

The Iowa Socialist.

Published Every Saturday by
The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.
R. HOLTS and A. A. TRILLER,
Editors and Managers.
Office: Cor. Sixth and Iowa Sts.,
Dubuque, Iowa.

Vol. 1 No. 7

Entered October 3, 1902, at Dubuque, Iowa, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1902

No subscription taken for less than six months. All subscriptions payable in advance.

50 Cents a Year

Derby, Iowa: Five votes; two last year.

Altoona, Iowa: Socialist vote, 11, last year, 2.

Alta, Iowa: Twelve Socialist votes; last year, 3.

Little Rock, Iowa: Nine Socialist votes. None before.

Mt. Ayr, Iowa: The Socialist vote of Ringold county is 12. Last year, 4.

Hanna City, Iowa: Socialist vote in Logan township, 9; previous election, 2.

Eldon, Ia., Nov. 4: The Socialist vote here was 28, 13 per cent gain over 1901. We begin the campaign for 1903 tomorrow. Frank Bowder.

Centerville, Iowa: Socialists started with 44 votes in 1900; had 172 last year, and as near as can be ascertained from incomplete returns the vote of the county this year will be 310.

Deloit, Crawford county, Nov. 11: The Socialist vote in Milford township was 14; 1901, 2. Will get the county vote in a few days and send it in. John S. Myers.

Lake City, Ia., Nov. 6: The Socialist vote in this city last Tuesday was 32. There was no Socialist vote here last year. There is a good Socialist gain in surrounding townships. Oakley Wood.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 12: Polk county complete, 491, divided as follows: Country precincts, 116; Des Moines township, 212; Lee township, 163. Polk county is going to work to head the procession next year. From present indications she jumped from eighth to third place this year. J. J. Jacobsen.

Marshalltown, Ia., Nov. 7: Three years ago the Socialist vote of Marshalltown was 7; one year ago 18; this year it was 97. The vote of the entire county last year was 37. This year it was 130. We expect to have a Socialist mayor in less than two years. Watch us. We must lead. Oscar H. Hoy.

Boone, Ia., Nov. 5: In the election yesterday the Socialist ticket received 258 votes in the county against 105 last fall. There are thirteen precincts that we have not heard from, but they will probably not add much to the Socialist vote. Swick, for congress, received 266 votes. Geo. E. Bisbee.

Muscatine, Nov. 11: The following is the result in Muscatine county: W. A. Jacobs, secretary of state, 202; A. K. Gifford, representative, 176; J. W. Zetler, auditor, 175; C. R. Slaughter, clerk, 180; J. D. Dean, recorder, 190; M. C. Briggs, attorney, 179; Justus Grady, supervisor, 186; J. N. Webster, supervisor, 176. T. J. Grant.

Newton, Ia., Nov. 5: The vote in Jasper county in 1901 was 23; this year it is 62. I think that is something to crow over, so Hurrah! The campaign is now open for 1904 and if we gain in proportion as we have in the past year we will show them where we are at. Comrade Rice was with us two days and spoke to a large crowd of farmers Saturday afternoon and a good crowd of townsmen in the evening. The comrades think well of Rice. W. J. Porter.

Winterset, Ia., Nov. 6: In Madison county we polled 37 votes last year; this year 116. Although the vote is small we feel very much encouraged. We have only one local in the county and we cast 63 votes out of the 116. There has been nothing done outside of Winterset, but we hope to organize the entire county this winter and then look out. The campaign for 1903 is now on and we propose to keep at it until the co-operative commonwealth is established. W. H. Bobbitt.

Keb, Nov. 11: Rice, Socialist congressman, received 16 votes; last year, 13. Wappelo county gave Rice 142, in 1900, 78. The state ticket received 189 votes this year against 122 in 1900. J. P. Reese, the democratic nominee for

congress and ex-president of the United Mine Workers was scratched by his own party, which goes to show that the capitalists do not want laboring men to represent them in the law making department of the government. James Nevin.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Nov. 10: I have not been able to get the official report as yet, but I do know that we have not been counted, for I voted the ticket straight in the fourth ward and it does not show up in the count. And I have talked with several and as near as I can find out there should be 4 in the fourth, 13 in the sixth and 2 in the second that have not been counted. Last presidential election we had 61 votes; this year only 52 show up and I know we should have had an increase. But we are up against the real thing in this town. J. H. Cail.

Mystic, Ia., Nov. 9: In the township we polled 212 votes out of a total of 464 votes. We were beaten by 40 votes. We had 108 votes one year ago. The vote in the county last year was 189 and only about 400 this year. We are moving in the right direction. We carried the town of Mystic by 45, so goodbye, old parties. From now on in Mystic we will continue the fight till the Brotherhood of Man is established. We have organized three locals in the last two months. One of the locals in Brazil polled as many votes at this election for the county ticket as the old parties put together, but did not have a township ticket in the field. Rain prevented a lot of the boys from getting out to vote or the count would have been larger. Keep your eye on us. We are going on to succeed. Congratulations for The Iowa Socialist. It fills a long felt want. Will do what I can to push it along to a paying basis, for it takes money to make the mare go. G. H. Fryhoff.

Waterloo, Ia., Nov. 10: We had a lively time keeping track of our votes as the republicans and democrats didn't seem to relish the looks of them. When the first straight ballot was read it seemed to amuse a number, but by the time 22 straights and 25 scratched (for myself) had been read in the third ward, they seemed to change their tune and some were heard to enquire who we were and what we stood for. Last year we polled 15 votes in Waterloo and this year Jacobs polled 101, Lymburner 87, while I led the ticket with 116, 55 of which were straights. At Fairbanks, Iowa, a small country town six miles south of here, some democratic friends informed me we got 19 votes, and they were completely at a loss to know how we got them. I was pleased to read the returns in your paper, which go to prove it won't be long before Socialism must stand out victorious. W. A. Jacobs spoke at Waterloo on Nov. 3 in the city hall which I managed to secure. He had an audience of at least 300 and they thoroughly enjoyed his remarks. Jacobs is rapidly improving and bids fair to become one of our leading speakers. Sec. Wilson of the cabinet spoke to a slim gang next door and they thoroughly cussed me out behind my back for cutting in on their doings. I had 2000 hand bills and had a man stand outside of the city hall and catch the republicans as they passed to go next door. It was really amusing. Jacobs certainly accomplished much for Socialism, with his speech which came at a most opportune moment and he deserves much credit. A. M. Larsen.

Van Horne, Nov. 13: Total vote of Benton county, 77, a gain of 30 per cent. Dr. C. Wirth.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor is in session at New Orleans. Barring the endorsement of Socialism, the question of most interest to the Socialist before the convention is that of "trade autonomy." As this means divisive strife among the unions of the trades engaged in producing a common product, and thus weakening their power in the struggle against the common enemy, the Socialists in the convention will no doubt oppose "trade autonomy" to a man.

