

Gompers and the Socialists

By Observer

The American Federation of Labor has again declared against political action on the part of organized labor. In doing so, it placed itself on record as being opposed to co-operation and in favor of the dog-eat-dog system—competition. The most prominent opponents of political action were Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell. A year ago Mitchell came very near flopping over into the Socialist camp. The United Mine Workers, of which organization Mitchell is president, were engaged in a great struggle. The issue was doubtful. Mitchell was confronted with the prospect of losing a good fat job, and he began to talk Socialism. However, the strike was successful and John concluded it was safer to hold on to the \$3,000 per annum which he receives as president of the miners' union rather than take his chances with the men who place humanity above dollars. Nevertheless, Mitchell has not forgotten the aid he received from the Socialists who contributed over \$4,000 to the fund for the support of the miners. (How much did the democratic or the republican party contribute?) Said Mr. Mitchell:

"I have no desire to discuss the relative merits of trades unionism and Socialism. I recognize the right of every man to believe as he pleases. I will say that I regard it as a great mistake on the part of our Socialist friends to attempt to commit this movement to the principles in which they believe. It would be a sad day, indeed, if trades unions were made the tail end of a political organization."

Gompers, as usual, was vitriolic. Nothing pleases that gentleman so much as an opportunity to make a grand-stand play. Had his beloved friend, Mark Hanna, only been present to listen to his tirade, Gompers' cup of happiness would have been filled to overflowing. Unfortunately, however, Mark was unable to be present, much to Gompers' disappointment. Said Gompers:

"Wherever there have been Socialists they always opposed the trades unionists who were running for office outside the Federation of Labor. I am at variance with your philosophy. Economically you are unsound, socially you are wrong, and industrially you are an impossibility. I have an abiding faith in the trades union movement because it is the protector of labor today, and if emancipation comes some time it must be the trades union movement that will achieve it."

The vote stood 2185 for to 11282 against political action. And now comes in the amusing part of the proceedings. We quote from the Associated Press report:

A resolution was adopted condemning the manufacture of United States mail bags by convict labor in Trenton prison.

The convention by a vote of 11,282 to 2,185 had just declared against political action that would lead to co-operation, and in favor of competition. Yet scarcely had the delegates taken their seats when they were called upon to pass a resolution declaring against the competition of convict labor. "Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel." Why object to the competition of convicts? If competition is such a good thing, why should it be restricted? If competition is right what excuse has the trades union for its existence? Manifestly it has no excuse whatever. Every trade union in existence is a protest against the competitive system.

If Gompers had been called upon to explain why Socialism was "economically unsound, socially wrong and industrially an impossibility," it would have been worth a journey from Dubuque to Boston

to hear his blundering explanation. Time and again he has been invited to discuss the merits or demerits of Socialism with leading Socialists, but has always declined. "I have an abiding faith in the trades union movement," says Mr. Gompers, "because it is the protector of labor today, AND IF EMANCIPATION COMES SOME TIME it must be the trades union movement that will achieve it." Evidently Mr. Gompers does not think the laborer is in danger of immediate emancipation and certainly if the workingmen of America follow Gompers' advice they will have to wait until after the millennium for emancipation.

"Wherever there have been Socialists, they always opposed the trades unionists running for office outside the Federation of Labor," says Mr. Gompers. Why should not the Socialists do so? Whenever a trades unionist ran for office on one of the old party tickets, he ran as a partisan, not as trades unionist. He places party above union, therefore he has no right to expect any favors at the hands of trades unionists or Socialists. The Socialist has no faith in the ability of either of the old parties to remedy industrial ills. He knows that when either of them nominates a trades unionist for office they do so simply for the purpose of having him act as a decoy duck to assist in bringing the votes of trades unionists to the support of such party. We have at various times seen trades unionists elected to office in the city and county of Dubuque. What benefit have they been to the labor element? Doubtless, they did as much as they could, but they were compelled to obey the party lash. There is no reason in the world why a Socialist should be expected to support a trades unionist running for office on either of the old party tickets.

