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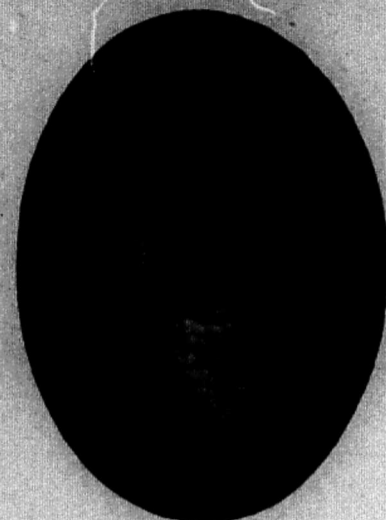
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To the great majority of the human race the world is but a gilded prison, whirling through the shoreless blue of space in its pathless journey round the sun, each revolution beating time to an endless funeral march. Though set in a constellation of silvery stars and gilded by the beams of the golden sun, bedecked with flowers and kissed by the gentle breezes of heaven, attuned to the music of rippling brooks and rustling trees, it is the prison home of slaves—a scene of cruel strife and bitter warfare. Man, though the highest development of nature, is the rift in the lute—the string out of tune. He is still in the infancy of his development and is groping about in the dark for a way out of the present chaos into a higher and nobler civilization. A host of pioneers in the past have blazed the way for humanity from height to height, but each peak gained has revealed to view still grander heights, and others, taking heart, have pressed on.

The co-operative commonwealth is the ideal of the Socialist. He believes and knows that when this height is reached man will be free, that strife and warfare, competition and hatred, poverty and crime will cease. He does not believe that the world was created for a battleground and that the sum total of life is to toil and moil from dawn till dark in a struggle for existence. He knows that it is not necessary. He knows that a few hours work per day under a just system would provide all with all things needful. Is this not worth working for—to strike the shackles from a world of slaves—and voting for? This is no idle dream. The workers of the world are in chains and their votes may set them free. The Socialists have the plan and need only your votes and co-operation.

It will be disputed that the American workingman is a slave. They will talk to you about the "honest sweat upon your brow" and prate of the "dignity of labor" and sing of the "cheerful hum of industry," but you know that the sweat is salt and bitter, that the dignity is a miserable sham and hypocrisy, and that the humming of industry is the rattle of the clods upon the coffin lid. You who wend your weary way with each rising sun to the dingy shop or mine know that your lives are shortened by this cruel, monotonous grind of work, work, work. And in your heart you know that it is not right or just and your whole soul rises in rebellion—dumb, hopeless rebellion, because there is seemingly no way out of the difficulty, because you have been told that it has always been so and will always remain so. You know that it is absurd to believe that the riches and beauties of nature were made exclusively for your masters. You know that it is absurd that you should spend your whole life piling up wealth for others. Do not allow yourself to be longer deceived. Admit that you are a slave and join your class and the Socialist party which will sever the bonds that have been placed upon you by a greed-crazed world.

Ex-Gov. Boies, democratic candidate for congress in the Third Iowa district, made a trip into the suburbs of Dubuque to bolster up the local democratic ticket. At the meeting at Sherrills Mound last Thursday evening he was introduced by a man who is one of the proprietors and managers of the only non-union newspaper office in Dubuque. Not only does he run a non-union office, but the bar is up against all union men. How does it strike you democrats, with a union card in your pocket, to have your candidate for congress escorted and introduced by a man who has no sympathy for union labor because, as he told a committee from Dubuque Typographical Union who waited on him after he had issued his mandate that no union man could work in his establishment, "that unionism leads to Socialism."

The Manufacturers Association, organized to combat labor in its effort to secure shorter hours, better conditions and fair wages, will have a powerful lobby at Washington this winter. Socialist congressmen are needed to offset this movement on the part of organized capital. Vote for the Socialist congressional candidate in your district—all other candidates are capitalists or their tools.

Los Angeles, Cal., union labor men have endorsed the Socialist state and county tickets.

Comrade W. A. Jacobs sends us a club of thirteen subscribers from Mystic, where he held successful meetings.

Republican and democratic judges issue injunctions against strikers. There's a chance to get even on election day.

Comrade Wm. H. Luebbe, of Oelwein, candidate for Supreme Court Reporter, sends in a club of ten admirers of the Iowa Socialist.

If you wish to see your children surrounded by conditions which will make them honored men and women, vote the straight Socialist ticket.

The only difference between a union man and a Socialist is that the former wants a "fair share" of what he produces, and the Socialist is after all of it.

The Iowa Socialist has been entered as second-class mail matter which enables us to get cheaper rates for bundles by express. 100 for 50 cents, express prepaid.

When you go to the polls to vote next Tuesday remember Comrade Eugene V. Debs' words: "It is better to vote for something you want and not get it, than to vote for something you don't want and get it."

The democratic county administration is charged with extravagance by the republicans. Whether the latter would be any better than their brothers in Pennsylvania, for instance, may be doubted. After all, what's in a name? A rotten politician smells as bad by any name—whether democrat or republican. The Socialist candidates for county and township offices have placed their signed resignations on file with the county central committee to be hereafter dated by the committee on demand of the party should they fail in their duty. Will either the republican or democratic candidates do the same? If they should perhaps we wouldn't be nauseated in every campaign with \$2,000 small-pox bills, \$1,000 "extra compensation" bills and such other morsels of extravagance.

