

The Iowa Socialist.

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Socialist State Ticket

- Secretary of State,
W. A. JACOBS,
Davenport.
- Auditor of State,
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Muscatine.
- Treasurer of State,
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Lake City.
- Attorney General,
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- Clerk of Supreme Court,
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- Supreme Court Reporter,
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- Railroad Commissioner,
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Winterset.

Congressional Ticket

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- Third District,
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Dubuque County Ticket

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- Attorney,
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- Recorder,
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- Auditor,
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FRANK GAVIN.
- Trustee,
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- Clerk,
A. A. LEONARD.
- Justices of the Peace,
H. O. DIETERICH, A. B. WYMER.
- Constables,
C. HOLMBERG, C. J. MATHIS.

This is the first number of the first Socialist paper ever published in Iowa. Before the last number appears the Co-operative Commonwealth will be established. This may appear like a rash prediction, but anyone abreast with the times can readily see that Socialism is the only thing growing today besides the crops and Rockefeller's income. And the growth of the latter only accelerates the growth of Socialism.

As the name implies this paper will advocate Socialism—Socialism pure and unadulterated. Its aim will be the abolition of the capitalistic, competitive wage-system, not its reformation. Capitalism must go! But do not misunderstand the term. We, in common with all other Socialists, have no quarrel with either the individual capitalist or capital in itself, as a thing of wealth, but it is the system and the private ownership of capital that we want abolished, or rather replaced by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Any attempt to reform the competitive system is futile and doomed to failure. The best any relief afforded by so-called "reforms" is only temporary and serves to prolong the life of decaying capitalism. The evils of the competitive system are fundamental and can be remedied only at the root. "Revolutionary reform" must be the watchword of the movement that contemplates

lasting benefit to humanity. Revolution not by fire and sword, but by education and evolution. "A thinking peasant makes a tottering throne"—especially in a republic.

But the liberality of view which we claim for ourselves we shall not deny to others, and no reform movements shall have any opposition from us—only our pity.

The trades union movement shall always have our hearty support, being the only movement that has accomplished anything worthy of note for the benefit of the working class. Trades unionism has had a remarkable growth within the last year and the same period has witnessed many heroic examples of the class-consciousness and solidarity of many trades unions. When the members of these unions stand as solidly shoulder to shoulder on the political field as they have repeatedly stood on the economic field, the mission of the Socialist will be fulfilled and his dream realized.

While we shall make a specialty of the Socialist news of Iowa and hope to have a correspondent in every city and town in the state where branches of the party are organized, we will also endeavor to keep our readers informed as to the growth of the movement not only in this country but all over the globe. However, we will not confine ourselves to merely printing the news of the movement, but with the aid of contributions by the ablest Socialist writers hope to make this paper rank with the best as an exponent of Socialism.

Rev. Atchison, of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Dubuque, announced "The Christian Idea of Socialism, or the Household of God," as the theme of his sermon last Sunday evening. After stating that association as evidenced in the formation of various fraternal orders, societies, clubs, trades unions, political parties of different shades of opinion, etc., was one of the most striking characteristics of human nature, and that Socialism as a manifestation of this characteristic was the most widely discussed subject of the day, the reverend gentleman took the same ground taken by Carroll D. Wright in his speech at Minneapolis last week, viz: That Socialism is impractical, and that the evils sought to be remedied by the Socialists could be cured only by making the world one large Christian family. He failed to state just how this was to be accomplished. Rev. Atchison appears to have drawn his ideas of Socialism from Plato's "Republic" and More's "Utopia." As the former was written some two thousand years ago and the latter in the sixteenth century they are a trifle out of date. He confused Socialism with communism and cited the failure of the Brooks Farm and other communist experiment as arguments against Socialism. He expressed the fear that he might not like the "large apartment houses and great dining halls" in which the "law" would compel him to live and take his meals and which would not allow him to have such food as "mother used to make." He was fearful that we would all lose diversity and individuality if the Socialist program were carried out. A few feet away from the speaker was a large mixed choir under the baton of a director and all wearing vestments so alike that it was hard to distinguish male from female. Farther away and scattered all over the country in the pulpits of the Methodist-Episcopal church were scores of ministers who like Mr. Atchison were preaching along lines laid down by this particular church. And they all have free scope for their individuality! Yes, we all have. The competitive system, under which three-fourths of the people are slaves of the other fourth, is chock full of individuality! Capitalism pulls the string and we all dance the same jig—in the pulpit and out of it.

Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, in a speech at the Minneapolis "harmony between capital and labor" talkfest said (if he was correctly reported) that arbitration, conciliation, socialism, single tax and all other idealistic theories of a like nature would never settle the strike question. He held that in the religious advance-

ment of both employer and employe, or in the strict application of the Golden Rule to business affairs, could alone be found the solution of the problem. Good! The Socialist has made the latter assertion for lo! these many years. Mr. Wright seems to overlook the fact that Socialism is the only "theory" under which his plan could be carried out. It is almost two thousand years since the Golden Rule was enunciated and is it practiced any more today than it was then? The competitive system is founded on the very antithesis of the Golden Rule—"Do your neighbor before he gets a chance to do you." The competitive system is not a vague theory or hypothesis, but an overpowering reality. Under it we are forced to compete with others in order to get the "what shall we eat and the wherewithal shall we be clothed" and so long as these bodily wants must be supplied through a struggle in which all the teachings of the lowly Nazarene are perforce set at naught, it is idle to ever expect His religion to work out a problem. It is just as reasonable to expect a rosebush planted in a miasmal swamp to grow and blossom. Get Socialism, Mr. Wright, and the Golden Rule can be applied to everyday affairs and not before.

Fred Ackerman, an express driver for the Wells Fargo Company, was run down by a switch engine at the Jones street crossing in Dubuque last week and so badly crushed that he died several hours later. He was twenty-four years of age and the only son and support of his mother. Thousands of just such accidents occur every year and all on account of the criminal negligence on the part of the railroad corporations in not placing gates at surface crossings. In order to save a few dollars to organized greed thousands of human lives are ground to death under the juggernaut of commercialism every year. The world is large and we do not readily make its sorrows our own. We read of them daily and pass them lightly by, but when the blow falls nearer home we are shocked into a feeble protest and then quickly forget. The juggernaut passes on to the next victim. The heartrending sobs of a mother kneeling beside the mangled form of an only son is nothing to it. A large dividend at the end of the year is of more importance than human life to the corporation.

After an unremitting struggle of over a year in which they were obliged to fight every inch of their way the Retail Clerks Protective Association of Dubuque, with the assistance of the other trades unions of the city, secured the signatures of all the clothing and shoe firms to an agreement to close their stores at 6:30 every evening, except Saturday during ten months of the year.

If the republican party is still in the business of "protecting infant industries" its attention is respectfully called to the child labor of the southern mills. By the way that great friend of the common people—the democratic party—ought to be able to do something along that line down there in the "solid south."

At the recent session of the International Typographical Union held at Cincinnati that body refused to endorse Socialism, or any other ism, but passed a resolution in favor of public ownership of railroads and telegraph. How is that for consistency?

President Baer, of the Reading railroad, claims partnership with God in conserving the "property interests of the country," but judging by his attitude in the coal strike Mr. Baer is evidently mistaken as to the identity of his partner.

The Wisconsin conference of Methodist ministers resolved that the nation should seize the railroads and coal mines. Seems to be a waking up all along the line.

Horace Boies, if elected, says he will do all in his power to bring back the good old competitive times. Might go back another notch or two and make it feudalism.

Socialists in Germany expect a representation of 100 in the Reichstag at its next sitting.

The following editorial appeared in the Dubuque Times of September 28:

"The Socialists, it is understood, intend to import one Prof. Mills, who is in charge of their international school of correspondence with headquarters at Kansas City, to conduct a campaign on behalf of their candidate for congress, Mr. Lymburner, of Dubuque. They profess anxiety to debate the proposition laid down in Mr. Boies' letter of acceptance that withdrawal of tariff protection is the one remedy for the 'unique and overshadowing evils' with which this country is threatened by the trusts, of which the anthracite coal combine is cited as a most odious example.

"In his letter of acceptance Mr. Boies speaks of the genuine apprehension with which every true democrat regards the growth of these grasping monopolies, saying:

"In the presence of the great combinations that have been and are being organized in our industrial pursuits, he reads the downfall of independent effort, the crushing in the youth of our future of a manly hope to stand at the head of some business enterprise, and with brains as well as brawn to lead it upward to success; the withering away of a great many of the leaders who have stood at the pilot wheels of our industries and made the whole world wonder at America's success, and looking on into the future he sees in the place of these a single individual whom the world dubs the captain of industry, bedecked with emblems of authority that cost a million a year to support, leading behind him great followings of dejected men who never dream of a better place, but come and go at one man's beck. And turning from visions like these he sees the wealth that millions are made to earn emptied at the feet of men whose hands were never stained by toil, and then is it any wonder he asks: 'Is this the result of law?'