But has Mr. Gompers been consistent in his support of trades unionists when running for office? For many years there was a union labor party in the political field devoted to the interests of union labor. How much support did it receive from Mr. Gompers and the 2,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor? How many speeches did Mr. Gompers make in favor of its candidates? Although there are more than 2,000,000 trades unionists in the United States, the Union Labor party never received more than 100,000 votes. It might be well for Mr. Gompers to look for the beam in his own eye before observing the mote in the eyes of others.

The American Federation of Labor was organized in 1882. Since its organization, with the exception of a single year, Mr. Gompers has been its president. Whatever success it has had must therefore be credited to him, and likewise, whatever mistakes it has made should be charged to him. He has been a potential factor in shaping the legislation of that body. What has the American Federation of Labor accomplished during the twenty-one years of its existence? What has it tried to accomplish and what has been its success? From its organization it has advocated the eight-hour day and as a preliminary has advocated the passage of the eight-hour bill now before congress. With what success?

Let Mr. Gompers speak for himself:

"Constant efforts were made to have the bill called up, but owing to the consideration of statehood and other bills which had precedence, it was not difficult for our opponents to prevent its consideration by the senate. The bill, therefore, failed of passage with the expiration of the fifty-seventh congress."

By "our opponents" is meant the American Manufacturers Association. Regarding the eight-hour bill, Mr. Parry, president of that association, had this to say at the recent convention of that body in New Orleans: "The defeat by congress of the eight-hour day and anti-injunction bills was probably the most important bit of work done during the year." So it would seem that the manufacturers' association, with a membership of less than one thousand had more influence with congress than the 2,000,000 voters ranged under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

For nine years the A. F. of L. has urged the passage by congress of an anti-injunction bill. With what success. Let Mr. Gompers again speak:

"The bill commonly known as the anti-injunction bill and drafted by the attorneys of the American Federation of Labor also passed the house of representatives. The matter was before the senate committee on judiciary, reported favorably and then upon motion of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, recommitted to the committee. When that committee reported the bill it changed the essential features of the measure and contained a provision which made a pro-injunction bill from an anti-injunction bill. To such a change in the bill, which made direct provision for the issuance of injunctions we, of course, objected and preferred its defeat by non-action rather than its passage in the amended form."

The Federation has also advocated the passage of an immigration bill containing an educational clause. At its last session congress passed an immigration bill, but struck out its most essential feature, and the one most strongly insisted upon by the A. F. of L.—the educational clause.

It will be seen, therefore, that every important piece of legislation urged upon congress by the A. F. of L. has failed of passage. Why? Simply because congress knows no matter how much it may snub the organized workingmen of the country, the workingmen will not resent the insult. The "pure and simple" trades unionist refuses to let the labor union go into politics, and so long as the union keeps out of politics, what does congress care for organized labor? And why does the "pure and simple" trades unionist keep out of politics? In deference to the advice of such men as Gompers and Mitchell. So long as trades unions follow the advice of these men we shall continue to see annually enacted the spectacle of the American Federation of Labor, with its 2,000,000 voters, crawling before congress and begging for a few crumbs of legislation—and receiving its annual snub.

Let us turn for a few moments from the United States to New Zealand and see how the trades unionists of New Zealand arrange matters. The New Zealand trades unionist is not afraid "to drag the union into politics." In 1890 conditions in New Zealand were similar to what they were in the United States in 1893. The trades unionists of New Zealand had, previous to that time, been annually petitioning parliament to do this and do that (just as the A. F. of L. petitions congress) and were annually snubbed (just as the A. F. of L. is snubbed by congress). But the trades unionists of New Zealand

Continued on 3d page.

Stick to Your Locals

John W. Bennett

Stick to your Local organizations, comrades: they are your fortifications against the onslaught of privileged monopoly. Stick to your fortifications and you will never have to give up your guns. The minions of superstition, ignorance and prejudice can never face the fire of your logic and reason with hope of success.

Victory is ours because we believe in MAN, and seek to surround him with a condition compatible with his human nature. There can be no quibbling or palliating with this dreadful monster of Private Capitalism. We seek a world of peace, but there can be no peace until we have compelled the unconditional surrender of this fiendish despoiler of our homes—Private Greed.

