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St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 14.—William Coates, aged 18, was today convicted of murdering his mother, Eliza Coates, three months ago. The boy had been anxious to obtain possession of the property held by his parent and choked her to death, with the expectation he would not be detected in the crime and would be the principal beneficiary of the estate.—Associated Press dispatch.

The above is a fair example the competitive system offers in the line of incentives. Under Socialism such incentives would not exist.

"When rogues fall out honest men get their dues." There has been a serious falling out between the coal operators and the politicians. Both have but one purpose—the exploitation of the working-class. In the accomplishment of this object these two rogues, have as a rule, worked hand in hand. The breach is probably due to the conceit of the operators. Puffed up with the arrogance of wealth and power, they prefer a partnership with God to that of a mere politician. But in the meanwhile the Socialist is getting his dues. The Chicago Record-Herald recently stated editorially that the coal strike is making more Socialists than all the books ever written on Socialism. And yet the exploitation of the people by the coal barons is no worse than that of other trusts. In a quiet, insidious way the Standard Oil trust has for years coined the very life blood of the people into millions for Rockefeller. The statement has been made that by the use of improved processes and the utilization of by-products, oil can be produced for less than a cent per gallon. The stupidity of the people in paying fifteen and twenty cents per gallon accounts for the enormous dividends on Standard Oil. The same is true of all other necessities of the people controlled by a few irresponsible trust barons. The enormous fortunes that have been accumulated in this country within recent years ought of themselves be convincing proof to the people that they are being mulcted. But it always takes the proverbial straw to break the camel's back. The doubling and trebling of the price of coal has raised a perfect whirlwind of protest all over the country. We hear a great deal of sympathy expressed for the downtrodden miner, but the real animus of the demand for public ownership of the coal mines is the tax on the purse of the consumer. The "individualist" school is getting the result of its teaching. And with characteristic inconsistency these are the people who are whining and yelping loudest for public ownership.

But the Socialist goes off by himself and smiles one great big smile. Everything is coming his way in these piping times of peace.

The powers that be are lying awake nights concocting schemes to settle the strike—schemes as amusing as they are absurd—from Teddy's kind invitation to the miners to please return to work at once while he appoints a commission to investigate the matters at issue, to the threat to invoke the anti-trust laws. All this within a few hours after having admitted the administration's legal impotence to do anything. There is much indignation that King Coal should snub the president and the governor of the great state of New York in not complying with their wishes. Here the Socialist's smile breaks into a merry ha-ha. He knows that president and governor are but puppets of capitalism. Both president and governor know this themselves, but of course it is unpleasant to have it said to one so bluntly. But Mr. Baer is noted for his bluntness. He is not only blunt of speech, but his intellect is seemingly rather blunt than keen. Emperor William of Germany would probably say of him, as he did of J. P. Morgan, that he is "unable to see consequences far ahead."

So much for the national comedy of errors and falling out of rogues. The Socialists of Dubuque are also getting their dues. Last fall the local papers wouldn't touch Socialism with a fifty-foot pole. This year the Times and Telegraph-Herald are engaged in a controversy over the Socialist party and its principles to the exclusion of "reaffirmation" or tariff reform." The Telegraph-Herald, trimming its sails to the shifting breeze, indorses the plank of the New York state democratic platform, demanding public ownership of the anthracite coal mines, while the Times claims this demand as exclusively that of the Socialist party in this state. The Times accuses the Telegraph-Herald of being for free riot and free murder, while the Telegraph-Herald charges the Times with a thirst for blood, because it happens to be consistent. As an upholder of the competitive system the Times admits that strikes are bound to occur under this system, and that the controversy is properly between the operators and the Socialists, whereas the Telegraph-Her-

ald, also upholding competition and private ownership, demands public ownership of the anthracite mines although it is too pusillanimous and inconsistent to espouse Socialism. If it is wrong for a few men to own and control the coal mines it is equally wrong for a limited number to own or control any other public necessity—land included.

While the Socialist realizes that the present insistent demand for public ownership of the coal mines does not imply that those making the demand are Socialists, he is pleased to note the large number who are seriously asking themselves if it is right that a few irresponsible imbeciles should be allowed to own that upon which the lives, health and happiness of so many depend.

Just how far we are from an industrial and financial panic may be gathered from the following interview of a cabinet member on the financial situation: "In New York you will find that both deposits and loans have been enormous. The money is not in the banks. There are only six national banks in New York that have not been below their legal reserves since Jan. 1. You want to know where this money is? Well, \$450,000,000 is loaned by national banks on the bonds of industrial corporations. These corporations issued bonds instead of stocks because the national banks can take the former and can't the latter. Intrinsically they are not better than stocks. Here you see where \$450,000,000 of the country's surplus stands against a lot of undigested, promotion-produced securities. The trust companies have put out millions more in the same way. That is where we stand. It is all right so long as it is all right. But I don't want to see anything happen. I don't want to see these industrials begin to topple over, to fall against one another and come down in a heap like children's play-blocks. And this is one reason why I am opposed to a tariff revision agitation that might start things going the wrong way."

The comrades of the Des Moines branch are hustlers. Comrade John M. Work reports that in addition to organizing branches at Carbondale, Saylorville and Marquisville, they have organized a branch at Klondyke and expect to organize another at Valley Junction. State Organizer W. A. Jacobs commends them in his report for the assistance they rendered him while he was in that vicinity. It would be well for the boys in Dubuque and others in unorganized districts to follow the example of the comrades at Des Moines. With the limited amount of funds at the disposal of the State organizer it is impossible for him to thoroughly cover the State. The lack of good speakers has been the excuse of the local branch for its inactivity along this line, but after the excellent showing our comrades made in opening the campaign with an open air meeting last Saturday evening, this excuse will no longer hold good.

