

The Iowa Socialist

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STORY OF BALLOTS

Reveals Healthy Growth All Over Country.

HALF MILLION

Estimated By National Secretary From Partial Returns.

Every Section Represented in The Sweep Toward The Social Revolution.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

State	1904.	1900.
Alabama	2,000	.....
Arizona	3,000	.....
Arkansas	1,500	.....
California	30,000	7,554
Colorado	1,600	654
Connecticut	4,600	1,029
Delaware	300	57
Florida	1,000	601
Georgia	600	.....
Idaho	5,000	.....
Illinois	100,000	9,687
Indiana	15,000	2,374
Iowa	15,000	2,742
Kansas	12,000	1,605
Kentucky	4,500	760
Louisiana	700	.....
Maine	2,500	878
Maryland	3,000	908
Massachusetts	12,978	9,595
Michigan	10,000	2,820
Minnesota	20,000	3,065
Mississippi	300	.....
Missouri	15,000	6,128
Montana	5,000	708
Nebraska	10,000	823
Nevada	500	.....
New Hampshire	1,500	790
New Jersey	10,000	4,609
New York	40,000	12,569
North Carolina	150	.....
North Dakota	3,000	518
Ohio	35,000	4,847
Oklahoma	3,000	.....
Oregon	12,000	1,466
Pennsylvania	25,000	4,831
Rhode Island	789	.....
South Carolina	150	.....
South Dakota	3,000	176
Tennessee	2,000	410
Texas	10,000	1,846
Utah	5,000	720
Vermont	1,000	.....
Virginia	500	.....
Washington	15,000	2,006
West Virginia	3,000	286
Wisconsin	45,000	524
Wyoming	1,500	.....

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12—Reports received at national headquarters up to Saturday morning, Nov. 12, are sufficient to estimate the total Socialist vote cast on Tuesday, Nov. 8, throughout the United States to be at least 500,000. The first estimate sent out of at least 600,000 appeared to be justified by the first reports received, but these reports were not entirely borne out by subsequent ones.

The compilation which follows is a conservative one and can be accepted as being as nearly correct as circumstances will permit. At first it was believed that New York and Pennsylvania would give 50,000 and 30,000 respectively, but later reports reduced the estimate to 45,000 and 25,000 respectively. This was compensated for by the higher estimates of the Ohio and Wisconsin vote, which was placed originally at 30,000 each, but it was found that 35,000 and possibly 40,000 each would be nearer the mark. It is difficult to estimate the Indiana vote but it will probably reach from 15,000 to 20,000.

The Illinois estimate was increased from 75,000 to 100,000, the gain made in Chicago extending proportionately over the state.

Massachusetts and Colorado are the only states showing an actual as well as relative decrease. While the presidential vote of 1900 in Massachusetts is increased by over 3,000, yet the state vote of 1903 is cut in two.

In Colorado the anti-Peabody revolt seems to have almost entirely obliterated all thoughts of Socialism from the minds of former Socialist workers, and only a spartan few stand forth as the real

15,000 IN IOWA

Semi-Official Returns From Majority of Counties Show Enormous Gains.

VOTE WAS 6,479 IN THE STATE YEAR AGO.

The following returns are not all authentic. At the time this compilation was made but thirty-three counties were reported in the semi-official returns to the secretary of state. In these thirty-three counties the Socialists polled 4,351 and the prohibitionists 3,831. None of the big counties such as Scott, Dubuque and Polk had been reported up to that time. A number of counties have been reported direct to the state office, and all returns indicate that the original estimate of 15,000 votes in the state will be reached.

The official returns will not be given out until they have been canvassed by the executive council on Nov. 28.

County	1903.	1904.
Adair	41	75
Adams	21	40
Appanoose	211	488
*Allamakee	8	12
Audubon	8	5
*Benton	73	58
Blackhawk	80	485
Boone	234	599
*Bremer	9	16
Buchanan	39	50
*Buena Vista	15	20
Butler	9	14
Calhoun	43	105
*Carroll	10	15
Cass	43	74
*Cedar	7	12
Cerro Gordo	35	77
*Cherokee	13	20
*Chickasaw	6	18
*Clarke	9	16
Clay	6	18
*Clayton	28	40
Clinton	346	474
Crawford	28	51
*Dallas	37	60
Davis	20	48
*Decatur	43	57
*Delaware	27	40
Des Moines	247	700
Dickinson	6	16
Dubuque	570	845
Emmett	6	24
Fayette	48	167
Floyd	7	32
*Franklin	3	6

working class representatives in that state.

The election of two members of the legislature of Illinois and four assemblymen and one senator in Wisconsin marks a new era in the Socialist history of America.

The Socialist party vote increases particularly through the middle western states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska into Utah and Wyoming, and through the Pacific coast states of California, Oregon and Washington. New York state increases 10,000, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine either hold their own or increase slightly over the vote of 1902. Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode have good increases. Montana, Idaho, North and South Dakota increase slightly. Nevada casts its first Socialist vote this year.

The vote in the southern states is indefinite and extremely difficult to estimate. A newspaper report gives Texas 50,000 but the basis for this is unknown. The democrats appear to have used their old methods of fraud in a number of states, particularly Arkansas and Tennessee.