Constant agitation and education are sure to bring results favorable to the cause we represent. Bombastic, brutal militarism is stricken dumb with terror when it meets the steady, unwavering glance of an enlightened mind.

Capitalism demands universal ignorance, for only a clouded intellect willingly submits to the indignity of being robbed without a protest. Socialism demonstrates by accurate analysis the only way in which a beautiful, vigorous and happy individuality can be restored to the people.

Hence, the irreconcilable conflict between the power of ignorance and the power of knowledge; the power of the master and the power of the slave.

Comrades, justice is mighty. Supplications and entreaties are as vain in our case as the bleating of a lamb in the claws of a tiger. The POWER of wrong must be met and overcome with the UNITED POWER of those who are suffering wrong. Human environment at this particular epoch in historical social evolution vehemently demands the UNITY of those who toil, as the transformation from individual production to trustified industry forced an evolutionary change in the mental attitude of the laborers which produced federated unions. The more advanced type gets a clear conception of the whole process of industrial and social changes (owing, no doubt, to a more fortunate environment) and fights for industrial liberty. These are Socialists.

So, comrades, our duty is great in proportion as our clearer conception of natural law surpasses that of our stupid brothers. Our kindly, earnest teaching at every opportune moment will become a power irresistible. Like the poor farmer's wife, our work is never done. Yet in the annals of social progression no movement ever presented a more sublime racial devotion than this in which the lowly workers are compelled to grapple with hard, scientific knowledge and then patiently unfold the treasured gems of truth to their toiling brothers. Yet it is a soul inspiring work fit only for the gods.

Everything that makes life worth living depends on socialization. Industrial anarchy must go. So turn on the lights, comrades, and never falter. Let this presidential year surpass in activity all our previous efforts. With our literature and speakers and money let us this year plant the flag of social justice so far up on the breastworks of capitalism that the faint hearted may take courage, and may it be the signal for forward march all along the line. A faint heart never won a fair lady, and cowards are doomed to slavery.

At this moment we need the best efforts of every brave loyal Socialist to extend our field of agitation and education.

Thoughts With the Halls On

E. T. Anderson

Peter, Peter, non-union Peter,
Had a wife and couldn't keep 'er,
Put her in a sweatshop Hell,
And there he (?) did it—not very well.

No, dearie, "watering the stock" does not mean carrying water to the calves. It does have some relation to the rearing of hogs, however.

It has been charged that Socialism would destroy identity. What identity have the 2,500 workingmen, who produce for the Studebakers, since the inauguration of the check system? The checks do not even bear the workers' names, but are made out "To bearer."

We, the people, will soon discharge thousands upon thousands of workers. Because of our decreased wages we will become frugal and thrifty as a class and consequently the large capitalists will post notice of an indefinite shut down of the "open shop." The press will state that the Consolidated Car Shops or the American Manufacturing Company, has paid off and laid off so many thousand "hands"; but that is only an effect, the real cause is that we the people are unable to buy back our production. Our wages have

not kept pace with our production. You said that we couldn't get along without the capitalist, but the fact of the matter is that we can't get along without each other, the capitalist is merely an incident.

Russia apparently is in no hurry about going to war with Japan. Owing to the revolutionary ideas held by her subjects possibly she's right. It's amusing to see Russia, or the United States for that matter, eternally looking toward the dispossessed to aid those who possess and to keep them in possession. In the United States eight and three-fifths per cent of the people own seventy-one per cent of the wealth; and these figures were taken in 1890. The showing is probably worse for 1900.

One writer against Socialism says: "Rest is the natural desire of all persons, and effort will seldom be put forth unless it be to satisfy a want." To this logic I want to add my approval, but the point is this: Rest may become effort and effort will become rest. You try resting in bed for thirty-six hours and write me if it fails to be an effort. On the other hand, through removing the slavishness of work and stilling the growl of necessity, believe me, you can make the word effort spell rest.