For several months previous to September of this year the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald published a column of Socialist matter in its Sunday issue. The copy was furnished by the Dubuque branch of the Socialist party. During the latter part of August the matter furnished by the branch failed to appear and the reason as given to several members of the party was that it had been crowded out, but that it would be printed later. Failing in this, the matter was not pressed any farther by the Socialists as they contemplated starting a paper of their own. In a recent statement to the Socialists of Dubuque the Telegraph-Herald says it has received numerous complaints because of discontinuing the column and explains that the fault lies with the Socialists who failed to supply copy after the Iowa Socialist was started. As stated above the Socialist column was discontinued over a month before the appearance of the first number of the Iowa Socialist, not because of lack of copy, but because of alleged lack of space, so the fault is the Telegraph-Herald's own and not of the Socialists. This explanation of the matter by the Dubuque branch is due to the Socialist readers of the Telegraph-Herald and that paper was requested to publish this side of the case, but has thus far refused. Some weeks after the Iowa Socialist was started the Telegraph-Herald offered to resume the publication of the Socialist column if matter were supplied by the branch, but the latter, believing the offer was prompted by an ulterior motive, declined. However, that does not bar that journal from printing Socialist matter or of breaking away from the putrid carcass of the democratic party and, if it is really sincere in its desire for the upliftment of mankind, enlisting in the ranks of Socialism.

Comrades Lymburner, Wymer, Cameron, Fischer and others will address an open air gathering at Seventh and Main streets Saturday evening, Nov. 1, weather permitting, and also Monday evening, Nov. 3.

The chirography of doom has again disfigured the mural decorations of the sanctum sanctorum of the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald, and has sent cold shivers up and down the region where its backbone is supposed to be. Its appeal in the Sunday issue to the Socialists to support and soothe the dying democratic party sounds like the despairing wail of a lost soul.

After paying a high tribute to the Socialists and their aims and purposes, it goes off at a tangent and begs them to play the role of Sancho Panza to democracy's Don Quixote.

Last week there was presented to the county the spectacle of the aged nominee of the democratic party for congress in the Third district of Iowa, Hon. Horace Boies, twice governor of Iowa, erstwhile possible candidate for the presidency of the United States, old and infirm, with the snows of more than three score and ten winters clinging to his brow, being yanked about the county by the central committee, making "trust destroying" speeches in the saloons of the cross-roads villages, in an effort to save posterity from the cruel clutches of the trusts—or rather to save the democratic county ticket from the impending doom. Oh! for a Cervantes to laugh to scorn this knight errantry of the twentieth century, which like that of Don Quixote running a tilt at windmills, prates of breaking the trusts into "their component parts."

According to this editorial of the Telegraph-Herald the trusts are responsible for all the ills that flesh is heir to—even the monstrous "crime of 1873" is virtue personified in comparison with the crimson crimes of the cruel, grasping, grinding trusts. The T.-H. is fearful that the establishment of the Socialist program is so far off that the patient will die if relief is not afforded by the democratic quack—in other words the democratic county ticket will be defeated.

"You say," continues the T.-H., "that the trusts are a step in industrial evolution. If there were laws which forbade their formation, no tariff to create their monopoly, would we have the oppressive trusts that exist today?"

Well, there are laws which forbid "their formation" and there are free trade countries, and the trusts flourish like unto a green bay tree in spite of both.

"Will you vote," asks the T.-H. of the Socialists, "for a democratic congressman who will vote to break the trusts into 'their component parts?'"

Nit!

Socialism is constructive, positive, not destructive or negative. The trusts are labor-saving and have done away with competition and to that extent are good and to be fostered. They have exposed the fallacy of those monstrous lies, "competition is the life of trade and the incentive to progress." The evil of the trusts is their ownership or control by the few. The evil of land monopoly is its ownership by a few. To remedy the evil of land monopoly you would not lay waste the land. To remedy the evil of the trust it is not necessary to destroy the trust. To secure to the public the benefits of the trusts the public should own them. Will the democrats continue their policy of destruction or will they vote for a Socialist congressman who will vote to secure to the public the benefits of the trusts by making them public property?

"We do not care if Pennsylvania has a democratic governor next year, or if New York has a democratic governor next year," said Mr. Baer to Gov. Odell. Of course he doesn't. There is no difference between the two. They both uphold the capitalistic system under which such men as Baer are allowed to rob not only the miners, but the general public. The only party they are afraid of is the Socialist.

Under the postal laws newspapers are allowed to send sample copies for four weeks at the pound rate. Taking advantage of this The Iowa Socialist, beginning with the first number, mailed a number of sample copies to various comrades. This will account for the discontinuance of samples this week to those who have received four samples and have not subscribed.

Vote the straight Socialist ticket!

President Baer votes for democrats and republicans. Do you?

There is but one workingman's ticket on the ballot—the Socialist.

Socialist candidates stand for the grandest principles a man can vote for—the brotherhood of man.

Socialist Speakers are the only ones in demand these days. Old party "spellbinders" are talking to empty benches.

Every Socialist vote is a protest against conditions which make men strike for enough to keep the wolf from the door.

Do you believe the political party, or its representatives, who send soldiers to settle strikes are friends of labor? If not, remember it on election day.

Puck sagely remarks that the footsteps of our forefathers have been walked in by so many sloppy statesmen that it is no longer possible to tell which way they point.

Comrade Edward J. Rohrer, of Sigourney, writes "that the Socialists of Keokuk county are in the midst of their first campaign and though it began late and we have but one branch to push it we will make a good showing. Will send you returns as soon as known. Comrade Frank L. Rice, our Sixth district nominee for congress, spent four days in the county and gave us five speeches, and proved himself to have a good grasp of our principles, a ready speaker and an effective campaigner. I will make five or six speeches in new fields before election, after which we hope to be able to start in on organization work. 'Always at it' is our motto."