A feature of the election was the almost complete extinction of the Socialist Labor party vote, especially in New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois where its adherents were the most active.

Constable Elected.
Logan, Iowa, Nov. 14.
The official count in Harrison County gives Debs 221. Last year the vote was 187.
We elected one constable in Logan.
What's the matter with Milwaukee?
Illinois isn't so slow!
J. S. BURRELL.

*Fremont	17	25
*Greene	5	10
*Grundy	2	12
Guthrie	10	40
Hamilton	51	70
Hancock	4	4
*Hardin	19	30
Harrison	187	221
Henry	17	35
Howard	21	67
Humboldt	4	7
Ida	4	10
Iowa	19	35
Jackson	44	114
Jasper	118	220
Jefferson	21	32
*Johnson	15	15
*Jones	14	25
Keokuk	64	98
*Kossuth	3	6
*Lee	45	100
Linn	93	299
*Louisa	13	20
Lucas	31	133
Lyon	90	98
Madison	57	128
Mahaska	71	168
*Marion	43	200
Marshall	96	459
Mills	13	12
Mitchell	6	31
Monona	46	66
Monroe	301	617
*Montgomery	24	80
Muscatine	240	396
O'Brien	23	94
Osceola	5	2
Page	64	96
Palo Alto	21	46
*Plymouth	22	30
Pocahontas	34	45

Altogether the result of the Socialist campaign is most encouraging and the comrades everywhere, even in those states where the vote did not materialize as it should, have reason to feel gratified at the general advance made by the Socialist party this year.

REPORT BY STATES.

ALABAMA: No report from state secretary. Returns from four precincts in Jefferson county show 114 votes. State had no vote in 1900. Estimate for state, 2,000.

ARIZONA: Territorial Secretary Ryan reported Nov. 9: "Returns to hand indicate 600 per cent increase in total vote, estimated at 3,000."

ARKANSAS: State Secretary Perin reports "large increase in Debs vote. Fraud in Jefferson county." Pine Bluff is in Jefferson county. The state vote in September was about 1,500, and it is not likely the national vote will exceed that.

CALIFORNIA: State Secretary Helfenstein estimates 30,000 votes, of which San Francisco gave 7,241, Alameda county (including Oakland) 3,251, Los Angeles (city) 2,500, San Diego county 1,500. Party secures second place in several cities and towns. Union labor party is wiped out.

COLORADO: State Secretary Cramton reports returns meager and difficult to get an idea how many votes were polled. A newspaper estimate gives 1,600 for Debs and this is probably correct.

Polk	460	1621
Pottawattamie	75	420
Poweshiek	47	65
Ringgold	10	22
Sac	27	48
Scott	671	1150
Shelby	20	31
*Sioux	19	30
Story	10	65
Tama	10	60
Taylor	20	84
Union	12	88
*Van Buren	8	16
Wapello	257	608
*Warren	22	45
*Washington	25	40
Wayne	25	133
Webster	125	200
*Winnebago	9	15
Winneshiek	8	10
Woodbury	295	653
Worth	7	24
*Wright	2	5

*Estimated from partial returns.
J. J. JACOBSEN, State Secretary.

Scattering Returns.

Waverly—There were cast here from what I can learn 12 straight votes. Last year none—C. J. Mathis.

Burlington—Vote stands now for the entire county of Des Moines: 700; 1902, 281; 1900, 204.—Wm. Strauss.

Cedar Rapids—Our vote in the city of Cedar Rapids was 291; four years ago, 110.

Lehigh—The vote in this place was as follows: 108 out of total vote of about 300; 1903, 70; 1902, 22.—John Heslop.

Mason City—We polled 54 Socialist votes in this city. Vote in whole county 26 in 1902.—W. W. Case.

Ottumwa—Debs and Hanford in Wapello county received 608 votes. In 1902, 207.—R. L. McCarthy.

Melrose Park, Ill.—64 votes; 1900, 11 votes.

Maywood, Ill.—Two precincts, 138 votes; democrats, 116; 1900, 10 votes.—P. Pitschner.

CONNECTICUT: State Secretary White says vote will increase 80 per cent over that of 1902, when 2,857 were polled. This should mean at least 4,600 this year. New Haven increased to 1411 from 794 and Hartford to 529 from 302, the votes of 1902.

FLORIDA: Reports indicate increase. Tampa gives 164, against 2 in 1900. Six counties give 481. There are forty-five counties in the state. Estimate, 1,000.

GEORGIA: Reports from Georgia are only sufficient to warrant estimating the vote at about 600.

IDAHO: Former Secretary Workman estimates vote at 5,000. Reports from locals have not been received.

ILLINOIS: Illinois takes rank as the banner state and Chicago the banner city for Socialism in the United States. The increase was general throughout the state and the vote is quoted in the newspapers as reaching 100,000. This figure is probably correct in view of the remarkable increase reported from every county. Cook county's vote is reported as 46,127, of which Chicago alone gave 44,331. Two members of the state legislature were also elected, J. A. Ambroz, a machinist, from the Fourth district, and Andrew Olsen, a stationary engineer, from the Ninth. Both districts are in Cook county. The vote through the coal mining regions advanced considerably. Rock Island, Moline, Joliet, Bloomington, Peoria, Canton and Quincy led with increases.