Comrade F. J. West, secretary of the branch at Avery, Iowa, and also secretary of Local No. 242, United Mine Workers of America at that place, is highly pleased with The Iowa Socialist and expresses his appreciation by sending in a club of twenty-one subscribers. Among others who have shown their appreciation of our efforts in the same substantial manner are Comrades John M. Work, of Des Moines, Dr. C. Wirth, of Van Horn, H. O. Dieterich, of Dubuque, and others too numerous to mention.

According to the last census the average wealth produced by the wage-workers of the United States amounted to \$2,448 per worker per year. Do you get it? If not, why not?

According to press dispatches the anthracite coal miners will vote as they strike—1,500 of them marched in a Socialist parade in a Pennsylvania town one day last week.

Comrade John M. Work, of Des Moines, has started on a stumping tour of the Sixth Iowa congressional district.

The Socialists of Italy control sixty votes in the national parliament.

Vote the straight Socialist ticket.

On Nov. 4 you will again have the opportunity of choosing a man to represent you in congress. This is the best the representative system of government affords. It presupposes that you are not able to legislate for yourself, or rather is a relic of the old monarchical form of government. However, this being so, it is important that you, as a workingman, elect a man who will represent you. Naturally a workingman will best represent the workingmen. When the capitalist class nominates a man for congress it naturally follows that he will be expected to look after its interests. There were two lawyers nominated by this class in the Third Iowa district. The workingmen of the district had no more to do with their nomination than the tides of Jupiter. It will, however, require the votes of the workingmen to elect either. Having thus elected them they will lose all control over them and any legislation the working class may desire they can get only by the most shameful begging. If the working class desires representation in the national law-making body—and it is believed they do—they must send men there from their own class. This lesson was learned long ago by the proletariat of Europe. The members of the English parliament and of the German reichstag receive no salary from the government, as in this country, but are supported by the class whom they are elected to represent. The workers of Europe are not so foolish as to expect their interests to be looked after by representatives of a class antagonistic to their own. The sixty-one Socialist members of the German reichstag are supported by the workingmen of Germany. The labor members of the English parliament are supported by the labor unions. The American congressman receives \$5,000 a year from the government. The government gets the \$5,000 out of the hide and tallow of the workingmen. They are paying the representatives of a class antagonistic to themselves. They haven't a single representative in congress or senate. Isn't it about time they had a few. In nine of the eleven districts of Iowa, among them the Third, the Socialists have nominated a candidate for congress. The Socialist party is distinctively the workingman's party—and the only one. If you think you ought to have some representation for the \$5,000 a year you are paying for some three hundred congressmen, who are misrepresenting you at present, vote for the Socialist candidates. "Taxation without representation" caused a little unpleasantness about a century and a quarter ago. Wonder what kind of a fuss those old rebels would kick up if they were alive today.

J. P. Morgan & Co. control \$6,458,500,000 of capital. This enormous sum is impossible of comprehension by the average man—especially by those whose average wage is about \$350 per year. Its vast bulk can be more readily grasped by comparison with other large sums, of which we submit the following: Gold coin and gold certificates in United States treasury, \$550,000,000; gold coined and uncoined in the world, estimated at \$4,841,000,000; total number of human beings in the world estimated at 1,320,000,000; public debt of United States on June 30, 1900, \$1,107,711,257; entire revenue of the forty-three principal nations of the world for the year 1900, \$3,781,392,563. It will be noticed that all these sums, enormous as they are, fall below the amount of capital controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co. Following are the amounts invested in different properties controlled by this firm and making up the total as above: Atlantic Steamship company, \$170,000,000; railroads, \$3,088,500,000; industrials, \$2,092,250,000; banks and trust companies, \$187,000,000; miscellaneous, \$990,750,000.

In compliance with the request of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and of the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress, that the press solicit contributions to aid the striking anthracite miners, and in consonance with the policy of the Socialist party which has contributed over \$5,000, The Iowa Socialist will receive contributions from all sympathizers of those heroic lovers of justice and liberty.

There are also 47,000 coal miners out on strike in France.

The coal barons are willing to arbitrate if they can name all the arbitrators.

Don't forget to register—and when you cast your ballot register a protest against capitalism.

The Central Labor Union, of Springfield, Mass., is one of the latest to declare for Socialism.

Comrade James Hurt is the candidate for auditor in Monroe county. The old party candidates are bound to get hurt.

Under Socialism there would be no panics, because the public would not produce any more than it would consume.

New York financiers say that we have reached the end of the "prosperity" period. Wonder who is the advance agent of hard times and panics?

W. A. Calderhead, the republican nominee for congress in the Fifth Kansas district, says labor unions are the greatest menace the country ever had. When he speaks of the country he probably means the capitalists in it.

A Socialist was elected to the diet in the recent general election in Japan. The civilization of Japan is progressing rapidly. The Western brand of this article introduced into the island empire a few decades ago is evidently found wanting.

The Dubuque Telegraph informs its neighbor, the Times, that it does not favor "public ownership, but endorses government ownership of the coal mines." The public is not competent to run them, but politicians are. Who said the organ of democracy had Socialist tendencies.

The following are a few of the legal causes given for dissolving Socialist meetings in Saxony, part of Kaiser Bill's God-given coal lands: To discuss social conditions in a loud voice, if the policeman attending the meeting has cold feet, if the speaker mentions the devil, if the audience applauds a speaker who is called to order, if the policeman thinks the meeting lasts too long.

Standing upon the threshold of the hall of fame and gazing over and beyond those whom the coal strike has brought into the public eye, my gaze wanders to an old man seated on the floor under one of the rear benches who, apparently in his second childhood, is amusing himself with a disfigured and tail-less hobby-horse. It is with difficulty that one reads on its battered sides the label "Civic Federation," although the striking resemblance of the old man to one Marcus Hanna is easily discernible.