Five copies of The Iowa Socialist to one address for one year for \$3.00.

Colorado comrades claim official standing.

Conservatism is the greatest foe of the human race.

A Union Labor candidate was elected to congress from the Fifth California district.

Like all things Socialistic, The Iowa Socialist is booming. Send in a club to keep it a booming.

Canton township, Kansas, elected Comrade Jos. Coons trustee over all opposition by 80 majority.

The Coming Nation suggests John Quincy Adams for president in 1904. There may be something in a name,

In Saginaw, Mich., Comrade Benjamin R. Cushman, candidate for alderman of the First ward, was elected.

The voters of Pennsylvania were not awakened from the hypnotic sleep in which they are seemingly held by Quay.

The Socialist is now the third party, 1904 will make it the second and in 1908 the Socialist sun will burst forth in all its glory.

State Secretary Jacobs' report of moneys collected and disbursed appears in another column. All comrades should read it. It shows great results with little cash.

In Brockton, Mass., the vote last year was 887. It rose to 2,105 this fall. And municipal elections in that state only a month away. Give the old cradle of liberty another rock, comrades.

Comrade S. R. McDowell, of Lake City, is attending the International School of Social Economy conducted by Comrade Walter Thomas Mills at Kansas City. There are three other comrades from Iowa attending this school.

Enough votes of union men were "thrown away" in the Montana election to elect several members of the Socialist party to the legislature, and now the capitalist press says the labor men hold the balance of power in the Montana legislature. If more votes were "thrown away" at each election the wage earner would soon be getting all he produced.

The election is over. To the Socialist an election is but a mile-stone in his progress. It gives him an opportunity to measure the distance he has traveled toward the co-operative commonwealth. To the Socialist an election is but a means to an end—to the old party politician it is the end. Having secured the coveted office he settles down to hibernate like a toad in a hole until he is again prodded into life by another election and the end of his term. No matter how solicitous your oily politician may be as to the welfare of "my country" about election time, the country is allowed to drift along without his protection between elections. This is dangerous for the country, too. It is then when the Socialist is getting in his work. His campaign is always on and he stops only long enough after election to figure up the vote. And its a big job this year. Not that he isn't "handy at figgers," but because the vote was so large in some places that the capitalist press is more than usually averse to publishing it—in most cases the capitalist press being the only means of obtaining the vote.

However, from all sides comes the most encouraging news. 34,000 votes in Massachusetts and three Socialists elected to the legislature, 25,000 votes in Wisconsin and Socialists elected to the legislature in that state, 15,000 votes in California and minor offices filled by Socialists. Montana has sent eighteen labor candidates to the legislature, most of whom are Socialists. Pennsylvania comrades claim the election of an assemblyman. The comrades of Ohio claim official recognition. In Iowa the vote of last fall has been more than doubled and the towns of Mystic and Hocking were carried by the Socialists. While the official count of the vote in Iowa has not been published there can be no doubt that the Socialists polled more than the two per cent. required to make them an official party. If Socialism isn't the "paramount issue" in 1904 we'll eat the contents of the office waste basket. How about that, Mark Hanna?

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York, delivered an address on Socialism as a fact of the future before a Yale audience last night in College Street Hall. Dr. Abbott said in part:

"I believe the movement toward Socialism in this country to be irresistible, and I believe, too, it ought not to be resisted. It is just as necessary to have an organization of labor to carry on a great factory as it is to have an organization of capital. Shall such an organization be one of autocracy or of democracy? The peril to America is not in the greatness of the organization, but in the direction which it shall take.

Believe me, this movement toward organization is not alone irresistible, but it is beneficial. But we must control as a people these organizations, both capital and labor. Government of the people must prevent monopoly in the necessities by law and regulation, and must prevent crime in corporation or labor union. Law must be enforced alike for rich and poor, employer and employe." —Chicago Record-Herald.

Dr. Abbott is the distinguished successor of the distinguished Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Commenting on the above report the Dubuque Times asks: "Are the Herronites to gain another distinguished convert?"

The wonder is not that almost every day the ranks of Socialism should be augmented by increasing numbers of the clergy of all denominations, but that any who call themselves servants of the lowly Nazarene should be found outside its ranks.

And almost without exception the Socialism advocated by these distinguished converts is not of the wishy-washy utopian kind, but the simon-pure class-conscious article, because they have come to realize that if ever the reign of "peace on earth, good will to men" is to be established capitalism and its hell-brood of rent, interest and profit must be abolished. Having grasped the truth that "man's material interest is the incentive to progress" they have come back to first principles and the practice of their Master who did not waste His time among the Scribes and Pharisees, but of whom it was written: "The common people heard him gladly."

That there are not more—or that all clergymen are not Socialists may be attributed to the same cause that keeps millions of workers aloof from it—ignorance or misinformation in regard to its aims and purposes. The "material interests" of those who control the opinion-forming agencies of the world are opposed to Socialism and hence the very word has been placed on the index librorum prohibitorum of the schools, colleges, press and pulpit of the world.

As an instance of the density of ignorance on the subject of Socialism among the Scribes and Pharisees we recall the incident related in "The Workers" by Walter Wyckoff where this professor of political economy of Princeton university was taught the rudiments of Socialism by a Chicago while traveling incog as a tramp.

But happily, as shown by the speech of Dr. Abbott and many other like instances, and in spite of the density of the clouds of ignorance the sunlight of education is breaking through and will shortly dispel the mists and fogs of prejudice, bigotry and opposition, and the full-orbed day of Socialism and Brotherhood will follow the long night of Anarchy and Warfare.

The Des Moines truant officer has found 200 children in one district of the capitol city who cannot attend school on account of lack of clothing. And this in "prosperous" Iowa—in a civilized and Christian community. If the people in that city would elect a few Socialists to office the state would not be disgraced with such reports from truant officers.

Congressman-Elect Hearst, of newspaper fame, advises all union men to organize democratic clubs. It's all right for labor unions to join capitalistic parties, but if advised to go into politics on their own hook, there's a big howl—even among members of unions. But the day is not far distant when union men will see the light and vote as they strike—against their masters.

Enough Socialists voted the ticket in Ohio to secure official standing.

The Socialist vote of Kansas will be about 4,000

Cincinnati cast 5,073 Socialist votes at the late election.

Minnesota Comrades claim 15,000 votes for that state.

A low estimate places the Socialist vote of Montana at 5,000.

Pennsylvania comrades have polled enough votes to secure official standing.

The rooster in the capitalistic press doesn't get a chance to crow when the Socialist or working class win a victory.

Five thousand Socialists went to the polls in Texas. Two years ago only 1,800 votes were cast for Socialism in the Lone Star state.

The Socialists of Boston put a few more spokes into the bld hub. Last year the Socialist vote was 1,281. This year Comrade Chase, gubernatorial candidate, received 8,142. Poor old Hub!