INDIANA: Reports from nine counties show 4,652 and partial returns from fifteen other counties gave 987. There are ninety-two counties in all. The greatest increases are noted in Vanderburg county (including Evansville) which gave 1,800 as against 330 in 1900, and Vigo county (including Terre Haute) 800 as against 330 in 1900. Marion county (including Indianapolis) is reported as giving 1,400, an increase of 100 per cent. The vote in Indiana will probably reach 15,000.

IOWA: Returns from fifty-eight counties show a vote of 11,385, those counties casting the largest vote being Scott, with 1,150; Polk (including the city of Des Moines), 1,765; Wapello, 608; Boone, 576, and Woodbury, 579. Partial returns from other counties give a total of 2,238 votes; Sioux City showing 637, an increase of 342 over 1903, and Davenport giving 1,100, a gain of 90 per cent. This makes the total vote in the state so far as received 13,622; with only partial returns from ten counties, and thirty-one counties to hear from. It is estimated that the total vote will reach 20,000.

"I am told that there are seven precincts in Des Moines where the democratic party has succumbed to the votes of the Socialists and in view of this I am led to believe that there is an impending struggle wherein Socialism is to be met with as one of the great factors and we must be ready to meet it. There must be a time when the pendulum has reached the end of its stroke. At that time we must be ready to meet the swing that we may not be swept from our feet."
—Geo. L. Dobson, ex-Secretary of State of Iowa.

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KANSAS: Partial returns from seventeen counties in Kansas give 5,581, with eighty-nine counties to hear from. The greatest increase was registered in Crawford, Wyandotte and Wichita counties. Kansas shows at least 12,000 votes.

KENTUCKY: Returns from five counties give 2,109. These counties include the cities of Covington and Newport. Partial reports from other counties give 125 bringing the total to 2,234. State secretary estimates 4,500, which is nearly correct.

LOUISIANA: No report from state secretary. Partial returns sufficient to warrant an estimate of 700. None in 1900.

MAINE: State secretary estimates 2,500. This is probably correct, as partial returns from eight counties give 1,009 votes. State secretary's estimate will mean an increase of 300 per cent.

MARYLAND: Reports thus far received give 2,013 votes. Indications are that the total vote will reach 3,000. Vote in 1900 was 908.

MASSACHUSETTS: In 1900 the vote for president was 9,716; this year it is reported as 12,978, an increase of 3,262. In comparison with the state vote, 25,251 of last year, there is an actual decrease of 12,273 votes. The slump is general all over the state. The light vote for Debs and Hanford is a surprise. Kamsden, the Socialist member of the legislature, was defeated for re-election by nearly 200 votes. Drew, legislative candidate in Comrade MacCartney's old district, was again defeated by 58 votes, the same as last year. Carey ran ahead of the ticket for congress in the Sixth district, polling nearly double the heads of national and state ticket in Haverhill. Bellefeuille, legislative candidate in the Fifth district, which Carey formerly represented, was defeated by 170 votes.

MICHIGAN: Four counties give 1,738 votes. Partial returns from twelve counties give 3,496, bringing the total up to 5,232. No report from state secretary. Estimated total vote, 10,000.

MINNESOTA: State Secretary Nash reports: "Returns come in slowly, but indicate that Debs will poll at least 20,000 in the state."

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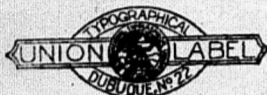
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Lookoutforthefusionist!
Even Kaiser Bill is satisfied.
The democratic party is dead.
Peace to its asses.
The "cohesive force of public plunder" still coheres.
David Bennett Hill will not be alone in his retirement.
Rent, Interest & Profit are also satisfied with the result.
Maybe Chicago was afraid we farmers wouldn't vote for Debs.

The "open shop" was also endorsed. By union (?) men at that.
Speak softly but get a big club—of subscribers to Socialist papers.
Massachusetts Socialists seem to have voted for the Douglas \$2.00 shoe.

That 600,000 looks powerful big to Bryan, Hearst, Watson & Co.
Everybody is talking about Socialism. They will soon be voting for it.

Where the organization was strongest there the vote was strongest also.

All the "live" issues of the old parties, you will notice, are dead after election.

Colorado IS in America. But it ought to be in an asylum for the feeble-minded.

The most pathetic thing in the whole situation is Bryan's belief in his resurrection.

Laborers produce wealth for capitalists. Capitalists produce poverty for laborers.

How many of those new voters have you gotten into the organization? Go after them.

The star of American capitalism is in the ascendant. Everything, however, points to its having reached its perihelion.

The men "in sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves and ate the wooly rhinoceros" evidently staid in their caves or forgot to register.

The working class of the United States not having faith in its ability to run its own affairs, will bear patiently the mismanagement of those to whom it has again entrusted this important business.

The Grand Trunk system goes the other railroads one better in the matter of laying off men over the age of thirty-five. It is supplanting the men in its offices with girls at less pay. We expect to

see women and children running the trains next.

Parry and his cohorts will meet in second annual convention in New York Nov. 29-30 to "overthrow the tyranny of organized labor over labor and to check the growing tendency toward Socialism." What awful big jobs some small men do undertake.

The vote of 600,000 is an increase of 600 per cent over the vote of four years ago. Have you figured up what the vote will be in 1908 if these 600,000 are as successful in making converts as was that little bunch of less than 100,000 who rallied 'round the standard in 1900?