"Workingmen, vote for your class," is the injunction printed on dodgers bearing the likenesses of nominees of the Socialist party. Does Socialism teach class distinction, candidates? You will find that it does not, that its doctrine is a universal brotherhood. Then why, for the sake of getting votes, will you impair the public judgment of your principles? It is to be remembered because you would have it so, that yours is a battle for principle. The mildest criticism of your action is that it is inconsistent.—Dubuque Telegraph-Herald.

Passing by the inaccuracy in the quotation ("Workers: Support your class" is the motto referred to) as characteristic of the Telegraph-Herald, we beg to inform our contemporary that Socialism merely points out the class distinction existing today as the result of democratic and republican, that is to say, capitalistic legislation, but does not advocate class distinctions. Quite the contrary, Socialism proposes the abolition of classes by merging the two present classes (workers and shirkers) into one working class—a universal brotherhood. The shirkers today, though in the minority, are the ruling class. They have never attempted the establishment of a "universal brotherhood" and it is unlikely that they ever will. The workers are in the majority, but are asleep. They must be awakened if Socialism is ever to be established, as it only through this class that this "consummation devoutly to be wished" can be brought about. If it is inconsistent for seekers of truth to point out a self-evident truth, we plead guilty to the indictment.

Bulletins to the Voters

DEMOCRATIC BULLETIN, NO. I.
Vote the democratic ticket and watch us "Bust" the "Trusts."
Yours distrustfully,
MORGAN J. PIERPONT,
Chief M-organizer, democrat.
ROCKY D. JOHNFELLER,
Standard Oil democrat.
I. AM. BEAR,
Anthracite Coal democrat.

REPUBLICAN BULLETIN, NO. II.
Vote the republican ticket and watch us "Control" the "Trusts."
Yours trust-full-y,
THEODORE ROOSE.
A. B. CUMMIN.

SOCIALIST BULLETIN, NO. III.
Vote the Socialist ticket and watch us "OWN" the "Trusts."
Your Uncle
SAMUEL,
Representing "We" the
"People" of the U. S.

The Strike

By ALLAN W. RICHER

The associated press conveys the glad tidings that the great Pennsylvania strike has been settled. There were about five interested factors in this strike. First, the miners of the anthracite region; second, the operators; third, the general public; fourth, the unions throughout the country; fifth, the Socialists. So far as the first factors were concerned, the strike gave them a long rest and an opportunity to do some good sound thinking. They gained the sympathy and friendship of the public—something of priceless value, regardless of the conditions of the settlement. So far as what they will gain by the issue it will amount to little. They are now in the hands of a commission whose friendliness may be looked upon with suspicion, and as we understand it, bound for a term of three years to whatever servitude may be placed upon them. The second factor, the operators, gained the maledictions of all classes. They were able to control, however, both the civil and military functions of the government of Pennsylvania from the inception of the strike. This was only natural, however, since our laws and institutions are founded on the bourgeoisie theory of government—property and its rights superior to the rights of men. Hurling epithets at capitalists is under our system about as effective as growling at the weather. Capitalists operate by laws of their own. In the settlement of the strike I assume that the operators lose but little, if anything. The third factor, the public, is the great gainer by the settlement of the strike. Its continuation was a menace to the general welfare. Under the best of circumstances we live over a smouldering volcano of industrial panic. Our economic system breeds panics as varying currents of air breed tornadoes. It is difficult to maintain the equilibrium at all and all students of economics know that panics are inevitable under our system and must occur at increasing intervals. There are a great many reasons why our approaching industrial depression should be delayed as long as possible. A few of them are to follow. The fourth factor, the unions, are likewise gainers by the settlement. They have been heavily drained to sustain the miners in the strike. The unions are not yet sufficiently amalgamated nor numerically strong enough to provoke a general conflict with the capitalist class. Before they can successfully take issue with their powerful adversaries they must learn to vote as they strike. There

must be no scabs on election day. One vote for capitalism nullifies the act of 100 strikers. Union men are yet too much the tools of the politician to essay a general conflict on the industrial battle ground.

The fifth factor, the Socialists, are the greatest gainers of all by the strike. Thousands of the Pennsylvania miners have been converted to Socialism during their long rest. Thousands of other people have also been awakened to action by the same cause. To make many Socialists is with many empty stomachs. However, Socialists will be glad that the strike is settled. We have gained about all in an educational way we would gain. Then there was danger that the continuation of the strike might provoke the people to demand that this government take the coal mines. Now we don't want either the United States government, controlled by the Morgans and the Rockefellers, or Quay in Pennsylvania, to undertake state Socialism. The general government is corrupt enough as it is. We don't want the government of capitalists to conduct more public enterprises. We want a change in the government first. We want Socialism administered by Socialists, who alone are competent to conduct socialistic enterprises. Any other kind of Socialism would be a calamity.

Socialists are not praying for a panic, although panics help the agitator in his work. When the next panic comes there will be a widespread demand for Socialist speakers. We will garner our converts by the thousand. We are not ready for this yet. Our organization machinery is not ready for this gigantic undertaking. During these years of easier times we should bend our every energy to the completion of our machinery of organization. More locals, more members of the real organization, more speakers, trained and ready for conflict, is the crying need of the hour. I am bending every effort to get my "house" in readiness for this hour fast approaching. At the first rumble of the Mount Pelee of the industrial system I want to shoulder arms and away. Let us be mighty in organization now, prompt with our dues, for the time is coming when we will have anxious hearts and ready hands but no money to pay dues. Is it not so, dear comrades? Is this not sound and practical? Then let us be up and doing! Let our watchword be—Organize! Organize!