Many thousands of persons would like to enjoy, once in a lifetime, one or more of the luxuries of life. Under Socialism all would have the same opportunity of enjoying not only one but all the luxuries.

The letter of Comrade J. H. Cail, of Cedar Rapids, shows the importance of having watchers at the polls to see that the vote is counted. Comrade Cail says he knows of nineteen votes that were not counted, to say nothing of others of which he has no knowledge.

The Dubuque Retail Clerks Protective Association will give a grand ball Thursday, Nov. 20, at Woodman Hall. Help the clerks celebrate the early closing victory by attending their dance. A good time is assured all who attend.

Woodworkers Local Union No. 64 invite their friends to spend an evening of pleasure with them at Woodman Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 18. The Woodworkers claim the largest membership of any union in Dubuque. There are enough of them, at any rate, to show you a good time.

Order a bundle of five for one year.

The following is the report of Secretary Jacobs for September and October:

RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER	
Sept. 2, amount on hand	\$ 46 70
Sept. 2, Avery branch dues for August	2 00
Sept. 2, Hynes branch dues for August	50
Sept. 2, Brazil branch dues for September	1 30
Sept. 2, Dubuque branch dues for August	6 50
Sept. 2, Muscatine branch, organization fund	5 10
Sept. 2, F. Schuck, De-by, organization fund	5 00
Sept. 2, Sigourney branch dues for September	80
Sept. 2, Clinton branch dues for April to August	5 00
Sept. 8, Herwick branch charter dues	1 00
Sept. 9, Davenport branch dues for August	10 30
Sept. 11, F. E. Macha, member-at-large, dues	10
Sept. 17, Boone branch dues for August	2 00
Sept. 22, Burlington branch, organization fund	3 00
Sept. 24, Cedar Rapids branch charter dues	1 10
Sept. 26, R. S. Spurrer, Tingley, organization fund	2 00
Sept. 26, Logan branch dues for September	70
Sept. 26, Logan branch, organization fund	1 75
Sept. 26, Ottumwa branch dues for September	50
Sept. 29, Des Moines branch dues for September	4 00
Sept. 29, Clinton branch dues for September	1 50
Sept. 29, Oelwein branch dues for September	2 20
Sept. 30, Sheldon branch charter dues	70
Total receipts for September, 1902	\$103 75
DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER	
Sept. 4, typewriting convention report	\$ 3 00
Sept. 5, postage	1 50
Sept. 10, books	60
Sept. 10, envelopes	10
Sept. 11, postage	50
Sept. 22, typewriting	2 50
Sept. 25, postage	2 00
Sept. 30, salary state secretary	10 00
Total disbursements	\$20 20
SUMMARY	
Total receipts for September	\$103 75
Total disbursements for September	20 20
Amount on hand Sept. 30	83 75
RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER	
Oct. 1, amount on hand	\$ 83 75
Oct. 4, Lake City branch dues for October	70
Oct. 7, Hocking branch, charter and dues	70
Oct. 7, Van Horne branch dues for August and September	3 00
Oct. 7, Deloit branch, organization fund	1 50
Oct. 7, Davenport branch, organization fund	14 60
Oct. 10, Dubuque branch dues for September	2 50
Oct. 10, Dubuque branch, organization fund	5 50
Oct. 13, Hitean branch dues for September and October	2 00
Oct. 13, Hitean branch, organization fund	5 60
Oct. 14, Des Moines branch dues for October	4 00
Oct. 14, Carbondale branch, charter dues	80
Oct. 20, Muscatine branch, organization fund, by J. W. Zetler	1 50
Oct. 21, Carbondale branch dues for November	1 30
Oct. 23, Sigourney branch dues for October	80
Oct. 23, Keb branch dues for September	2 10
Oct. 25, Marshalltown branch, organization fund	6 50
Oct. 25, Boone branch dues for September	2 00
Oct. 29, Avery branch dues for September and October	2 70
Total receipts for October, 1902	\$141 55
DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER	
Oct. 20, postage	\$ 2 00
Oct. 31, state secretary's salary for October	10 00
Oct. 31, salary state organizer, 27 days	40 50
Total disbursements for October, 1902	\$52 50
SUMMARY	
Total receipts for October, 1902	\$141 55
Total disbursements for October, 1902	52 50
Amount on hand Oct. 31, 1902	\$ 89 05

The Montana Campaign

It is too early yet to give the returns of the election, or even to predict what the Socialist vote will be, but it is certain that the result of the campaign in Montana will constitute one of the most remarkable and unprecedented triumphs of Socialism so far achieved in America. We can truthfully say that whatever the vote we have won a great victory in Montana.

Less than two months ago the Rev. Benjamin F. Wilson entered the state. The field was ripe. The long period of ruthless and unblushing tyranny which the people have suffered; the brutal treatment of labor; the utter abandon of all moral principle by all the old parties and the utter debauchery of the civic life makes Montana a field for Socialism white for the harvest. Into this situation the Socialists thrust the man Benjamin F. Wilson. He was the man for the hour. Possessing as he does the most remarkable power of reason and persuasion, his appeal for Socialism is simply irresistible.

Up and down the state, from one end to the other and especially in Butte, Wilson spoke to houses packed to the very doors and roofs. Everywhere the message was listened to with almost wild enthusiasm. At the Livingston convention of the State Trades and Labor Council he helped the Socialists turn the rising tide of Socialism into an overwhelming flood that will result in the utter overthrow of all Labor Party, Fusion and compromised tactics on the part of the working class. At Helena and Anaconda he held meetings attended by audiences reaching a thousand people and characterized by enthusiasm simply tremendous. A tour of the state resulted in the organization of the Socialist party in a score of towns and cities, and was a constant ovation for the speaker and the cause of Socialism.

Meanwhile the labor unions "with heroic step and rhythmic swing" are sweeping into line for Socialism. Here on the crest of the Rockies, this Gibraltar of trades unionism, a young Titan of the West, the American Labor Union, is making its heroic stand. With the declarations of the Denver convention behind them, baptized with the spirit of progress, these unvanquishable sons of toil are hewing the way to Socialism. Their splendid organization, fine office equipment, their halls, and most of all, their weekly paper, the "American Labor Union Journal," having already a paid circulation of ten thousand, is an ally that makes the Socialist movement of the West invincible. Its secretary-treasurer, Clarence Smith, who edits the Journal and was candidate for state senator on the Socialist ticket, is one of God's true noblemen. Standing unflinchingly by the principles of the new trades unionism, and unswervingly loyal to the scientific Socialism and the Socialist party, which his organization has endorsed, he is the hero of this, the hour of Labor's triumph.