It is announced that Emperor William has decided to be more lenient hereafter with persons convicted of lese majeste, especially when the offender is shown to belong to the uneducated classes. We thought there was something doing in the European Milwaukee. We hadn't heard from Unser Bill for a long time.

President Roosevelt, replying to Parker's charges just before election, said that if re-elected his administration would see that every American gets "a square deal, no more, no less." This sounds big, but there are a great many men who would prefer a square meal to the kind of a square deal the union miners of Colorado got under his present administration.

THE PURPOSE OF SOCIALISM

The idea that Socialism is only another attempt to get into office is still quite prevalent. What further can we say to disabuse the public mind of this false conception?

Yet it is not strange that this error should be made, for ever since Andrew Jackson declared that "to the victor belongs the spoils of office," the office for the sake of the spoils has been considered the end sought by all candidates, and truly so in most instances.

Now the dear public gets into a habit of thought just as does the individual, and habits are hard to overcome.

Hence it becomes necessary for us to be constantly reiterating our position.

Socialism is a world-movement for the peaceful capture of government to the end that industrial freedom may be secured for all the people.

The only lawful way to capture the powers of government is to elect to office such men as are members of the working class, for the industrial freedom of which they are pledged to work. When a majority of these are elected to fill our legislature and judicial offices the laws can be so changed that the ownership of the means of life may be given over from private ownership to the people collectively, to be managed co-operatively for the benefit of all the workers.

Only the will of the majority can change the laws of our country. For that reason are we constantly educating the workers on this great subject of industrial slavery, and how to attain their freedom. So it is that you find Socialists in politics. They do not want the offices—these are simply a weapon, if you please, with which to strike for liberty, a means to an end—and that end, the glorious and world-wide emancipation of the whole human race.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

We hear all sorts of objections to Socialism from those who do not understand it.

Some of the objectors are earnest and sincere, and usually ready

to listen to an explanation of the point in question.

One young man hesitatingly confessed on last election day, that he had become a Socialist on all points but one. He couldn't make up his mind that it was right for women to hold office. "Woman's place was in the home," he said. He was reminded that thousands of women under present conditions were pushed out of the home, and forced to earn their living in all kinds of business offices—and where not?

As usual, he "hadn't thought of that." Then he was informed that under Socialism all women who love home and a home life would have a chance to stay there, which now they do not.

Some older heads than his object to "women in politics."

Knowing the muddiness of old party politics, we do not blame them. But Socialist politics is "a bird of another color." Socialism recognizes that woman, too, is an economic slave, and the Socialist party alone grants her an equal footing in its ranks, and works for her freedom.

Socialist women are in politics because they are fighting for their freedom and the freedom of their children. It is not politics nor political office that draws them into this struggle. It is because they KNOW that our political liberty at the polls must be used to gain our industrial liberty, and this we must soon have, or even our political liberty will be taken from us.

And the women, too, have been told for so many generations that their place is in the home that they have come to believe they must not overstep the essentially "woman's work." They may cook and wash and scrub, darn and knit and sew, raise a family, and be a general, all-round house slave, but it is "unwomanly" if she ventures to think and act to lighten her labors.

Time was when it was considered unwomanly to teach school, but since that field was conquered some fifty years ago by Miss Anthony and that group of brave pioneers, economic pressure has driven women into every highway and by-way of labor.

One woman said: "O, I suppose Socialism is all right, but I do not care to get into any politics."

She was answered: "That is all right—if you are satisfied with your class, stick to it."

"What do you mean by my class?" asked the first. "Why, at present women are classed with idiots and Indians. If you like the class, stay there. I don't. Socialism recognizes the equality of men and women," answered the other.

Is there any more reason why all women should be home-keepers than that all men should be home-builders—carpenters? Is there only one way in which woman can render a service to society? Surely not! We have had great books, great paintings, great music and great inventions from women.

What we want is to set her free, so that she may do her best in whatever work she chooses.

The home will not suffer for this—nor the race, for the yearning for motherhood is strong in the bosom of almost every woman. But we will never get a great race from slave mothers. Man can never attain his freedom alone. Woman must ever keep pace with him—or better still—a little in advance, beckoning him onward.

They are so interdependent, that it is impossible to secure a benefit for one without an equal benefit for the other. The reverse is also true; their destinies are linked irrevocably.

"The woman's cause is men's"

They rise or sink together, dwarfed or god-like, bond or free."

If woman is to be a true help-mate unto man, she must enter with him into all his activities, and especially those that make for the emancipation from every phase of bondage of the whole human race.

The nation is the collective home. Woman has a duty there as well as in the family home, and woe unto her and her children if she neglect it.

THE LESSON.

If there is any one thing more impressive than another about the returns it is the lesson it teaches of the value of organization. Almost without exception the places where the largest vote was recorded will be found to have been the better organized. It seems incredible that this fact must be impressed upon Socialists but the lamentable thing remains that of the 600,000 voters who cast their ballots for Socialism less than 40,000 are members of the organization.

More regrettable than even this is the lack of co-operative effort of those in many of the locals. To increase the efficiency of the locals now in existence as well as to organize new ones should be the immediate aim of every Socialist.