Comrades D. S. Cameron, A. B. Wymer and F. A. Lymburner took the "soap box" on the street corner last Saturday night and to say they acquitted themselves like veterans would be stating it mildly. They surprised even their most ardent admirers. The fact that they held the attention of as large an audience as ever listened to a Socialist speaker on the streets of Dubuque speaks well for their eloquence, Dubuque having had some of the best. Comrade Cameron gave a review of the growth of the party in this city since last fall when there was but a handful in the organization while at present the movement was strong enough to justify the publication of a paper. Comrade Wymer followed with a stirring word-picture of the suffering and misery caused by the competitive system, and appealed to his listeners to aid the Socialists in ending it by the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth through the instrumentality of the ballot. Comrade Lymburner pointed out the futility of the workingman voting either of the old party tickets as there was no issue between them. Both had declared for tariff reform which was of no consequence whatever to the working class. The question of moment to be decided by the workers was whether they should receive the full product of their labor or a mere subsistence wage. These comrades will address a meeting at Rockdale on Friday evening, Oct. 17.

# The Trusts

By T. M. ZINK

The following was not written, as might be supposed, by an avowed Socialist. It is an extract from the letter of T. M. Zink declining the nomination as candidate for Congress from the Eleventh Iowa district tendered him by the democrats. After stating in his letter that the nomination was wholly unexpected by him and was offered only after several prominent democrats of the district declined the honor, and that his views on the public questions of the day were perhaps unknown to the convention and the constituency he was invited to represent, Mr. Zink proceeds to give his view of the Trust problem, which is seen to be a good exposition of the Socialist position on this question. As the remedy proposed by Mr. Zink is not endorsed by the democrats, he will be obliged to leave that party and join the only party in accord with him—the Socialist.—Ed.

The so-called trust question is the most far reaching and of the greatest importance of any problem with which the American people ever had to contend. This is not a new question. It is as old as the human race. It is recorded in the earliest history of mankind. It is only presented to the people of this country in a more gigantic form on account of the vastness of our country and the diversity and richness of our resources compared with other nations of the present as well as with nations of the past. It is the same centralization of wealth into the hands of the few by their ownership and control of the public necessities of the people, which has oppressed past generations, overthrown governments and destroyed liberty, and which will accomplish the same results again unless speedily and effectively settled for the interests of the many as against the greed of the few.

This centralization of wealth and power into the hands of the few is accomplished by their ownership and control of the necessities of the people. THE ONLY FINAL AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY IS FOR THE PEOPLE TO OWN AND CONTROL THESE NECESSITIES FOR THEMSELVES.

The transferring of the ownership and control of all public necessities from the few to the people will certainly remove the opportunity as well as the means by which the few are rapidly gaining control of the money and property of the country and the many becoming proportionately dependent.

The theory of control, without ownership, has never been a success and it never will be. The federal statutes and decisions, as well as the statutes and decisions of nearly all the states and territories of the Union, are ample to control these trusts, provided they had any regard for the laws of the land or the welfare and interest of the people.

Hon. Walter S. Logan in discussing this subject recently said: "It seems to me that we are confronted with a great evil for which we must find a remedy."

"What is the remedy?"  
"Restrictive legislation is of little avail. An agreement in restraint of trade for the purpose of raising prices is unlawful, and the law may be extended in this direction and more rigidly enforced, but that is about as far as the law can go in the way of restrictive legislation. It would be difficult indeed for the most practical statesman or the most accomplished lawyer to draft a legislative act which would permit a half dozen lumbermen to incorporate a sawmill company to operate in the Virginia forests that would not permit the incorporation of enterprises like the sugar trust or the iron and steel trusts."

These laws, so far as the trusts are concerned, are of no more importance or value than so much waste paper, and as the aggregations of capital increase and trusts gain control over the necessities of the people, they will become more and more defiant of laws which are intended only to regulate their business conduct.

In addition to this, no sooner will the people procure the enactment of laws to regulate these organizations, than they will put forth an effort to have such laws repealed, to have them changed or declared unconstitutional. This produces an endless conflict between capital and labor and between capital and the people.

When we consider that nearly all the strikes of this country are among the employes of corporations, which own and control public necessities, such as railroads, coal mines, iron mines, street railways and the manufacturers of necessities of the people, it is plain to be seen that public ownership and control will do away with strikes. It will also dispense with government by injunction as this form of government is applied exclusively to the conflicts between capital and labor employed in these public necessities. It will also give these necessities to the people at the cost of pro-

duction as they should be. Public ownership of the highways of this country, which include railways and all other methods of transportation, will enable the people to more effectively control other trusts, than any other method. This method will also do away with rebates, which have to some extent nurtured trusts, and annihilate discriminations between communities. It will also do away with much, if not all, the corruption of the public officials about which we hear so much. The corruption fund of this country is not created by the great majority of people. The contributions to this fund come from those interested in the ownership and control of the public utilities and necessities. What is true of the railroads of this country is equally true of all the public necessities of municipalities, whether state, county, city or town. Experience has demonstrated that public ownership is practical as well as economical.

The vast and complex postal system is one of the best illustrations of the practical work of public ownership. It is the most perfect, the most reliable and cheapest service the public has. There are no strikes, no conflicts between capital and labor, no boodle or corruption fund, no kind of government by injunction, no discrimination and no rebates in this system. The only corruption, of which we have any information, is where private persons or corporations are engaged in carrying mail for exorbitant profits. If the people owned the railroads it would do away with these profits.

The people should not be dependent upon private persons for transportation, for transmission of news and information, for fuel with which to keep themselves warm, for iron or timber with which to construct their homes, build their railroads, etc., nor should they be dependent upon private ownership for any public service or necessity.