Socialist State News

The comrades of Marshalltown have ordered a bundle of two hundred Iowa Socialists to assist Comrade W. A. Jacobs, who speaks there on October 20, in terrifying the unterrified.

Walter Thomas Mills spoke two hours to an audience of about 500 in Des Moines, Oct. 21. Intense interest characterized the meeting. Even though the address was unusually long, the audience was loth to go home when it ended.

Comrade Charles L. Gay, who is at present chief cook at the Victoria Hotel in Des Moines, has been invited to act in that capacity at the Mills training school in Kansas City and at the same time take the course in the training school. If he accepts, the Socialist orators will be fed on pure Socialist fodder.

The Socialists of the Second district are distributing four-page leaflets containing cut and sketch of their candidate for congress—Comrade Allen K. Gifford. It is chock full of good Socialist propaganda matter and is bound to cause some thinking on the part of the heathen in that neck of the woods.

The lecture of Walter Thomas Mills delivered at Labor hall Thursday night was a corker. Mr. Mills is well known as a deep thinker who has made the social question a study for years and at the present time is doing more, perhaps, for the Socialist cause than any man on the platform. He is a little sawed-off man

Ballad of the Shop Girl

The wolf of poverty follows me on
Through the dingy streets of town;
So close beside that his shaggy hide
Might almost brush my gown:
And after him thrust, the wolves of lust
Come eager to drag me down.
And body and soul have a scanty dole
From the pittance that I earn;
And cold as the breath of the wind of death
Are the lessons that I learn;
With a pitfall dug for my weary feet
And a trap at every turn.
And ever a tempter is near at hand
To lure with a Judas kiss,
And lead me away if he led I may
To the depths of that black abyss,
Where in serpent guise old memories rise
And over the fallen hiss.
I never may know surcease from woe,
But I know of fortune's frown;
I am one of a score of thousands more
Who toil in the cruel town;
And the wolves of lust and poverty
Are waiting to drag us down.
And the Christ that the Bible teaches of
For only men did die;
Or he else would heed in this dreadful need
My bitter, despairing cry;
And the Creeds alway for the heathen pray
And the Christians pass me by.
And many and fast the days whirl past
While early I work and late;
And around my path for the aftermath
The basilisk watchers wait;
And civilization bids me choose
The grave, or a harlot's fate.
And I dread the light of to-morrow's dawn
And the weight of the future years;
My life is blurred by a hope deferred
And my heart is numb with fears;
And my eyes that rise to the sullen skies
Are wet with a woman's tears.
Alone I walk where the specters stalk
In the roar of the mighty town;
Oh! God, for a knight to aid my flight
Of high and pure renown!
Is there never a man to lift me up
Where myriads drag me down?

—Ex.

Labor and Machinery

By the Observer

Has labor saving machinery benefited labor? To intelligently answer the above question involves the consideration of four propositions: First, has labor saving machinery increased the wages of labor; second, has it lessened the cost of living; third, has it reduced the hours of labor; fourth, has it lessened the percentage of the unemployed? It will be conceded that during the ten years from 1890 to 1900, inclusive, labor saving machinery reached a higher degree of perfection than during any similar period previous to 1890. It will also be conceded that the volume of business during that period exceeded all previous records. Our exports from 1890 to 1900, inclusive, exceeded the total exports from the foundation of the government up to 1890. Certainly then, if labor saving machinery has ever benefited labor, it ought to have done so during the decade closing with the end of the nineteenth century. Let us take up the propositions in their regular order.

First. Has labor saving machinery increased the wages of labor? A man's average annual earnings are the only true test of his income. It is not what he might earn in a year provided he worked every working day, but what he actually does earn that must be taken as a criterion. Consequently, we find that the average annual earnings of labor fell from \$444 in 1890 to \$437 in 1900—a loss of 2 per cent. So that labor saving machinery did not increase the wages of labor during that period.

Second. Has labor saving machinery lessened the cost of living? The main expenditures of the laborer are for rent, food, clothing, fuel and light. Bulletin No. 31 of the Department of Labor gives the relative weights of the several expenditures: Rent, 15.06 per cent; food, 41.03; fuel, 5.00; clothing, 15.31; light, .90; all other purposes, 22.70. We find also from this report that the prices of 250 articles of consumption rose from 110 per cent of the average price in 1890-1899 to 116.9 per cent in 1901; food fell from 112.4 to 105.9; clothing fell from 113.5 to 101.1; fuel and lighting rose from 104.7 to 119.5. The prices of all commodities fell from 112.9 to 108.5. Of the 250 articles given in the table 178 show an increase, 3 show the same price as the average for the same period, and 69 show a decrease. Taking the four expenditures mentioned above—food, clothing, fuel and lighting—we find that the average price of these articles rose from 110 per cent of the 1890-1899 price in 1900 to 110.8 per cent in 1901. It will be seen that nearly one-half of the laborer's income goes for food. The main articles of food are meat, flour, potatoes, butter and cheese. Fresh beef rose from 89.2 per cent of the 1890-1899 prices in 1890 to 107.1 in 1901; butter fell from 100.4 to 97.7; cheese rose from 99.1 to 102.4. The price of bread remained stationary. The average price of all these articles rose from 102.6 in 1890 to 106.1 in 1901. It

will therefore be seen that while the price of food as a whole fell from 112.4 in 1890 to 105.9 in 1901, those articles of food which the laborer most uses actually rose 3.5 per cent. So it is evident labor-saving machinery has not lessened the cost of living.

Third. Has labor-saving machinery reduced the hours of labor? To this question can be given an unqualified negative. A few of the trades have succeeded in gaining a reduction in the hours of labor, but they are merely a drop in the bucket compared to the vast number of industries where the hours of labor range from ten and twelve upward.