An organizer in Illinois writing to the Chicago Socialist deploring the lack of preparation in certain places he had visited, says:

"Come again to Joliet. Get there a little before 8 o'clock Saturday night. You will see one come with a gasoline lamp. Several will stroll along with literature under their arms. A couple will suddenly trot around the corner, carrying a big box. You will see quite a crowd standing around whom you will suppose to be attracted by curiosity until 8 o'clock arrives, and you will be dumb-founded to observe that 15 or 20 of the crowd are asking permission to introduce the speaker.

"This is the result of proper organization.

"There are a few active members in every branch.

"Too often they do all the work. Sometimes they allow one of their number to do it all, and he becomes a butt for ridicule for the republicans and democrats, and they point with glee and say there goes the Socialist party. And he becomes an object of jealousy and distrust within the party and is dubbed a "boss." But these few say: "If we didn't do the work it wouldn't be done."

"Even if this were true I should say better let some of the work be neglected and be able to place the blame on the person who was delegated to do it than to let him think his sole duty is to pay dues (sometimes) and ride.

"Apportion the branch work to just as many committees and individuals as possible, and insist upon some kind of report from each at the next branch meeting.

"Let the secretary notify everyone from whom a report is due and who is absent from the meeting, that a report is expected from him.

"Every branch should have a financial secretary and I should advise the election of a reading clerk to assist the secretary.

"The literature agent should have at least two special assistants who should receive, fold and stamp meeting place address on all literature, and deliver to him and report at next meeting.

"The literary agent and organizer should subdivide the ward or village into districts for distribution of literature and house to house canvass, and place a branch member in charge of each district.

"Elect absent members on committees and have secretary notify them of such action and that a report is expected.

"Continue to lay out work for the idle members until it becomes an absolute certainty that they will not work and then drop them from all consideration.

"If they will pay dues without urging let their names remain on the books.

"The least results of such a system will be to let every member know that some work is expected of him, and to let the branch know its exact strength.

"I believe that increased enthusiasm will be the result, for the

most active branches do follow the plan of co-operative work, and the sleepest branches are the one-man affairs.

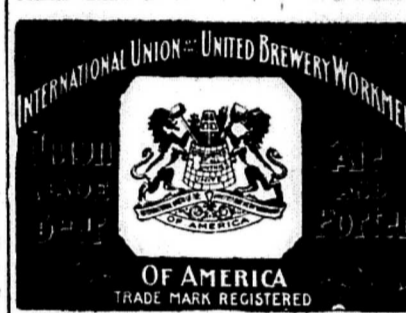
"The season of speech-making is over; now must come the more quiet but just as active and more important work of organizing and educating.

"We do not propose to have any 'Caesar's Column' finale to our work.

"Let us so thoroughly educate the people to the real meaning of Socialism that in 1908 there will not be a Socialist split ballot found in the whole state."

MACKENZIE,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

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THE
COMRADE
AN ILLUSTRATED
Socialist Review of Reviews

The October number contains: The Times and Their Tendencies, by Franklin H. Wentworth; Things Neglected Grow, by Peter E. Burrows; The General Strike in Italy, illustrated; The German Socialist Congress; England's Children; Different Dogs, illustrated; The Song of the Pickaxe, by Ada Negri; Gompers and the American Federation of Labor; Civilizing the Philippines; The Socialist Party's Appeal, by Eugene V. Debs; The Servant Girl Problem; Rise and Fall of New Harmony; Letters from Siberia; Mass and Class. Cover design and cartoons by Ryan Walker. 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.

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IMPRESSIONS

By the
Socialist
Laird

Good and Evil De Segurs, in his memoirs, says that when the First Consul reached the Isle of Poplars he stopped at Rousseau's grave.

"It would have been better for the repose of France if that man had never lived," said he.

"And why, Citizen Consul?"

"Because he is the man who made the French Revolution."

"It seems to me that you, Citizen Consul, cannot complain of the French Revolution."

"Well," replied Napoleon, "the future must decide whether it would not have been better for the repose of the world if neither myself or Rousseau had ever lived."

The controversy as to whether there is an Absolute Good and an Absolute Evil has engaged the speculation of philosophers and dialecticians ever since the human mind began to dabble in abstractions.

So far as concrete illustrations have ever been available these elements have been embodied only in the comparative degree.

In every man, however ignoble, there is something that may be classed as good, and in every man, however exalted, there is something that may be classed as evil.

Good and evil are purely relative and one could never have been discerned nor recognized without the presence of the other.

If there had never been what we call a bad man we would not yet know what a good man is. We comprehend clearly one principle only as the opposite principle is made manifest.

Caiaphas thus helps us to understand Jesus; Napoleon helps us to understand Rousseau; Mr. Chamberlain helps us to understand Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Newell Dwight Hillis helps us to understand John Mitchell.

Sycophancy is never so transparent as when confronted by honesty. Light banishes darkness. Heat banishes cold.

It would not have been better for the repose of the world if neither Rousseau nor Napoleon had lived.

Repose is not slothful unprogression;—the dull incomprehension of the mollusk. Repose is the fine balance and harmony of highly sensitive organisms.

The writings of Jean Jacques stirred the masses from their dull submission to tyranny. The burning of his books in the marketplace made a fire which illuminated all Europe and lighted up the fens and morasses of kingcraft.

