

## OUR GROWTH

Vote in U. S. Since First Ticket Was Put Up.

Additional Returns Increase Former Estimate.

1888	2 068
1892	21 512
1894	30 120
1895	34 869
1896	36 275
1897	55 550
1898	82 204
1900	87 769
1902	225 930
1904	500 000

### The Vote by States.

Additional returns received by the national secretary justify an increase in the estimate of the vote in some states made last week. The revised table is as follows:

State	1901	1900
Alabama	2,000	.....
Arizona	3,000	.....
Arkansas	1,500	.....
California	32,500	7,551
Colorado	2,500	6,654
Connecticut	4,600	1,029
Delaware	200	57
Florida	1,500	691
Georgia	600	.....
Idaho	5,000	.....
Illinois	100,000	9,687
Indiana	16,000	2,374
Iowa	15,000	2,742
Kansas	15,000	1,605
Kentucky	4,500	700
Louisiana	1,000	.....
Maine	1,900	878
Maryland	3,000	908
Massachusetts	13,000	9,595
Michigan	10,000	2,826
Minnesota	20,000	3,065
Mississippi	250	.....
Missouri	17,500	6,128
Montana	6,000	708
Nebraska	10,000	823
Nevada	750	.....
New Hampshire	1,500	790
New Jersey	10,000	4,609
New York	40,000	12,509
North Carolina	250	.....
North Dakota	3,000	518
Ohio	36,000	4,847
Oklahoma	3,000	.....
Oregon	12,000	1,466
Pennsylvania	27,500	4,831
Rhode Island	750	.....
South Carolina	36	.....
South Dakota	3,000	176
Tennessee	2,000	410
Texas	10,000	1,846
Utah	6,000	720
Vermont	1,000	.....
Virginia	500	.....
Washington	15,000	2,006
West Virginia	3,000	286
Wisconsin	15,000	524
Wyoming	1,500	.....

### Socialist Vote of the World.

1867	30,000	1891	1,799,060
1871	101,000	1892	1,798,391
1872	101,268	1893	2,585,898
1874	352,220	1894	2,914,506
1876	353,028	1895	3,033,718
1877	494,364	1896	3,056,873
1878	438,234	1897	3,896,602
1881	373,850	1898	4,515,591
1882	423,004	1899	4,534,591
1884	600,150	1900	4,874,740
1885	607,614	1901	4,912,710
1887	931,454	1902	5,253,054
1889	1,109,891	1903	6,285,374
1890	1,794,000		

### Looking Ahead.

Next Tuesday's election should not be thought of as standing by itself. It will have a powerful influence upon the political alignments and movements, not only of the next four years, but of the next eight. As the battle goes on November 8, 1904, so will the lines of battle be determined in November, 1908. The whole question of conservatism and radicalism in the following presidential election, as well as in the one at hand, is really upon us for decision now. It is the morrow of the election that thoughtful and patriotic citizens should bear in mind as they make their choice between Roosevelt and Parker.

Do they want their next choice to be between Roosevelt and Bryan, Roosevelt and Hearst, Roosevelt and Debs?—New York Evening Post, Nov. 5.

# AS OTHERS SEE US

## Comments on The Increased Socialist Vote By The Enemy.

### TRAGIC, COMIC, WISE OR OTHERWISE

#### Conspiracy of Silence Maintained For Years Is Broken By The Avalanche of Votes.

**G. L. Dobson.**  
A severe thrust at Socialism and a warning to republicans to begin activities to ward off the impending danger of socialistic supremacy, was one of the points made by Hon. George L. Dobson, ex-secretary of state, at the rally of the Polk County Republican Club last evening.

*The fine vote cast by the Socialists, not only in Salt Lake, but all over the country, was one of the remarkable features of the election. In Salt Lake and Utah the Socialists' increase was large, while in Chicago and Omaha especially the Socialist vote was a surprise to leaders of the two big parties. It is evident that the Socialist party has come to stay.—The Telegram.*

"You cannot tell a Socialist that he is a fool," said the speaker, "because he is not. He is just as sincere in his belief as you or I am in republican doctrines. But go to him and tell him that Socialism has never accomplished anything in the wide world and is an experiment that cannot be thrust upon a people in place of prosperity.

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

"The young men who are now preaching the doctrine of Socialism are not fools, but they have been misled. They have been inculcated with the preachings of a vain theory and thoroughly believe that the impractical doctrine of Socialism is plausible and a good form of government. You must prepare to meet the struggle and save the country to the government of the rational people. As a rule, you find Socialists among those who are disgruntled and at outs with the world. These must be educated in the proper way and they will not be lost to good government.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

**Chicago American.**  
Eugene V. Debs received a remarkable vote, estimated to be half as large in the state as that received by Judge Parker. In Chicago he received more than 40,000 and in the state at least 150,000.