I do not believe that the Creator ever intended that one man, or a limited number of men, should own and control the necessities of any people, any more than one man should own and control the liberty of the people. The same argument put forth to support the private ownership of these necessities was and is advanced to support kings and monarchs who control the liberties of people. If the people are capable of self government, they are capable of owning and controlling their own necessities.

By the people withholding all appointive power from the president and all other officials and each locality selecting all local employes, reserving the right to remove the incompetent and unfaithful at will, there is no probability of any powerful political machine ever being built up under public ownership.

If people are capable of selecting men qualified to make laws for this great nation and to control trusts, they are capable of selecting men qualified to operate their public utilities. The objection that the people cannot own and control these matters for themselves as well as private persons can own and control them for the people, is the same argument urged against self-government.

Those who assume that trusts will soon be a thing of the past are deceiving themselves. They are here to stay; they are based upon an economic law which statutes cannot change nor decisions of courts control. The alert in business have applied the self-evident truth that "co-operation promotes" their business interests. The absurd saying that "competition is the life of trade," is an exploded business maxim if it ever was a maxim. The fact that people are asking how to control trusts instead of how to exterminate them is a recognition of the statement made.

There are but two ways to adjust this matter, by education or by revolution. It will be for the people to decide which of the two ways they will employ, but education is the only rational way.

## Bring on the Swab

The hosts of Heaven are rising up  
From all the ghosts beneath the sod  
Who drank, on earth, Toll's bitter cup,  
And sent their vengeance cry to God!  
The hosts of Hell see, now, Black Doom  
For legal masks to starve and rob!  
Haste! wash the blood stains from the tomb!  
Bring on the Swab! Bring on the SWAB!

We hear the tramp of Judgment call  
For all our crimes 'gainst poor and weak!  
O let the rocks upon us fall!  
Don't let the murdered children speak!  
Call HANNAH with the whitewash pall!  
Our bunco tent is going to fall!  
Bid CARNAGE his FRICK-ate sail!  
O! (S)TREDY all! O! (S)TREDY all!

Let's push off from our crumbling QUAY!  
We're surely running on the rocks!  
This won't be any baby's play—  
They'll pound us with our slagger KNOX!  
We've planted Greed, Lust, Murder, Pride!  
We've got to eat its bitter fruit!  
SMITH WALLER'd in its gory tide!  
We're rotten at the Root! the Root!

Alas! we're sneaking hypocrites!  
A pack of pharisaic fools!  
We're cornered and we'll get hot fits!  
We're just a crowd of mean "Jay" GHOUls!  
Our tariff Elephant's too old!  
The lawny tiger doesn't scare!  
Slick "Jack-all" PLATT's no longer bold!  
Bring on the BAER! Bring on the BAER!

Alas! we're just a broken REED,  
We've sold our virtue like a HOAR.  
The people know we've "gone to seed,"  
They'll dance slum (M)ORGAN tunes no more!  
The very Democrat's are sick!  
A nest of rats hide under HILL!  
GROSS GROVER's turned to "train oil" slick,  
And GORMAN's gorged his belly's fill!

Hark, that stern cry of BROTHERHOOD!  
Advancing like a mighty wall!  
I fear we rats can't corner food!  
They'll give it round to each and all!  
Somehow it rallies Great and Good!  
Our sneak thief ice is getting thin,  
We care not for the JOHNSON Flood!  
But that the SOCIALISTS will win!  
—J. W. S. in *The Comrade*.

## Direct Legislation

By the OBSERVER

On June 2 last the the people of Oregon voted in favor of direct legislation. Thus, one of the youngest of the sisterhood of states is the first to adopt this truly democratic measure. It is to be hoped the others will soon follow her example. The constitutional amendment adopted by the people of Oregon provides that not more than 8 per cent. of the legal voters shall be necessary to initiate legislation; while not more than 5 per cent. shall be required to demand the referendum. It further provides that no court can set aside the will of the people upon any measure when once expressed through the referendum. This places the veto power where it properly belongs—in the hands of the people.

When the initiative and referendum theory of government was first advocated in Oregon a few years ago, it was unmercifully ridiculed by both the press and the politicians, but its advocates kept up the agitation with the result that it was adopted at the recent election by an overwhelming majority, the vote being 60,000 for to 5,000 against.

Direct legislation, although comparatively new, is not altogether unknown in this country. In fifteen of the states, until submitted to the people, no law changing the location of the capitol, is valid; in seven no laws establishing bank corporations; in eleven, no laws for the incurrence of debts. In the field of labor organization, especially in several of the more carefully managed international unions, direct legislation is freely practiced, and successfully, too. It only needs to be developed, explained and tried to become popular. In Switzerland, where it has reached a high degree of perfection, it has been in vogue for more than forty years, and it is not too much to say that the little Alpine republic is the most democratic government on earth, with perhaps the possible exception of New Zealand. When a measure is to be voted on by the people of Switzerland a copy of the bill is mailed to each qualified voter, explaining the intent and purposes of the proposed law. A ballot accompanies the bill, and the voter has several days to consider the matter. He can personally deposit the ballot or can mail it free to the proper officers when he has signed it. If the law involves an expenditure, the amount involved, what it is to be spent for and how, what provision is to be made for the collection of the sum, a diagram of the property to be bought and the price, to whom to be paid and all other matters connected with the proposal are sent to each voter with his ballot. The voter can then see and judge for himself whether the deal is clean and desirable. This familiarizes the people with the laws. It takes the officers out of temptation to bribery by making bribery of them profitless, for they are not the rulers, and cannot enact laws without the people's consent, and no one would gain by bribing them. This also prevents the passage of many laws as in

this country, most of which are in the interest of individuals and corporations, and not in the interest of the people. The Swiss would not tolerate a law for private interest.

