



# The Iowa Socialist.

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## Socialist State Ticket

The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald in its issue of last Sunday says "The coal strike and the attitude of the operators during the five months of its existence has taught the American people a lesson in economics that will inspire them with zeal to investigate the remedies proposed by democrats, by Socialists and by single taxers. The first named favor government ownership of the natural sources of supply, the second and the latter favor public ownership, though they would accomplish it in different ways."

So the democrats have tired of private ownership which has been their fetish since time immemorial, and they prefer "government" ownership of the natural sources of supply, although they would not trust it to the "public." They favor government ownership, that is, ownership or at least control, by a few corrupt and rotten politicians in place of the present ownership by a few equally corrupt capitalists. What difference it can make to the public by which of the two it is robbed is not very clear. Why not accept the Socialist program which would make robbery by either impossible?

The Telegraph-Herald continues: "It is utterly wrong in principle that a single individual or several persons are able to acquire possession of the natural sources of the earth's wealth and dictate to the people who are dependent on these sources for their sustenance what prices they shall pay and on what conditions they shall buy."

Well, what's the matter with competition? Haven't we always been told that under the competitive hog-eat-hog system all these matters would adjust themselves? Certainly. It's working beautifully, isn't it? A few of the largest and strongest hogs have gotten into the swill-trough and the smaller and weaker ones are out and unable to get, anything and true to the instincts of hog nature, are beginning to squeal.

The Telegraph-Herald then knocks its argument for "government" ownership galley west by admitting that the benefit to the public would be "inconsiderable" as long as capitalism was allowed a hand at any stage of the game as follows: "That the evils of monopoly would disappear under government ownership, cannot be gainsaid. The mines would be operated for all the people on a basis that would insure the upliftment of labor and an equitable distribution of the fruits of labor. But the benefits would be inconsiderable unless the government should acquire possession of the railroads. Many of the industrial inequalities existing today are the result of discrimination in rates. The coal carrying railroads would be able, unless the government owned them, to fix exorbitant tariff charges and the effect would be a denial to the public of benefits which would constitute the profits of the coal carriers. If the owners of the railroads are able to operate the mines and the railroads at a profit as they undoubtedly are, there is no reason why the great government of the United States cannot do as much, and save the profit to its citizens."

The government could undoubtedly operate the mines at a profit, but whether the profits would accrue to the citizens as long as the government consists of a few irresponsible politicians is questionable. The government operates the postoffice department at a profit, but the profit and a goodly sum besides goes to the railroads that carry the mails. But there is no reason why the public "cannot do as much" and save the profit to themselves without the intervention of a gang of spoils politicians masquerading as the "government."

Finally, the Telegraph-Herald says that both Socialists and single taxers "Will find in government ownership as proposed by democrats an absolutely safe means of curbing monopoly, and they will see in it also a long step toward the reforms they advocate."

Nay, nay, Pauline! This is the same siren song the democratic hag sang to the populists a few short years ago and which lured that promising craft onto the rocks. But the Socialists were not born yesterday and are not so easily deceived as the Telegraph-Herald imagines and as it ought to know, if it knows anything about them.

Comrades should send in election returns as fast as they can get them. Watch 'em count the ballots.

Be sure to send the Socialist vote of your city or county to The Iowa Socialist as soon as possible to insure publication in the next issue after election.

Chicago's democratic city administration is hauling scabs to work in patrol wagons. Union men should bear the incident in mind on election day and vote the only workingman's ticket—the Socialist.

In the recent election in the Ninth district of Holland the Socialist candidate for parliament was elected, receiving a vote of 2,050. At the general elections in 1901 the vote in that district was only 877.

Secretary of the Treasury. Shaw is loaning New York bankers money to tide them over or to avert a panic. The secretary is liberal with the people's money. Wonder if he would honor a draft from the United Mine Workers to tide them over?

An Alabama commission which has been investigating the subject of child labor there reports that nine cents a day for twelve hours' work is actually paid in some places in the south and that in North Carolina the average wage of the child has decreased from 32 to 29 cents a day.

Twenty-eight thousand children, according to the last census, are employed in the cotton factories of the South at wages averaging less than \$1.50 a week. The net profits of the owners of these factories in 1900 amounted to \$63,000,000. All this "prosperity" in the "solid South" where democratic legislators haven't enough courage to stop this slaughter of children.

Comrade John W. Bennett, candidate for congress in the Eleventh district writes: "In the Eleventh district as elsewhere in the state, so far as I am able to determine, the tariff is the settled policy of delusion to be pursued by the G. O. P. and the D. O. P. in blinding the workers to the real issue. Tariffs are mainly a factional contention between different groups or individuals of the ruling class, and a contention in which the workers have no interest. Workers, like horses and cattle, will be permitted to exist anyway. American aristocracy is too shrewd to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. All the important industries of this country are in the hands of a few despotic kings who are contending amongst themselves for supremacy. In the field of commerce is a repetition, in a different form, of the struggle that was waged amongst the feudal barons and terminated in a federation of certain groups with the most powerful leader as king. The war between the various trusts for tariff protection and other special privileges such as ship subsidies, etc., is the same old war in a different form engaged in by kings for territorial supremacy. If Napoleon's ambition was to control the world by controlling Europe, Morgan's ambition is in the same direction. In a different manner he proposes to subdue the world by first subjecting the American wealth producer, which he has fairly well accomplished. My chief aim in the Eleventh district will be to show the producer that any possible utterances of the capitalistic candidates about tariffs is a snare and delusion and emanates at all times from the enemy's camp. The miners, mill and factory workers, railway employes, farm laborers and those engaged in the building trades constitute the vast majority of our population and most of them are in total ignorance of the struggle going on, its nature, or that it is a class struggle. Hence they are led to fight for their oppressors instead of in a united body against them. Ignorance of this struggle and the suppression of the fact of its reality by the dominant class has confused the minds of the workers until many of them do not know just where they are at. The logic of events, however, is a potent factor in forcing the blind and prejudiced mechanic and laborer to a realization of their class position. As the pressure of monopoly is applied their minds begin to work and the rest is easy."