In many Chicago precincts Debs received more votes than Parker and it is believed he has carried the Thirty-third ward over Parker. Down state the miners voted almost solidly for Debs and in all the cities he polled a large vote. One of the surprising features of the Debs vote was that in many of what are known as the silk stocking wards of Chicago Debs received strong support. In the Twelfth ward, which lies east of Douglas park, he carried several precincts over Parker.

Politicians of all parties attempted to explain the big vote received by Debs. But the men who voted for Debs said that it was a protest against both the old parties, but more especially the democratic.

**Kansas City Star.**  
The country will make a mistake if it attempts to ignore the extraordinary strength of the Socialist vote in Illinois. In Chicago alone Debs received as many votes as were cast in Kansas City on Tuesday for all candidates. In the state he received half as many ballots as were cast for Parker.

There is only one inference from such a showing. Many people are evidently losing hope of correcting

abuses under the present industrial system, and they are ready to go to the extreme of social revolution in order to remedy existing evils.

The great majority of thinking men are agreed that the remedies proposed by Socialism would involve the country in troubles far more serious than those that exist today. But the trend of opinion shown in the Debs vote will not be checked so long as present evils are allowed to persist. The enormous concentration of wealth in the hands of a few men, made possible by illegal or unfair practices, the formation of trusts that use terrorism as a club and then raise prices—these and other tendencies of the times are responsible for the spread of Socialistic doctrines.

So long as the legislators continue to let well enough alone the cause represented by Mr. Debs will flourish. The Illinois vote ought to prove a warning to both old parties.

**St. Louis Globe-Democrat.**  
What sort of a re-organization and re-alignment will take place in the democratic party in the next four years? What kind of a coalition and a creed will the republican party have to fight in 1908? These are queries of some interest to democrats, populists, Socialists, republicans and all other political elements. It is generally assumed that the radicals of the democracy will be in the ascendant in that party by the time the campaign of 1908 opens, and that these are to be the force which the republican party will be called upon to combat. Mr. Debs, on the other hand, says that the democratic party will disintegrate, as a result of its crushing defeat last week, and that the Socialist party will take its place. As Debs was the presidential candidate of the Socialist party in the two latest national elections, and as he polled a considerable vote last Tuesday, his words on this point will have some weight. Debs had 88,000 votes in 1900. He got at least 600,000 in 1904, and the total, when all the returns are in, may go beyond that figure.

**D. M. Parry.**  
"The remarkable increase in the Socialist vote was not a surprise to me," says Mr. Parry, "as I had information from various sources prior to the election which proved to my mind that the Socialists were justified in making claims of a big gain in their voting strength. "Several causes have contributed to this result. One of these causes has been the very active propaganda work on the part of the Socialist sections. It is perhaps not generally known, but it is a fact, that the Socialists use several hundred pamphlets and books in their educational work and have a number of newspapers of very wide circulation, one of these claiming to have 300,000 subscribers. This

propaganda work on the part of the Socialists has been going on for several years and in the recent campaign the conditions existing were particularly favorable to their work.

"In order properly to understand Socialism the fact must be appreciated that it is largely a religion. Once a man is thoroughly a Socialist it is difficult to convince him that he is wrong. Therefore, I am inclined to think that Socialist strength once developed is apt to be much more permanent and less susceptible to political argument than the populist or other third party movements which have become familiar."

**Chicago Post.**  
The increase of the Socialist vote as an aspect of the election does not mean what Mr. Debs and his associates are trying to make themselves believe it means. There were gains for pure Socialism—as in Chicago—and there were losses—as in Massachusetts, where they have lost their representative. But the total gain must be largely discounted by the fact that Debs received thousands of votes from "radical democrats," who knew he would not be elected, and who took this means of "reproving" the "reorganization" faction of the democratic party for its repudiation of Bryanism. When Mr. Bryan and the radicals return to party power, these votes will take flight from Mr. Debs' barnyard in a flock. It will take a good many years of propagandism to make up their loss.

**Chicago Chronicle.**  
From now on the country may look only to Bryan, Watson, Hearst and Debs and such other radicals as may enter the lists with them for "democratic" candidates and "democratic" principles. A revolutionary party must have revolutionary leaders. There will be no more attempts to harmonize constitutional democrats with the agitators who have no inspiration save mischief and no purpose save violence.

The democratic party of the constitution is dead. The Social Democratic party of continental Europe, preaching discontent and class hatred, assailing law, property and personal rights and insinuating confiscation and plunder, is here.

**Chicago Tribune.**  
The democratic party proved under Bryan that it could not get its conservatives to follow a radical leader to victory. The democratic party has proved under Parker that it cannot get its radicals to follow a conservative leader to victory. What is the use of the democratic party?