Fourth. Has labor saving machinery lessened the percentage of the unemployed? This question must also be answered in the negative. The percentage of unemployed ranges from 10 to 30 per cent., according to the season of the year, the average being about 20 per cent., and this average has remained undisturbed for the past 20 years.

If, therefore, labor saving machinery has not increased the wages of labor, has not lessened the cost of living, has not reduced the hours of labor, and has not lessened the percentage of the unemployed, wherein has it benefited labor? It will be asserted that it has increased the productivity of the laborer and lessened the cost of production. This is true, but the increased productivity has not benefited the laborer, nor has the lessened cost of production benefited the consumer. The manufacturer has been the sole beneficiary. Dozens of illustrations might be given. Two will suffice. The cost of placing a gallon of kerosene on the market is less than 2 cents, yet it retails at not less than ten cents. Pins and needles are articles of universal consumption. The total cost of production of these articles in the United States in 1900 was \$2,254,492. Yet the factory value was \$32,738,439, and by the time they get to the consumer they probably cost twice that amount. The census report for 1900 places the total value of the manufacturing product for that year at \$13,039,993,418, while the total value of farm products was but \$3,764,177,706. In other words, a dollar invested in manufacturing brought four times greater returns than a dollar invested in farming. Evidently, it pays to be a manufacturer.

Why has not labor-saving machinery benefited labor? Because there has been no reduction in the hours of labor. For twenty-five years organized labor has been endeavoring to secure the passage of an act making eight hours a legal working day throughout the United States, but the prospects for such a law seem as far off as ever. The manufacturers have bitterly opposed the passage of such a law. Why have they opposed it? Because they know it would give employment to every idle man, certainly to every man who desired employment, and this would put labor in a better position to demand and receive fair wages. For the past three months the National Association of Manufacturers have been sending out circulars to the business men of this country, urging them to use their influence with their respective congressmen to secure the defeat of the eight-hour bill now before congress. The manufacturers want a large idle contingent which they can use as a club to hold over the head of labor to compel concessions. So long as there is no limit to the hours of labor, labor saving machinery will never be any benefit to labor as a whole.

A Baby Socialist

"There is one problem the republican party must look into with a view of finding a solution, and that is the problem of finding a more equitable division of the fruits of the toil of the two partners in industrial enterprise—capital and labor."—D. B. Henderson.

Infancy precedes manhood. With careful nursing and education this infant may some future time attain to glorious manhood in Socialism. This, my son, is the goal of Socialism to attain to the equitable division of the product of toil to every individual who toils. Capital is not a toiler. It is the product of toil. The holders of capital may be toilers. And one aim is to prevent the present evil of a few toilers seizing the greatest share of the product of toil, while others receive barely enough to sustain life. Is not this a worthy effort—even for democrat, as well as republican—to look into this matter and join in the solution, which is not difficult.

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.

Men's Fall Furnishings

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

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

Special Offer.

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS



The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.

Sixth and Iowa St. Dubuque, Iowa.

Bryanites

A Leaflet by 2d District Socialists



What will the Bryan democrats do? Surely the question must come home with deep meaning to those voters who, with sincerity and faith, supported William Jennings Bryan in 1896 and 1900.

Think of the situation! In 1896 the young, progressive element of the democratic party, under the leadership of the eloquent young man from Nebraska, after a desperate struggle with the plutocratic, Standard Oil crowd, represented by Whitney, Gorman, Dickinson and others, overthrew this "conservative" gold-standard, millionaire element and adopted a ringing platform and named for president their brilliant leader. A million and a half Populists pledged their votes to the candidate and his election seemed assured. Then what happened? The "conservative," plutocratic element that had been defeated in the convention drew their sharp and gleaming poniard and thrust it full length into the body of the Bryan Democracy, right under the clavicle, turned it round and round, jabbed it in again and again, and finally drew it out dripping with the life blood of the Bryan democracy, and the deed was done! Bryan was defeated and all the local candidates on his ticket, and the ghoulish glee with which this catastrophe to democracy was greeted by the "conservative" element was something awful! From 1896 to 1900 this same "conservative" crowd acted with the republicans and prevented any democratic victories, and again in 1900 defeated Bryan and the democracy.

Now then, this same ten per cent of the democratic party, who did all this, are in full control of the party machinery, have nominated all the candidates and have charge of the campaign in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and they say that they will win out because "the party is united again." They assume that the Bryan democrats, representing ninety per cent of the party, will humbly, meekly crawl on their bellies in the very dust of humiliation and kiss the hand that held the poniard in 1896 and 1900! Will they? Say, will they? May be, and then again may be not! If they do they will show a spectacle of such shameful party servitude that all men and women who admire courage and manliness would be justified if they formed a White Cap organization and whipped them to death with dish-cloths.

But what can they do? In 1896 it was easy for the gold standard, "conservative" element to go over to and vote with the republicans, for, as Bryan has well said of them, "They are republicans at heart and only masquerade as democrats for the purpose of betraying the party when it really represents any worthy thing." Not so the Bryan democrats; they are not republicans. They are sincere men devoted to principle, and while their aims fall far short of accomplishing the good to humanity that Socialism offers, they can, without stultifying themselves, vote the Socialist ticket, for it represents in full a principle that, in its application, is the only possible TRUE democracy of the people—the co-operative commonwealth.

Organized Labor

Printers are advised to stay away from Pittsburg.

Houston, Texas, Tinners have won their strike.

Cooks and waiters of Pittsburg, Kan., won their strike.

Ladies' felt hat makers of Chicago have organized a union.

Carpenters of Troy, N. Y., will receive higher wages in the future.

