tom Wall, of Chicago, was found today in the under-

brush near Afton, Iowa. He had been in the neighborhood about a week, and being unable to secure work had literally starved to death. "Maybe he wasn't 'able-bodied and willing to work.' That's all that is required to secure a job, we are told by our prosperity friends.

"Father Kerby recognizes that Socialism, like unionism, single-tax, Populism, Catholic and general reform activity, municipal leagues, etc., is caused by a general social unrest. Socialism has its justification in its criticism of the existing order. It cannot be overthrown by empty resolutions of public gatherings, but must be overcome by abolishing the evils which it exposes."—Portland Catholic Sentinel.

We hope, eventually to get all the Catholic papers on this platform. It is not enough to denounce Socialism. The trusts and the plutocrats all do that. If we touch the matter, let us touch it effectively.—Catholic Citizen.

You have a big job on your hands, brother, unless you begin aright by abolishing the root of the evils—the exploitation of labor. That is the job the Socialists have undertaken and if you really mean business you will join forces with them.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

From incomplete returns in his possession, National Secretary Maily estimates 600,000 votes for Debs in the nation.

In spite of the fact that this is an increase of almost 200 per cent in two years, there will be disappointment in the ranks of that element of the party which looks merely to votes and whose slogan was "Two million votes in 1904."

Your genuine Socialist, however, who fully realizes the immensity of the task before him and the necessity of organization, has every reason to be satisfied with the result. The tremendous popular majority for Roosevelt would seem to indicate that the radical democrats who were disowned at St. Louis cast in their lot with the president, who is correctly held to be a better democrat—in the generic sense of that term—than his late opponent from Esopus.

Had this element in the democratic party flocked to our standard and swelled our vote to two million or even one million, the future would have been fraught with great danger to the integrity of our movement.

As it is the telegraphic wires had hardly cooled from their task of Tuesday night when they flashed the news of rumored movements looking to the alliance of Bryanite, Populist and Socialist.

In the language of Debs' pre-election warning it behooves every Socialist to "Keep his revolutionary eye peeled," and to work with might and main in the upbuilding and strengthening of our organization with class conscious material.

The vote in Iowa—estimated by State Secretary Jacobsen as 15,000—will be a surprise to those who have boasted that Socialism would never thrive in this prosperous agricultural commonwealth. Iowa has an efficient organization and it is the duty of every Socialist to join with his fellows in this labor emancipating organization.

Get into the band wagon.

CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION.

At a recent convention of Iowa teachers, Prof. Oldt, superintendent of the Dubuque public schools, delivered an address that is in many points worthy of our serious attention.

That portion in regard to child labor we quote in full:

"The spirit of commercialism is the strongest factor in the way of universal education. The fact that corporate greed seeks to enrich itself at the expense of uneducated childhood has made it necessary

for states to pass child labor laws. During the past decade the percentage of increase of women employes in factories has been greater than that of men, and the percentage of increase in the employment of children under 16 years of age has been 45 per cent greater than that of women.

In a neighboring state a judge may set aside the child labor law if the parents of a child under 14 years of age need its support. God save the commonwealth! Better far for the state to expend the nickels that may be earned by such a child in the support of its worthy poor, and to save the child to future manhood or womanhood.

But what shall we say of our own state—fair Iowa, a rich agricultural state—one boasting of its present average percentage of intelligence? Even in this state years of age is becoming a serious problem. There were 5,000 children 10 to 15 years of age employed last year in the factories and stores of this state at an average length of workday of 9½ hours. Take the boys and girls out of the sweat shops and let them share the school room sunshine. Take them away from the stores, and let us open the doors ourselves as we do in our homes, or, if necessary, let such work be done by gentlemen who are immune to increased efficiency.

Of all the states north of Mason and Dixon's line and east of the Missouri, this is the only one without a law in any way even restricting night work for children. Iowa needs a more effective compulsory education law, and with it a law regulating child labor."