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THE DIVISION OF LABOR

Emerson says: "An inevitable dualism bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole; as spirit, matter; man, woman; subjective, objective; in, out; upper, under; motion, rest; yea, nay."

One philosophy teaches us of what it calls the "pairs of opposites," as sweet, bitter; heat, cold; positive, negative; electric, magnetic.

While viewing the world after the manner of the world, we find everywhere this duality, these pairs of opposites.

In vegetable, animal and human life, we find the masculine and feminine elements. But, wherever we look, we find this duality seeking to express itself in unity. It is only when we rise above this duality and consciously recognize the eternal unity of life that we begin to know the true significance of life. Unity seeks to express itself at every point.

All life is rhythmic. We are constantly swinging round the spiral curves, upward toward the recognition of our real perfection, and so to a truer interpretation of life.

History tells us of a time when woman was supreme; in the home her children took her name; in the temples, where she was the high priestess; in the council chamber and executive offices, where her word was received as final. And historians are agreed that we have not enjoyed such universal peace and prosperity since.

Then we swing around the circle, and find woman occupying the secondary position everywhere; in the home, in the church, in the state. This has continued for many centuries, but the time is fast approaching when we will be conscious of the fact that we are still swinging around the circle. It is inevitable that woman will again assert herself.

She will not always be content to accept the seclusion of the home and the drudgery of the kitchen as her portion of the world's work.

For the last half century she has been gradually working up; she has fought her way step by step, opposed at every point by the strong, hypnotic sway of custom. She has won her way into the schools, where she has proven her efficiency as a teacher; she has gained entrance to most colleges and universities, where she is demonstrating to the world the depth of her brain capacity; she is in the professions and the business world, and she is beginning to recognize the fact that she has a duty to fulfill in the state.

So long as we see duality—so long as we make a separation any-

where, we will get only a fractional life.

That home is not complete that lacks either father or mother; to get the best results in happiness, peace and love, the father and mother elements must be present in unity; a perfect harmony, with no consciousness on the part of either of the big "I" or the little "you," but perfect equality, perfect unity must prevail—there is the ideal home.

In the realm of state, what do we see? Separation—duality. Man usurping all the functions of government—woman banished from the council chambers. And the result?

In our own country, after the complete control of man for over a hundred years, we have the direst poverty for the many and unparalleled prosperity for the few. And the situation constantly grows worse!

We have thousands of children sacrificed daily to the greed of gold—robbed of their childhood, robbed of their very life, and no masculine legislative body calling a halt.

When woman awakes to her true position and power, do you think such things will continue? Indeed not!

Her mother love will stand for the wholeness and freedom of the child-life!

The state, as well as the home, needs the mother element—must have it—but it must keep the father element also; the dual elements must blend in unity to give us the completest social life. Man and woman must meet together in harmonious relations for the consideration of all the problems of life; until they do, we will continue to have a lop-sided civilization, for the law of compensation works eternally, and what we gain in one way we lose in another, just as long as we recognize duality—separation.

Life is one, and so manifests on all planes—and must so manifest in our social and economic relations.

The Socialist party recognizes this fact and has embodied it in the sixth plank of their platform which declares for "equal civil and political rights for men and women."

Woman's place in nature is not inferior, not superior, to man, but his equal and co worker in all that pertains to a well rounded, complete and perfect life.

"The woman's cause is man's. They rise or sink together, dwarfed or god-like, bond or free."

There can be no separation anywhere in the complete life; the very nature of things will not permit. **LIFE IS ONE!**

Lester, Iowa, Jan. 27, '04.

Dear Comrades: I should like to say a few words to the comrades through your paper in regard to the amendment to the national constitution to be known as Art. XI, which in my judgment should be voted down for this reason: When there is a convention, say a state convention, it is almost impossible for locals at a distance to send more than one delegate, and a few locals near by can turn out and turn the convention any way they want to and the rest of the locals can look on. I think as long as we give the party members a chance through a referendum vote to adopt or reject what the delegates do, we ought to let well enough alone, but I would like to hear from some of the other comrades for or against, as there are too many who vote without thinking over the question.