Cleveland, Ohio, chandelier workers have gained the nine-hour day.

Twelve hundred New York City pressmen and press feeders are on strike.

The Dayton, Ohio, co-operative plumbing shop now employs fifty men.

Retail clerks of Syracuse were enjoined for boycotting an unfair concern.

There is talk of amalgamating the deep water and chain of lakes seamen unions.

Union made garters are the latest to be added to the list of articles bearing the label.

Tailors are urged to keep away from Buffalo. A strike is on for better conditions.

Bakers strikes and lockouts are on in Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Winnepeg.

Philadelphia machinists invited each of the political parties to send speakers to their meetings.

Women and girls in the paper box trade are organizing and will affiliate with the boxmakers.

Milwaukee machinists have decided to discuss political and economic questions at every meeting.

The employees of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company have gone on strike for higher wages.

Pottsville, Pa., painters, who have been on strike for some time, will establish a co-operative shop.

In the belief of the Chicago Federation of Labor the Illinois state board of arbitration does more harm than good.

Chicago Machinists are to have a hospital. It will be known as the Machinists' Sanitarium and will have twenty beds.

During the first ten months of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1902, the American Federation of Labor issued 794 charters.

The engineers, firemen and boiler-makers on the Southern Pacific have asked for an increase in their wages and threaten to strike.

A gang of Apache Indians employed on a reservoir at Dulce, Col., near Durango have gone on a strike for an increase of 50 cents in their pay.

Union men in Chicago are interesting themselves in co-operation. A temporary organization has been effected for the purpose of promoting co-operative industries.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor passed a resolution that no union man should join the state militia and that this organization was a mere tool of the capitalists.

All members of the Team Drivers' Union receive the official paper of the organization. A special per capita tax provides the funds for its printing and distribution.

A movement has been started in St. Louis by which the iron molders hope by mutual agreement with the National Founders' Association to establish a nine-hour day by Jan. 1, 1903.

Judge Ford of the common pleas court at Cleveland, Ohio, has issued an injunction that practically applies to every union man in the city. The waiters' union began a boycott against a non-union restaurant and were enjoined. The bridgeworkers came to the waiters assistance and then the proprietor applied for an injunction against all members of the Trades Council, which was granted. The order created a sensation in labor circles.

At a recent meeting of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor, President Gompers was instructed to revoke the charter of the Chicago Federation of Labor if that body did not rescind its action expelling Chicago Typographical Union. This may give the American Labor Union a chance to break into Chicago, as it is claimed one-half the unions represented in the Chicago central body would join that organization.

As a rule the non-unionist will not admit that the wages he receives would be much lower but for the existence of trades unions. The Social Democratic Herald says: "Under what has been called the 'iron law' of wages, labor is subject to the competition of the overplus of workers for the more or less limited number of opportunities to work afforded under the capitalistic system. Trade unionism has not only kept wages higher for organized workers, but through its agitations and its effect on public sentiment it has kept the wages for non-union men higher also."

A Tale of Two Votes

In Autumn when chill was the weather, Two ballots were cast in a box together, Two ballots were cast in together, They nestled up close like brother to brother, You couldn't tell one of the votes from the other, You couldn't tell one from the other.

One was cast by one of the Capitalist Clan, A rotund old banker with money and land; The other, by a poor Laboring Man, The Laboring Man, with spirit and rancor, Spent most of the summer denouncing the banker; But his ardor cooled off with the change in the weather, And late in the Fall they voted together, Both voted together!

The Laboring Man had always been noted For aiding in strikes—except when he voted, He piled up his gifts to the strike aid collection, And he knocked them all down on the day of election, He knocked them all down at election!

The jolly old banker was cheerful and mellow, And said: "I admire that hard-working fellow, He talks against me with a good deal of rancor, But he votes, yes, he votes every time with the banker, He votes every time with the banker."

—Ex.

Correspondence

From Muscatine

DEAR SOCIALIST: It is with great pleasure I learn that Iowa is going to have a Socialist paper and it seems to me that the opportunity is offered the comrades of Iowa to build up a paper which will be a great power for good in Iowa. A good paper in this state is what the comrades have needed for a long time and now that we have one it is our duty to see that it gets the support that will put it on a paying basis. Let every one who believes in the principles of Socialism buckle on his armor to the end that this paper may be placed in the home of every voter of Iowa before the national campaign of 1904. This may look like a great task, but it can be done if every Socialist will but put his shoulder to the wheel and push from now until the next time we meet the hordes of capitalism in the national arena. Looking back over the past two years one can not help but rejoice at the progress made. But it must be remembered that we are only in the infancy of our agitation and that the harvest awaits the reapers, and in my humble opinion The Iowa Socialist is going to be a great help to the reapers of the rich harvest of Socialism. Another point I wish to call attention to is that the comrades should not be afraid to express themselves through the columns of The Iowa Socialist. Here is offered the opportunity for the comrades to exchange their views and thereby come to a better understanding of how to best serve the cause. With best wishes to all comrades, I am

Your obedient servant,
OLIVER C. WILSON.

The Sixth District

DEAR COMRADES: Down in the Sixth congressional district, Comrade Frank L. Rice and your humble servant have been attempting to enlighten the people on the subject of Socialism, with the assistance and co-operation of such men as Hunt, Baxter, Bowdery, Frank West and that rugged giant, Henry Bilterman, and his sturdy wife and sons and daughters. Rice is the Socialist candidate for congress. From Oct. 14 to 20 we spoke at Hocking, Avery, Ottumwa, Eldon, Keb, Hynes and Hiteman. Rice afterwards spoke at Lockman, Hedrick, Sigourney, What Cheer and Delta. Before election he and I will doubtless speak at Baxter, Kellogg, Newton and Monroe, and if there is any time left Rice will make South Ottumwa, Laddsdale and some of the smaller coal camps. He would like also to reach some of the farmers in his own vicinity by hoiding meetings in the school houses.