"The Socialists answer in the affirmative. They say that the deplorable conditions which exist today in the anthracite region are the legitimate fruits of private ownership of the bounties of nature and the tools of production. They say that the one remedy proposed by Mr. Boies is in fact no remedy at all. They say that with anthracite worth \$20 per ton, the removal of the tariff of 87 cents per ton on the bituminous article would not reduce the price of anthracite below \$19.33 and that withdrawal of the tariff could by no possibility have the effect of destroying the coal trust. They say that if Mr. Boies' free trade remedy were applied all the evils against which his soul has risen in arms would not only continue but would be accentuated by the distress of men thrown out of employment and by the lowering of wages, due to increased competition for the places at the disposal of the trust barons. They declare that the competitive system and not any particular revenue policy is the cause of the misery found in protected America and to a greater degree in free trade England. They say Ireland has free trade because England has forced this policy upon her and that if free trade were a remedy for strikes and poverty there would be no strikes in England and no poverty in Ireland and no emigration of Irishmen to the United States for the purpose of bettering their condition. They say that if the relation of master and servant is to continue it cannot matter to the workingman particularly whether the establishment of which his boss is at the head is large or small. They say the petty boss or corporation is as merciless and grasping as the great boss or corporation and that the workingmen will continue to be cheated until they get rid of the bosses altogether. They say the trust, the great industrial combination, has come to stay, that it is a product of evolution and that the politicians who promise to destroy it if the people will only elect them to office might as well promise to abolish the department store and give us back the days of the peddler and his pack or abolish the railroad and restore the stage coach and the canal boat. They say the question to be decided by the workingmen is not whether the tariff policy of the United States or the free trade policy of England shall be abolished but whether the competitive system shall be abolished and the ownership of the tools of production assumed by the people through their government.

"The voters of the Third district will answer both Mr. Boies and the Socialists. They will say to the former that free trade is not a remedy for social ills and to the latter that the remedy will not be found in the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for that competition which is nature's universal law and that individual responsibility upon which effort, achievement and progress alike depend."

Deluded in the belief that the increase in the Socialist vote this fall will be drawn almost exclusively from the radical wing of the democratic party the Times publishes the above in the hope of making this fancied and exclusive defection from the democratic ranks as large as possible and thus increase the majority of the republican nominee.

But if Prof. Mills comes to this district it will not be as a cats-paw to rake republican chestnuts out of the fire. He will not only debate the senile free trade drivvel of the democratic candidate, but

also the equally absurd and boisterous bombast of the "no shelter to monopoly" republicans.

How the voters of the Third district will answer Mr. Boies and the Socialists is problematical. If they say to the former that "free trade is not a remedy for social ills" they will be telling the old gentleman a wholesome truth, and if they accept the Times' dictum that competition is nature's universal law and that effort, achievement and progress depend upon individual responsibility (presumably vouchsafed by the republican party) they will only display their ignorance. If the editor of the Times will look up Prof. Drummond's "Ascent of Man" or do a little investigating on his own account he will find that co-operation, not competition, is nature's universal law. If competition had free play in the realm of nature the world would be a howling wilderness instead of the blossoming garden which it is. It is true, there is competition in nature. Take for a simple illustration the competition for a foothold in the earth between the weed and vegetable. In free competition the stronger survive. But for the co-operating cultivation given the vegetable by man (who is a part of nature) it would never survive in the struggle for existence with the weed. Which is fittest to survive? Is the growth of the vegetable, that is to say, its "effort, achievement and progress," retarded through the loss of the "individual responsibility" occasioned by cultivation, that is to say co-operation? Comparisons with nature furnish poor material with which to bolster up the unnatural competitive system.

Under the superficial competition seen on every hand is the deeper and stronger law of co-operation. Whatever effort, achievement and progress have accomplished has been done not because of competition and individual responsibility but in spite of them. Abolish competition, relieve the individual of the responsibility of trying to run the universe (vide Mr. Baer), and the progress of the human race will surpass even the greatest dream of the most sanguine Socialist.

Comrade W. A. Jacobs, state organizer, is making a tour of the state. He was in Dubuque September 13 and 14 and held street meetings on those dates. A large crowd was present on both occasions and their attention was held by Comrade Jacobs for over two hours.

At the recent state election in Maine the Socialists polled over 1,800 votes, thus giving them standing as an official party. At the last state election the Socialist vote was only 632.

The attention of the comrades is called to the articles of incorporation of The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co. on another page. There is still considerable stock for sale.

If you like this paper and think it worthy of your support, fill up the subscription blank on the last page and fire it in to this office together with the price.

All the democratic and republican voters have, of course, a good supply of coal on hand, so that enthusiasm will be red hot on election day.

A Socialist local recently organized in the Klondyke and a paper started in Iceland will warm up things in the frozen North.

Parliamentary rules aren't in it in Dubuque county democratic conventions, if the one held Thursday, Sept. 25, is a sample.

Before you go to the polls on election day, take a good look at your coal bin and then vote—the straight Socialist ticket.

Mother Jones is making a tour of the Iowa coal districts. Large crowds are reported at all her meetings.

Every Socialist vote this fall counts one toward making the Socialist an official party in this state.

The "full coal scuttle" ought to make a good campaign slogan for the republican party this fall.

Polk county has four branches of the Socialist party. Hats off to Polk!!

The Tide at the Flood

Written for
THE IOWA
SOCIALIST
By
JOHN M. WORK
of Des Moines

Shakespeare said that there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune, that is, success. But he added that if the opportunity is neglected all their lives will be bound in shallows and in miseries.

No one knew better than Shakespeare that real success means success in doing good in the world. If the immortal bard is privileged at the present time to gaze upon the human drama on this earth it must cause a sarcastic smile to creep over his countenance when he sees men deliberately mistake success to mean the achievement of personal ambition.