The demand for speakers became so great from all quarters that Smith began to scour the country for more. Telegrams were sent in every direction. Finally, Rev. Carl D. Thompson of Colorado was secured for the remaining twenty days of the campaign. He reached Butte October 16th and at once began a series of meetings acknowledged by all to have been the most remarkable, unique and powerful ever held in a political campaign in Montana. Meetings that crowded the Butte Auditorium to its utmost capacity and filled and overflowed the largest halls were held Sunday evenings. Comrade Thompson has been greeted by the largest audiences that have listened to any party or

speaker. His clear and masterly exposition of Socialist principles has made hundreds of converts to the Socialist party. Each Sunday he has had larger audiences and deeper interest. His last great address was given at the Auditorium November 2, and was certainly a masterpiece for Socialism. He was listened to by not less than 1,200 voters, every seat being taken and hundreds standing in the aisles. Throughout the address the interest was profound and the enthusiasm deep, and at the close three mighty cheers were given for Socialism that fairly made the big auditorium tremble.

During the week meetings were held in the neighboring cities, Anaconda, Hamilton, Missoula, and the remaining time given to street meetings in Butte. Great posters four feet by six advertising the meetings and stating in short, terse epigrams the principles of Socialism were posted by the thousand. Banners were paraded up and down the streets constantly, and the last week the Socialists put out two wagons carrying signs sixteen feet long and five feet high, worded, "Vote the Socialist Ticket," "To Labor Belongs the Full Product of Its Toil," "Equality of Opportunity," "No Idle Parasites," "Private Monopoly Must Go," "Vote for Socialism," "Endorsed by the Unions," etc. It is safe to say that so vigorous and effective a campaign has never before been made.

Meanwhile the meetings grew in interest and enthusiasm. Thousands of copies of Socialist literature were sold, and collections reaching as high as \$100 in a single meeting were taken to meet the campaign expenses. Perhaps one of the most remarkable features of the campaign was the street meetings. The audiences reached fully four thousand at times, crowding the streets from door to door, and as far as the strongest human voice could reach. The enthusiasm was terrific. Speakers were cheered with tumultuous applause that shook the very mountain sides. Night after night Thompson spoke to the ever increasing crowds that stood for hours listening to the unanswerable logic of Socialism, until his appearance upon the Socialist wagon always became the signal for a burst of the wildest enthusiasm. Clarence Smith, Patrick McMahon, Martin Elliott and other local speakers were just as gladly heard. Seeing the wonderful success of the Socialists the old parties tried to put their speakers on the streets. But the crowds positively refused to listen to them. Republican, democratic and fusion parties the people simply would not hear. For once the copper kings of Montana met their Waterloo. It was a sight never to be forgotten to see the vast multitude of four thousand people, after crying down the capitalistic spell-binders and positively refusing to listen to their jargon, turning in a body and marching to the Socialist wagon to listen for hours to the Socialist speakers, cheering every point and making the mountains ring with shouts that are the beginning of the song of victory that shall presently become a mighty chorus from ocean to ocean.

We do not expect to carry Montana, simply because we have not had the time or the means to cover but a small part of the state. But what has been done so far shows what mighty possibilities await the workers. Wilson has gone to California for a much needed rest. Thompson will remain a few days to assist the comrades in organizing the work of the state for the next campaign, and will then go to Illinois and Wisconsin. The first of the year both will return to launch a mighty campaign in the state. A. L. U., Butte, Mont.

The Socialists in Dubuque county last Tuesday polled 786 votes, including 755 in the city and 31 in the county outside. This was the vote on secretary of state. The candidate for congress suffered from the personal popularity of Gov. Boies. He received 668 votes, including 644 in the city and 24 in the county outside. Apparently Mr. Boies received the votes of 118 Socialists.

Last spring in the city the Socialists polled a vote ranging from 560 to over 700. Some of their candidates received complimentary votes and others fell behind for various reasons. Their party seems to have gained about 200 votes in the city since last spring, taking the vote on secretary of state as the best test of present strength. It cast over 10 per

cent. of the vote in the city this fall.

Fifteen years ago the workmen rushed into the Knights of Labor without knowing much about the scope and purpose of the organization. Politicians and merchants could join without being suspected of revolutionary designs and they did so. In Dubuque the Knights carried the city election within a year after their organization. They gave a good administration but responsibility weakened them. Many who expected employment by the city at good wages were disappointed and lost their interest in the organization. It was beaten the following year by a combination of democrats and republicans and then proceeded to go to pieces.

The Socialists have had no mushroom

growth. Their program is so radical and revolutionary that the self-seeking politician, professional man or merchant does not venture to identify himself with the organization. The older workmen also hesitate to take up with the new idea, or rather, an old idea newly presented. The Socialists get their strength principally from the ranks of the young or middle-aged mechanics who have not yet become reconciled to the prospect that they must labor for others throughout their lives if they continue to work at their trades. They are gaining strength throughout the country and give promise of becoming a more important factor in future elections.—Dubuque Times.

John C. Chase, the Socialist ex-mayor of Haverhill, was a candidate for governor of Massachusetts at the recent election and polled 34,000 votes. It is possible that the Socialists will hold the balance of power in more than one eastern state in the next presidential contest.—Dubuque Times.

New Zealand

BY THE OBSERVER

New Zealand and her radical legislation since 1890 have attracted the attention of the civilized world. The people of New Zealand are not visionaries or enthusiasts. They are a hard headed, practical people, most of them being of Scotch descent. They realize that governments should be administered in the interest of the many and not in the interest of the few. They are endeavoring to solve the social questions that vex the civilized world, and have been successful far beyond their expectations. They are not Socialists, yet they have done more in the line of practical Socialism than any other people on the globe.

New Zealand is situated about 1,200 miles south of Australia. Its area is 104,032 square miles, and its population about 720,000. Lying midway between the tropics and the poles, it has plenty of rain and sunshine and enough variety in climate to give vigor. Yet nature has not been lavish. The soil, while fertile in patches, was only profitable when held in large blocks for cattle and sheep ranches. This led to land monopoly, and a few soon controlled, whereupon the people came together and wiped out the millionaire class of land grabbers and now the motto is, "No millionaires; no paupers."

Twelve years ago conditions in New Zealand were similar to what they were in the United States in 1893. The people of that country had just passed through a fearful panic and business depression. At that time and for many years previous the government had been in the hands of the conservative party. The workmen were about evenly divided between the two great parties just as they are in this country, with the result that the labor vote was used as a football by the politicians. The labor unions came to the conclusion that a change in the administration of the government was necessary, and they threw their united vote to the liberal party with the result that the liberal party secured a majority of the members of parliament. The Hon. Richard Seddon was elected premier, a position he has ever since held. Then began that series of radical legislative enactments which have astonished the world.