The president of the Swiss republic is simply chairman of the executive council. He is but first among his equals. He has no rank in the army, no power of veto, no influence with the judiciary. He cannot appoint military commanders or independently name any officials. He cannot enforce a policy, declare war, make peace or conclude a treaty. In short, the people of Switzerland govern themselves by means of the initiative and referendum. They have also what is called the imperative mandate, by which a corrupt lawmaker can be recalled and another put in his place.

There has been a growing tendency toward direct legislation in this country during the past few years. Thoughtful men have looked with alarm upon the reckless manner in which laws are passed by our legislatures, state and national, and have arrived at the conclusion that there should be some check upon the representative system, and the referendum presents itself as the only safeguard. Men are elected to congress and the state legislatures, and after they take the oath of office, the people lose all control over them. They practically do as they please.

A year hence the people of this state will be called upon to elect a new legislature. Would not the present be a good time to begin an agitation in favor of direct legislation. The Trades and Labor Congress of this city was the first organization in the state to advocate the Australian ballot system. Why should it not be among the first to advocate direct legislation? Labor has everything to gain and nothing to lose by direct legislation. The American Federation of Labor at its last session declared in favor of direct legislation. So also did the Iowa Federation of Labor. It is a platform upon which all workingmen can consistently stand, whether they be republicans or democrats, populists or Socialists.

Anyone who believes in the rule of the majority cannot consistently object to direct legislation. As a rule, those who oppose it say they are unwilling to trust the people. They are unwilling to trust the people, but are perfectly willing the people should trust them. They would not object to making the laws themselves. They know what the people want better than do the people themselves. The world has had samples of that kind of legislation since the creation and the number of those who are not enamored with it is rapidly increasing.

The representative system has been tried and found wanting. It places too great a power in the hands of a few—power which they too often use to advance their own interests at the expense of the people whom they were elected to serve. Is it not time to curb that power?

Direct legislation is the essence of democratic government. It is majority rule, pure and simple. It would restore to the people of the state a right they should never have surrendered—the right to say what shall or shall not be law. Were such a clause embodied in the federal constitution, a certain percentage of the electors of the country could demand that the question as to whether or not the federal government should take control of and operate the anthracite coal mines be submitted to a vote of the people, whose decision would be final. We all know what the verdict would be. Let us have direct legislation!

The October issue of *The Comrade*, the first of its new volume, is distinctly the best ever issued thus far. From the point of view of typography it is highly creditable. The original initial letters are perhaps the best ever used in a Socialist publication. Among the chief contents may be mentioned an illustrated poem, "In Bruges Town" by George D. Herron, "How I became a Socialist" by Father Hagerty, stories by Harold C. Robinson, Frank Stuhlman and William Mountain, and a number of excellent poems including "The Comrade's Song" by George Herwegh, the great German poet, with a magnificent full page design by F. Dahme. Among other articles of note may be mentioned "The Socialist Movement in Denmark" by Dr. Gustav Bang; "Russian Socialists and Terrorism" by George Plechanoff, the eminent Russian Socialist writer; "The Woman's National Socialist Union" by its president, Weonah Stevens Abbott,

## The Golden Eagle

# One Price Clothing House....

LARGEST RETAILERS OF MAS-  
CULINE APPAREL IN IOWA

Agents for SWEET, ORR & CO.'s

UNION MADE

PANTS AND OVERALLS.

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EIGHTH AND BLUFF STREETS

Crystal Hand Laundry

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Between Fourth and Fifth on Main Street.

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48 8TH STREET. DUBUQUE, IOWA.

and Gabriele d'Annunzio's new play, "The Dead City," by the editor. All the articles are admirably illustrated and there are some very effective cartoons. 10 cents per copy. Comrade Publishing Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

### NOTICE TO SECRETARIES!

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

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

### 450,000 Pieces of Propaganda Literature

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

### Special Offer.

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

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

## JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS



The Iowa Socialist  
Publishing Co.

Sixth and Iowa St. Dubuque, Iowa.

# Organized Labor



## Iowa State Federation CHARTERS ISSUED

Sept. 18—Albia Retail Clerks Association No. 379.  
Sept. 20—Creston Carpenters and Joiners No. 684.  
Oct. 1—Knoxville Team Drivers Union No. 477.

## CHARTERS SURRENDERED

Missouri Valley Brotherhood of Railway Car Men.

## NEW ORGANIZATIONS

Blacksmiths Union at Boone.  
Teamsters Union at Oskaloosa.  
Typographical Unions at Creston and Mt. Pleasant.  
Building Trades Council at Waterloo.  
Janitors Union at Des Moines.

## FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

The strike inaugurated on June 8th by the Laborers Protective Union against the Boone Brick, Tile and Paving Company was settled Labor Day, the union securing an advance of 25 cents per thousand brick and recognition of the union, all that was originally demanded.

With the assistance of A. M. Larson, of Waterloo, Cherokee Federal Labor Union secured an increase in wages.

The Hanna Manufacturing Company, of Oskaloosa, has refused a request to reinstate a discharged employe. Organizer Menton held a conference with the company without result.

Boilermaker Helpers at Oelwein, after a strike of short duration secured an advance of 10 cents a day. The original demand was for 25 cents.

Unless the Iowa Telephone Company is successful in obtaining further delay, the temporary injunction granted by Judge Sanborn will either be dissolved or made permanent on Oct. 14. Testimony in the case has been taken in Des Moines for several weeks past, and the expense to the unions has been considerable. The Iowa State Federation, through its executive board, has contributed \$50 to assist in defraying expenses.

The Cascaden Gas Engine Company, at Waterloo, is stubborn as ever. "Nothing to arbitrate."

## THE FREE EMPLOYMENT FEATURE

Wanted—Blacksmiths and boilermakers at Oelwein, minimum rate of wages \$1.65, ten hour day, apply to Dick Crossby, G. F., C. G. W. Railway Co. Miners at Willard, apply at pit boss.