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH BRUCKEN,
Sec. Local Lester.

The amendment referred to by Comrade Brucken is Referendum A, 1904, and is now before the party membership. Its object is to amend the national constitution by adding after Art. X. another

article to be known as Art. XI., providing that "In all conventions, committees or other deliberations of the Socialist party of America one vote for one member present shall be the rule, and proxies shall not be used or permitted nor plural voting allowed."

This amendment would not affect the basis or method of representation at any convention of the party. This is already provided for in Art. X. If adopted, the amendment would affect only the national committee, and would nullify the action just taken by the membership in adopting by an affirmative vote of 5,599 against a negative vote of only 2,037, the amendment contained in Referendum B, 1903, which provides, or rather attempts to provide, for proportional representation on the national committee in allowing plural voting by the committeemen having the larger constituencies.

In voting on Referendum B, 1903, the party members were compelled to choose between two evils—either to vote it down and continue the manifestly unfair method of representation then existent, or to vote for the adoption of the amendment and thus introduce a system of plural voting in the national committee. The party took the latter course and in our opinion chose the lesser of the two evils. The large majority in favor of Referendum B, 1903, foredooms Referendum A, 1904, to defeat. In order to be consistent the members who voted "yes" on the former will vote "no" on the latter. Under ordinary parliamentary law Referendum A, 1904, could not be entertained as the same proposition, though in an affirmative form, was contained in Referendum B, 1903, carried by a decisive majority.

Let the coming national convention devise a better plan—one that will overcome plural voting and provide for proportional representation—but in the meantime let the party vote down Referendum A.

The action of Nebraska University in refusing a donation from John D. Rockefeller is commendable, but it would be more sensible and less like "cutting off your nose to spite your face" if the university would now get into the business of advocating the overthrow of the system that makes a Rockefeller possible, rather than to continue in the business of upholding it. And it would be more kind to Rockefeller. He is a product of the system. To hold him personally responsible is, to say the least, unkind. He is the full-blown flower of capitalism, the fruition of its philosophy: the "survival of the fittest"—under the competitive era. He is the "Mr. Hyde" of our "Dr. Jekyll" civilization. Don't blame him. Don't spurn his gift with a lofty air of assumed superiority so long as you accept gifts from any other capitalist. To accept from one is as degrading as to accept from the other. A university that depends upon the endowments of monied men prostitutes itself. Let justice be done on the industrial field and the people will be able to pay for their education. Real education will then become a fact and will replace the pseudo education which is now ground out—made-to-order—from our so-called institutions of learning.

It is now thought that a "dark horse" will get the democratic nomination for the presidency. The republicans will see in this a subtle appeal to race prejudice—a play for the votes of the working mules. It ought to be satisfactory to the democratic donkey, however.

Socialist economics—like the temperance question—is no doubt a dry subject to the working class, especially about election time.

However, the working class itself will be pretty dry some day if the capitalists continue using the world's supply of aqua pura in the formation of trusts.

Hearst is recorded as "not voting" on almost every roll call of Congress since he has become a member. This should not be held against him, however. The poor fellow may not know how to vote. And then again, he may think he would only be "throwing away his vote."

In the meantime the working classes of Russia and Japan—who will foot the bills and whose brothers will do the fighting—are looking on in open-mouthed astonishment wondering what it is all about. Let somebody put bugs in their ears.

No, "Old Subscriber," Mark Hanna's appeal to the workingmen to "stand pat" is not a plea for the Irish vote. It's a term used in the game of poker. If they take Mark Hanna's advice, the workers stand to lose, of course.

The working class doesn't need "friends." It needs a consciousness of its solidarity and common interests. Given this, the workers will be able to take care of themselves.

With the assistance given them by the beef trust, the vegetarians ought to have an easy time of it in the propaganda of their doctrine.

The laborer is merely so much "raw" material to the capitalist. This is not a roast.

Is a wage reduction an argument against race suicide? If you don't know, ask Teddy.

There is a world of meaning in the trite expression that "business is business."