Denver Bottlers Union have come out for the Socialists.

If you do not like existing conditions, vote the Socialist ticket.

There are fifty-five daily Socialist papers published in Germany. Hoch, der Kaiser!

The old parties are not using the census bulletins for campaign material. Wonder why?

The Retail Clerks Union of Erie, O., endorsed the platform and candidates of the Socialist party.

The prospects for Socialism in "our time" were never so bright as they are at the present time.

The trouble in the Chicago Federation of Labor over the printers may disrupt that body. It is said fifty of the unions would join the American Labor Union—a Socialist organization.

The comrades of East Dubuque are to organize a branch in the near future. Comrade Matt Mertes secured subscriptions to the Illinois state campaign fund from 53 of the East Dubuque comrades. They won't do a thing after they get organized.

On another page we publish cuts and a short sketch of the Socialist congressional, county and township candidates. A more intelligent looking lot of men with as good records could not be found on any ticket anywhere—unless it were another Socialist ticket.

If you did not vote last fall your name is not on the registration books and you will not be allowed to vote this fall unless you register. If you have moved from the precinct in which you voted last fall have your name transferred to the books of the precinct in which you now live.

According to the Colorado Chronicle a prominent democrat of that state says "The Socialists will carry the state by 10,000." Our western comrades have done good work and it may be possible that Bellamy's prediction that the Centennial State would be the first in line for Socialism may be fulfilled sooner than even he expected.

The straight Socialist vote is the one that counts. Therefore vote it straight. Although you may have personal friends on the old capitalistic tickets remember your real friends are on the Socialist ticket. The fact that some of the old party candidates are "good fellows" or union men will do you no good. If you are a believer in Socialism don't spoil your vote by scratching it. Vote the straight Socialist ticket.

Comrade T. J. Grant, of Muscatine, writes: "A straw vote taken for congressman in one of the button factories here resulted: Gifford (Soc), 21; Hoffman (Rep), 14; Wade (Dem), 5. Socialist sentiment is spreading rapidly among all classes, and if we could carry on a systematic propaganda it would readily crystallize into votes. Look for a gain of more than 100 per cent over vote of 1900 in this county."

There will undoubtedly be a number of county or township candidates of the Socialist party elected in various parts of Iowa this fall. But in their enthusiasm for the local ticket the comrades should not overlook the state ticket. The vote on secretary of state will determine our standing as to being an official party. By all means get out the full vote for Comrade Jacobs and the state ticket. "Official party!" should be the watchword from now until November 4.

Comrade J. J. Jacobsen, secretary of the Des Moines branch, reports that the branches at Carbondale and Saylorville recently organized by the Des Moines branch and composed largely of miners, have placed complete township tickets in the field and expect to elect them. On another page we print the platform of the Seventh district convention which Comrade Jacobsen says the capitalist papers of Des Moines refused to publish. The platform is an unusually good one and that undoubtedly accounts for the objection of the papers to giving it publication. It would be sure to cost the capitalist parties some votes.

You don't have to assess yourselves to strike at the ballot box!

Remember there is only one workingman's ticket on the ballot—the Socialist.

Dakota farmers are organizing to fight the trusts and railways. And they are still voting the old party tickets.

Comrade Carl Rieck, of Lyons, reports a large audience at that place to hear Comrade Mills, who spoke on the 17th.

Comrade W. A. Jacobs has started on another organizing tour. His dates are as follows: Mystic, Oct. 23-26; Hocking, 27; Albia, 28; Derby, 29; Marshalltown, 30; Keystone, 31.

The Socialists of Sioux City have a well organized branch and are holding propaganda meetings every Sunday afternoon in one of the largest halls in the city. In addition they hold street meetings every evening. Comrade E. J. Hansen writes: "We are holding street meetings every evening in the week. Comrade J. W. Wilson spoke every evening last week to large crowds. At times more than 300 persons would gather around the speaker. Comrades Bennett, Sokoloff and others also spoke. Our street meetings will be kept up until election, so the soap box orator will be in the height of his glory. The Iowa Socialist fills a long felt want here as it gives us a state organ that gives us the local news from all over the state."

A Battle Creek health food manufacturer has found a solution of the labor problem and it only awaits enough fools to sign contracts with him to make it a success. Here it is: "A contract is entered into between the employer and the employe for six months or a year at a rate mutually fixed. The employer deposits a satisfactory bond in the hands of the union (to be organized by employers and employes) equal in amount to \$25 for every employe, and each employe deposits each pay day 2 cents on the \$1 of his pay until he has deposited with the treasurer of the union the sum of \$25. If the employer does not keep his agreement he forfeits \$25 to the employe, and the employe likewise forfeits out of the sum he may have on deposit up to \$25 if he fails to keep his contract. Each employe reserves the right to quit if sick or incapacitated or ill-treated, but shall not quit to secure higher wages.