The word democratic may survive the event of yesterday, but as far as human eyes can see there never will be another attempt to combine under the word democratic the two irreconcilable elements of which the democratic party has been for at least ten years composed.

The political warfare of the future in the United States will be between conservatives banded together and radicals banded together. The two kinds of minds will not much longer be found in the same party. The wreck of the democratic party as at present constituted was necessary to this development. That wreck is complete.

## SEEING THINGS

Social Settlement Worker Has Eyes Opened.

Robert Hunter of New York Talks of Economic Conditions.

New York, Nov. 19.—Robert Hunter, the young worker in practical philanthropy, former head of the University Settlement, who a year ago married Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, daughter of Millionaire Anson Phelps Stokes, and who, with his wife, has abandoned a home of luxury in Madison avenue for a modest, unpretentious dwelling in Grove street, followed up his public statement of yesterday concerning conditions in the United States by a more detailed interview.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunter modestly deny that they have any purpose of teaching by example a lesson to the poor of the city through the radical action which they have taken. But they have at their disposal a fortune of \$10,000,000 and might command a Fifth avenue mansion, a country estate, a private yacht and many automobiles. They might fritter away their time at the opera and the horse show and be submerged in the world of fashion and frivolity into which they were born; but instead they have elected to live a life of simplicity and usefulness and continue together the philanthropic work in which they were separately engaged when blind Cupid entered a sordid tenement with them and conjured up a romance.

At 88 Grove street they have set up their household goods amid surroundings which, immediately adjoining, are quiet and refined, but which, not many blocks away, comprise some of the most hideous aspects of poverty in New York.

There Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have determined to labor together to do their mite toward alleviating the conditions which Mr. Hunter so graphically described yesterday. Mr. Hunter said:

"Do you consider any country prosperous that has 10,000,000 of its population in poverty? When Charles Dickens visited America, he said that 'A beggar in Boston would be like flaming sword.' Forty years later, one-half of the people of the United States are propertyless, and about 10,000,000 persons now living will die of tuberculosis if the present conditions are kept up.

"When about 50,000 employees of the railroads, mostly young men just married, with wives and children depending upon them, are killed every year, and their families left helpless; when about 150,000 die every year from tuberculosis, resulting from mal-nutrition, and 1,700,000 little children are compelled to work in factories, sweatshops, mills and furnaces, I think we can expect that conditions will continue constantly to breed a growing poverty in this country, and if these conditions are not remedied, we will have poverty in a very few years that will exceed that of Europe."

"What remedy would you suggest?" Mr. Hunter was asked.

"First," he replied, "we have got to come to the point where we shall have government insurance, such as Germany has, against sickness, old age and permanent injury. There industry is taxed to pay for all injuries received by the workers, who also pay a proportionate share into the fund.

"In addition we must give greater attention to our tenement house laws, to the rules governing workshops, etc., to the railroads and to child labor. The latter should be absolutely prohibited. I am aware that any one who advocates these reforms is apt to be regarded as a Socialist, but on the other hand, what do the work-



# The Iowa Socialist

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Organize!

ORGANIZE!

ORGANIZE!

Lest you forget—the campaign is again on.

Nero continues to huddle while Rome burns.

Roosevelt is for a square deal—with a stacked deck.

"I told you so."—Mark Hanna by underground telephone.

How about that new member you were going to get into the local?

The times are dead ripe for a change. The question is, are the people?

The re-organization of the democratic party, it appears, generally tends to disorganization.

For the blessing that labor continues to give to capitalism the capitalists are truly thankful.

Talk about a landslide! It was not the land only but a few other things also that slid to the capitalists.

All the railroad owners of the country are contemplating a merger or trust capitalized at \$8,500,800,000. Somebody tell Teddy about it quick.

There was a large number of voters who staid at home on election day. Maybe all this talk about the Socialists destroying the home frightened them.

The comrades who want a big Socialist vote, whether it be class conscious or not, should spend their spare moments pondering the result in Massachusetts.

It is boasted that we are the "greatest exporting nation in the world." However that may be, a certain "foreign importation" loomed up big on November 8.

The capitalists will now assist themselves in making Socialists by the intellectual process of trying to unmake those they have already made through industrial concentration.

The "yellow peril", a nightmare which has been haunting the dreams of the American capitalist, is now crowded off the counterpane by a horse of another color—the "red peril."

A good way for our friends the enemy to begin their campaign of education against Socialism is to take up a few unaccepted challenges to debate which have been made by Socialists.

President Roosevelt is to have the Standard Oil Co. investigated and if found to be an illegal combination steps will be taken to have it broken up. This is almost as funny as the president in the role of good angel of the peace conference. He will need an extra spike or two in his big stick.