This is a bad showing for Iowa, and yet the people of the state send men to Des Moines who refuse to pass any regulative measures.

There is only one law that will effectively regulate child labor and the Socialists are the only people who advocate it. That is the law which will abolish forever the profit system of industry. Just so long as individual greed can extract a profit from the labor of others, ways will be found to evade all the laws that can be passed. It will not do to lop off a branch here and there—we must strike at the root of the trouble; and the root is private profit.

We boast of our "free" schools, but we cannot boast of our "free" children. According to Prof. Oldt, Iowa alone had 5,000 in bondage last year.

When it becomes possible for the father of the household to earn a comfortable living for his flock, the problem of compulsory education will also be solved.

But "corporate greed" will continue to enrich itself at the expense of "uneducated childhood" until the "spirit of commercialism" is crushed by the dawning of the co-operative commonwealth.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

We are apt to accept without question statements made by men prominent in educational work, and yet even they may not be able to see to the bottom of things. One has said:

"Today, the more fully we believe in government by the people, the more thoroughly do we believe in the education of all the people. We are not true men, not genuine advocates of real popular government, not justified in claiming to be our brother's keeper, when we silently permit some people to grow up in ignorance and remain ignorant.

"The safety, the perpetuity of popular government—our government—depends upon the intelligence of our people. There can be no such thing as tyranny of one class over another when all are educated."

In a measure this last sentence is true. The educated workman does surely have an advantage over the ignorant one. But suppose for an instant that we could attain to universal education under the present system of industry. Where then would be the advantage? The private individual would still own the jobs by which the educated workmen must earn

their living, and the "labor problem" would remain unsolved.

Neither will universal sobriety prove a panacea for labor troubles, for the temperate workers would still have to beg a job of the private owners of industries, and work and live, or be idle and starve, at the mandate of these few "captains of industry."

No, there is only one way out of the difficulty, and that is by the universal education of all men and women to the fact that they must own their own jobs or be slaves.

It is to that end that the Socialist begins anew on the morning after every election to teach the workers of the world something of the growth and development of industry, and the causes that led to the formation of corporations and trusts, in order that they may understand the cause of their dispossession and wage slavery, and find an intelligent and sure way out of their bondage. It is only this kind of an education that will lead the workers to put an end to the "tyranny of one class over another," by abolishing all classes, taking collective possession of all public industries, and managing them co-operatively for the good of all.

This will prove an effectual solution to all the problems that are now vexing the lives of mankind, and we will "fight it out on this line" if it takes another whole generation!

STATE PLATFORM

The Socialist party of the state of Iowa, in accordance with the convention assembled, at Marquette, Iowa, July 24th, 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 a 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 capitalist 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 in to 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 capitalists, 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 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!"

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IMPRESSIONS

By the
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Laird

Trim Your Lamp Once after a meeting at which John S. Crosby had been explaining the iniquity of private ownership of land, a man approached him and said: "Mr. Crosby, I realize that what you say is true, but what can a man do single-handed in a community like this? I'm only one!"

"Well," replied Mr. Crosby, "be one, most men are nothing." Out in Colorado, an hour's ride up beautiful Boulder canon, one comes upon a place where the crystal stream divides, and while half of it pursues its natural stony path, the other half runs for a dozen yards quietly along a sedgy bank and then suddenly flings itself back into the embrace of its mate, from whence the single stream flows on outward to the plain.

At the point where the stream divides there once stood a mill. This was in the '70's, when the grizzlies would poke their heads out of a clump of cedars and look at you with their little cunning eyes, the rattlesnakes coiled themselves upon the warm rocks and the beavers sought out the still water in which to indulge their taste in architecture.

The animals are gone now—all but the chipmunk; he remains to chatter his derision. His minuteness has saved him.

In the mill-race the beavers found an ideal place for their building.