A word to the comrades: The Socialist campaign is always on. Do not think that when you have deposited your ballot on election day you have done your full duty. Not only should you start in on the next campaign on the following day, but there is work for you even before that time. Important work—work which will insure the success of your previous efforts. Every comrade should appoint himself a committee of one to watch the counting of the Socialist vote. The capitalistic party judges have a convenient habit of forgetting to count the vote of any other party except their own. It is important that every Socialist vote cast shall be counted and to insure this there must be watchers at every polling place, or two or three if possible. The law of Iowa provides that the counting of ballots shall be public, and section 1124 of the code provides that "any person who is by law authorized to perform or is charged with the performance of official duties at the election, and any number of persons, not exceeding three from each political party having candidates to be voted for at such election, to act as challenging committees, who are appointed and accredited by the executive or central committee of such political party or organization, respectively, or of persons not exceeding three from each of such political parties appointed and accredited in the same manner as above prescribed for challenging committees, to witness the counting of ballots, may be present at the polling place." Wherever branches of the party are organized two or three comrades should be appointed and supplied with proper credentials for each polling place to watch the counting of the ballots and the entry of the vote in the poll-books. After the vote of the city or county is thus secured kindly send same to this office, together with the vote of last fall, for comparison.

- Secretary of State, W. A. JACOBS, Davenport.
- Auditor of State, T. J. GRANT, Muscatine.
- Treasurer of State, S. R. McDOWELL, Lake City.
- Attorney General, I. S. McCRILLIS, Des Moines.
- Judge of Supreme Court (long term) JOHN E. SHANK, Sioux City.
- Judge of Supreme Court (short term) D. M. TURNBALL, Van Horne.
- Clerk of Supreme Court, A. M. LARSEN, Waterloo.
- Supreme Court Reporter, WM. H. LUEBBE, Oelwein.
- Railroad Commissioner, J. S. LARIMOR, Winterset.

## Congressional Ticket

- First District, JOHN LEICHT, Burlington.
- Second District, A. K. GIFFORD, Davenport.
- Third District, F. A. LYMBURNER, Dubuque.
- Fourth District, F. A. MACHA, McGregor.
- Fifth District, A. C. PALMER, Tama.
- Sixth District, FRANK L. RICE, Hynes.
- Seventh District, DR. W. F. STONDER, Des Moines.
- Tenth District, P. D. SWICK, Boone.
- Eleventh District, JOHN W. BENNETT, Sioux City.

## Dubuque County Ticket

- Judges, D. S. CAMERON, H. E. FISCHER.
- Attorney, WM. WAPLES.
- Recorder, H. E. COSGROVE.
- Auditor, MICHAEL MILAN.
- Clerk of Courts, C. H. MASON.
- Supervisors, DR. C. BROCKMANN, Center Twp. C. H. McCARRON, Table Mound Twp.

## Julien Township Ticket

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



# County and Township Candidates

**DAVID SPENCE CAMERON,**  
For Judge of District Court.

Comrade Cameron was born in 1861 at Seaham Harbor, Durham, England. Came to America when twenty years of



age, arriving in Dubuque in 1882. He has taken a prominent part in the trades union movement in this city, having held several offices in the carpenters union, including that of president. He has also represented his union in the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress and has been an officer of that organization. He has always been a consistent unionist, aiding the cause of unionism whenever possible, but realizing the limitations of the purely economic trades union he has become an active advocate of its political expression—Socialism.

**H. E. FISCHER,**  
For Judge of District Court.

Comrade Fischer was born in Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, in 1871. He came to Dubuque in 1889 and learned steam



engineering. He is an employe of the Schreiber-Conchar Company. He is a member of Local No. 4, National Association of Stationary Engineers, having joined in 1891, and has been president for three terms, besides holding other offices in this Association. He is vice-president of the Dubuque branch of the Socialist party and was the nominee of that party for county treasurer in the election of last fall.



**WM. WAPLES,**  
For County Attorney.

Comrade Waples was born in Colfax, Whitman County, Washington in 1878, and soon after removed to Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Came to Dubuque in 1890. He is an electrician by trade, a member of Local No. 198, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and is an officer of that union. He is employed by the Dubuque Telephone Company in the capacity of instrument installer. He has always been an advocate of the principle "to the laborer belongs the product of his toil," and took a prominent part in the populist movement of South Dakota several years ago, serving as sergeant-at-arms in the state convention of the populist party of South Dakota.



**F. A. LYMBURNER,**  
For Congressman, Third Iowa District.

Comrade Lymburner was born in 1869 in Montreal, Canada. He came to Dubuque in 1889. He is a printer by trade and a first-class workman, having been employed in the largest offices in many of the principal cities of the United States. He is a member of the typographical union and has held all the offices in the gift of the union and is its recording secretary at the present time. He has ably represented his union in the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress and is the secretary of that organization. He has also been its president and has thrice represented Dubuque at the conventions of the Iowa State Federation of Labor. He has served as district organizer for the American Federation of Labor and was elected a delegate to the next annual convention of that body by the Iowa State Federation of Labor. His unselfish devotion to the cause of labor has always forced him into the front ranks where he has unflinchingly borne the brunt of the fight, often at great personal sacrifice. He is a fluent speaker, a deep thinker and an able scholar and will represent the workers of the Third district with credit and honor.



**H. E. COSGROVE,**  
For County Recorder.

Comrade Cosgrove was born at Escobedo, Wisconsin. He is thirty-four years old and has been a resident of Iowa for thirty-three years. He has been a resident of this city for the past eight years. He is a steam-fitter by trade and was the delegate of Local No. 66 to the Plumbers National Convention at Peoria, Ill., in 1899. He was formerly a delegate to the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress. For the past three years he has been service foreman for the Key City Gas Co.



**MICHAEL MILAN,**  
For County Auditor.

Comrade Milan was born in Jones County, Iowa, in 1871, and came to Dubuque in 1892. He is an iron molder, employed by the Adams Company. He is a member of Local No. 263, Iron Molders Union, and has served as its treasurer since its organization. He is

a delegate to the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress where his ability was recognized and rewarded with the presidency of that organization. He secured second prize as the most popular union man at the last Labor Day picnic.