### THANKSGIVING.

Did you give thanks in the usual manner? Did you "count your blessings o'er and o'er?"

Were you thankful that you had a job?

Were you thankful that you are under thirty-five, so that you stand some chance of keeping a job?

Were you thankful that you do not live in Colorado or Russia?

Did you give thanks for turkey—or liver?

Did you give thanks for the price of coal and wood?

Did you give thanks that you did not lose your vote?

Did you give thanks for "four years more of prosperity?"

Did you stop to think that the workingman has about as much to be thankful for as the turkey? The one is sacrificed with as little compunction as the other.

Did it ever dawn on your mental vision that to over-eat, as everyone does who has the chance, is a queer way to express thanks, or to celebrate a holiday?

### CIVILIZATION.

Not long ago a man over the age limit of thirty-five, on the ragged edge of starvation, with a near prospect of a trip "over the hills to the poorhouse," came into our office and gave us some good advice. He told us "Debs is a failure—he was six months in jail. It is not a good plan to tie to a failure."

We had some argument on that point, as opinions do sometimes differ. Not all men who have been in jail are failures, neither do all rascals succeed in breaking into jail. Success or failure cannot be measured by that standard.

This seedy "successful" man was informed that Socialists were tied to a principle—not to a man.

In talking of present conditions which result in the few having the earth and the fullness thereof, the many suffering privations and some actually starving to death, he told us that "starvation is an attribute of civilization." Is it? Then let us revert to barbarism or savagery.

If he had said starvation is an attribute of private ownership in the means of life, he would have stated a self-evident fact. We have not yet attained civilization; we are passing through a preparatory stage leading to it. When we get there we can drop the word starvation out of our dictionaries; it will become obsolete—used only in connection with ancient history.

When a man all frazzled and run down at the heel talks like that just make up your mind that a good sized dose of hunger is the only remedy for what ails him, and do not rend your heart-strings when you see him taking his medicine. Just tell him to "tie to a successful man" like Roosevelt or Parker and get his "prosperity" continued for four years. At the end of that time he will probably want a change of diet, and will be able to appreciate a man who has gone to prison for righteousness' sake, and a party that proposes to abolish starvation and open the way for civilization to come and dwell among us.

### THAT AGREEMENT.

Now that the excitement of the campaign is over, and plans are being formulated for the work of the coming winter, we desire to again call the attention of the locals of the state to the agreement adopted

a few months ago by referendum which is as follows:

#### AGREEMENT

Between the Iowa Socialist Publishing Company, of Dubuque, Iowa, and the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Iowa.

In order to mutually co-operate in building up the organized Socialist movement of the state and increasing the circulation of The Iowa Socialist, which is now being published at a loss, The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company, party of the first part, and the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Iowa, party of the second part, hereby enter into the following agreement:

In consideration of the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50), to be paid by the State Committee every month to The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company, said company agrees to furnish said State Committee every month Two Hundred (200) yearly subscription cards to The Iowa Socialist (at 25 cents each); said cards to be disposed of by the State Committee in the following manner: Speakers or organizers engaged by the State Committee for work in the state to be supplied, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between them and the State Committee, with as many cards as they can sell; and the remainder of the cards to be distributed pro rata among the locals of the state at 25 cents each, the locals and speakers to sell the cards to subscribers at 50 cents each. The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company hereby agrees to raise the subscription price to 50 cents per year, and further agrees to take no yearly subscriptions to The Iowa Socialist for a less sum, whether in clubs or otherwise; and the State Committee, for the locals, speakers or organizers, hereby agrees to sell no cards to subscribers for less than 50 cents each, whether in clubs or otherwise; the difference of 25 cents on each card to be retained by the locals and used at their discretion.

The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co., party of the first part, further agrees to supply said State Committee, party of the second part, with as many additional cards over 200 per month, on the same terms, as the State Committee, or locals through the State Committee, may desire.

The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company further agrees to publish in its issue immediately following the first of each month a statement of its receipts and expenses and agrees to divide any surplus which may accrue as follows: One-half of all receipts above expenses to be retained by The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company to improve its plant, to enlarge the paper, or to be used in such other manner as may be decided upon by its board of directors or stockholders (all of whom are Socialists), the other half of said surplus to be turned over each month to the State Committee to be used at its discretion. Provided, however, that The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company reserves the right to set aside as a contribution to the national campaign fund, or national organizing fund, 10 per cent of its receipts on subscriptions from outside the state of Iowa.

This agreement to be submitted to a referendum of the party members in the state, and to take effect immediately after its adoption by a majority vote of the members voting. Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory upon any local which has unanimously voted to reject this proposition (every member having had an opportunity for voting) to accept from the State Committee any subscription cards as hereinbefore provided. This provision shall also apply to all locals that may be organized after the adoption of this agreement.