It is interesting to note how many men fail to take the tide at its flood.

It is also interesting to note how magnificently successful are those who do take it at the flood.

The majority of the people of America in the former half of the nineteenth century thought that Daniel Webster and Henry Clay were successful men. They also thought that Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison were wasting their opportunities. But later on it was discovered that Webster and Clay were trimmers, that they spent their entire lives compromising with evil; that they sought only the furtherance of their personal ambitions; that they were too cowardly to boldly attack the great evil of the day, and that they died disappointed and chagrined. Truly, the voyage of their lives was cast in shallows. They dealt only with superficialities. Deep and fundamental questions they touched not. Well might they look back at the hour of death with bitter disappointment over their wasted lives. They had grand opportunities to throw their powerful abilities into the fight for humanity. But they failed to take the tide at its flood.

On the other hand, Phillips and Garrison were two of the prophetic souls of the age. They recognized the flood of the tide and threw themselves body and soul into the struggle for human rights as it then presented itself. They cast superficialities aside. They dealt with deep and basic questions. They achieved an immortal success.

Humanity respects Webster and Clay for their great intellectual ability.

Humanity loves Phillips and Garrison for their transcendent moral heroism and their masterly aggression against the strongholds of chattel slavery.

Similar illustrations could be drawn from every period of the history of the world.

But there are plenty of living men who form better illustrations than any of those who have been gathered to their fathers.

Theodore Roosevelt is a man who would like to do right. But he has an inordinate personal ambition which chains him hand and foot. He goes about the country advocating a skim milk reform in the nature of publicity of the business of the trusts. How a man with a grain of sense can waste his time on such moonshine can be explained in only one way. He wants to do something to relieve the people of the oppression of the trusts. But he is a moral coward. His ambition will not permit him to do anything that will really endanger his re-election and his momentary glory. He therefore looks about him to see just how he can make the people adore him for the present and at the same time not alienate the fellows who furnish the campaign funds. What a glorious flood tide that man is missing! If he could only put aside his opportunism and his moral cowardice and personal ambition and come out squarely for Socialism, what a powerful influence he would have for good! He would incur the maledictions of millions of men. He would convert millions more to Socialism. He would materially hasten the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth. He would satisfy himself much better than the presidency can satisfy him. He would be able in future years to look back with pride upon his past. And future generations would rise up and call him blessed. But if he continues throwing away his time

on trifles his life will be spent in shallows, he will die disappointed, and he will be known in history as a trimmer.

Passing by Andrew Carnegie, Wm. J. Bryan and Samuel Gompers, who are striking examples of men who are missing their golden opportunities, we have a prominent example right here in Iowa.

Governor Albert B. Cummins is the champion of the "Iowa idea." The "Iowa idea" is ideally idiotic. It is no less than the absurd claim that a few changes in tariff schedules will throttle the trusts and re-introduce competition. Even if competition were desirable, it passes comprehension that any sane man can believe that it can be secured by such means. Our trusts can drive foreigners even from their own home markets. So long as that is true, even if the tariff wall were wholly removed, the foreigners would not compete to hurt in our home market. But even if they should, all the trusts have to do is to make themselves international instead of national. However, Governor Cummins has entirely too much mental acumen not to know that competition is dying and that it is bound to be replaced sooner or later by the Co-operative Commonwealth. Yet he wastes his time and stultifies his magnificent intellect by championing the silly "Iowa Idea." Governor Cummins is a man of noble bearing and unusual ability. He, too, wants to do right. He, too, is a moral coward. And he, too, is the slave of personal ambition. He knows that to declare for the right would probably debar him from office holding in the immediate future. So he pushes the right away from him with the back of his hand and occupies his time in trying to make a national reputation for himself by talking drivel about restoring competition. The following, written half a century ago about John C. Calhoun, is quoted from James Russell Lowell's Bigelow Papers:

"Mr. Calhoun has somehow acquired the name of a great statesman, and, if it be great statesmanship to put lance in rest and run a tilt at the Spirit of the Age with the certainty of being next moment hurled neck and heels into the dust amid universal laughter, he deserves the title."

Governor Cummins, wrap that around your cigar and smoke it.

If this man, endowed with superb ability as he is, would learn the lesson of history, if he would learn the scientific truth that he who would save his life must lose it, if he would learn the historical truth that the man who stands for the fundamental is the man who moves the world, if he would get in line with evolution and throw his immense influence into the Socialist movement the whole world would feel a push forward, and he himself would discover that it is far sweeter to stand for the right than it is to hold office. But if he continues his present narrow course of pursuing superficialities in order to gain his personal ends, he will find no satisfaction in contemplating his life work and he will die a disgruntled wreck.

These are but examples. Every man has influence and responsibility. Most men have vastly more influence than they give themselves credit for. Shakespeare's philosophy applies to the average man with just as much force as to the men whose names are household words. His life can be spent pursuing trifles. His voyage can be cast among the shallows. Or he can take the tide at its flood and make his life a genuine success.