**C. H. MASON,**  
For Clerk of Courts.

Comrade Mason was born in St. Louis in 1858. Came to Dubuque in 1877 and has resided here ever since. He was employed for nine years in the carpenter department of the C. M. & St. P. shops and was a charter member of the carpenters union as well as of the K. of L. Has represented both in the Trades and Labor Congress. For the past nine years has conducted a second-hand store at 48 Eighth St.



**C. H. McCARRON,**  
For Supervisor.

Comrade McCarron was born in Dubuque County and is forty years of age. He has been a resident of the county all

his life. He is a painter by trade and resides at Key West, Table Mound township, of which he is a pioneer Socialist.

**DR. CARL BROCKMANN,**  
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**FRANK GAVIN,**  
For Township Assessor.

Comrade Gavin was born in LaFayette County, Wisconsin, in 1872 and came to Dubuque in 1896. He is employed in the machine department of the A. Y. McDonald & Morrison Mfg Co. He was the Socialist candidate for Alderman of the second ward last spring and his popularity was the cause of the defeat of the democratic nominee.



**A. A. LEONARD,**  
For Township Clerk.

Comrade Leonard was born in Sheffield, England, in 1873 and came to this country in 1879. He has resided in Dubuque since 1889, where he has been engaged in business as salesman and advertising agent. He was the candidate for city assessor last spring and his vote, 730, was the largest ever cast in this city for a Socialist candidate.



**A. B. WYMER,**  
For Justice of the Peace.

Comrade Wymer was born in Keokuk Co., Iowa, in 1863, his ancestors being one of the oldest American families. He came to Dubuque in 1895 and is employed as an iron molder by the Schreiber & Conchar Co. Is a member of the molders union and has always been a staunch opponent of the exploitation of the workers. Was candidate for mayor last spring, and chairman of the Social-

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Comrade Dieterich was born and educated in Germany and at the age of thirteen was appointed assistant schoolmaster. His good scholarship secured him an offer of a cadetship in a military school by Emperor William I., which he declined to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner. He came to Dubuque in 1882, and worked at his trade, including contracting for three years, and is at present foreman for the Farley & Loetscher Mfg. Co. and has held a similar position with the Carr, Ryder & Adams Co. Has been prominent in the labor movement for eighteen years, having served as secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress, is a delegate to that body from the woodworkers union and an officer of the latter. He is thirty-eight years old, speaks three languages and reads and writes five.



**CHAS. HOLMBERG,**  
For Constable.

Comrade Holmberg was born in Dubuque County in 1881, and has resided in the county all his life. Came to Dubuque in 1895, is an iron molder by trade and is employed by the Schreiber & Conchar Co. He is a son of the late Chas. Holmberg, a prominent resident of Washington Mills, until his removal to Dubuque in 1895.



**C. J. MATHIS,**  
For Constable.

Comrade Mathis was born in Galena, Illinois, in 1871. Came to Dubuque in 1898. He is a bricklayer by trade and vice-president of Bricklayers Union, No. 17, of Dubuque, and was instrumental in its organization.

**J. C. HENDRICK,**  
For Township Trustee.

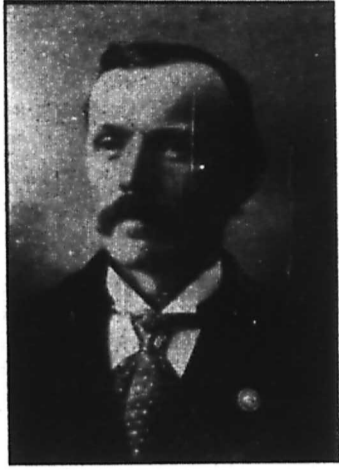
Comrade Hendrick was born in Saginaw, Michigan, in 1864 and came to Dubuque with his parents the following year. Is a carpenter by trade and is employed by J. J. Griggs as foreman. Was charter member carpenters union,



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For Constable.

Comrade Holmberg was born in Dubuque County in 1881, and has resided in the county all his life. Came to Dubuque in 1895, is an iron molder by trade and is employed by the Schreiber & Conchar Co. He is a son of the late Chas. Holmberg, a prominent resident of Washington Mills, until his removal to Dubuque in 1895.



**C. J. MATHIS,**  
For Constable.

Comrade Mathis was born in Galena, Illinois, in 1871. Came to Dubuque in 1898. He is a bricklayer by trade and vice president of Bricklayers Union, No. 17, of Dubuque, and was instrumental in its organization.

**J. C. HENDRICK,**  
For Township Trustee.

Comrade Hendrick was born in Saginaw, Michigan, in 1864 and came to Dubuque with his parents the following year. Is a carpenter by trade and is employed by J. J. Griggs as foreman. Was charter member carpenters union,



# The Golden Eagle

## One Price Clothing House....

LARGEST RETAILERS OF MAS-  
CULINE APPAREL IN IOWA

Agents for SWEET, ORR & CO.'s

### UNION MADE PANTS AND OVERALLS.

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**BEST SHOES**  
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177 Main St. Bet. 1st and 2d

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### Seal of Minnesota Flour

**GROCERIES,  
FEED, ETC.**

EIGHTH AND BLUFF STREETS

## A Watch

That keeps good time affords the wearer much satisfaction. We will sell you that kind of a watch and save you some money.

### HOPKINS & WITTY,

Jewelers and Opticians.

864 Main St. Dubuque.

## Crystal Hand Laundry

Finest Work Guaranteed.

Between Fourth and Fifth on Main Street.

## C. H. MASON

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### Second Hand Goods

OF ALL KINDS

48 8th STREET. DUBUQUE, IOWA.