This agreement to be in force until the next state convention. Provided, however, that in order to safeguard themselves against supporting a paper which they have no direct means of controlling, the members of the Socialist Party of Iowa may abrogate this agreement at any time by a majority vote, in the manner provided for referendums by the state constitution of the Socialist Party of Iowa.

If The Iowa Socialist is to continue in the field it is absolutely necessary that your part of this agreement be carried out to the letter. The adoption of this agreement has induced those who formerly hustled for subscriptions to secure cards from their respective locals and as a consequence our receipts from subscriptions are almost entirely confined to this source. It is self-evident that if the locals fail to buy regularly each month their share of cards from the state secretary the latter will be unable to purchase the two hundred cards per month.

A perusal of the agreement will show that it is to the interest of every Socialist in the organization to push the sale of our sub cards. A commission of 50 per cent is certainly as large remuneration as

could be reasonably expected. We are not offering any cheap gew-gaws as premiums but cold cash. It is true the cash goes to the locals, but a Socialist who has the welfare of the organization at heart should welcome this opportunity of assisting his local financially as well as boosting the state paper.

It is to the organized Socialists that we make this appeal. We don't care a whoop into an old rain barrel for the Socialist (?) who, having the opportunity, fails to join the organization. As a true propagandist of Socialism we do not consider him worth the ground he stands on when lying down.

We trust it will be unnecessary to again refer to this matter in the future, because it is distasteful to us in the extreme. And there is only one alternative.

#### LOCAL MEETINGS

Davenport local meets every first and third Friday in the month at Turner hall. Visitors always welcome. B. W. Wilson, Sec., 821 East 14th street.

Sioux City Local meets every Thursday at 8:00 p. m. at the old Socialist Hall, 414 Douglas St. Everybody invited to attend.

Des Moines Local No. 6 meets second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month at 3:00 o'clock in Yeoman Hall.

Dubuque Local meets every Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters, 6th and Iowa streets.

Waterloo Local meets every Sunday in Eickelberg's Hall at 3 p. m. Visitors always welcome. E. D. Hammond, Sec.

All the best Socialist literature for sale by the Iowa Socialist.

#### STATE PLATFORM

The Socialist party of the state of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, at Marshalltown, Iowa, July 28th, 1904, call upon every member of the working class to join with us for the purpose of capturing the powers of government by the ballot that we may take possession of the tools of production, abolish the wage system, and establish a system of production for the benefit of the workers.

Today the tools of production are owned by the capitalist class; they are operated by the working class, but only when their operation will make profit for the owning class. Ownership of the machines, the mines, factories and railroads gives the capitalist class control over the lives of the members of the working class, through the wage system.

The owning class can give or withhold employment at will, as a result of this absolute power, the workers, who perform all useful labor, must humiliate themselves by begging for jobs of a class that performs no useful labor. If this permission to work is withheld they and their families must starve.

The wage system is the cause of starvation, disease, crime, prostitution, child labor, stunted bodies and warped minds for the workers, while it gives to the capitalist palaces for homes, the pick of the world's markets for their food, the most elegant culture, education, travel and all that makes life worth living.

Society is thus divided into two hostile classes, the capitalist class and the working class. This condition has brought into birth the Socialist party, the political expression of the struggle of the working class for power. This party owes allegiance to and is a part of the International Socialist movement.

With a system of industry owned and operated by the workers, the struggle for power could be shifted from the individual to society as a whole.

The ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class gives this class control of the legislatures, the courts and all executive offices. Republican, democrat and reform parties are financed by the capitalist, and are, therefore, their servants, thus in effect, making the government the executive committee of the capitalist.

This fact demands, as an inevitable conclusion, the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist party is organized to meet this demand and is therefore the party of the working class.

The Socialist party, when in office, shall advance and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct. Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does not, the Socialist party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle, the Socialist party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs of this state in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

In conclusion, we appeal to the working class to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle, and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice:

To every worker the full product of his labor.

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have a world to gain!"

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**Socialist Review of Reviews**

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# Impressions

By the  
Socialist  
Laity

**The Peace Congress** Of all the uproarious, and side-splitting absurdities, that fate perpetrates upon a drifting world, the worst is the singular chain of events and circumstances which last month placed Theodore Roosevelt, with his big stick, in the position of patron and special sponsor of the peace conference. No funnier thing has happened in public life, since John Alexander Dowie became a republican. To see Mr. Roosevelt come up, cheerfully smiling, as Napoleon of the Universal Peace and people nodding grave approval, in an "oh, yes! that's what we expected" sort of way; makes one pinch himself to make sure he's not at a play.