Yes, the average member of a "stock" company is generally a hog.

A self-made man usually has the appearance of a "scab" job.

The working class has nothing to do but work.

Naturally, the dogmatic man is generally a pup.

Iowa Financial Statement.

Jan. 1, 1904, to Feb. 1, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Dec. 31, '03.....	\$100 17
Jan. 1 Polk City Local charter.....	1 00
" 1 Atlantic Local.....	3 10
" 2 Clarinda Local.....	2 90
" 3 Lost Creek Local.....	75
" 5 Sac City Local.....	1 60
" 5 Logan Local.....	2 40
" 5 Davenport Local, supplies.....	25
" 8 Correctionville Local.....	45
" 10 Des Moines Local.....	3 00
" 11 Marshalltown Local.....	3 00
" 11 Madrid Local.....	1 50
" 12 Davenport Local.....	5 10
" 13 Hocking Local.....	3 00
" 15 Avery Local.....	3 00
" 19 Boone Local.....	3 00
" 19 Lost Creek Local.....	1 50
" 20 Bloomfield Local.....	75
" 20 Mo. Valley Local, supplies.....	25
" 21 Fred Lundberg, Stratford.....	60
" 23 Centerville Local charter.....	2 00
" 23 Holly Springs Local, charter.....	70
" 23 Sioux City Local, supplies.....	25
" 23 Lehigh Local.....	90
" 24 Des Moines Local.....	3 00
" 27 Muscatine Local.....	2 25
Total.....	\$146 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. 5 Postage.....	\$ 1 00
" 8 Postage.....	45
" 11 Typewriting.....	1 00
" 11 Sample copies Iowa Socialist.....	2 50
" 15 Postage.....	3 50
" 15 Wm. Maily, supplies.....	3 00
" 17 I. S. McCrillis, organizing expenses.....	20 00
" 19 The Iowa Socialist, printing.....	1 50
" 20 Postage.....	1 00
" 22 L. B. Patterson, printing.....	10 85
" 30 J. J. Jacobsen, salary.....	10 00
" 30 Postage.....	2 00
Total.....	\$ 50 80

RECAPITULATION.

Total received.....	\$146 67
Total expended.....	50 80
Balance on hand.....	\$ 89 87

Respectfully submitted,
J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary.

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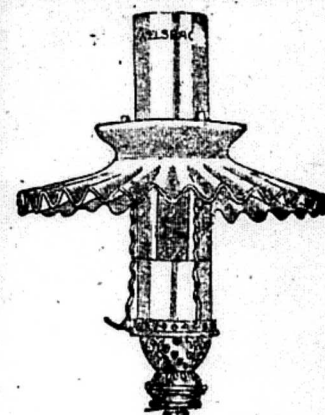
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National Committee

National Organizing Fund

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1, 1904.
To the Members of the Socialist Party:

Comrades:—The plans now being developed and carried out by the National Headquarters for the purpose of strengthening the Socialist Party organization for the national campaign of this year require the assistance and support of Socialists everywhere.

The work done in this direction during the past year has already shown itself in an increased membership and a solidarity of purpose and action which promises still greater things for the future. To continue to extend the influence and activity of the Socialist party into every part of the United States should be the ambition and desire of all Socialists.

The opportunities for Socialist agitation surround us on every hand. Every daily newspaper points the lesson of the class struggle for us to send home to the minds and hearts of the working class. From East and West, North and South, arises the crash of industrial conflict. Steadily and inexorably the lines between the exploiting and exploited classes is becoming clearer and clearer drawn, so that none can ignore its deep significance. It is for us, the Socialists, to take advantage of these opportunities and use them for the furtherance of our cause.

The situation in Colorado, growing more and more acute, demands our first attention. John W. Slayton, of New Castle, Penn., one of the ablest and best equipped Socialist workers in America, is being placed in Colorado to cover that field under the direction of the Colorado State Committee. The National Committee assumes entire responsibility for Comrade Slayton's expenses while in that state. Jas. F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass., will also give some time, at the expense of the National Committee. Others will follow, if necessary.