Most of the meetings were well attended. Everywhere we found the Socialist sentiment growing rapidly and we fortunately had an opportunity to talk to a good many of those on the other side of the fence.

I believe, however, that the Socialists over the state scarcely realize that the Sixth is the crucial point in this year's campaign. In that district, John P. Reese, ex-district president of the United Mine Workers of America, is running for congress on the democratic ticket. He is making a special appeal to the coal miners, of whom there are several thousand in the district. We, of course, are just as strenuously opposed to the republican candidate as to the democratic. But, since the democratic candidate is making a special effort to secure the Socialist vote on the ground that he is a trades unionist, we were compelled to make our hardest fight against him. He had Mother Jones there for several speeches in his

behalf. By the way, this ought to be sufficient to cause the Socialist papers to cease their glorification of Mother Jones. A woman who has no clearer conception of the industrial struggle than to go a thousand miles to support a democrat for office surely ought not to be lauded to the skies. However, she did not do our cause any harm, although she tried to. Republicans, democrats and Socialists alike agreed that she had injured Reese's candidacy. By advising her audiences to vote the Socialist state and local tickets and democratic congressional ticket, she showed her utter inconsistency and thereby alienated the Socialists. At the same time she alienated the democrats and trades union republicans because they inferred that Reese must be a Socialist. As a result Reese is now repudiating her and claiming that she did not come here to support him.

Some of the democrats had a sneaking notion that we would apologize for Rice's candidacy. But, on the contrary, we put them on the defensive and made them apologize for Reese's. We called attention to his isolated position as a trades unionist running for office on a capitalist ticket, whereas there are thousands of trades unionists running for office on the Socialist ticket, and emphasized the fact that the principles he stands for are against the interests of the working class.

Everywhere we were told that our audiences were as large if not larger than those of Lacey and Reese. The people are awakening to the fact that the Socialists are the only men who have anything interesting or vital to say on public questions. Fraternaly yours,

JOHN M. WORK.

Klondike, Polk County

THE IOWA SOCIALIST: In compliance with your request for the local secretaries to send a report of their local branches, probably a few lines from Klondike might escape the waste basket. Klondike is a coal mining village two miles from Berwick and six from Des Moines and for a stranger to come and visit this camp he would wonder unto himself how in the name of goodness did Socialism ever get here. But his realization has only commenced and he will soon get the dressings if he happens to get mixed in a political discussion with some of these miners. The miners are beginning to realize their votes are as important as the coal they dig and to judge by the appearance of things they may be right.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will state as briefly as possible how we conduct our meetings here. We had it billed a week before the time that we were going to have a Socialist meeting and that B. C. Baumgardner was coming to address the meeting on Socialism. The fox (republican) kept still in his lair till the day before the said meeting, then programs are sent out here as thick as flies in August, announcing a republican rally and three speakers. Well, it made our eyes wet to see the smiles of the fox, but a good Socialist always remains with the flag and as Comrade Baumgardner said the Socialist doctrine is Christ's and the brotherhood of man's doctrine, so we stayed right with it and the fox's rally was a total failure, and now we are shedding tears of joy and getting more comrades from their ranks through their corrupt method. We have two school houses here, built about nine feet apart. The Socialists occupied one and the republicans another. The republicans will not try the same dodge with the miners again. The comrades in Des Moines must have been alarmed when they saw the announcement in the dailies that the republican party was having a rally here and sending three speakers. But wherever B. C. Baumgardner speaks on Socialism the republicans will give him the territory.

Yours fraternally,
MOSES SLACK.

Comrade T. J. Grant, of Muscatine, reports serious disaffection in the ranks of both old parties in that section, and as a consequence the Socialists are hopeful of making a good showing.

A phalanx of Socialist speakers, comprising A. D. Pugh, J. J. Jacobsen, I. S. McCrillis, Henry Finkelstein, B. C. Baumgardner, L. B. Patterson and others are making things warm about the city of Des Moines and its environs this fall. If Polk county doesn't go Socialistic it won't be their fault.

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

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



CAPITAL

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

Wilberding, Tailor,

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

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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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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

A Full Line of

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PETER MEYER,

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Specialist for

CHRONIC DISEASES

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

Snippets

The Iowa Socialist is a new one and a good one in Dubuque—the first Socialist paper ever published in the state.—Coming Nation.

The Iowa Socialist is the name of a handsome and well-edited new weekly that comes from Dubuque, Iowa.—Cleveland Citizen.

Michael Milan, well known in this section, and brother-in-law of Henry Devany, is the Socialist candidate for county auditor. Mike is a nice fellow personally.—Cascade Pioneer.

The Appeal has just closed a contract with the great press builders, R. Hoe & Co., New York, for an eight page machine with a capacity of 24,000 copies of the Appeal per hour. It will be installed in time to print the Jubilee Edition of the Appeal giving the full election returns, which edition will be eight pages.—Appeal to Reason.

The initial number of the new Socialist paper made its appearance on schedule time and is styled "The Iowa Socialist." It is a gem of the typographical art, while its editorial columns evince unusual ability in the discussion of the social problem and cognate questions. The Iowa Socialist is in every respect a creditable acquisition to the ranks of Iowa journalism, and the Register heartily welcomes its advent. It is published by a stock company under the management of Messrs. Holtz and Triller, and if its present high standard of excellence is maintained in future, its wide popularity and financial success are assured. It will doubtless exert a much-needed educational influence in Dubuque in a politico-economic sense.—East Dubuque Register.