It is like a miniature Constantine adopting the Christian religion. It is easy to divert mere academic wailings for peace into absurd channels of impotence. Why were there not a few fellows at the conference to give a concrete example or two? Are we the same peace-loving nation we were before the first election of McKinley? We are building a navy "to rival the greatest in the world," we love peace so well.

What's the good of generalizations, where specific facts exist that

will bring truth home to the minds of the people?

The peace congress did not rise to its opportunity.

It tried to "keep out of politics" and "remain impersonal" and only succeeded in being imbecile.

The whole movement for "universal peace" is but a weak and halting ideological reflex of the Socialist movement. Like all such reforms it begins at the top. It calls for peace, without having the courage to declare against the things which make peace impossible. The Socialist declares for universal peace. Socialist literature has been so full of this declaration for years that it has finally colored academic literature. Hence the ideas of a peace congress. The academic has got that far. But after the manner of the academic, he goes at this problem as he goes at every other, upside down. He wants to impose artificial agreements for peace, without attempting to remove the cause of war. It is only one more artificial reform. Of course, for the honor and dignity of their own lives the academics had better be having peace conferences than cock fights, and yet as to the results in lessening hu-

man misery and the incentives of war the effect of one is but little better than the other. It has all been preached, this peace business, by professional Christians for nearly two thousand years. It is doubtful if the new preaching will go any deeper. Indeed, it is safe to assume that the people of the peace conference, at least the majority of them, recognize no relation between what they call their ideals and the ballot they cast at national elections.

Until a man gets to voting for conditions which will make war impossible, he is not very far along in his usefulness. Talk of peace becomes very sterile and reactionary while votes go with it to sanction the continuance of a form of society which is essentially predatory and feudal. Our brothers of the peace conference will forgive our not enthusing over all their newspaper glory at Boston last month.

We are engaged in serious business; and have hardly time to point out the fact that under present conditions the publicity given a reform movement is in direct proportion to its impotence.—Franklin H. Wentworth in The Comrade.

## Seeing Things

Continued from First Page.

ers think of the prevailing conditions?"

"And what has brought about this condition of affairs?"

"Unquestionably the economic organization of society at present is responsible for most of its stress."

"Do you mean the trusts?"

"I am not specifying, and I am not prepared offhand to discuss the relations of the trusts to the present economic conditions. I don't think, however, that the conditions are due to drink or any other ordinary cause. The causes are not personal, but social.

"Seventy-five years ago we had practically no poverty at all in this country, and there is no reason why our condition today should be what it is. We are not individually any worse off. Economically, however, we are much worse off.

"Unquestionably there should be much higher wages paid to the workers, but that is only one of the reforms needed.

"Fortunately, it is in the power of the people to help themselves. I am not in favor of alms giving. That does no permanent good. And there is another growing impression that ought to be corrected. It is that the rich are always good and the poor always bad. There is no question that this is false. If you will take one thousand rich men and one thousand poor, you will find that they average up about even."

Mr. Hunter here took up his book on "Property," and quoted the prediction of Charles Fourier, made one hundred years ago, that "vast joint-stock companies, destined to monopolize and control all branches of industry, commerce and finance would establish an industrial or commercial feudalism that would control society by the power of capital as did the old baronial or military feudalism by the power of the sword."

"If we are going to have an economic feudalism in this country," continued Mr. Hunter, "as strong as the old baronial feudalism, it will be because the people do not prevent it. They possess the power and the votes."

## To Study Economics.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—Today's session of the American Federation of Labor was the most exciting held. During a heated debate which followed the unexpected interjection of the question of Socialism before the delegates, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell were charged with being traitors to the cause of labor. Those charges and the bitter socialistic debate which followed were caused by the introduction of the following resolutions by Delegate Victor Berger, of Milwaukee:

"Whereas, The unprecedented concentration of wealth in the United States and the rapid development of trusts in most every branch of industry make it obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culmination point and will have to make room for another phase of civilization; and,

"Whereas, It is evident this nation is destined to take the lead in this grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore,

"Resolved, That we hereby recommend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to have their members study economic conditions, to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge rooms, homes and in meetings set apart for this purpose, and do everything in their power for the enlightenment and intellectual advancement of the proletariat."

The resolution committee reported to the convention that it recommended the adoption of the measure with the exception of the clause following the first whereas.

A Socialist delegate arose and asked why the particular section should be expurgated. This opened the floodgates of oratory and vituperation, and the battle was not over until an hour and fifteen minutes after the regular hour of adjournment. By an overwhelming vote the delegates then passed the resolution as recommended by the committee and expressed their confidence in John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers.

## In Fear of Socialists.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 21.—The growth of the Social Democratic party in Milwaukee and the fact that nearly 20,000 votes were cast for its candidates at the last election in spite of the Roosevelt wave, 1947 Clay St.

has caused a fear among the old political leaders that unless some thing is done the party may carry the city a year from next spring.