In a short time organizers will be placed in the field for the special purpose of reaching the people speaking foreign languages. It is important that the large population of Germans, Bohemians, Italians, Frenchmen, Jews, and other nationalities, daily growing larger, should be reached by Socialist organizers and literature, so that they will not continue to be used by the capitalist politicians. Capable comrades have already been selected to do this important work.

In addition to this will be the agitating and organizing yet to be done among the English speaking people in many states where organizations are not strong or matured. During 1903 the national organizers visited hundreds of places where a Socialist speaker had never been heard before. This work must go on until the soil is well tilled and local movements developed.

Comrades, we ask you to assist in the consummation of our plans by subscribing what you can to the National Organizing Fund. The work so well begun should not be allowed to lag for want of sufficient support. If you receive one of our coin cards fill it out and return as soon as possible. If you have not received a card, one will be sent you upon request. If you do not care to use the card, a contribution by postal order or check will be as much appreciated. Only do something, if at all able, to strengthen the party organization for the com-

ing national struggle, which will test our strength to the utmost.

Send all remittances and communications to the National Secretary, Socialist party, Omaha, Neb.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN M. WORK, Iowa,
B. BERLYN, Illinois,
VICTOR L. BERGER, Wis.,
S. M. REYNOLDS, Indiana,
CHARLES DOBBS, Ky.,
National Quorum.
By WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Election of National Secretary

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 1, '04.
To the National Committee, Socialist party:

Comrades:—I hereby report the following as the result of the election by the National Committee of a National Secretary for the term extending from Feb. 1, 1904, to Feb. 1, 1905.

For Theodore Debs—Turner, Mo. Total, 1.

For William Mailly—Lowry, Arkansas; Richardson, Cal.; Floaten, Colo.; White, Conn.; Healey, Fla.; Berlyn, Ill.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, Iowa; Dobbs, Ky.; Mills, Kas.; Chase, Mass.; Walter, Mich.; Holman, Minn.; Christenson, Neb.; Claffin, N. H.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Caldwell, Ohio; Halbrooks, Okla.; Barnes, Pa.; Kerrigan, Tex.; Boomer, Wash. Total, 21.

Not voting—Andrus, Ala.; Fox, Mont.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D.; Lovett, S. D.; Healey, Vt.; Berger, Wis. Total, 8.

William Mailly is therefore elected national secretary for the term stated by a vote of 21 to 1.

Fraternally submitted for the national secretary,
W. E. CLARK, Assistant.

Gompers and the Socialists

Continued from 1st page.

got tired of that kind of treatment and concluded to go into politics themselves. What was the result? They first secured an arbitration law, which, in spite of all the criticism that has been passed upon it by its opponents, has stood the test of time. They received an eight hour day, an employers' liability act, workmen's wages act, seaman's act, a truck act and other legislation too numerous to mention. Nor do they propose to stop at what they have accomplished. At the colonial conference of trades and labor councils in 1902 resolutions were unanimously adopted calling for nationalizing the oil and mineral wealth and carrying trade of the colony; for municipalization of street railways, gas, electric lighting, baths, lecture halls and places of amusement; for the establishment of a state bank with sole right of note issue; for state fire insurance; for establishing state tailoring and boot shops, and ammunition and saddlery works for supplying the public service. As a significant fact of what this legislature has accomplished, it may be stated that the number of unemployed in New Zealand fell from 14,759 in 1896 to 8,469 in 1901, while the value of the manufactured product rose from \$46,471,960 in 1896 to \$83,417,402 in 1901. Even bulletin No. 49 of the department of commerce and labor acknowledges that "the decrease in the number of unemployed is significant of the growing prosperity of the colony." Remember, all this has been accomplished by less than 25,000 trades unionists in New Zealand who were not afraid "to drag the union into politics."

Campaign Speakers

The state committee of the Socialist party of Iowa has engaged Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick of Kansas City, for a month's campaigning in Iowa, commencing March 2nd, and Frederick G. Strickland, Iowa's organizer, will enter the field for continuous service during the year 1904 at the same time. Both of these giants in the cause of humanity have spoken in about twelve states, and their ability as orators and their energy as party workers is everywhere recognized.