**450,000 Pieces of Propaganda Literature**  
We have printed during September for the New York State Committee alone. Besides that we have been kept busy getting out several hundred thousands of illustrated leaflets for the Socialists in other states. Don't you think that there is a reason for this great demand for our illustrated propaganda material? Comrades everywhere recognize that our leaflets are the most effective eye-openers for "The worker with the capitalist mind."

#### Special Offer.

A sample assortment of 50 leaflets—13 different kinds—for a dime. Three issues of *The Comrade*, the illustrated Socialist magazine, a copy of "Where We Stand" and "Child Slaves in Free America," 100 assorted leaflets, a Socialist emblem button and our book and button list for 50 cents.

Comrade Publishing Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

For two cents per name you can have sample copies of *The Iowa Socialist* sent to separate addresses for four weeks.

Wanted—A position as stenographer by a young lady. Address stenographer, Iowa Socialist.

## JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS



## The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.

5th and Iowa St. Dubuque, Iowa.

## Union Labor Awake



CLINTON, IOWA, Oct. 9, 1902.

**BROTHER JACOBS:** The legislative committee has instructed me to submit the following questions to the candidates for congress from this district:

1. On the initiative and referendum.
2. The eight hour law.
3. Injunction or trial by jury.
4. Trusts and reduction of tariff on goods that compete with trust made goods.
5. Granting of national or municipal franchises without submitting to popular vote.
6. Restriction of foreign immigration and exclusion of Chinese.
7. What union do you belong to?

Kindly send your reply to G. F. Tucker, secretary, Lyons, Iowa.

Yours Fraternally,

**GEO. C. CAMPBELL,**  
Chairman Legislative Committee.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Oct. 14, 1902.

**MR. G. F. TUCKER,**  
Secretary L. C. of T. C. L. C.,  
Lyons, Iowa.

**DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:** Brother G. C. Campbell has submitted to me seven questions which he says will be asked of all candidates for congress in this district. I am not a candidate for congress, but am a candidate for the office of secretary of state and will therefore reply to the questions asked, as I believe that your body should know how all candidates stand on these matters.

As a Socialist, I stand squarely on the national and state platforms of the Socialist party, and in these platforms you will find most of your questions answered, yet I will answer each one separately.

**Question No. 1.** On the initiative and referendum.

The Socialist party advocates the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution by all of the people; this would make the initiative and referendum necessary, as every member of the collectivity would have a voice in the management of all it owns.

Under Socialism, the working class will be in possession of all of the law-making power and this class will make all laws by a direct vote, or at least reserve the right to veto any undesirable law proposed by its representatives. The co-operative commonwealth would not be complete without a well working system of direct legislation.

By referring to clause seven of our national platform, you will find these words:

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

**Question No. 2.** The eight hour law.

In clause two of the Socialist party national platform, you will find these words:

"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."

In the year 1780 A. D., Benj. Franklin said: "Four hours' daily labor are sufficient to support any person in comfort, if not luxury, if social conditions are just."

Government reports show that if every able bodied person were to work two and a half hours per day, all of the necessities of life could be provided for. This shows conclusively that the hours of labor must be reduced before very long if we would avoid a great unemployed problem. Personally, I do not believe that an eight hour day is short enough, but if I cannot have a just reduction in the hours of labor, I will work for the best to be obtained at this time. Eight hours per day is surely long enough for any person to work.

**Question No. 3.** Injunction or jury trial.

Under a capitalistic system like ours it will be necessary to have injunctions for emergency cases to protect private interests, but no injunction should be made permanent without a jury trial. Socialism will do away with the capitalistic system and all of its attendant evils.

**Question No. 4.** Trusts and reduction of tariff on goods that compete with trust made goods.

This is a question that should be an-

swered at length, but I have only a limited amount of time and it would require much of your time to read a lengthy reply, so will be as brief as possible and say: That capitalism is international in its operation and will find a way regardless of all tariff legislation. The increase of the tariff or the reduction of the tariff will not furnish a solution to the trust problem. There is no solution of this problem outside of collective ownership. The people that are effected by the trusts affect us all, and we should therefore all own the trusts. The people who combine their private capital can control the nation and finally own the nation.

I don't know what you may think about it, but I believe that it is better for the nation to own the trusts, than for the trusts to own the nation. The whole trouble is to be found in the principle of private ownership of capital. As a Socialist, I believe that all "capital" should be "collective capital." I will ask you to read our state platform for our definition of the word "capital." When the nation understands this principle and applies it to its national life, the trust problem will be solved, for we will then manufacture for consumption, instead of barter and trade, and every person will then get all that he or she produces.

Socialism furnishes the only solution to the trust problem.

**Question No. 5.** Granting of national or municipal franchises without submitting to a popular vote.

I do not believe in the granting of franchises, but believe that the people collectively should build and operate all necessary enterprises. However, if the people are too blind to see this truth, they should at least demand a voice in the matter of the granting of franchises. No body of representatives should be allowed to give away or sell that which belongs to the people without first consulting the owners of the article.

**Question No. 6.** Restriction of foreign immigration and exclusion of Chinese.

If the world would adopt the principle advocated by the Socialists, this question would never be asked. Some day the world will learn the lesson of co-operation, and then we will not hate the foreigner and he will not compete with us. Receiving the full product of his labor through co-operation, he will not be a menace to us, but will be a help, as he will find the place where he can do the most good and will then help us make our country better by his co-operative effort. As a Socialist, I am opposed to competition and therefore do not care to be made to compete with anyone whose standard of living is lower than mine, as is the case with imported labor brought here.

The democratic cry seems to be for competition; then why not let the coolly laborer come and compete with us?