In order to head off any such development it is proposed to unite the two old parties on a bipartisan or citizens' ticket. Chairman Bruce, of the democratic county committee, advocates a union of republican and democratic forces. Incidentally it may be stated that the democrats have suffered more than the republicans from the Socialist growth.

"The steady growth of Socialism in this city will soon ripen into a practical municipal problem, which must be solved by the people," said Mr. Bruce. "If Socialism is to be effectively combated the democrats and republicans must join hands."

Chairman Lorenz, of the republican county committee, is opposed to such action. He says he does not believe it would be to the interest of either the republicans or the democrats to agree on a compromise ticket.

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### What

Two correspondence courses in Socialism in the American Socialist College at Wichita, Kansas, and two correspondence courses in Composition and Rhetoric in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., will be given away free by The Iowa Socialist on December 1, '04.

### Why

Under an agreement adopted by referendum of the membership, the state committee of the Socialist party of Iowa will buy each month 200 yearly subscription cards of The Iowa Socialist at 25 cents each. Those not taken by speakers and organizers are to be bought by Iowa locals at 25c each and sold to subscribers at 50c, the local retaining the profit. Each local is required to take its pro rata share, and may secure any additional number on the same terms. Profits of The Iowa Socialist will be divided equally with state party.

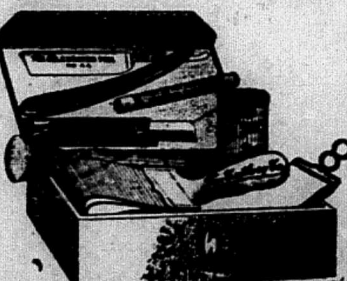
### Who

The Iowa local buying the most cards from the state committee between Aug. 1 and Nov. 30 will be given its choice of a scholarship in the American Socialist College and a scholarship in the Scranton schools as described above. The local buying the next largest number of cards will be given the scholarship not taken by the first local. The Iowa local buying the most cards from the state committee between Aug. 1 and Nov. 30 in proportion to population of its town will be given its choice of two scholarships as above. The Iowa local buying the next largest number in proportion to population of its town will be given the remaining scholarship.

### Wherefore

Being offered an opportunity of killing several birds with one stone, every Iowa local should at once order an extra bunch of sub cards from J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 12th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

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# Party News

National  
State  
Local

## NATIONAL BULLETIN

National Headquarters, Socialist Party,  
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19, 1904.

Receipts to the national campaign fund during the two weeks from Nov. 5 to 18 inclusive were \$341.15, of which amount \$52.84 came through half day contributions, making a total to the campaign fund of \$9,584.37.

Right now is a good time for locals to take up the question of furnishing Socialist plate matter to local newspapers. This can be done cheaply if a sufficient number of papers can be secured to use the matter. Full information as to cost, etc. will be readily furnished by the national secretary upon application.

The eighth congress of the Polish Socialist Alliance of the United States, held recently at Philadelphia, adopted resolutions extending greetings to the Socialist party, the assurance of the Alliance's readiness to actively second the work of organizing the Polish workmen of America into the Socialist party, and congratulations upon the advance made by the party in the November election.

The national secretary desires to extend thanks through the Socialist press to all comrades who enabled an early estimate of the national vote to be made by sending in returns by wire and postal card. For obvious reasons, individual acknowledgment is impossible and the use of the press becomes necessary.

Following upon the election, there has been a decided slump in the receipts of the national office, with the result that a number of outstanding bills cannot be met promptly. Comrades can be of assistance in relieving this state of affairs by paying their dues and by sending in whatever has been collected on the campaign fund lists and not yet remitted to the national secretary.

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

David S. Cameron, Carpenter. Terms very reasonable. Iowa Phone 4581.

## LOCAL NOTES

Every member should make it a point to attend the meetings regularly.

Local Dubuque has ordered a set of the new account books from the national headquarters.

A committee has been appointed to arrange a series of programs and entertainments for the winter.

Comrade Cameron has tendered his resignation as financial secretary-treasurer of Local Dubuque, a position he has held since the organization of the local. Other duties compel him to give up the position he has filled with credit. A financial secretary and a treasurer will be elected next Tuesday.

Thornwick Rye  
Equal to the Best  
And Better than the Rest.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 20.

Editor Iowa Socialist: We are going to push a more vigorous campaign from now on than ever. We are also making arrangements to start a weekly Socialist newspaper. It will not be altogether a propaganda sheet, but an open forum for free discussions and a means of answering local capitalist papers. It will be edited by Comrade Dr. H. M. Stewart, but the policy of the paper will be under control of Sioux City local of the Socialist party. I will give more details later on.

W. WILSON.

Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 21.