The first thing they did was to pass what is known as the "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act." This was in 1894. Not a strike has occurred since then. The law encourages the formation of trades unions and they are registered. Employers also have their unions. Differences must be settled by the courts which are composed of both parties to the trouble. Lockouts are prohibited. Employers are fined freely for violation of contract and labor laws. In case of a refusal to obey the central court of arbitration, a fine up to \$2,500 can be levied. Organized labor secured these laws and sees to their enforcement. Other legislation followed. The eight hour day and a half holiday Saturday with full pay rules in all trades. The employers liability act protects the workers and provides compensation for injury. The workman's wages act enables the workman to obtain his wages twenty-four hours after they are due. The truck act abolishes the "pluck me" stores. The workman's lien act gives priority of claim for wages. The shipping and seaman's act does for the sailors what the factory act does for the workers in the factories. The wages at-

tachment act prevents wages below \$10 a week being attached for debt. The "Labor Intelligence Department" with its 300 agents keeps accurate information as to labor conditions, forwards men who apply for work from one point to another free of charge and takes an active interest in their welfare. New Zealand does all it can to prevent "sweating" or house industry at starvation wages. There are laws against taking work home from the factories, and the employer who allows his workmen to do so is subject to a penalty of \$50, while the workman himself can be fined \$25.

Six years ago there were plenty of tramps in New Zealand. Now there are none and no cause for tramps. New Zealand's land policy has done away with them. The government land is cut up into small allotments, no lot over three acres, and no person holding over one-eighth of an acre of town land or fifty acres of rural land can secure a town allotment. He must prove he is a bonafide workman, manual, clerical or otherwise, and not owning over \$500 in real or personal property. He must also satisfy the government that he can erect a suitable house and cultivate his land. This done, the lease is perpetual—999 years—and he receives an advance of \$100 if married, or \$50 if unmarried, towards his home improvements. Repaid by half-yearly installments at 5 per cent. interest, wiping the debt out in five years. The annual rental of the land is fixed at 4 per cent. on its assessed value, and not liable to reassessment. This has enabled hundreds to get homes and settlements are being rapidly made. In 1896 the New Zealand parliament empowered the government to take possession of any large tract of land at the assessed price, even though the owner refused to sell, and divide it up into small farms, to be let out on perpetual lease. This is what the large land owners kick about. They raised a hue and cry about the government having no right to set aside the "vested rights" of a private citizen or corporation. The government thought differently, and the people (through the government) are taking estate after estate where the original land grabbers had established miniature monarchies among their tenants and laborers.

New Zealand owns her own railroads. The number of miles now in operation is about 22,000. The pay on her railroads averages about 30 per cent. higher than in this country. The railway men have an eight hour work-day. You can ride thirty miles for 10 cents, and first-class service is rendered. The net earnings of the roads average about \$2,250,000 annually, which goes into the public treasury. There are about 6,000 men employed, and they are under civil service rules. Children are carried free on all roads to and from school.

The free school system of New Zealand ranks high. The law compels all children over 7 and under 14 to attend school. There are about 16,000 schools. Woman suffrage is also enjoyed and the women take as much interest in public affairs as do the men. In the government service women receive the same pay for similar service. The sale of intoxicating liquors is a matter of local option. There are no saloons, but innkeepers may sell with license. If a man is seen coming from one of these inns in an intoxicated condition, the proprietor is fined, and for a second offense he forfeits his license forever. As a result, there is but little drunkenness. All men and women attaining the age of 65, who have lived in the country twenty-five years, are entitled to a pension of 2 cents per day, or \$90 a year, provided their income from other sources does not exceed \$170 a year. There is no unemployed problem in New Zealand. If a man cannot secure employment at his trade, he can always find employment upon the public works, and the minimum wage paid by the government is the minimum wage throughout New Zealand. The government also owns and operates the telegraph and telephone systems.

Such are the chief features of the radical legislation that has made New Zealand famous. Remember, all this has been accomplished during the short space of ten years by the labor unions of that country. The labor unions absolutely rule New Zealand, "the paradise of the workingman." New Zealand affords an object lesson of what can be accomplished by labor unions when they concentrate their energies toward securing remedial legislation instead of frittering away their time in useless bickerings and uncertain strikes. What has been done in New Zealand can be done in the United States when the workmen of this country conclude to use their votes to benefit themselves.

Men's Fall Furnishings

Complete Lines of New Fall Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Gloves and Mittens, which we buy in such numerous quantities, enabling us to quote prices you cannot possibly obtain elsewhere.

Men's Shirts

Extra Special, 100 dozen Wilson Bros. Fancy Colored Shirts, New Fall Patterns, \$1.00 and \$1.25 values,

59c.

We carry more styles of Underwear than all the other houses in the city combined. We handle only reliable brands, and no matter what price you pay here you are sure of getting the best values for your money obtainable. Prices range from

25c to \$3.50 per Garment

The Golden Eagle

WILLNER BROS.

GO TO

H. C. Bechtel

FOR

BEST SHOES

AT

LOWEST PRICES

177 Main St. Bet. 1st and 2d

M. STAFFORD

DEALER IN

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.

C. H. MASON

DEALER IN

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."

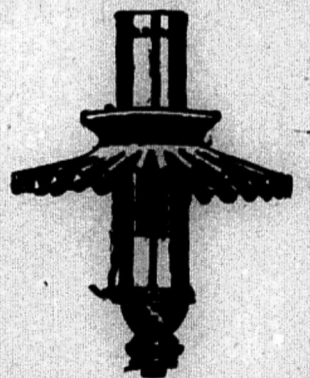
Special Offer.

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.

A Light That is a Light



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

IT IS: Best for the eye Best for the Pocketbook

Key City Gas Co.

The Logical Outcome

FATHER T. McGRADY IN A. L. U. JOURNAL

The theory of evolution is based on the two universally accepted biological truths, that every species tends to increase indefinitely and that individuals vary in all directions within small degrees with the capacity to transmit the variation to their offspring. The progeny of a single pair, if unchecked, would in a limited space of time, fill the earth, and all the means of subsistence would be totally inadequate to satisfy the wants of the evergrowing multitude. With the multiplication of the species, the question of subsistence becomes paramount, and the struggle for existence waxed fierce; and, hence, we observe, through all nature, the terrible war that has characterized the ages of the earth. In the struggle for food the individuals with variations adapted to give them superiority in the battle, will be better qualified to succeed, and those which are not endowed with adaptations to the environment, will perish in the conflict. The stronger animals live on the blood of the weaker, and the higher species survive at the expense of the lower. Throughout the long history of the world this constant struggle has been going on, and the sands of time are strewn with the wrecks of lives and the relics of extinct species which have been swept away by the tide of battle and the storms of ages. As we ascend the scale of existence we observe the utilization of forces in the struggle with nature. Animals of the same species never engage in destructive warfare on their kind when there is an abundance of food, but co-operate for their mutual preservation, and reserve their energies to meet the common foe, and thus prolong their own existence. Rivalry is the principle of progress, and freedom is the first condition of rivalry. In the lower stage of creation, progress is based on mutual destruction, and the law of selection and rejection prevails at the expense of rivalry and the principle of expansion. As we ascend the scale of creation, the co-operative principle is realized and the brutal struggle between individuals is eliminated. The energies wasted in mutual destruction are utilized in the struggle with material forces, and all the powers of expansion are released and the species is enabled to triumph in the battle with the laws of nature. Co-operative activity finds its highest expression in rational existence, and is emphasized with the growth of civilization and the development of intellectual faculties, till the human mind becomes the master of the universe. In the early ages of history muscular power was the dominant factor in the struggle for existence. With the discovery of the metals and