When the sun sank behind the peaks of the Great Divide and darkness fell upon the canon the little architects would begin. They would build and build.

Two or three nights would do the business. The race would be so choked with beaver huts that enough water would not come through to grind a hickory nut.

It looked as though the men would have to quit trying to crush ore and go to killing beavers.

But a mountaineer who dropped in had an idea.

He told them if they would hang out a lantern the beavers would stop bothering.

So they stripped a young pine and hung the lamp on it.

After that at night the beavers would slide into the race, blink up at the light and then slide back into the rapids again, seeking new foundations.

Night after night through long years the lantern hung there, until "the light at Coan's mill" was a star to steer by.

It cheered the lonely mountaineer as he climbed the long reaches in the darkness to his hillside cabin, and the driver of the belated stage looked for its cheerful ray again and again as the canon widened and narrowed above the sharply declining road, anon disclosing, anon obscuring with its craggy steps the mill far down the gorge.

Men in the mass are very much like beavers, their activity is as ceaseless: oftentimes as instinctive and unreasoning; sometimes as collectively destructive.

They do not mean to overthrow the things which wiser men have builded; they do not mean to discard the principles that make for race progress; but they, like the beavers, work mostly in the dark.

They do not understand. In building their petty fortunes they choke the life-stream.

They do not see there is a mill to run;—unless there is a light to show them.

In almost every town there is some one personality akin to this

light in Boulder canon; some one soul which shines steadily on amid the petty scandals, the gossip, and the empty sound and fury of provincial life.

Such a soul may possess none of the qualities of leadership; no power of individual initiative, no equipment for what men call martyrdom.

Yet it is a light—a mind still open to new thoughts and new disclosures of eternal truth.

God knows what such a light is worth.

Only so it burns steadily, steadily.

You, brother, may be that light. You need not always speak; only now and then a quiet word—when a principle is in the balance.

For it is not what you say that moves men; it is what you are. They look behind your words at you.

You may be alone; you may be "only one," but in the day when your little community shall be swept off its feet by unreasoning passion, or false enthusiasm, then trim your lamp; its light is needed then.

Some will be deterred by it; some will be guided by it, and a few will look for it and rely upon it.

Thus shall you help the Plan.

"Nor knowest thou what a prudent Thy life to thy neighbor's creed hath lent."

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH.

Tragedy The life of the world of Progress largely pivots itself upon tragedy. Along the lines of tragedy do the great religions move, and in the tragedy of the cross historic Christianity centers itself. From the tragic facts and forces of life has literature gathered its inspirations, and the great dramas and world-poems are tragedies. Art exhausts its genius in painting the slain Christ, in glorifying the tragedies of religious martyrdom, or in themes drawn from social pathology. Social and medical science are largely pathological; they are a study of disease rather than of health; they are an analysis of tragedy so common that it has ceased to be tragic. The highest and most prophetic notes of music have risen from the inspirations of tragedy. By tragedy has liberty been achieved and has truth been told and have nations been born. Whether he came in life or faith, in art or in some newly stated truth, Christ has always had to be crucified before he could be believed in.

But may not the time be near in which the Christ can come without being crucified? Is it not time that the redemption of the world move out from under the shadow of the cross, and walk in the light and glory of the Christ-life? May not liberty now at last achieve itself without collision and tragedy, and truth be believed without blazing forth in martyr-fires? Can we not now learn to make history without the scourge of suffering and tragic necessity—without waiting for cataclysm and world-agony? Are we not ready to affirm liberty and fraternity and equality without the emphasis of the French Revolution, or to free the labor-slave without putting a million men under the sod? Is there not enough spiritual fund now accumulated in the common life, and does not the leaven of love bulk large enough, for us to take the next great human step without tragedy? May not the inevitable social revolution be also a revolution in revolutions—a freely and unitedly chosen revolution of reason and love, of con-