The terms for either of above speakers follow:

Option No. 1.—Local to pay \$2.00 per day, entertain the speaker and allow him collection and sale of literature.

Option No. 2.—Local to pay \$5.00 for one day, \$10.00 for three days, and entertain the speaker. Under Option No. 2, the Local retains collections with which to defray expenses, or an admission fee may be charged. For further information apply to J. J. Jacobsen, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

Frederick G. Strickland's subjects follow:

1. The Historic Necessity for Socialism.
2. The Evolution of Society.
3. The Meaning of Socialism to the Individual.
4. Socialism—The New Trades Unionism.



FRED'K G. STRICKLAND.

5. The Twofold Task of Economic Deliverance.
6. The Working Class the Hope of Humanity.
7. What Shall We Do With the Trust?
8. Socialism and Religious Freedom.
9. Socialism—Its Meaning and Its Methods.
10. The Last Strike.
11. Socialism and the Home.
12. When Organized Labor Meets Organized Capital.

Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick's subjects:

1. Justice to the Toilers.
2. Evolution or Revolution?
3. Five Kinds of Despotisms.

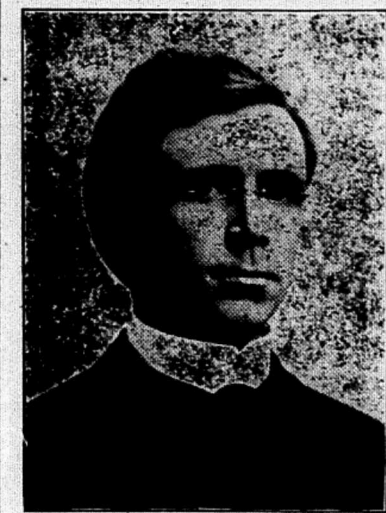
Evidently there are no such leaders as Gompers or Mitchell over there.

Personally, we believe it would be better for the comrades in future not to attempt to commit the annual conventions of the A. F. of L. to Socialism. Socialists are not made by the passage of resolutions in favor of Socialism by a central labor body. It takes time, study, experience and punishment to make Socialists. Let the comrades in future go after the rank and file of the labor unions. Let us win over the rank and file and the "leaders" (?) will soon follow.

There are about 8,000,000 men engaged in the industries of the United States, about 3,000,000 women and children and about 2,000,000 farm laborers, in all about 15,000,000. The trade union movement in this country is about fifty years old, and there are about 2,000,000 members enrolled in the various unions. At the present rate it would take about 350 years to get every man, woman and child engaged in gainful occupations into the labor unions. Some of us will be a trifle old by that time.

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4. Think or Surrender.
5. The Purpose of a Gatling Gun.
6. What is Scientific Socialism?
7. Babies With the Harness On.



GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

8. The Hypnotism of the Working Class.
9. The Makers and the Takers.
10. The Right of the Trust to Be.
11. The Fatalism of Capitalism.
12. Socialism and Art.
13. Objections to Socialism.
14. Socialism from a Lawyer's Point of View.
16. Why I Respect the Capitalist.

Comrade J. B. Osborne, the blind Socialist orator will also come to Iowa about March 15th. Dates may be arranged through Secretary Jacobsen. His terms



J. B. OSBORNE.

are \$8.00 for one lecture, \$12.00 for two and \$15.00 for three. Following are his subjects:

1. The Materialistic Conception of History.
2. Value and Surplus Value.
3. Labor Politics.
4. The Class Struggle.
5. Socialism, the Art of the Twentieth Century.

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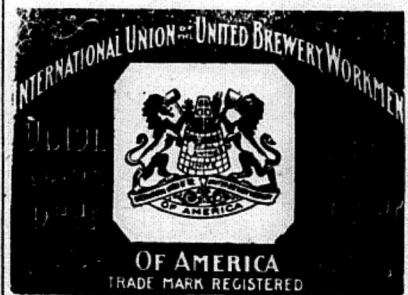
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