the formation of weapons, military supremacy was established. In a rude age, when human culture is limited, war is the normal condition of the nations; the battle song resounds over land and wave and Mars sits enthroned in every realm. Peace can not reign till some great conquering power arises and subdues the turbulent tribes and martial hordes. Sir Boyle Roach uttered a profound philosophical truth when he said: "The only way to have peace is to have war first." With the establishment of a conquering empire, and the recognition of its supremacy by the warlike tribes, turmoil ceases, peace is restored and the mental faculties are released from the annoyance and strife of battle; and men of genius arise to bless the world with truth and light and love, for intelligence and morality are twin sisters, and the mind and heart grow side by side. The different ages overlap each other, as we often find the stone age, the bronze age and the iron age in different parts of the world at the same time. Likewise the military age has survived the downfall of military supremacy and has lived through the age of feudalism and the age of commercialism. But while the military age still survives it has long ago lost its supremacy and lives only as the instrument of commercial supremacy. Feudalism has been supplanted by commercialism, as militarism lost its supremacy with the establishment of feudalism, and became the servant of feudalism, as it is today the servant of commercialism. We still have wars, but they are waged to extend the dominion and augment the power of commercialism, and the soldier no longer goes forth to the field of battle to fight for the glory of his kind and the honor of his country, but for the aggrandizement and enrichment of financial magnates and industrial potentates. The intellectual and moral faculties were partially set free with the age of military supremacy, but like the military power in later times, they have been trammelled by the regnant force in society and their energies have been made subservient to the interest of the ruling class and their expansion has depended on the will of that class. But commercialism will perish in the march of progress, and will be swept away by the waves of social revolution, and will be inhumed with feudalism. Socialism will be inaugurated, and freedom of rivalry will be secured to all. With the fall of commercialism, its handmaid, militarism, will be extinguished. The mental and moral faculties will be released from the gyves of bondage and the human soul will expand its powers through the coming ages and the life of every child of our race will be blessed with light and love and glory.

In the Realm of Organized Labor

Federation Convention

Beginning next Thursday the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will assemble in New Orleans. Although the newspapers have contained a number of despatches in which the public was informed what would be done, even newspapers can be mistaken once in a while. The delegates who will attend the convention will probably use their own judgment in transacting the business that calls them to the extreme south, although it may grieve them exceedingly to disappoint the "molders of public opinion" and spoil well-written stories. Of course, the jurisdiction question will have the right of way, and just what will be done to harmonize the differences between the "industrialists" and "autonomists" is difficult to predict. What ought to be done is to settle the controversy once and for all time, and we believe a solution can be found by amending the constitution in such way as to encourage concentration of labor's forces instead of lending aid to all manner of divided and sub-divided craft nationalities that spring up like mushrooms during a night. It is our impression that the Federation, as a matter of self-preservation, should take immediate action to bring order out of chaos by "merging" a score or two of the national unions, even though it be necessary to encroach upon the "individualistic rights" of such bodies. We must have great organizations nowadays—strong in membership

and financial resources—to grapple with the organized employers. Not only that, but our own people hardly know "where they are at" and to what trade they belong, and no sooner is a new national launched, when a label is steered into the market to add to the general hubbub and confusion. The "autonomy" system naturally breeds aristocracies and begets jealousy and antagonism, and the desire on the part of one organization to rob the hen roost of the other. If separation and disunion is good among national bodies, it is likewise as sensible for individual workers to remain disorganized. To our way of thinking a campaign of education along the lines of the true meaning of organized labor principles could be inaugurated with profit, and as for the schemers and would-be "leaders" who merely desire to keep the working class divided to gratify their selfish ends, the sooner they are tumbled overboard the better for all concerned. From what we are able to learn from a careful perusal of the labor press and personal contact with the rank and file, the unionists seem to be heartily tired of the "autonomy" squabble, and there is but one demand that is heard everywhere, and it is, "get together." All reports to the contrary, the question of Socialism will come up as in previous conventions. The advocates of that principle will be in New Orleans in greater numbers than at any previous session. They consider that since the class interests of labor are opposed to exploitation, since the mission of labor

organized is to establish an industrial democracy, since the capitalistic trusts that can be forced to grant concessions immediately shift their burdens on the whole people, and since labor produces all wealth and owns practically none and becomes more dependent as capitalism increases in magnitude and power, a clear-cut, honest declaration of labor's missions, its hopes and aspirations, should be made.

We do not believe that the advocates of Socialism desire to have any political organization endorsed, but, according to the information that we are able to secure, they desire and will battle for the recognition of a principle that capitalism has attempted to outlaw for no other reason than that its acceptance would be the death-blow of class privilege and the spoliation of labor by capital. If recent economic and political development has not made it necessary and right for organized labor to be true to itself and frank with its friends and enemies, then the world ought to be acquainted with that fact. Moreover, if the representatives of American labor are less courageous and progressive than the real leaders of the European workers, then that fact should also be known.

If anything could be gained by ignoring the principle of which we speak, then merely as a matter of policy and immediate interest postponement of the recognition of industrial democracy might be worth considering, but since the enemy is bound to and does fight organized labor as bitterly and more so for immediate concessions as for its complete emancipation; it is evident that a demand for the whole loaf can be made as safely as for a few crumbs. Indeed, it is not unlikely that when the workers earnestly, unitedly, and with sturdy determination, demand all that belongs to them concessions will be made by the other side in order to postpone the day of final restitution.

These two questions will be uppermost in the minds of the delegates at New Orleans, as they were at Scranton, no matter what the daily press predicts. There will, of course, be many other matters of more or less importance to engage attention, and for the most part they will be of a political nature, and for that reason the talk of "keeping politics out of the union" is so much tommyrot.

There have been plenty of rumors afloat during the past four or five months regarding prospective changes in the official family. It is claimed that there will be no less than three aspirants for the presidency of the Federation, the same number for the position of secretary, and a number of ambitious delegates will desire places on the executive board. As the A. F. of L. is supposed to be a democratic institution, there is no reason why those delegates who would sacrifice themselves for the good of the cause should not give their yearnings full play.

One thing that can be said with absolute certainty: It will be the biggest ever.—Cleveland Citizen.

Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress

The Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress met in regular monthly session Sunday, Nov. 9, President Milan in the chair.

Delegates from Plumbers union were admitted.

A communication from President Gompers, asking that the secretary of the congress be instructed to write the Cedar Rapids Cereal Company that Dubuque union men would withhold their patronage from said concern until they settle the dispute with their employees.