Laborers Protective Union at Iowa Falls reports that men may secure employment by addressing President Hawley, and a similar statement comes from Corydon Federal Labor Union, except that application should be made to Rudd & Chase. The class of labor desired is not mentioned.

## IN GENERAL

Organizations in affiliation are urged to be prompt in the payment of the per capita tax to the State Federation, as well as in the payment of the 10 cents assessment submitted to and carried by the referendum. The constitution provides that the revenue shall be derived by a per capita tax of 1 cent per month, payable quarterly, and shall be payable through central bodies where such exist, and further, that no organization shall be entitled to financial benefits when in arrears for a period of six months, nor until six months after all arrearages are paid. The ten cents assessment should be paid by the local unions direct whether a central body exists or not. In case of doubt, address Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Strief, at Sioux City.

The following are the amounts now held by the Federation: General fund, \$182.80; legislative fund, \$200.70; organizers' fund, \$291.95.

Mr. W. C. Beam, of Lehigh, owner of a brick plant at that place, has been made defendant in a suit brought by former employes, because of his successful attempt to have the men blacklisted. These men were discharged early in the spring of 1902 and have been unable to find employment elsewhere by reason of representations made by Mr. Beam. If he is found guilty, he is liable not only for all damages suffered by the men, some twenty in number, but also for a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. The law firm of Healy Brothers & Keller, of Ft. Dodge, have instituted the suit on behalf of the men.

A proposition made by a printing es-

tablishment of Cedar Rapids to publish a labor paper was recently submitted to the Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor, and acted upon adversely. It was contended that promoters had little experience in labor matters, and that the press generally was friendly to the movement.

Seventeen union painters at Des Moines are no longer satisfied with a "fair share" of the product of their toil, and have organized a stock company for the purpose of embarking in business for themselves.

All of the Labor Day celebrations held in Iowa, from which news has been obtained, were a success financially as well as in every other particular.

The following Federation ex-delegates are candidates for congressional and state offices: F. A. Lymburner, of Dubuque, and John P. Reese, of Albia, candidates for congress in the Third and Sixth districts respectively; W. A. Jacobs, of Davenport, for secretary of state; T. J. Grant, of Muscatine, for auditor of state; A. M. Larson, of Waterloo, for clerk supreme court, and Wm. H. Luebke, of Oelwein, for supreme court reporter.

Good news may be expected from Oskaloosa in the near future. The clerks have initiated twenty-five members in the last month, and preparations are being made to organize the carpenters, painters and brickmakers.

John P. White, state secretary United Mine Workers, and Organizer T. P. Menton addressed an open meeting at Albia on Sept. 17 on the benefits of organization and urging loyalty to the union labels.

T. P. Drake, of Council Bluffs, district organizer of the International Typographical Union, has accomplished wonders in Iowa since the I. T. U. convention. Besides visiting most of the unions in the state and securing many additions to the membership, he has organized unions at Creston, Iowa City, Mason City, Mt. Pleasant and Oskaloosa.

All but one of the unions at Muscatine have subscribed for the Muscatine Labor Voice for their entire membership, a monthly labor paper, and a good one.

To obtain "fair" conditions, a "reasonable" wage, and to distinguish the product of union labor from any other kind, the printing trades have adopted a label, which may be used even on such reading matter as is issued by the republican and democratic campaign committees.

Complaints are made occasionally that the various localities in the state do not receive the mention in this department to which they are entitled, that there are omissions of important events, that unions organized are not reported, that strikes and lockouts occur and that wages are advanced, of which mention is never made. If this is true—and the probabilities are that it is—ask your secretary if he sends in a monthly report. If he doesn't—and the probabilities are that he doesn't—he is at fault. It is only through a liberal response from the various localities that this department can attain usefulness to the trades union movement of Iowa.

The organization of a central body at Davenport has been postponed for a time at least. It is contended that a majority of the local unions are tri-city affairs, and that a tri-city congress is the only solution at the present time.

A certain alarm is felt at the republican headquarters with reference to the safety of Congressman Hedges in the First district. He is an employer of non-union labor, and the opposition to him among the workers all over the district is very bitter.

J. J. JACOBSEN.

## Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress

The Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress met in regular monthly session Sunday, Oct. 12, with President Milan in the chair and a fair attendance of delegates.

A large number of communications were read and referred to proper committees.

The committees appointed to solicit subscriptions for the striking anthracite miners and to ask the churches of the city to take up a collection reported progress. The committees were continued and the newspapers of the city

were asked to collect for the miners.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, All efforts to end the coal strike have proven futile and there seems no end to the great conflict, and

Whereas, We have no doubt that the miners are in the right and should be conceded their demands by the operators who revel in idle luxury at the expense of the toil and privation of the miners, therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge the miners to remain firm in their demands and determine to never again return to the mines without concessions of all of their demands by the operators or until the people of this country are convinced that no corporation has a right to withhold from them the resources of nature which are necessary to their life and comfort, and therefore will acquire public ownership of the mines without compensation; and be it further

Resolved, That the Trades and Labor Congress pledges its utmost support to aid the miners morally, financially and politically until this end shall be accomplished.

Messrs. Milan, Lymburner and Belden were appointed to solicit subscriptions.

A communication from the Milwaukee Central Federated Council regarding their former circular in which they advocate independent political action was read. The circular stated Mr. Gompers had a mistaken idea concerning this movement and they did not intend to break up the American Federation of Labor. The communication stated that it was to further the Socialist movement. The committee appointed two months ago was instructed to act with other central bodies to take the necessary steps to call a national convention of central bodies for that purpose.

A motion was made to give a dance for the benefit of the miners. After discussing the matter at length it was laid on the table, the opinion prevailing that it would not be in good taste to dance at the expense of the miners.

## Labor Notes

Machinists and Molders in the West Nashville, Tenn., shops of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway have been refused an advance in wages.