sideration and tolerant faith, culminating in bloodless and glad deliverance for every class and people? May we not call labor to repent, not in order that it may have its rights, but in order that it may achieve its freedom to serve and to do right? May we not call the rich to repent, not in the prophet tones that bid them howl for their miseries, but in apostolic tones that bid them enter their open doors of co-operative opportunity? Have we not had enough of morbid study, of moral failure, of mere analysis, of looking at deformity and social disease, of Ibsen and Macbeth and Faust? Is it not time that we have a religion, an art, a literature, a social science that shall make wholeness of life and social perfectness its pivot of interest? The ideal, the good and perfect, the transfigured, the beautiful, the serenely bold, the triumphant—cannot these be made dramatic and impassioned, fascinating and supremely interesting? Need we continue in tragedy that progress may abound, and forever crucify the truth before we let it make us free.—George D. Herron.

Observations In Pennsylvania a girl of thirteen years may be legally employed ten hours at night in all industries save mining.

In southern states, except Alabama, a child of twelve years may be employed at night, without restriction as to the number of hours of work.

In Alabama all children between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years shall not work more than eight hours during the night.

In Massachusetts women may labor but ten hours per day, which must end not later than nine o'clock p. m.

In New Jersey the working hours of women in factories must end at six o'clock p. m.

In Massachusetts and New York women of any age may not be employed in a factory after nine o'clock in the evening.

Illinois prohibits the employment of children under sixteen years of age after the hour of 7 p. m., and longer than eight hours in any twenty-four.

Washington prohibits women from working more than ten hours per day.—John A. Morris.

Literary Note "Rebels of the New South" is the title of a novel by Walter Marion Raymond, which will shortly be issued by Charles H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago. Those who have received their impressions of Socialist views of the marriage question from caricatures like that of the Reverend Mr. Dixon will be surprised at the absolutely clean atmosphere of Mr. Raymond's book. Yet there is nothing conventional nor hypocritical about it. Neither is there any preaching; the author is no novice in fiction-writing, and he understands his trade too well to let any sermons interfere with the movement of his story. The scene of the novel is in Virginia, and the people in it are not imaginary products of a future civilization, but live men and women of today. It is well worth reading, merely as a story, and it gives a fairly adequate idea of what some actual American Socialists are like. The book will be illustrated with eight full-page engravings from original drawings, and will be handsomely bound in cloth. The price will be one dollar. Ready early in November. Charles H. Kerr & Co. publishers, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. May also be had at this office.

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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.

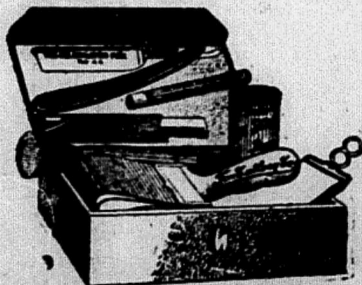
Who

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

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CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1904.

C. Christensen has resigned as national committeeman from Nebraska and the election of his successor is now in progress.

The referendum of the Socialist party of Idaho has endorsed the action of the state convention in electing T. J. Coonrod state secretary by a vote of 141 to 79.

The November official party bulletin will contain the list of contributions to the national campaign fund since Oct. 6, when last report was made in the October bulletin.

John W. Brown, of Massachusetts, filled a special assignment for the national headquarters through the coal fields of southern Indiana during the last six days of the campaign and the comrades report large and enthusiastic meetings.

The national quorum at its meeting held Oct. 17 instructed the national secretary to call for nominations for the election by the national committee of the national executive committee and the national secretary on Dec. 1, 1904, the nominations to close Dec. 22, declinations and acceptances to close Jan. 1, the election to extend from Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, 1905.

The national campaign fund increased \$562.11 during the week ending Nov. 3, of which \$532.44 was received as regular contributions and \$29.67 on the half day fund, making a total of fund to date named of \$9,242.22. Comrades having lists and cards upon which they have collected are urged to send in the amounts immediately as the national secretary is anxious to clean up all outstanding bills during the month of November. Not all the half day lists have been reported upon by the state secretaries and locals, and a complete report of outstanding lists will be made shortly, so that accounts can be rendered by local and state secretaries.