Communication regarding the trouble between the Woodworkers and Carriage Painters at Zanesville was referred to the Woodworkers Union.

A circular from Aurora requests union to refrain purchasing articles manufactured by the Wilcox Manufacturing Company.

Financial aid was voted to the striking Garment Workers at Jacksonville, Ill.

A communication from the boxmakers of Batavia, N. Y., regarding the boycott on the E. N. Roll Company was referred to the grievance committee.

A letter from the Milwaukee Trades Council acknowledging the receipt of the communication regarding independent political action was read.

Communications regarding the Kelsey Furnace Company and Goodrich and Diamond Rubber Companies of Akron, Ohio, were referred to proper committees.

The committee appointed to solicit aid for the striking miners reported hav-

ing collected about \$400 above the amount previously donated by the different unions.

A committee was appointed to endeavor to adjust the differences existing between the pressmen, bookbinders and printers in regard to the establishment of a printing trades council.

The Barbers Union reported the following shops as strictly union:

- V. Keppler & Son, 152 Seventh street.
- Mindorfer Bros., 337 Seventh street.
- F. DeMuth, 345 Eighth street.
- Ed. Hutchison, 916 Clay street.
- L. J. Clay, 779 Main street.
- Sam Swift, 614 Main street.
- T. J. Prandy, 3114 Jackson street.
- Chas. E. Wolf, Wales Hotel.
- Anton Voss, 2002 Couler avenue.
- Adam Mueller, 2185 Couler avenue.
- Robert Stribley, Julien Hotel.
- L. J. Reick, 152 First street.
- Aug. Schublitz, 120 Main street.
- F. Uhlrich, 793 Rhomburg avenue.
- Otto Puls, 481 Rhomburg avenue.
- Frank Montz, 646 Fourteenth street.
- J. Kruse, 1065 Rhomburg avenue.
- Kiebler Bros., 1518 Clay street.
- Adam Wombacher, 1064 Clay street.
- Chas. Meyer, 1187 Iowa street.
- A. J. Roeth, 2776 Couler avenue.
- Peter Raab, 2300 Couler avenue.
- Chas. Lange, 1682 Clay street.
- Wm. Andresen 1516 Couler avenue.
- Peter Sahn, 1398 Clay street.
- L. S. Crossaz, 719 Clay street.
- J. Breithaupt, 1385 Clay street.
- F. Liers, Paris Hotel.
- Jo. W. Lange, Bank and Insurance Building.

Labor Notes

Chicago canvassers have organized a union.

The Woodworkers organized six new unions in September.

International Typographical Union issued ten charters during October.

Dubuque horseshoers have organized and applied to the national body for a charter.

One hundred and twenty-five machine shops in Chicago have adopted the nine hour day.

A German speaking branch of the Amalgamated Engineers has been organized in Chicago.

Employees of the Chicago & Alton received an increase of 2 cents an hour. They asked for 4 cents.

Edward Guerrant has been sentenced to eight months in jail at Abington, Va., for trying to organize a miners union.

The Bartenders Union of Pueblo, Col. has seceded from the national body and joined the American Labor Union.

The Trades Assembly of Shenectady, N. Y., has declared war on the militia and recommended that unions expell members who belong to the guard.

Syracuse, N. Y., clerks have been injunctioned. They are prohibited from stationing pickets at the store of an unfair dealer.

The American Labor Union is pushing organization work in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma.

New York Typographical Union No. 6 during the past year paid out the following sums: Funeral benefits, \$12,500; hospital fund, \$1,075; out-of-work benefits, \$38,252.

Printers have gained shorter hours or higher wages in the following places: Brantford, Ont., Johnstown, Pa.; Iowa City, Iowa; Jersey City, N. J., and Cleveland, Ohio.

Comrade F. A. Lymburner, secretary of the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress, left Monday morning for New Orleans where he will represent the Iowa State Federation of Labor at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

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

The Greatest Sale of the Season.

We are Headquarters for Union Goods.

WATCH THE MOVABLE ELECTRIC SIGN



CAPITAL

Does not always have things its own way. Competition makes us all hustle. As an example of our enterprise and desire to win your trade, is our \$24.00 Suits at \$20. This should convince the most skeptical.

Journeyman Tailors Union Label on all garments.

Wilberding, Tailor,
1524 CLAY STREET.

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 St.

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.

F. L. EGELHOF,

Undertaker and Embalmer

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

Wilshire's Latest

\$1.00 for 25 cents



Wilshire's Magazine now has nearly 100,000 subscribers and I want 200,000 more and want your help to secure them in the quickest possible time.

If I could afford it, and Mr. Madden would permit it, I would supply my magazine free to everyone in the United States, but to do this would take more than the wealth of a Morgan or even a Wilshire. I will come close to it, however, and for a limited time I will sell **regular \$1 subscription cards** (each card good for a full year's subscription to Wilshire's Magazine) for **25 cents**. Please remit cash with order and order at once as many cards as you can sell, as I may be obliged to withdraw the offer at any time. I am doing my part—will you do yours? Lend a hand today to interest 200,000 new people in the cause of Socialism.

SAMPLE COPIES AND LITERATURE SUPPLIED FREE TO THOSE PURCHASING CARDS

Wilshire's Magazine at 25 cents a year is the biggest and best magazine bargain of the age. Get on the Band Wagon!

H. Gaylord Wilshire, 125 East 23d St., New York

A Retrospect

BY PROF. WALTER THOMAS MILLS

Since the 1st of January I have visited the centers of activity in the Socialist movement in all the states west of Pennsylvania. I had the curious experience of feeling at the start that every new place I visited was a long way in advance of all the others. But I am convinced now, that the Socialist movement in all these states is so strong that it can no longer be ignored by the defenders of capitalism.

A year ago I felt the greatest anxiety lest the Socialist movement be switched into a half-way political conglomeration. But I do not feel now that there is the slightest danger of anything of the sort. Those who are coming from other parties, particularly from populist organizations, are coming with a personal experience which has demonstrated to them the impossibility of doing any patchwork which will not result in tearing more than it mends. They are everywhere determined that this party shall not be thwarted in its purposes by fusion, or by compromise, or anything less than the whole Socialist program.

In all these states the trades union movement has become definitely and finally a fight for Socialism. Where labor parties are still in existence they are parties which were organized by the unions before the Socialist movement had shown its strength. They are everywhere on the best terms with the Socialists, and it is only a question of time and patience when there will be one Socialist party and one workingman's party; and they will not be two parties but one and the same party throughout this territory. And this will not be brought about by fusion. They will come together as one party with one organization, one single solid front—not because they have fused, but because they have grown together into one single, vital, political existence.

This activity of labor organizations in the Socialist movement guarantees more definitely than can anything else, the working-class character of the Socialist party.