The plumbers' strike at Kansas City is spreading to other building trades.

Pittsburg carpet layers received an increase in wages.

St. Cloud, Minn., granite polishers had 25 cents added to their day's wage.

Rolling mill helpers at Birmingham have organized.

Quarrymen at East Bluehill, Maine, work eight hours.

On account of organization labor receives higher wages in Pottstown, Pa., than has been paid in ten years. Five years ago it was an unorganized town, but now all trades are organized.

The recent Denver convention of the Letter Carriers' National Association decided to assess each member fifty cents for the benefit of the striking hard coal miners. This assessment will amount to \$7,000 in all. The delegates present at the convention contributed their share, \$300, at once. Keystone Association, of Philadelphia, will give at least \$350 toward the total amount raised.

Hammond, Ind., laundry workers gained a nine-hour day and an increase in wages.

New Orleans Linemen and Freight Handlers Union secured recognition of union.

New Brunswick, N. J. cigarmakers won their strike.

The organizer of the American Federation reports conditions in Sidney, Ohio, factories as deplorable.

Chicago janitors have formed a union.

It is reported from Denver, Colo., that the American Labor Union increased its membership by 4,000 during the past month.

Chicago school teachers are anxious to be organized.

## The Scab

It is said that the non-union man or scab has the right to labor and that he must be protected in this right at all hazards and when he tries to break a strike he must not be molested.

Certainly he has the right to labor. There is no question about it. So has the small merchant and small manufacturer a right to live and do business in spite of the trust, and when he tries to compete and thus destroy a trust he should be protected at all hazards. Yet he is crushed to atoms at once by these very men who talk about protecting the scab, and, strange as it may seem, the courts then appear impotent.

Let us look at this question of scabs a little further. Without organization the laborer will be ground to atoms and his children will be made beasts of burden. Through organization he has already improved his condition immeasurably.

Every time he achieves a victory he

not only improves the status of his own family, but of the scab and his family as well, and that for all time. The non-union men and their families get the benefit of all that the union achieves.

On the other hand when the non-union man takes a striker's place and thus defeats the object of a strike and crushes a union he not only lowers the status of the union man and his family, because his own family must share the degradation of all labor.

This being so, there is something dastardly about the act of a scab taking a striker's place.

But I wish to suggest to organized labor that to attack a scab who takes a striker's place is not only a violation of law, but is foolish, for it does not hurt the employer. It does not even inconvenience him. He does not smoke one cigar less on account of it. If a dozen scabs should be killed, he simply gets other hirelings to take their place. What cares he for widows and orphans? He may be morally responsible for having placed scabs in a position where they get hurt or killed, but he will not support their widows and their children.—John P. Altgeld.

## "Dividing Up"

Tom (who has wealth and a dread of Socialism)—"Say, Dick, do you know that the Socialists intend to make everybody divide up."

Dick—"So I have heard, but I don't know much about it."

Tom—"Yes, they intend to take the money from the rich and divide it with the poor, but I won't have it, be gosh. I'll never divide; no, be gosh, I'll never divide."

Harry (a Socialist)—"Tom, you and all who believe that are greatly mistaken, for the Socialist doesn't believe in dividing up. They have seen too much of the dividing up process under the competitive system to ever want it under Socialism. It is under this system that the workers are forced to divide up with the world-wide groups of parasites who go to seashores and any old pleasure resorts to disport and display themselves, while the producer way back in mines or industrial enterprises becomes hump-backed or maimed and even children are forced to contribute their energy to help carry the load of parasites of a system that the workers are beginning to see has outlived its usefulness. Under Socialism there will be no need to divide with those parasites. Each worker will be entitled to the product of his labor or its equivalent, as suits his desires. Abraham Lincoln established a grand precedent for the Socialists to follow whenever they come into power. He did not take the actual cash of the slave holder and divide it among the people, but he took their private property; namely, slaves, and made them free for the general good of all the people. So the time is coming when for the general good of the people, mines and other public necessities will be made free. You are making progress, Tom. Some time ago you had anarchists and Socialists classed together; now you admit they are separate and distinct from each other in their principles. D. S. C.

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

## State Platform

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREAT

# Manufacturer's Closing Out Sale

OF UP TO DATE

# Fall and Winter Wear

AT THE

# The National

Clothing and Shoe House  
CORNER FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS

SALE COMMENCES

Tuesday, Oct. 14

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

WATCH THE MOVABLE ELECTRIC SIGN

# SPECIAL SALE

THIS WEEK

Ladies' Jackets  
Suits, Skirts  
Silk Waists

THOMPSON  
DRY GOODS  
CO.

## When You Buy a Razor

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



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

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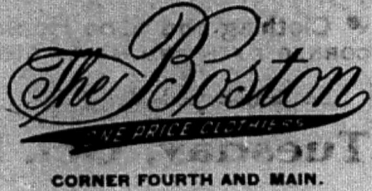
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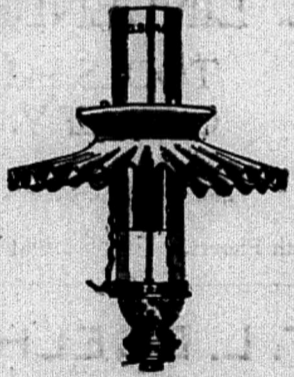
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Don't forget to ask us about the \$4.00 in prizes. You have a chance at this money if you buy a pair of "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes.

They Cost \$3.00 Per Pair.

A Light That is a Light



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

IT IS: Best for the eye Best for the Pocketbook

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

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UNION CIGARS UNION TOBACCO

Continually in Stock.

Get a Locomobile Coupon With Each Ten-Cent Purchase.

Lange's Cigar Stores,

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

The Unemployed Problem

Figures for the political economists from the Census Reports:

92,000 cigar makers are out of work every day in the year.