Then followed the French revolution.

The French revolution was a blow in the dark, struck by discontent. It destroyed in its rage the men qualified to serve it—the Physiocrats: Quesnay, Turgot, Condorcet, Mirabeau.

Napoleon stopped the blind slaughter by substituting slaughter with a purpose. He had a program; and he understood the people. He knew the mind darkened by tyranny. He knew that as soon as quiet was restored the people would yearn for some tyrant to rule them. Habits of mind are very strong. The Americans once invited George Washington to become king.

Napoleon rode to power on the rebound. He dramatized the principle opposite to that of Rousseau. These two men gave to the world a standard of judgment. Both lives served.

Through the study of Rousseau's writings and Napoleon's acts the

world climbed to an intelligence which renders another Napoleon, on the same plane, impossible.

Napoleon was made possible by a single fact; he found people willing to obey.

In the absence of public ignorance Napoleon could have been no more destructive than an ordinary thug.

He showed to the world the awful price of ignorance when paid in blood.

Napoleon's organizing ability finds its modern counterpart in Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. James J. Hill and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who are doing on the plane of industry what Napoleon did on the plane of mortality.

The price of ignorance which the world paid to Napoleon in blood it is paying today to these gentlemen in worry, physical and spiritual starvation, and degrading economic fear.

The principle known as good can make headway against the principle called evil only as the intelligence of humanity rises to the height at which these principles can be discerned under the various shifting forms in which they are constantly finding residence.

Every soul seeks what it believes to be good for itself. Napoleon believed it to be good to conquer Europe. The burglar believes it for his good to rob your house.

There are no good men and no bad men; there are only intelligence and ignorance.

The military genius can express itself only as it finds absurd individuals who will wear cheap buttons of brass, walk together in the mud and fight for they do not know who for they do not know what.

The genius of exploitation can express itself only as it finds equally absurd individuals who are content to starve in a world of plenty, and give up the needed things they create to those who do not know what to do with them after they receive them.

As we banish ignorance, Napoleons and Morgans and burglars, finding no opportunities for their talents in the direction of what is called evil, must perforce become expressions of the opposite principle, which is called good.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

Mass and Class — By W. J. Ghent. Cloth. Price \$1.25. The Macmillan Co., New York. Under the above title, already made familiar by the brilliant and versatile, but often disingenuous, Mr. W. H. Mallock, Mr. W. J. Ghent, author of "Our Benevolent Feudalism," has published through the Macmillan Company a work of much more than ordinary importance and interest to every Socialist and every student of present day social problems.

Mr. Ghent's earlier book did not impress us as the work of a very serious or profound thinker. Clever it undeniably was, but his ingenious arrangement of a vast array of facts was paralleled by his studied avoidance of other facts, equally pertinent and equally important. In a later edition of the work in question Mr. Ghent admitted this, and the possibility of "an assertion of the democratic spirit and will, the conquest of the baronial regime, and the transformation of the industrial system"—a very polite academic recognition of the Socialist movement of the world as a factor to be reckoned. "Mass and Class" is a riper, maturer work, more serious in matter and method; and while it is unlikely that it will challenge the

same amount of discussion as the earlier work it will surely find a more abiding place in the ever growing body of our economic literature. Few books so important to the student of economic questions have appeared in recent years.

Mr. Ghent's opening chapter, "The Lesson From History," constitutes one of the fairest statements of the Socialist philosophy of history—that the economic factor is the principal factor in human progress—yet published. It is at once concise and lucid. Of course there is nothing that is new or fresh except the manner of stating it. Mr. Ghent follows in the footsteps of all those writers, from Marx to Professor Seligman, who have made this subject familiar. As a resume of the best thought upon the subject it is excellent.

More clearly and fully than any other American writer outside of the little coterie of Socialist pamphleteers and editorial writers, Mr. Ghent recognizes that an acceptance of this theory of the historical materialists involves the division of society into economic classes, and the constant struggles of these for supremacy as the spirit, or geist, of social progress. To those who think of the talk about "class struggles" as being merely the vapid outpourings of the demagogue, his calm, unimpassioned analysis of our industrial development, amply supported by statistical and other argument, can be confidently recommended. With characteristic, but not rancorous, satire he lays bare the futility of the idealist—ethical propagandas, ecclesiastical and secular, and with keen, deft touch exposes the cloven hoof of economic interest in the ethical teachings and practices of the classes. There are two comprehensive chapters on "Graft" in which the Socialist will find a perfect armory of facts; and the non-Socialist who is afraid that the socialization of industry if realized will mean a vast increase of graft and corruption, will, if open-minded, find abundant answer to his fears. Finally, in "The Failure of the Trading Class" Mr. Ghent formulates an unanswerable indictment of present industrial conditions and points to Socialism as the remedy with fearlessness and faith. "Mass and Class" is distinctly a good book and a great one.—John Spargo.

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STATE NOTES

Newton local has started the campaign for 1908 and sends in a nice bunch of new duplicate application cards.

The comrades of Appanoose county are thinking seriously of starting a weekly paper, and believe that there is a field for one.

Des Moines local will hold a jubilee meeting on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27. An instructive and entertaining program is being perfected.

The best gains were made in organized localities.