I am convinced that the American frontier—and by this I mean all the territory west of the Missouri river—is sure to lead in the Socialist movement in this country. If the center of agitation does not go farther west than Denver, it will certainly not go farther east than Omaha. The population in this district has had less of the helpless dependence of their eastern brothers on capitalist employers. Where unions have been organized, they have been made up very largely of men who in the east had been through the whole program of the old-school labor agitation and had one by one worked their way into the position of the Socialists. The leading spirits in the labor agitation of the west are largely men who have been blacklisted and boycotted and had become industrial exiles from the east. Where they are not Socialists in name, they are in fact. They do not need to learn Socialism—they simply need to learn to correctly name

Best For The Money

Best Fit, Best Style, Best Fabrics, Best Values

This is our claim both in

SUITS and OVERCOATS

More attention to details than most merchant tailors give. All garments sewed with silk, button holes hand-made, pockets and all vital points strongly re-enforced and stayed; collars and lapels stitched and shaped by hand. Best linings used and greatest care taken throughout.

Suits and Overcoats
\$7.50 to \$25.00

We Sell Jones Bros. Dubuque, Iowa, Union Made Overalls and Jackets.

The Boston
ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS

CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

A FULL LINE OF

UNION CIGARS
UNION TOBACCO

Continually in Stock.

Use A Locomobile Coupon With Each Ten-Cent Purchase.

Lange's Cigar Stores,

THE OPTIMO 914 St., Cor. Main. THE CAVE 873 Main St. THE WALES 814 St., Cor. Elm.

their own position and to correctly classify themselves along with the Socialists.

There are two classes of Socialists, those who become Socialists by studying Socialist literature and those who become Socialists under the pressure of those economic forces which the literature discusses.

I am sure the east has more better read Socialists—men who are Socialists because they have studied. I am sure the west has more Socialists developed, not by the study of literature but according to the very processes which are outlined and discussed in the literature, that is, the east has more Socialists who are Socialists because they have studied Socialism; the west has more Socialists who are Socialists because they have suffered under capitalism.

The spirit of the western workingmen is more free, more defiant—and whether found on the farm, in the mine, the forest or the workshop, they realize that they are the victims of exploitation and that there is no way out for those who are exploited except the overthrow of the political power of those who are their exploiters.

I ought to say to our eastern comrades that this opinion is based upon my knowledge of the west and my ignorance of the east.

But when this term of the training school is over, I hope to visit all the eastern states and not only become acquainted with the comrades who are fighting on harder territory and under more difficult conditions, which the old long-established order of things in the east involves, but also to have some share with them in the work they are doing.

Our training school term will close on February 1, after which I shall be in the field again until time for the international meeting at Amsterdam which I shall attend.

From Mediterranean Shores

PEGLI, Italy, Nov. 1, 1902.

DEAR COMRADES:

Will you kindly send me "The Iowa Socialist" to my New York address, 59 West 45th St., New York City. Please also apply the enclosed checks toward the starting of the paper. I was very glad to read of the founding of "The Iowa Socialist," and I wish it every possible success.

Yours faithfully,
GEO. D. HERRON.

The Iowa Socialist in bundles at fifty cents per hundred. Express prepaid.

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, 209 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.
Legan, W. N. Palmer.
Marshalltown, Oscar H. Hay, 603 S. 3d St.
Monroe, W. M. Shaw.
Muscatine, T. J. Grant.
Mystic, G. H. Freyboff.
Newton, W. J. Porter.
Oelwein, Wm. H. Luebbe.
Ottumwa, J. M. Winn.
Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.
Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer.
Sioux City, John E. Shank, 614 Bluff St.
Van Horn, Roy L. Schroeder.
Winterset, W. H. Bobbitt.
Waterloo, J. R. Blenis, 701 Logan Ave.

Five copies of The Iowa Socialist to one address for one year for \$2.00.

Roshek Bros.,

The Store of Real Economies.

Big Stock Reducing Sale

MAKING ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

Thousand Doz. of Underwear All at Mill Cost

Buy Your Underwear This Week and Save Money

500 Cases of Rubbers go on Sale this Week at Factory Prices

DON'T FAIL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR BIG STOCK REDUCING SALE THIS WEEK.

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 capitalistic 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.

John Smith No. 1 stole one chicken. He was sent to jail for 30 days. While there he reformed and became another man. He became John Smith No. 2. John Smith No. 2 organized a chicken trust, took 2,000,000 chickens as his fee for organizing it, and sold the chickens when the market was at its highest. Thus he was enabled to endow the jail with a library.—Judge.

When union men remain true to their principles 365 days in the year, unionism will win and not before.—Coming Nation.

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.

To Those Who Have Already Pledged

DEAR COMRADES: Through your devotion and generosity to the cause of Socialism, you last winter pledged an amount sufficient to maintain me as State Organizer during the period of one year. On the eve of starting my work events occurred to render this course impossible. Money pledged and paid in remained in the treasury until July when Comrade W. A. Jacobs undertook the work I had planned. He has succeeded. He is eminently fitted for the work and will continue so long as you will supply the needed funds.

A. W. RICKER.

The Iowa Socialist in bundles at fifty cents per hundred. Express prepaid.

Wonder how those "Socialists" feel who wanted to vote the democratic ticket "just once more?" Didn't want to lose your vote, eh? Next time vote the straight Socialist ticket and it will mean something, and count by helping to show how many are in favor of Socialism.—Appeal to Reason.

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.

FOR A NOBBY WINTER SUIT

OR

Overcoat



CALL AT

Keap & Buechele,
Thirteenth and Clay Streets

Fuel is High

YOU CAN ECONOMIZE BY USING WEATHER STRIP All Kinds at

LINDENBERG'S

Both Phones. 575 Main Street.

H. TRENKLE,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

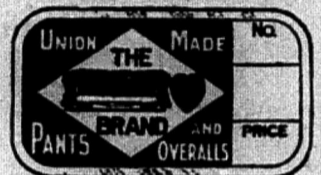
Phones: Bell, No 3622. Dubuque No. 454. Sausages

1227 CLAY, bet. 12th and 13th Sts.

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.



"THIS IS THE TICKET."

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

THE MODEL

Althausers Store

Is Headquarters for

DINNER SETS
CHAMBER SETS
PARLOR AND
LIBRARY LAMPS
PORTABLE GAS
LAMPS, TOYS
FANCY GOODS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

A New Line of Furniture Just Received

ALTHAUSER'S

ASK FOR

JONES BROS.

OVERALLS
JACKETS
SHIRTS
UNION-MADE

MANUFACTURED IN DUBUQUE, IA.

Patronize Home Industry.

The Only Union Overall Factory in Dubuque.

A Full Line of

UNION MADE SHOES

Always on Hand at

PETER MEYER,

1564 CLAY STREET.

Dr. L. H. Engelken,

Specialist for

CHRONIC DISEASES

Office and Institute N. W. Cor. 10th and Main Sts.