10,000 silk workers are out of work every day in the year.

10,000 bicycle makers are out of work every day in the year.

14,000 makers of agricultural implements are out of work every day in the year.

18,000 millers and mill workers are out of work the year round.

17,000 boot and shoe workers are out of work the year round.

10,000 leather workers are out of work every day in the year.

268,000 lumber workers are out of work every day in the year.

108,000 workers in the industries controlled by 183 industrial combinations are out of work every day in the year.

17,000 printers are out of work every day in the year.

4,000 textile workers are out of work every day in the year.

4,000 distillery workers are out of work every day in the year.

4,000 coke makers are out of work every day in the year.

4,000 artificial ice makers are out of work every day in the year.

4,000 flax and hemp workers are out of work every day in the year.

2,000 zinc smelter men are out of work every day in the year.

3,000 copper smelter men are out of work every day in the year.

2,000 makers of salt are out of work every day in the year.

2,000 ship builders are out of work every day in the year.

2,000 tin and terne plate makers are out of work every day in the year.

3,000 leather mitten and glove makers are out of work every day in the year.

2,000 button makers are out of work every day in the year.

2,000 petroleum workers are out of work every day in the year.—Muscatine Labor's Voice.

Vote for Them

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

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

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

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

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

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

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

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

How to Save Wages

A prominent minister, investigating the cause of a strike, started to quiz a striker as follows:

"How much do you get my good man?"

"Two dollars a day."

"Two dollars a day! Why, that is good wages. What did you do with it?"

"I'll tell you, but don't let it get out," said the striker, satirically. "After I paid taxes, assessments, living expenses for a family of six, I put the balance in a flour barrel, and when it is full I head it up and begin on another barrel. My cellar is full of barrels of money."

This minister, perhaps, gets a salary of \$4,000 a year, has a vacation at the seashore every summer, and yet wonders what a workingman does with \$2 a day. Is it any wonder ministers are preaching to empty seats?—Ex.

Earning and Getting.

The wage earners of the United States number some 15,000,000 men, women, boys and girls of ten years and over. Their average individual earnings a year are \$400; but on an average two persons are dependent upon each wage earner for support, which means that about three people must live on that average monthly wage of about \$33.33. Investigation has shown that about a quarter of the workingman's wages go to rent, and about half to food and fuel. Thus the average workingman with his family of two, will have left each month, after paying for the roof over his head and the food and fuel needful to sustain life, about \$8.80 a month for clothing, medicine, recreation and a bank account against a rainy day or the time when he shall become superannuated. Prof. Ely very naturally says in the face of these figures that the terms of our economic problem cannot be solved by thrift alone; and indeed the poorest encouragement to thrift is the knowledge that with the utmost pinching economy for years, the savings of a family will be inadequate to meet the needs of six months of idleness or two months of costly sickness.—Exchange.

Secretaries of Iowa Branches

Avery, F. J. West. Berwick, Moses Slack. Boone, George E. Bisbee, 600 Monona St. Brazil, R. Sharp. Burlington, Thomas Breen, 322 Plane St. Carbondale, Wm. Collins, Fair Ground Station, Des Moines. Cedar Rapids, J. H. Cail, 209 S. 1st St. Centerville, Edward Lowrey. Clearfield, Wm. McGinnis. Clinton, Carl Reick (P. O. Lyons.) Davenport, Max Hageman, 114 W. 5th St. Deloit, Lewis Wright. Des Moines, J. J. Jacobsen, 1220 Laurel St. Dubuque, E. Holtz, 1365 Clay St. Eldon, John Mulvaney. Hitegan, Wm. Truman. Hocking, Thomas Love. Hynes, Samuel Cooper. Keokuk, James Nevins. Lake City, S. R. McDowell. Logan, W. N. Palmer. Marshalltown, Oscar H. Hay, 603 S. 3d St. Monroe, W. M. Shaw. Muscatine, T. J. Grant. Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff. Newton, W. J. Porter. Oelwein, Wm. H. Luebke. Ottumwa, J. M. Winn. Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth. Sigourney, S. C. Books. Sioux City, John E. Shank, 614 Bluff St. Van Horn, Roy L. Schroeder. Winterset, W. H. Bobbitt. Waterloo, J. R. Blenis, 701 Logan Ave.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

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

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The democratic, republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

- As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and to the improvement of the service, and diminishing the rates to the consumers. 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor. 5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

Articles of Incorporation of The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company.

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

ARTICLE I.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III.

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

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

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

ARTICLE IX.

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

ARTICLE X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE XII.

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

ARTICLE XIII.

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

ARTICLE XIV.

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

E. HOLTZ, A. A. TRILLER.

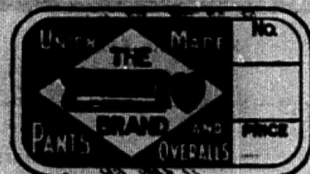
On this 11th day of September, A. D. 1902, before me personally appeared E. Holtz and A. A. Triller, to me known to be the identical persons, who signed the foregoing articles of incorporation, and acknowledged the same as their voluntary act and deed.

P. C. MURRAY, Notary Public in and for Dubuque County, Iowa.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FALL SUITS and OVERCOATS

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

Overcoats, \$5 to \$25. Suits \$25.50 to \$30. Trousers \$1 to \$5.



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A. R. Knights & Co.

Jewelers and Opticians

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

708 to 714 Main St.

Socialist Party of Iowa

Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1902.

TO THE SOCIALISTS OF IOWA:

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

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

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

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

STATE COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY OF IOWA.

To Those Who Have Already Pledged

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

A. W. KICKER.

It has been said that a donkey, if he knew he was a donkey, would kick himself to death. With equal truth the same might be said of the human donkey, especially the kind that strikes for better conditions and then votes for worse.—Coming Nation.

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

A Watch

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

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