Socialism is the movement of the hour. It calls for volunteers. It calls for heroes and heroines. Already it has enlisted a host of the most enthusiastic and at the same time practical and hard headed men and women in the world. These men and women are writing the preface of the next volume of the world's history. They are preparing the human race for the most significant and stupendous social re-adjustment the world has ever seen. They have taken their tide at the flood. Go thou and do likewise.

Henderson's Soliloquy.

With Apologies to the Bard of Avon.
Scene—A Room in the Julian.

Hend.—To run or not to run; that is the question: Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer The slings and arrows of an unwilling declination, Or to talk against the hosts of opposition, And by spouting beat them. To win, to win; Once more; and by a victory to secure The emoluments and the thousand perquisites That congressmen are heir to: his consummation Devoutly to be wished. To win, to win; To lose: perchance to lose: ay, there's the rub; For in that "show-down" after election What "fours" may come When we have bluffed on a "four-flush" hand, Must give us pause: there's the respect That makes calamity of political life; For who would bear the jeers and scorns of ward-healers.

The democratic mud-bath, the prohib's nagging, The dig of the despised Socialist, the demands And insolence of office-seekers and the spurns That tax the patience of even a politician, When he himself might his quietus make With a declination? Who would mix with the mob, Shout and sweat upon a platform, But that the dread of something after election, That political oblivion from whose bourn No has-been returns, puzzles the will And leaves us undecided whether to bear these ills Or fly to Atlantic City where we know them not. Thus the hand upon the wall makes cowards of us, And thus the rosy hue of the "bluff" Is sicklied o'er with a pale cast when "called." And campaigns of great promise Turn their course up salt creek And lose their attraction.

Child Labor

By the OBSERVER.

Why all this outcry against child labor? Is it not the logical result of competition, and is not competition the life of trade? Have we not become a world power? Are we not reaching out for the markets of the world, and are not child labor, the sweat-shop and the army of the unemployed absolutely necessary to assist us in scaling down the wages of American labor to that point where we can successfully compete with the pauper labor of Europe in our efforts to secure control of the world's markets? Of course the fact that adult labor costs from \$9 to \$14 per week and that child labor can be had at from \$2 to \$5 per week has nothing to do with the mill-owner's preference for child labor. He is actuated solely by humanitarian motives! Is it not eminently fitting that the child of six and seven should be sent to the factory where he can learn habits of industry, thrift and economy—particularly economy? Economy is an excellent thing—for the poor! The less the poor man can get along with, the more he can be exploited.

Of course the sentimentalist will say that it would be much better the child were at school where he could receive an education that would fit him for the duties of American citizenship. But why should the hard-headed man of business trouble himself about such matters? Why should the poor man's child receive an education anyhow? Education only tends to make him discontented with his lot and disloyal to his masters. What if the little ones do go about their daily tasks with consumption gnawing at their vitals, a hacking cough beating their funeral march to the grave, and the death-rattle in their throats! Humanity is cheap and dollars scarce. There is always another eagerly waiting to step in and take the place of the one who dies. For what purpose were the children of the poor created if not to have their flesh and blood coined into dollars for our millionaires?

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." So Christ said. But what has Christianity to do with modern business methods? "Do others before they do you" is the golden rule of commercialism. The markets of the world are ours if we can only produce cheaply enough. This is the goal of our ambition. All other considerations must be lost sight of. Then "On with the dance, let joy be unconfined!" Away with sentimentalists, reformers and labor agitators who would retard us in the race for commercial supremacy!

But it is said the workingmen of this country will not permit existing conditions to continue indefinitely. They are in the majority. They possess an unrestricted ballot and will use it to prevent the degradation of American labor. Possibly this may be true. But we can only judge of the future by the past, and certainly there is nothing in the past history of American labor to justify the belief that the workingmen of America have any intention of using the ballot to benefit themselves. Yet it is at the ballot box that capital fears labor. There are two millions of men in the labor unions of America. If they were determined that child labor must cease, its doom would be sealed.

Attention All!