Competition is as great a fraud as private capital and must be abolished.

We trade unionists have learned to some extent that it does not pay to compete, so we have organized, and thereby destroyed competition to a considerable degree. We no longer care to compete with each other for jobs, and anyone who take a job for less than the established price is branded as a scab. Why can we not abolish competition in all the affairs of life and establish in its stead the great principle of co-operation? If we were living under a system of co-operation as proposed by the Socialists, we would not fear the foreigner, but would welcome him to our shores and he would help us to make a garden spot of our part of this globe where we could enjoy ourselves and satisfactorily partake of the bounties and fullness of the earth.

**Question No. 7.** What union do you belong to?

Local branch No. 11, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, located at Davenport, Iowa.

I am glad to know that your body is becoming interested in public matters and hope that you will cast your ballot for no candidate unless he stands pledged to work for the interest of the working class.

With best wishes for the trade unions represented in your organization, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

**W. A. JACOBS,**

### Be Strong!

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift. We have hard work to do, and loads to lift. Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's gift.

#### Be strong!

Say not the days are evil,—who's to blame? And fold the hands and acquiesce—O shame! Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

#### Be strong!

It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong, How hard the battle goes, the day, how long, Faint not, fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.  
—*Malbie D. Babcock in Socialist Spirit.*

## Socialist Thoughts

### To Coal "Strike!"

"Strike!"—till the last armed foe expires,  
"Strike!"—for your altars and your fires,  
"Strike!"—for the green graves of your sires,  
God and your native land."  
—*Fitz Greene Halleck.*

Yes, strike! strike! till the last vestige of capitalism disappears under the rising sun of Socialism. Strike capitalism with the only weapon it fears—the ballot—and do it by voting on Nov. 4 for the only principle on American soil that it fears, namely Socialism!

### Why Do Workingmen Strike?

Why do workingmen strike for a portion, for 10 or 20 per cent. increase in wages, when by striking together at the ballot box they could get 100 per cent or the whole product of their labor, under Socialism? Why risk their lives and sacrifice the welfare of their families in order to get a few cents more a day when they could combine quietly, economically, without loss of a day's time, at the polls, and by getting control of the machinery of government get dollars where they now get cents. And in a strike they spend dollars to get a raise of a few cents when it would cost them nothing to vote right! Verily, what fools these mortals be!

### Remember!

Remember that the trusts and capitalists do not feel alarmed at either republican or democratic victory, for they are confident that they can control both parties in the future as they have in the past. A thousand Socialist votes are more effective and more feared by them than a hundred thousand republican or democratic votes. Remember this when you are about to throw away (?) your vote—on either one of the capitalistic parties.

### The American Voting King's Soliloquy

To be or not to be—a fool; that is the question. To vote or not to vote—the Socialist ticket? Whether 'tis better to vote for what I don't want and get it—in the neck—with empty coal and dinner pails, as I have done time and again before? Whether 'tis better to strike against the bosses 364 days out of the year and then vote their ticket on election day and elect said bosses to do my law making for me—or to put an end to all this infernal system of exploitation by casting my ballot for Socialism and the co-operative commonwealth—thus voting for my own interests, the common interest of the working class, and keeping at it until the cause of Truth and Justice triumph!

*Dr. C. Wirth, Van Horne, Iowa.*

### State Platform

We, the Socialists of the state of Iowa in convention assembled at Davenport, Sept. 2, 1902, declare our allegiance to and endorsement of the principles of International Socialism.

We define wealth to be the creation of labor, applied to the resources of the earth; and capital to be the accumulated portion of wealth used to create more wealth.

Capital, therefore, being primarily the product of labor or society, as a whole, society has the supreme right of its disposal.

We therefore declare it to be our purpose to acquire for society the ownership of said capital, represented by the mines, the machinery, and all the means of production and distribution.

We declare the self evident truth that all laws and constitutions under democratic forms of government are the creations of man by legal enactments.

Therefore, what man has created, man may abolish, and recreate to conform to the most scientific and systematic means of production, and the most just method of distribution.

It is therefore our declared purpose as members of organized labor and the producing and working class, to acquire through the power of our united ballots the entire control of government in all of its offices and functions.

By this means, the courts, the laws, the military, and all the powers of the government will belong not to the capitalist, but to the working class, which under the principle that majorities should, of right, rule, are justly entitled to the control of the laws and the conditions which govern their work.

Having acquired this power we will use it not to enjoin men from the exercise of their natural rights, but to protect them therein, and in the end to establish, through the power thus gained, the co-operative commonwealth.

To this end we ask every member of organized labor, every wage earner and producer in the state of Iowa, who compose the working class, and whose interests are identical, to join us in the struggle we have begun, remembering that being united, we stand, divided we fall.

### NOTICE TO SECRETARIES!

Secretaries of Iowa branches will confer a favor by sending to this office all news in regard to the movement in their respective localities.

GREAT

## Manufacturer's Closing Out Sale

OF UP TO DATE

## Fall and Winter Wear

AT THE

## The National

Clothing and Shoe House  
CORNER FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS

SALE COMMENCES

**Tuesday, Oct. 14**

Wait for This, the Greatest Sale of the Season \* We are Headquarters for Union Goods \*

WATCH THE MOVABLE ELECTRIC SIGN

## THOMPSON DRY GOODS CO.

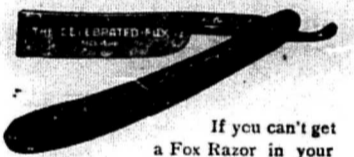
## CLOAK SALE

THIS WEEK

776 MAIN STREET

### When You Buy a Razor

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.