Editor Iowa Socialist: Editor Horn, of the local German paper here, declared at the last meeting of the local that henceforth the policy of his paper would be socialistic and would further the interests of the party all he could.

E. D. HAMMOND.

Dr. Edw. Rohrer will leave Sigourney. He is the Sixth District committeeman for the Socialist party of Iowa. What will become of Socialism in this county when the doctor leaves the town? He has been the bone and sinew of the party in this county. It was Dr. Rohrer who was everlastingly poking up the fire that kept Socialism on the political battle ground. The seeds he has sown may keep it alive. His faithful work will be missed. He was. The News believes, conscientious in his belief. Truly the little band of Socialists will miss the earnest effort of Dr. Rohrer.—Keokuk County News.

It is probably true that we can't all be rich, but that does not necessarily imply that most of us are by nature foredoomed to poverty. It has been computed that

with a fair distribution there is enough wealth contained in the natural resources of the United States to support in comfort and plenty a population of one billion. That there is so much poverty in the land is, therefore, clearly not the fault of nature, but of our own ignorance and brutal stupidity. Let us get wise to that fact.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

Many of the union papers are jubilant over the "great victory" union labor has gained in Massachusetts and Colorado. In both of these states millionaire democrats were elected. If any union man or editor of a labor union paper can see anything to rejoice over in this turn of affairs they are entitled to their ephemeral hallucination. Before the terms of these "friends of labor" are up the workers will learn that there is no difference between an injunction enforced by a democrat tool of capitalism and one issued and enforced by a republican instrument of the same exploiting class.—Chicago Socialist.

Theodore Roosevelt is happy, so is Wm. J. Bryan and so are the Socialists. They have developed a strength which compels the old parties to come out and meet them in the open instead of affecting to ignore them. From now on they will be compelled to meet them with argument instead of ridicule and that's just what Socialists want.—Boone Independent.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Report for Month of October.  
RECEIVED.

For national dues from state committees:	
Alabama	5 00
Arkansas	5 00
California	100 00
Colorado	40 00
Connecticut	40 00
Florida	15 00
Idaho	16 15
Illinois	120 00
Indiana	45 00
Iowa	25 00
Kansas	60 00
Kentucky	15 00
Maine	10 00
Massachusetts	85 00
Michigan	30 00
Minnesota	50 00
Missouri	50 00
Montana	10 00
Nebraska	10 00
New Jersey	50 00
New York	100 00
North Dakota	16 25
Ohio	90 00
Oklahoma	7 00
Oregon	22 50
Pennsylvania	100 00
Rhode Island	10 00
South Dakota	28 00
Texas	22 50
Washington	54 10
West Virginia	12 50
Wisconsin	57 95
Wyoming	5 10
Unorganized states:	
Washington, D. C.	2 00
Georgia	1 50
Indian Territory	7 60
Maryland	18 60
Mississippi	60 00
New Mexico	7 00
North Carolina	4 50
Tennessee	17 60
Utah	8 80
Virginia	2 00
Supplies	80 69
Literature	1371 92
National campaign fund	4066 59
Debs and Eanford lecture tour, on acct.	753 53
Buttons	355 87
Lithographs	440 28
Miscellaneous	51 75
Total	\$8508 88

## EXPENDED.

Exchange	11 30
Expense	58 26
Express	969 93
Agitation and organization	702 38
Office equipment	67 97
Office help	483 00
Postage	731 20
Printing	3120 63
Salaries	585 00
Telegrams	36 73
Rent	120 00
Wm. Mahler, New York, loan paid	25 00
Advertisements	64 35
Shipping supplies	24 44
Expenses national quorum meeting, September and October	87 50
Balance payment reporting convention proceedings	99 05
Portraits	13 00
Engravings, cuts, etc.	11 78
Lithographs, literature and buttons	1631 44
Miscellaneous	3 00
Total	\$8905 96

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance Oct. 1, 1904	\$ 447 31
Receipts for month	8508 88
Total receipts	\$8956 19
Total expenditures	8005 96
Balance Nov. 1, 1904	\$ 950 23

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

## NATIONAL PLATFORM.

### I.

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican

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50 DOZEN 72x90 OF REGULAR 65c BLEACHED SHEETS, LINEN FINISH. THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL SALE.....39c

and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, and to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promises of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depends. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

### II.

As an American socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the classes of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of competing capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The socialist movement, therefore, is a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

### III.

The socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinctness from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of

the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production and to this is due the present division of society into two classes, and from it have sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

### IV.

The socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and a form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

In the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the socialist movement comes as the only conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the socialist movement. The socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens.

It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods or profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

### V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle, for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for the aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children and their freedom from the workshop; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering, and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one grand end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole

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J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 13th street, Des Moines, Iowa.

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