By ALLAN W. RICKER

DEAR COMRADES: The mail brings me the news that Iowa is to have a Socialist paper, that its home is to be Dubuque, and that it comes from its own type and press rooms. The letter conveying this news also requests from me an article for its first issue. Not being informed concerning the time of publication, I am uncertain about this letter reaching the office in due season. However, what I have to say is appropriate at any time. I would like to go into the realm of my thoughts and bring forth something about socialism, for the subject is ever an attractive one and so fully does it answer every noble aspiration of the mind, that it is never exhausted, but I must write of other things. Iowa polled last year three and one-half thousand Socialist votes. Careful judgment leads us to feel sure that this will be increased to not less than five thousand this fall. We are growing with moderate speed, but on a substantial basis. The time has come for us to have a Socialist paper in Iowa. One is all we need. Two will be a superfluity and a burden on our hands. It is to be earnestly hoped that no more Socialist papers will be projected in this state until we have safely passed the ten thousand mark. It matters little where this paper is located. Dubuque is as good as any other city. We needed the paper, and the paper has come. Now let us off with our coats and never stop until the subscription list is large enough to place it beyond want—and to give its writers inspiration to produce the best that the mind will give. Let me tell you why we need this paper. We need it in order to better organize ourselves for the struggle before us. We need to have reports from the locals. We need good news from the organizer and secretary. We need some means of knowing each week just how goes the battle. It will bring us all into closer touch with each other, encourage, entuse and discipline. It will save the secretary a vast amount of correspondence, the organization a great deal of expense. No paper outside the state can do this. No paper of great circulation can do it. We want a paper of our very own that we can use both for organization and education. I think you see the force of the foregoing and I need add nothing further along this line. I may add in addition to this that we want something to serve as a medium for the development of our talent. At our state convention I saw a world of undeveloped talent. It lies within, waiting for development. It only needs expression to be mighty. For myself, I want such a paper, I want to write for it, to be a part of it. Two years ago I became a Socialist. Socialism looks like an easy proposition, and it is, and yet such a mighty thing as it is, staggers one at times. One can see in it the fulfillment of all the visions of prophecy, of every dream of the poets, of the final triumph of mind over matter. All that is good in every system of thought of every expression of religion, is contained in its ethics. It is my custom to retire to my room after the day's toil is finished to study and think. At times great waves of thought and emotion force themselves into my conscious mind. I want to express them. I shall hope to enter these columns often. I have met a great many of the Socialists of Iowa. I have formed some comradeships that are the chiefest comforts of my life. I want to say to you comrades whose hands I have clasped I love you. I feel your struggles. I know your great sorrow at times. I feel your joy. My life belongs to Socialism. When I can only do a little, I will do a little. When I can do much I will do much. You feel the same, do you not? Well let us take this new paper to our hearts. Let us all be responsible for it. The first general orders are, A BIG SUBSCRIPTION LIST. ALL LINE UP AND CHARGE.

"Resolved, That we, the people of Massachusetts, in mass meeting assembled in Faneuil Hall, the historic cradle of liberty, on this September 8, 1902, demand the government ownership and operation of the coal mines as the best and surest means of ending the present strike in the anthracite coal regions and of securing justice and liberty to the mine workers and of forever preventing a recurrence of all such deplorable conditions."

The above was adopted at a mass meeting in Boston. Nuf sed.

The Golden Eagle

One Price Clothing House....

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Agents for SWEET, ORR & CO.'s

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see that it has the picture of a fox on it if you want to be protected from inferiority. This trade-mark is our responsibility.



If you can't get a Fox Razor in your town send us \$2.00 and we will send you one with our guarantee.

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All the latest Fancy Cards, Photo Buttons and Enlarging a Specialty.
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Doesn't Like Injunctions

The following is among the resolutions adopted by the International Typographical Union at its recent convention:

Whereas, The term "Government by Injunction" has come into common usage as expressing the remarkable extension during recent years of the powers of injunction by courts of equity; and,

Whereas, The federal judiciary for the past decade has been broadening the scope of this power step by step until it has come to pass that decisions by Judges Kohlsaat and Baker last year and by Judges Jackson and Kellar this year, are flagrant infringements upon the legal and constitutional rights of the persons enjoined; and,

Whereas, In almost every instance where such aid of the court has been invoked in labor disputes the manifest attempt is not merely to restrain evil doers from damaging property, but to so broaden the writ of injunction as to coerce the disaffected workman, or to intimidate him and his sympathizers into abandoning rights which they should always exercise as citizens of the republic, and which they have heretofore enjoyed under the constitution; and,

Whereas, This power of the court is most frequently invoked by employers and corporations, and the federal judiciary, appointed, as many of the judges are, by means of the political, social and corporation power of the class as distinguished from the mass of the people, seems to go as far as these injunction-seeking employers desire it to go, commonly adopting as the language of the court, word for word, the writs prepared for it by cunning and unscrupulous attorneys, whose sole aim is to encompass the defeat of the adversary; and,

Whereas, "Government by injunction" as has come to be practiced by these judges is a thing wholly foreign to the "government of the people, by the people and for the people" as outlined by the founders and builders of the republic; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in annual convention assembled and representing over 40,000 members in the United States, hereby asserts its most hearty protest against the unjust perversion of authority exercised by many federal judges, and in most cases directed against workmen seeking, within their rights under the law, to better the conditions of themselves and their fellows. We believe in the maintenance of proper legal safeguards to prevent lawlessness and the preservation of the rights of the individual, but object to the reckless assumption of arbitrary authority in which the whim or caprice of a judge may set at naught the rights guaranteed by the constitution and construe into instruments of oppression the statutes enacted by representatives of the people to protect and guard humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union strongly urges upon the congress the United States the necessity for immediate legislative action clearly defining the authority of the United States courts in the matter of issuance of writs of injunctions, and, be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to each of the members of congress that subordinate unions throughout the States be requested to bring pressure on their senators and representatives in support of this action so vital to the people.