Woodworkers, Notice!

To members of Woodworkers Union, No. 64. Meeting of importance, Tuesday evening, Nov. 4. All attend.
C. YEAGER, Sec.

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

FALL SUITS and OVERCOATS

The new fall creations of the world's foremost wholesale tailors. Exclusive patterns, dependable fabrics and expert workmanship. The only ready-to-wear garments on the market that compare favorably with high priced merchant-tailored clothing.

PRICES FROM **\$7.50 UPWARDS.**



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Exclusive Dubuque Agency for

"Dorothy Dodd" Women Shoes

Don't forget to ask us about the \$4,000 in prizes. You have a chance at this money if you buy a pair of "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes.

They Cost \$3.00 Per Pair.

A FULL LINE OF

**UNION CIGARS
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Continually in Stock.

Get A Locomobile Coupon With Each Ten-Cent Purchase.

Lange's Cigar Stores,

THE OPTIMO 9th St., Cor. Main. THE CAVE 873 Main St. THE WALES 8th St., Cor. Bluff.

DON'T MISS OUR SPECIAL SALE OF COMFORTERS.

Roshek Bros.,

The Store of Real Economies.

GREAT NOVEMBER SALE OF BLANKETS.

Big Rubber Sale

2000 Pairs of Rubbers at **25c, 29c and 35c per pair**
Regular Price 35c and 50c.

Women's \$3.00 Extra Quality Shoes

This Week, **\$1.98**

Women's \$1.50 Shoes for **98c**

Extraordinary Sale of Corsets

Three Days Only. **\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00** and **\$3.00 for Three Days' Sale only**

50c

Big Special sale of Cloaks & Furs

Don't miss it. This week, **\$10.00 Scarf, \$6.90**

Great November Sale of Underwear

For Women, Men and Children.

Women's Underwear, **25c up to 98c**

Men's Underwear, **25c up to \$1.25**

Children's Underwear, **5c up to 49c**

Great November Sale of Carpets

Ingrain Carpets, **19c up to 69c**

Extra Quality Brussels Carpet, **33c to 98c**

All carpets made and laid free of charge.

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.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

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

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by individual workers. Today, the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. The ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

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

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

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

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working

people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

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

But in advocating these measures in steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Vote for Them

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

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

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TOWNSHIP TICKET

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

The following comrades are running on the Fayette County ticket:

Clerk—H. Shomer.
Recorder—W. S. Place.
Attorney—F. Schuchholz.
Auditor—John McGourty.
Supervisor—Walter J. Boyd.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Justices of the Peace—G. M. Turner, Fred Matzat.
Constables—C. J. Ryan, G. M. Lynch.

The following is the ticket nominated by the Keokuk county comrades:

Auditor—C. H. Mayland.
Clerk—I. C. Gillett.
Recorder—Florence A. Brown.
Member of Board—E. J. Rohrer.

Secretaries of Iowa Branches

Avery, F. J. West.
Berwick, Moses Slack.
Boone, George E. Bisbee, 609 Monona St.
Brazil, R. Sharp.
Burlington, Thomas Breen, 322 Plane St.
Carbondale, Wm. Collins, Fair Ground Station, Des Moines.
Cedar Rapids, J. H. Cail, 209 S. 1st St.
Centerville, Edward Lowrey.
Clearfield, Wm. McGinnis.
Clinton, Carl Reick (P. O. Lyons.)
Davenport, Max Hageman, 114 W. 5th St.
Deloit, Lewis Wright.
Des Moines, J. J. Jacobsen, 1220 Laurel St.
Dubuque, E. Holtz, 1365 Clay St.
Eldon, John Mulvaney.
Hieman, Wm. Truman.
Hocking, Thomas Love.
Hynes, Samuel Cooper.
Keb, James Nevin.
Lake City, S. R. McDowell.
Logan, W. N. Palmer.
Marshalltown, Oscar H. Hay, 603 S. 3d St.
Monroe, W. M. Shaw.
Muscatine, T. J. Grant.
Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff.
Newton, W. J. Porter.
Oelwein, Wm. H. Luebke.
Ottumwa, J. M. Winn.
Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.
Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer.
Sioux City, John E. Shank, 614 Bluff St.
Van Horns, Roy L. Schroeder.
Winterset, W. H. Bobbitt.
Waterloo, J. R. Blenis, 701 Logan Ave.

Socialist Party of Iowa

Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1902.

TO THE SOCIALISTS OF IOWA:

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

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

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

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

STATE COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY OF IOWA.

To Those Who Have Already Pledged

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

Over the Washtubs

Molly: Say, Bridget, wash day is a hard proposition for us hired girls. They say under Socialism washing will be done much easier.

Bridget: Is that so, and how?

Molly: Under Socialism there will be a large central laundry to which all washing would be sent to be done with

FOR A NOBBY WINTER SUIT

OR

Overcoat



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THE MODEL

neatness and despatch. It's going to be easy for the hired girls under Socialism. I am sorry I have no vote, but I am going to persuade Mike to vote for it.

Bridget: Sure, and I'll have to try to get Pat to vote for it too. D. S. C.

Althausers Store

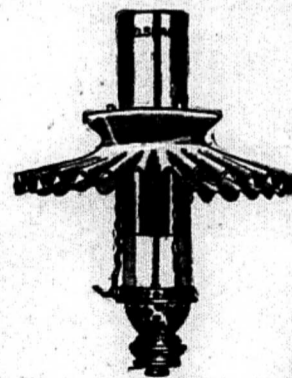
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