DEBS' TOUR.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 23, Debs spoke at New York City, and in the evening of the same day at Brooklyn. Of the latter meeting, the Brooklyn Union says: "Eugene V. Debs, Social Democratic candidate for the presidency and one-time strike leader, impartially denounced all of the other political parties at the Majestic theater last night to an audience that filled the big auditorium. Debs' entrance on the stage was a signal for cheering which lasted five minutes. When he was finally allowed to speak, he held the undivided attention of every one in the theater until he had finished."

Speaking of the meeting at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 24, Comrade F. W. McGuinness says: "We held the Debs meeting in Taylors' Opera House, which is the largest hall in Trenton, and we had a packed house and from 300 to 500 turned away, because they could not get seats. I must say that Comrade Debs' speech has done more good than all we have done since the local first began its work, for we can hear Socialism talked of everywhere we go now." Trenton Times: "The Opera House was filled last evening when Mr. Debs spoke, and many of his utterances were most heartily applauded. There was a ring of earnestness about his talk that held his audience spell-bound." State Gazette: "Mr. Debs, who is a speaker of singular clearness, with a fine command of language, held his auditors spellbound, and for his ability and earnestness, commanded their respect and admiration."

Immediately after the meeting at Jersey City, N. J., on Oct. 25, Comrade Jas. M. Reilly wrote: "That loud noise you heard at 7:40 this evening (6:40 Chicago time) was simply the greeting to Comrade Debs of 2,500 eager people who were packed into Grand View Hall; I don't know how many more were outside at the overflow meeting, I was too busy to attempt a count of them. The reception given Debs surpassed in enthusiasm any meeting held by any political party in this country." The newspapers contained good reports. The Evening Journal says: "Men, women and young girls got up en masse and cheered frantically at the first sight of the Chicagoan. When Congressional Candidate Ufert introduced the speaker, there was another outburst." The Observer: "Hats were thrown into the air, men jumped upon chairs and cheered until they were hoarse, women screamed and clapped their hands in glee and the big auditorium rang with enthusiasm!"

On the same evening, immediately after the meeting at Jersey City, Debs spoke at Newark. The police were compelled to close the doors of the hall first secured, because of the great crowds, and the committee in charge of the meeting immediately secured another hall in the same building, which was filled in a short time. Comrade D. Rubincow says: "At a conservative estimate, there were between

3,500 and 4,000 people in both halls. Debs received a most enthusiastic welcome, and, in general, this was the most memorable political meeting ever held in Newark."

Comrade Hunter writes of the meeting at New Haven, Conn.: "The most tremendous political meeting of the campaign crammed and packed Music Hall last night to hear Eugene V. Debs. Over 3,000 men and women were present, many of them standing up to listen to an address which took over two hours to deliver. When Debs arrived the whole mass rose to their feet and applauded for several minutes, and when they were hushed by the chairman they ceased for a moment and then broke into applause again. After the meeting they took Debs up on their shoulders and carried him through the middle aisle and the crowd reached forward with their hands to touch him." The Palladium: "When Debs was introduced there arose in the audience young and old. There was a waving of hats and handkerchiefs. It was an ovation the like of which has not been witnessed during the campaign in this city."

The next stop was at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 27. The Courant says: "The Auditorium was packed last night as it has not been packed before during the campaign, by those desirous of hearing Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, the Socialist party's candidate for the presidency. Every seat on the main floor, in the boxes and in the gallery was taken and about 300 people were obliged to stand. At the moment Mr. Debs appeared on the stage he was given an ovation that lasted two minutes. As he arose to speak there was another long demonstration and a box of flowers from the local circle of the garment workers was handed to him."