FALL SUITS and OVERCOATS

The new fall creations of the world's foremost wholesale tailors. Exclusive patterns, dependable fabrics and expert workmanship.

The only ready-to-wear garments on the market that compare favorably with high priced merchant-tailored clothing.

PRICES FROM \$7.50 UPWARDS.



CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

HOMAN & ROEHL.

WE FURNISH THE HOUSE COMPLETE.

Furniture Carpets Stoves Crockery

TOWN CLOCK BUILDING.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS



The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.

Sixth and Iowa St. Dubuque, Iowa.

The specter of a Socialist party wresting control of the state from those now in power was held up as warning against inaction in the present crisis.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES!

Secretaries of Iowa branches will confer a favor by sending to this office the name and address of the congressional candidate in their respective districts.

Notice to Stockholders!

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Iowa Socialist Publishing Company will be held at Socialist Headquarters, Sixth and Main Sts., Monday, October 6, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.

Sixth and Iowa Sts., Dubuque, Iowa.

COMRADES—Enclosed find \$ for which please send THE IOWA SOCIALIST to the addresses below.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Street and No., City, State.

The Socialists

The Socialists propose a three-cornered contest this year in the Third congressional district and Dubuque county. On Thursday night they nominated Mr. F. A. Lymburner, of Dubuque, for congress and selected a date for a convention at which a full county and township ticket will be nominated.

The Socialists took part in the municipal contest in Dubuque last spring and one of their candidates polled over 700 votes. They expect to do better this fall, owing to the growth of interest among the wage earners in the Socialist movement but more especially to dissatisfaction in the silver wing of the democratic party over the return of the gold democrats to power in that organization.

Like some of the speakers before the democratic congressional convention in Dubuque last Thursday they complain that those who toil not possess more wealth than they can use while those condemned to ceaseless labor are left to wonder whether their compensation will suffice for a bare existence; but, unlike these orators, they do not attribute this inequality of fortune to the tariff system.

The Socialists are organized at Dubuque and Waterloo. They have incorporated a weekly publication to be known as The Iowa Socialist, which will be their organ in Dubuque county and in the Third district.—Dubuque Times, (rep.) Sept. 13.

They (the mine operators) have made more Socialists than all the books that were ever written on Socialism, and this is only the beginning. In the suffering of the winter the notion that a few corporations managed as one, can do as they please with nature's storehouse of one of the great necessities of life would strike increasing thousands as preposterous and outrageous.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

The Socialist party in convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition.

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production.

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

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

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

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

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

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

At a meeting attended by 10,000 persons, held recently in Madison Square, New York, under the auspices of the Central Federated Union, the following resolution was read and approved: "The time has come when no individual or corporation may longer be allowed to remain in sole ownership and control of a prime necessity of the whole people.

"We declare in favor of collective ownership and operation by the people of the coal mines and the railways dependent on them as the only way out of the present state of social war between a few capitalists who own all the means of production, and the masses of the toiling people who use them—the only way to secure to each worker the full product of his labor."

Eugene V. Debs' Lecture

East Dubuque Register, editorial: The lecture of Eugene V. Debs Wednesday evening at Stout's auditorium drew forth a very select audience, more representative of the middle than the working class, a large number of the faces which greeted this intellectual gladiator in the labor arena being professional men and merchants, a fact which evidences the interest this class have at last begun to take in the question of the solution of the trust, or rather, industrial problem, particularly in the remedy proposed by the Socialists. Heretofore the small merchant and manufacturer were indifferent to the agitation or discussion of fundamental, economic reforms, but now they are being pinched and forced to the wall like the ordinary, sweat-begrimed workingman. The small dealer now sees that he is becoming propertyless and feels that his class is being eliminated, or destroyed in the gulf that is rapidly widening between the very rich and the very poor. The spectre of some day being forced into the vortex of submerged humanity, into the ranks of the unemployed, with whom he felt but a short time since no fellowship or acknowledged no identity of interests, now haunts him in his waking business hours and in his dreams at night. Like the average workingman who could not be made to think unless with an empty stomach, the small merchant is experiencing a change of heart and mind as manifested by his disposition to now give socialism a dispassionate study and its advocates, such as Debs, the same fair hearing as that accorded everywhere to a republican or democratic champion. Wonderful is the transformation which rapidly changing industrial conditions are effecting in the minds of men! Wednesday evening the writer of this editorial beheld in thoughtful, serious mood, weighing his every word and assimilating his every thought, yes, applauding even his eloquent apotheosis of Socialism, business men who, when Debs was injunctioned into prison, applauded the outrage and denounced with bitter invectives the doctrines which he defended and applauded Wednesday evening. This unexpected scene and this unexpected comradeship impressed but did not surprise us, all of which but made it plain that the cause of Socialism is not only reaching a higher plane in the public thought and conscience, but that we are now on the very threshold of a new social era, or radical revolution in our industrial system. We have sufficient confidence, however, in the intelligence of the people and their devotion to the imperishable principles of justice and equality to believe that the change, when it comes, will be for the betterment, materially, spiritually and mentally, of mankind, who will thus be drawn out of the dark and hopeless cycle in which it has been traveling for centuries. If Socialism will accomplish this high and beneficent aim, which we believe it will, may God speed the dawning of that glorious and happy day.