The few official counts which have been completed generally show an increase of ten to the county over the number published last week. The official count for the state, perhaps, cannot be announced until next week. There is little danger, however, that the vote polled will fall below fifteen thousand, and it may reach a thousand more.

Don't forget to land the new converts for a year's subscription to The Iowa Socialist. This great cornfield called Iowa would never have kept up with the procession except for the support from the state paper. Don't cut out any other paper, but support your own. Get sub. cards at the state secretary's office.

THE AFTERMATH.

Oelwein. We had men in each ward, and in some we had to fight like tigers to get justice. As it was, not more than a dozen votes were thrown out, and they were not marked properly.

Ft. Dodge. We were first credited with two votes, and when we made a complaint, they concluded to give us thirty from three wards, and no report from the First ward, where I personally know of ten votes being cast. We are credited with nine votes in the Fourth ward, and to my knowledge no fewer than twenty-five voted for Debs. My estimate of the vote cast here was seventy-five. We had no watchers at the polls.

J. J. JACOBSEN, State Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sheldon, Ia., Nov. 9.

Editor Iowa Socialist: Several prohibs say they wish they had voted for Debs. They realize that only failure perches on a ballot for prohibs only, and that the wage earners are ready "to do things." Two new members for our local, and certainly more to follow, and several voting who will not show their colors by joining the local; also the farmers asking about this new "child of civilization."

E. W. FARNSWORTH.

Tama, Ia., Nov. 10.

Editor Iowa Socialist: I wish to inform you that I received by express a bundle of your ammunition—hot shot—and I put them on my arm and went down town and gave them out, and they went to work right. Why, the very headlines of the paper seemed to make the sandy foundation of old party stand pat begin to move under his feet. When the atmosphere cleared on election day we found that the Socialists cast 46 votes in town, 61 total for the county against 8 two years ago, so we are feeling right.

You will find enclosed money order for 50 cents. Please enter me as a subscriber for your paper. I think that every Socialist in Iowa should take pride enough to support his state paper, for it keeps him in touch with the great movement that is begun. Iowa is hard to beat in almost everything she undertakes, and you just keep your eyes on the Socialist movement.

Now is the time to look up the good old motto, "Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Shall Maintain," and let it sink deep into your hearts.

Doesn't the Colorado outrage remind you of human rights and liberties? But be hopeful, comrades. Keep grinding away. We will be better equipped next time. Keep on in improvement; improvement adds value.

F. M. LAWS.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 13, '04.

Editor Iowa Socialist: The smoke of battle has just begun to clear away and we can see the awful havoc that has been inflicted on the monster capitalism. Sioux City has redeemed herself with a vote that must certainly make the Shylocks of greed and competition tremble, the latest returns giving us 652 for Comrade Debs as against 295 for Comrade Work one year ago. We are now preparing for a greater assault on the bulwarks of wage slavery. We must organize this mass of discontent into intelligent organization. The one great thing voting Socialists must learn is to join the Socialist party local, or organize a local where there is none. If we had been better organized our vote would have been

much larger all over the country. Now is the time to do the work while the people are enthusiastic. Organize branches in the different wards of the cities and try to have propoganda meetings every two or three weeks. Almost every local has speakers who are talented enough to be able to talk to the workers and tell them the truths of Socialism. Find out where there are hotels where you can secure the dining room for a meeting, advertise, and you will be surprised at the result.

Comrades, let us not be deceived and think Socialism will come without work because we have polled a large vote. We must work or we will lose some of this vote. A good plan now is to send for bundles of Socialist papers for distribution which will give our increased vote, which we will have to do if we want the voters to know about it for the capitalist papers will not give it. There is another thing that is necessary for Socialists to do—that is attend the regular weekly meetings of their local. I know the business is dry to some, but it is the most necessary work. It is where the plans are made for battle and we must not shirk our duty. If we attend to these details victory will be ours and in our time.

J. W. WILSON.

STORY OF BALLOTS

Continued from First Page.

Partial returns from twenty counties give 4,371, with sixty-two counties to hear from.

MISSISSIPPI, SOUTH AND NORTH CAROLINA AND DELAWARE will together probably show about 900 votes.

MISSOURI: No report from state secretary. Partial returns show a big increase over 1900. Vote received, 3,478; will probably reach 15,000. It is estimated that St. Louis will poll 5,000 votes, against 2,458 in 1902; and Kansas City, 2,000, an increase from 1,400 in 1902.

MONTANA: Meager returns from Montana and no report from state secretary. Returns received show a slight increase over 1902. Vote will probably reach 5,000.

NEBRASKA: Complete returns from six counties give 4,099 and partial returns from seven more counties bring this total up to 4,208. This leaves seventy-seven counties to hear from, and as nearly every report showed the vote multiplied from two to four and five times that of 1902, the total will probably be from 7,000 to 10,000. The greatest gains were made in Douglas county, including the city of Omaha, in which there were cast 1537 in 1902 and 3,548 this year, an increase of 2,011.

NEVADA: No ticket in 1900 or 1902. Partial returns indicate a good vote. Will probably go to 500.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Reports from the townships of Claremont, Farmington, Hempstead, Exeter and the city of Concord give 201 votes against 129 in 1900 and 159 in 1902. On this basis 1,500 should be reached in this state.