Comrade Alva E. Fenton writes from Springfield, Mass., that the noon-hour meeting held there on Oct. 28 was a great success. The Springfield Union gives a good report, as does also the Springfield Republican.

On the evening of the 29th Comrade Debs spoke at Haverhill, Mass., famed for being the first city to elect a Socialist mayor. Comrade P. B. Flanders says: "Our Debs meeting was something of which we are proud. No band, no side-show, simply a big hall jammed full of people who came for only one purpose, to hear our candidate upon the living issue. For two hours they had that pleasure. Could not even afford time, after first warm greeting, to give the applause which his able points called for and it was amusing to see how hard it was for them to suppress their feelings."

On the 29th a great meeting was held at Portland, Me. Comrade Chas. T. Fox says: "It was a great success and will do the movement in Maine much good. The audience followed the points closely, and not only greeted Debs with enthusiastic applause at his appearance, but continued the applause throughout the evening."

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, our candidate spoke at the greatest political meeting held in Boston in recent years. The Boston Herald: "Never in recent years has such a gathering been seen in Faneuil Hall as that which assembled there yesterday afternoon to hear Eugene V. Debs, the famous labor leader and candidate of the Socialist party for president of the United States. It is estimated that nearly 4,000 people were packed within the walls of the building, which can comfortably accommodate less than half that number, while outside were as many more clamoring and pushing for admission. Mr. Debs was given a thundering ovation. He spoke for two hours, and almost every sentence was applauded."

In the evening of the same day in which he spoke at Boston Comrade Debs addressed an audience of the striking cotton mill operatives of Fall River, Mass. Owing to the continuance of the strike and the fact that the local comrades thought it best to charge an admission, there was but a comparatively small audience. Notwithstanding the small crowd the meeting was a success and the effect of Comrade Debs' speech is to be seen in the interest with which Socialism is being discussed on the street corners of Fall River.

On the last day of October a great demonstration was held in Brockton, Mass. Two halls were crammed full. A great parade preceded the meetings and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The Brockton Enterprise says: "The applause began as soon as Debs entered Canton Hall, welling into an outburst of cheers as he pushed his way down the crowded aisle. Debs stepped forward and there was silence, intense as that of the grave. The man's personality is tremendous. Massasoit hall was filled early in the evening. Later it was jammed. Mr. Debs was given a great ovation when he entered at 9:25 and he spoke in substance as he did earlier in the evening."

WILLIAM MAILLY,
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CORRESPONDENCE

Red Oak, Ia., Nov. 3.

Editor Iowa Socialist: The elements of a perfect Socialist meeting are

1. Preparation.
 - (a) Advertising.
 - (b) Financial support.
2. Interest.
 - (a) Among the Socialists.
 - (b) On the part of the public.
3. Results.
 - (a) Enthusiasm and increased effectiveness on the part of the comrades.
 - (b) Dissipation of prejudice from the hearts of the people.

Red Oak, Iowa, is considered a staunch, rock-ribbed republican stronghold. It has had a Socialist local, which died of inanition. Democrats, even, are scarce.

Nov. 1 the republicans had a meeting. The speaker was a good orator, the audience were republicans. The interest was casual, the applause perfunctory and the spirit apathetic.

Nov. 2 the Socialists had a meeting with one-third more people. The interest was keen from the start, the enthusiasm was electrical. Four hundred citizens heard the exposition of our principles for the first time.

The arrangements were perfect. Comrade Houchin volunteered to do the preliminary work. He secured the pledges of six others beside himself for \$2 each: to pay the Opera House rent and advertising. The total expense was \$15. Before the meeting a comrade whom he had not approached tendered him a dollar.

None of the Socialists chipped in the hat when it was passed. The rest of the people made up exactly enough to cover the state committee's expense in sending the speaker there for one day.

There will be no unpleasant aftermath. It is not a case of one comrade doing all the digging—the expense is divided fairly.