Articles of Incorporation of the Iowa Socialist Publishing Company.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That the undersigned hereby form a corporation under the provision of Title IX, of the Code of Iowa of 1897, and to the acts and laws amendatory thereof, and to that end, do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation.

ARTICLE I. The name of said corporation shall be "The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company."

ARTICLE II. The principal place of business of said corporation shall be in the City of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, and State of Iowa.

ARTICLE III. The general nature of the business to be transacted by said corporation shall be the publishing of a newspaper, a general printing business of every kind and nature whatsoever, and to do everything that is incident thereto, and to publish such editions as may become necessary from time to time, and shall have the power also to acquire, transfer, sell and exchange such property as may be necessary for the conduct of said business, and to have and possess for all those purposes the same power in such respect that private individuals now enjoy. No purchase or sale of real estate will be valid unless authorized by two-thirds (2-3) of the stock issued.

ARTICLE IV. The authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be Two Thousand (\$2,000.00) Dollars, divided into shares of Five (\$5.00) Dollars each, payable at such time and in such amounts as shall be determined by the board of directors, and for which certificates of stock shall be issued, signed by the president and the secretary, and be fully paid when issued. Said stock shall be non-assessable, and the capital stock may be increased by a two-thirds (2-3) vote of the stock issued. The shares of the stockholders are to be transferable only on the books of this corporation, but a shareholder shall first offer his shares to the corporation, which may have the first privilege to buy such shares by paying the par value therefor.

ARTICLE V. This corporation shall commence September 15th, 1902, and shall continue for a period of Twenty (20) Years, unless sooner dissolved, by a two-thirds (2-3) vote of the stock issued. Any person may hold more than one office at the same time.

ARTICLE VI. The affairs of the corporation are to be managed

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FALL SUITS and OVERCOATS

We show by far the largest and most comprehensive assortment of Men's Fine Overcoats, Suits and Trousers ever placed on exhibition by any concern in the city, and guarantee satisfaction as to fit and wearing qualities.

Overcoats, \$5 to \$25. Suits \$8.50 to \$20. Trousers \$1 to \$5.



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Sole Agents for the celebrated Hamilton Carhart Union-made Goods.



Roshek Bros.

DUBUQUE'S FAVORITE STORE.

The Store of Real Economies

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF UP-TO-DATE

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Carpets, Shoes, Etc.

At Lowest Prices in the State.

A. R. Knights & Co.

Jewelers and Opticians

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

708 to 714 Main

Crystal Hand Laundry

Finest Work Guaranteed.

Between Fourth and Fifth on Main Street.

by a Board of Directors, consisting of not less than two (2) or more than seven (7) stockholders, who shall select from their number a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, said directors to be elected annually at the annual meeting of said corporation, to be held on the first Monday in the tenth month and hold office until their successors are elected. Until the first annual meeting of the stockholders the following shall constitute the board of directors and the officers: E. Holtz, who shall act as President and Treasurer. A. A. Triller, who shall act as Vice President and Secretary.

ARTICLE VII.

The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation shall at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of the capital stock actually paid in.

ARTICLE VIII.

The private property of the stockholders shall be exempt from corporate debts.

ARTICLE IX.

Annual meetings of the stockholders shall be held on the first Monday of the tenth month of each year, but special meetings of the stockholders may be held at any time by giving three (3) days' notice by mail or publication, such notice to be signed by the secretary. Properly mailing to the stockholders' address, such notice, five days before any meeting, shall be considered sufficient notice. Each stockholder shall leave his address with the Secretary.

ARTICLE X.

These articles of incorporation may be amended at any meeting of the stockholders by the affirmative vote of a majority of the stock, each share of stock being entitled to one vote.

ARTICLE XI.

At each annual meeting the treasurer shall prepare an exhibit, a complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the company, showing the true condition of the same.

ARTICLE XII.

The stockholders shall have the right to adopt all by-laws necessary and not inconsistent with these articles.

ARTICLE XIII.

A meeting of Directors or a meeting of Stockholders shall be valid at any time, provided all the Directors or all the Stockholders are present or represented at such meeting. Stockholders may vote by proxy, if such proxy is filed with the Secretary before said vote is taken.

ARTICLE XIV.

The seal of this corporation shall have on it the words, "The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co., Dubuque, Iowa."

E. HOLTZ,

A. A. TRILLER.

On this 11th day of September, A. D. 1902, before me personally appeared E. Holtz and A. A. Triller, to me known to be the identical persons, who signed the foregoing articles of incorporation, and acknowledged the same as their voluntary act and deed.

P. C. MURRAY,

Notary Public in and for Dubuque County, Iowa.