NEW JERSEY: Partial returns from five counties give a total of 2,996. The vote of Hudson county is in the vicinity of 3,000 and will bring the total up to about 6,000. This leaves fifteen counties to hear from, and the total vote will be in the vicinity of 10,000; in 1900 Debs received 4,609. Newark increased from 992 in 1902 to 2040; and Jersey City from about 1,700 to 3,000.

NEW YORK: Complete returns have been received from only three counties, giving 3,231 votes. Partial returns from nineteen other counties give 8,896, bringing the total reported thus far, 12,127. This does not include the city of New York, which it is estimated will poll 25,000 votes and thirty-nine counties which have not been heard from. State Secretary Chase estimates the total vote of the state at 40,000. Jamestown shows a great increase, from 89 in 1902 to 585 in 1904; Oneida county from 147 in 1902 to 371 in 1904, and Brooklyn from 4,361 in 1902 to 6,500 in 1904.

NORTH DAKOTA: Thirty-three out of sixty-four precincts in Cass county give Debs 190 against 57 in 1900. Rolette county gives 85 against 35 in 1902. Two precincts in Walsh and Ward counties give 30 against none in 1900 and 3 in 1902. Estimate for state, 3,000.

OKLAHOMA: No returns from

state secretary. Partial returns from nineteen precincts give Loudermilk for delegate to congress 563 votes, showing an increase in every case. Total vote will probably reach 3,000.

OHIO: Returns from fifteen counties show a vote of 23,571, the largest number of votes being cast in Cuyahoga county (including Cleveland), 7,823; Hamilton county (including Cincinnati), 7,071; Lucas county (including Toledo), 2,425; Mahoning county (including Youngstown), 1,960, and Montgomery (including Dayton), 1,100. Partial returns from thirteen other counties, giving 2,133, bring the total vote, so far reported, to 25,704. This leaves sixty counties to hear from and the vote will undoubtedly reach 35,000. The greatest gains were made in Cleveland, from 1,397 in 1903 to 7,315; Cincinnati, from 3,803 to 6,232; Youngstown from 72 to 1621, and Akron from 205 to 893.

OREGON: State secretary estimates 12,000 Socialist votes in state. Partial returns received at this office show a great increase over last spring. Multnomah county, including the city of Portland, polls 2,400.

PENNSYLVANIA: Complete returns from twenty-one counties give a total of 11,121. Partial returns from seven other counties, giving 1,867, brings the total to 12,988, with thirty-nine counties to hear from. The city of Reading increased from 169 in 1900 to 1,153 in 1904; Erie gave 1,082, as against 463 in 1900, and Mercer county, including the city of Sharon, increased from 153 in 1902 to 950 in 1904. All indications point to a slight increase over the abnormal vote of 1902, and the total will probably mount to the neighborhood of 25,000.

RHODE ISLAND: No presidential ticket in 1900. In 1903 the vote for governor was 308. This year it is 789 for Debs. The S. L. P. vote declined from 943 last year to 444 this year.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Returns from Brown, Clark and Beadle counties give 314 against 269 in 1902. Estimate for state, 3,000.

TENNESSEE: Four counties and nine towns in other counties give 937. The Memphis comrades report fraud in their county, the returns only giving them 75, the same vote cast in 1900, when nearly 500 was assured. Estimate for state, 2,000.

TEXAS: Returns from nine precincts and towns that polled 14 in 1900 and 164 in 1902 show 512 for 1904. At the same ratio the vote should reach 10,000.

UTAH: Returns from Utah show an increase all over the state. Salt Lake county will give 3,400, an increase of nearly 300 per cent, and as other localities make like increases, the total will be in the neighborhood of 5,000.

VERMONT: State Secretary Anderson reports estimate of 1,000.

VIRGINIA: Newport News reports increase from 37 in 1902 to 61 this year. Estimate for state, 500.

WASHINGTON: State Secretary Martin reports conservative estimate of 15,000 out of a total vote of 130,000. Three counties alone aggregate nearly 5,000. In Spo-

kane, the party polled 10 per cent of total vote.

WEST VIRGINIA: No report from state secretary. Partial returns give 1,240 votes and indicate that the total vote will probably reach 3,000. Ohio county increased from 117 in 1900 to 372 in 1904.

WISCONSIN: In Milwaukee county, four members of the state assembly and one state senator were elected. All the successful candidates are workmen, there being three cigarmakers, one machinist and one painter. Comrades Berger and Gaylord made great runs for congress, Berger being beaten by only 1,632 and running ahead of the democrat; Gaylord by less than 4,000. The vote was increased more than 2,000 in each of these congressional districts. The total vote of Milwaukee is 18,362, which is more than Parker received. Partial returns from the state warrant an estimate that the total vote will reach 45,000. The names of those elected are: Ninth assembly district, Edward J. Berner, cigarmaker; Eleventh district, Frederick Brockhausen, cigarmaker; Twelfth district, Wm. J. Aldridge, machinist; Sixteenth district, Andrew Strichlow, painter; and for state senator, Jacob Rummel, cigarmaker.

WYOMING: State secretary sends no report. Returns slow in coming in, but all give a good increase. Total vote will probably reach 1,500. Incomplete returns give 815. Laramie county increased from 187 in 1902 to 250 in 1900.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

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