**Fox Cutlery Co.,** (Of New York)  
Dubuque, Iowa.

## The New Up-to-date Photo Studio. PREITAUER & SCHOLER, Up-to-date Photographers.

All the latest Fancy Cards, Photo Buttons and Enlarging a Specialty.  
GIVE US A CALL. 1542 Clay St. DUBUQUE, IA.

## L. LINDENBERG

### TOOLS and CUTLERY.

OUR MOTTO—If it's Hardware, you will find it at Lindenberg's.

Both Phones. 575 Main Street.

## F. L. EGELHOF

### Undertaker and Embalmer

Open Day and Night. Both Phones.

A Full Line of

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Always on Hand at

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1564 CLAY STREET.

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Specialist for

## CHRONIC DISEASES

Office and Institute  
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FALL SUITS and OVERCOATS

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

PRICES FROM \$7.50 UPWARDS.



CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

HOMAN & ROEHL.

WE FURNISH THE HOUSE COMPLETE.

Furniture Carpets Stoves Crockery

TOWN CLOCK BUILDING.

J. F. Stampfer,

The Up-to-date Retail Store of Dubuque.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Dry Goods Carpets Millinery Shoes

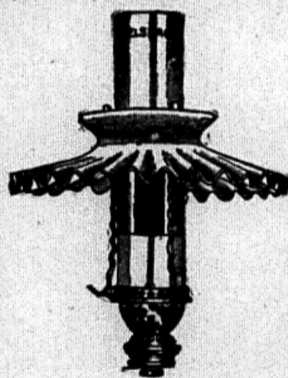
Exclusive Dubuque Agency for

"Dorothy Dodd" Women Shoes

Don't forget to ask us about the \$1,000 in prizes. You have a chance at this money if you buy a pair of "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes.

They Cost \$3.00 Per Pair.

A Light That is a Light



A Welsbach Gas Light is a real light—it makes a brilliance for less money than any other medium except the sun.

IT IS: Best for the eye Best for the Pocketbook

Key City Gas Co.

The Iowa Socialist in bundles at fifty cents per hundred. You pay express.

A FULL LINE OF

UNION CIGARS UNION TOBACCO

Continually in Stock.

Get A Locomobile Coupon With Each Ten-Cent Purchase.

Lange's Cigar Stores,

THE OPTIMO THE CAVE THE WALES 8th St., Cor. Main. 873 Main St. 8th St., Cor. Bluff.

Seventh District Platform

The Socialist party of the Seventh congressional district of Iowa, in convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and to the platform of the national Socialist party.

We declare that all civilizations, both past and present, have been founded on the basic assumption that there should be a ruling class and a serving mass—the divine right of kings.

The masses, smarming under the exactions and oppressions of the irresponsible and self-constituted rulers, have again and again rebelled, usually in a blind, aimless and unorganized manner, have frequently overthrown existing societies, only to allow them to be re-established on the same basis in different form.

This conflict of interests between the classes and the masses still persists, but now, as never before, owing to the facilities for widespread education, the proletarian giant is awakening from his long centuries of lethargic acquiescence in the fundamental falsity and injustice of this assumption, and is seeking for a juster and truer assumption on which to base society.

That this grand decisive battle of the ages, this tremendous test of popular intelligence and conception of justice is comparatively close at hand, all thinkers realize; and it is amply evidenced by the growing discontent of the masses, the skirmishes at different points along the line, in the shape of strikes, lockouts and boycotts that have raged throughout this country and the world with alarming and increasing frequency, the astonishing increase of class consciousness and the consequent growing solidarity of labor through the labor organization, the phenomenal rapidity with which the capitalist is fortifying his position through the means of consolidation and the bribing of the legislatures and the judiciary, the persistency with which the masses are pushing their demands for justice and a more equitable portion of the fruits of their toil, and the equal persistency with which the classes resist these demands.

This false assumption had its birth in the infancy of the race, when ethics were slightly developed, and when might made right. As a consequence of or coexistent with this aristocratic assumption has grown up the equally unjust privilege of private ownership of productive and distributive wealth. To this latter is traceable the exploitation of the propertyless by the possessor of wealth, to this is traceable the fact that the producer of all wealth is compelled to divide that which he has produced with him who through heredity or cunning has possessed himself of the sources of production, to this is traceable every economic injustice that prevails in society.

Government is the instrument of society, whose function is to protect men in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The certainty of procuring the means of livelihood more vitally concerns men in this respect than in any other direction. Therefore it is one of the most important directions in which the function of government should be exercised, that it control the sources from which the means of living come, the teaching of the politicians and old school economists in the interest of private capitalists, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Representative democracy has proven itself powerless, through the corruption necessarily flowing from private interest, to compel government to exercise this, its most important function, in the interest of all society; and experience has proven that control of the means of living can only come through their ownership.

Therefore it follows that the masses can only be certain that government will be used in their interest by owning the means of living collectively and controlling directly that which they have heretofore delegated to their irresponsible representatives.

The rapid concentration of capital into a few private hands in the form of trusts is looked upon with alarm by all except the Socialist. He alone recognizes the fact that the trust is but the inevitable product of natural growth and business experience necessary to the carrying on of colossal modern enterprises; he alone recognizes the fact that in the trust lie possibilities of untold benefits in the way of cheapened production and distribution; and it is he who sees that the final solution of the trust problem must be in its public ownership, when the benefit, which now flows into the coffers of the private owner will be apportioned among the people, who will be equal stockholders.

We recognize the benefits that have accrued to labor through its organization in the way of class consciousness and solidarity; but while organization is necessary as a step toward liberty, we would warn labor that it must not be blinded by temporary successes to the fact that only through political unity and action can it hope to ultimately possess the full fruits of its toil—with any less it should never be content, for thus only can justice be done to the producers of all wealth.