It is not a case of one comrade doing all the work—it was divided fairly.

The preparation, in other words, was perfect. The Red Oak boys put their best foot forward.

It is noon, a perfect autumn day. The citizens, the republican and democratic voters, are discussing last night's meeting and making for a good meeting tonight.

My meeting last night was the best in every way, from every point, that I have had in Iowa.

Comrades, the mists are rising. Through the darkness comes the promise of the light. The great blind masses lag in their onward surging march after the chariots of Caesar, of Morgan. Here and there their lagging feet halt, they turn, they breast the current—it promises to overwhelm them—no, it yields, it turns. The chariots roll on in advance—the trumpet blows, but the masses hear a new call. Their dull eyes glisten, their sluggish pulses quicken—the gap widens. The old captains of the people try to restore order—they cannot—the call is in their ears, the call of democracy—of revolution.

Today an aged veteran took me around and introduced me to his grizzled comrades. Their bony hands closed on mine, their old eyes gazed kindly into mine.

Isn't it good to be a Socialist—to have a share in whatever way men may share in the preparations for victory?

For what price would a real comrade surrender his privilege of having worked while the night was here—worked in solitude—worked amid hatreds, misunderstandings, and scorn, when even wife, child or father was alienated, and lifetime friends grew cold!

An Atlantic comrade said to me: "Two years ago a mob was gathered to hang me for talking Socialism on the corner where

you spoke tonight. Not one man there tonight said one word against us. I am repaid already."

I have just one more word: The Socialist movement needs not MONEY, but MEN—not boodle, but books.

The people are HUNGRY for a way out. Let the comrades equip themselves to mount the hurricane deck of a soap-box and answer the questions from those around about:

1. The aims of Socialism.
2. The Socialist party.

Let them be quiet, serene, smiling while they do it. Let those on the losing side get violent, let them snarl, let them get mad if they must. Our power to control America depends upon our power to control ourselves, our feelings—our tongues. Our quietly spoken words pierce ignorance and reach the mark like radium rays pierce rocks.

Let the losers try all their tricks, and when their short program is over we take charge of the work. F. P. O'HARE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

October 1 to October 31.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$ 93
Due stamps.....	111 75
Iowa Socialist subscription cards.....	27 00
Literature.....	91 00
Supplies.....	26 55
Donations and contributions.....	41 55
Buttons.....	90
Total.....	392 48

EXPENDITURES.

Due stamps.....	\$ 25 00
Printing and supplies.....	32 70
Postage and telegrams.....	23 73
Agitation and organization.....	49 06
Iowa Socialist subscription cards.....	33 25
Typewriter contract and salary.....	25 00
Literature.....	159 00
Total.....	537 74

RECAPITULATION.

Total received.....	\$392 48
Total expended.....	337 74

Balance on hand Nov. 1.....\$ 54 74
The above balance on hand has more than been wiped out since November 1, paying the deficit of the speakers, and considerable of a bill for express and postage used to send out literature. A small contribution aside from prompt payment of dues would come extremely handy in order to make preparations for lecture and organizing tours during the winter months.

J. J. JACOBSEN, State Secretary.

Directory of Secretaries

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

Secretaries of Iowa Locals

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Bellevue, Wm. G. Stuart
Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St.
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Massos, John Walton

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Ottumwa, I. H. West, 601 Richmond Ave
Persia, W. C. Newland
Pisgah, Walter Cook.
Polk City, E. E. Bennett
Prescott, S. P. Daggett
Red Oak, Bud Houchin, 105 W. Hammond
Rock Rapids, J. J. Grout
Ryan, Chas. Hickethier
Seymour, J. R. Hagethorn
Shambaugh, W. A. Wolff
Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth
Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer.
Sioux City, C. J. Hawley, Gen. Del
Tama, A. C. Palmer
Waterloo, E. D. Hammond, 1412 W. 4th.
Winterset, W. W. Cassidy

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.

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

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