It has been to the interest of private capitalism to throw sops alternately to the wage earner, in slight increase in wages, and then to the farmer in temporarily increased prices of agricultural products, in each case the one being at the expense of the other. We would call the attention of the farmer to the fact that there has been for twenty-five years a general and steady decrease in the unincumbered ownership by the small farmer of his farm, that but 10 per cent, of the active resident farmers own their farms, that the inevitable tendency is toward a tenant peasantry similar to that of Europe with large land holdings by non-resident landlords, that the farmer is as much the puppet of capitalist combination,

largely through the latter's control of the means of transportation, as is the wage earner divorced from the soil.

In view of the foregoing, we advocate and demand:

- 1. The public ownership and control of all productive and distributive wealth.
2. Direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum and the recall.
3. That labor shall receive the full product of its toil, and that all necessary legislation, state and national, shall be enacted to secure this demand. We oppose "dividing up."
4. Economic and political equality of the sexes.
5. Pensions for the aged and infirm. We oppose subjecting this class to a humiliating and patronizing charity.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the striking anthracite miners in their struggle for larger privileges. We congratulate them upon the fortitude they have shown under the stinging insult of the presence in their midst of a large armed military force and the autocratic rulings of a subsidized court.

We condemn the action of the courts, both state and federal, in their increasingly frequent and discriminating use of the non-statutory power of injunction, against the laboring class.

We deprecate the action of the administration as a foolish waste of energy, and as seeking to obstruct the free action of a natural law, in its suits of injunction against the meat trust and similar combinations.

Vote for Them

The Comrades of Muscatine have nominated the following county and township tickets:

- Auditor—J. W. Zetter.
Clerk—C. R. Slaughter.
Recorder—J. D. Dean.
County Attorney—M. O. Briggs.
Supervisors—Justus Grady, J. N. Webster.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

- Clerk—J. W. Rost.
Justices of the Peace—J. E. Tetrick, John J. Duffy.
Constables—O. C. Wilson, L. W. Lange.
Trustee—Andrew Johnson.
Assessor—Frederick Zimmerman.

Comrade B. F. Bowder, of Eldon, Iowa reports the following ticket for Washington township:

- Justices of the Peace—W. H. Dodge, Charles Riggs.
Constables—Douglas Hardding, Washington Riggs.
Assessor—T. L. Hardding.
Clerk—Arthur Vinton.

The comrades of Monroe County have nominated a full county ticket as follows:

- Auditor—E. W. Isaacs.
Clerk of Dist. Court—James Hurt.
Recorder—Joe Davis.
Attorney—Dr. C. Q. Nelson.
Supervisor, 1st Dist.—Henry Bilberman.

The comrades of Woodbury county will have the pleasure of voting for the following on Nov. 4:

- Auditor—T. J. Berman.
Recorder—J. W. Jett.
Clerk—H. P. Dunbar.

TOWNSHIP TICKET

- Justices of the Peace—L. L. Hatch and H. F. Betow.
Constables—J. J. Dalton and Fred Ackley.

Secretaries of Iowa Branches

- Avery, F. J. West.
Berwick, Moses Slack.
Boone, George E. Bisbee, 609 Monona St.
Brazil, R. Sharp.
Burlington, Thomas Breen, 322 Plane St.
Carbondale, Wm. Collins, Fair Ground Station, Des Moines.
Cedar Rapids, J. H. Cail, 200 S. 1st St.
Centerville, Edward Lowrey.
Clearfield, Wm. McGinnis.
Clinton, Carl Reick (P. O. Lyons.)
Davenport, Max Hageman, 114 W. 5th St.
Deloit, Lewis Wright.
Des Moines, J. J. Jacobsen, 1220 Laurel St.
Dubuque, E. Holtz, 1365 Clay St.
Eldon, John Mulvaney.
Hiteman, Wm. Truman.
Hocking, Thomas Love.
Hynes, Samuel Cooper.
Keb, James Nevin.
Lake City, S. R. McDowell.
Logan, W. N. Palmer.
Marshalltown, Oscar H. Hay, 603 S. 3d St.
Monroe, W. M. Shaw.
Muscatine, T. J. Grant.
Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff.
Newton, W. J. Porter.
Oelwein, Wm. H. Luebbe.
Ottumwa, J. M. Winn.
Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.
Sigourney, S. C. Books.
Sioux City, John E. Shank, 614 Bluff St.
Van Horn, Roy L. Schroeder.
Winterset, W. H. Bobbitt.
Waterloo, J. R. Blenis, 701 Logan Ave.

Socialist Party of Iowa

Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1902.

TO THE SOCIALISTS OF IOWA:

GREETING: The Socialist campaign is always on. If we are to carry this state for Socialism we will have to work and assist in the work. Speakers should be kept at work continually, explaining to the people the principles of Socialism and organizing them into working branches.

The question that the State Committee is trying to answer now is the matter of securing funds sufficient to keep W. A. Jacobs, State Secretary and Organizer in the field until after the election is held.

It is desirable to keep Comrade Jacobs in the

field continually as he has shown himself capable of doing good work. His salary is fixed at \$1.50 per day which is less than he can earn in other lines and less than a man of family can afford to work for.

Please get a subscription blank circulated in your community and send as soon as possible as much as you can to the Assistant State Secretary, A. K. Gifford, 110 W. 18th street, Davenport, Iowa.

STATE COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY OF IOWA.

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 struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial 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 democratic, republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

As such means we advocate:

- 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the 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.

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 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

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A. R. Knights & Co.

Jewelers and Opticians

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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 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 an 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.

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 columns: Name, Street and No., City, State.