



The Iowa Socialist.

Published Every Saturday by
The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.
E. HOLTS and A. A. THOMAS
Editors and Proprietors
Office: Cor. Sixth and Iowa Sts.
Dubuque, Iowa.

Vol. 1 No. 11

Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1902

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

50 Cents a Year

A common objection against Socialism is that it is "paternalistic" and that it is not well for the progress and advancement of the race that society or the state should undertake to do, or assist the individual in doing what he is fairly well able to do for himself. But because an individual is able to do a certain thing, after a fashion, individually, is no reason why it should not be done collectively, if the latter course or method is more advantageous. Evidence that collective action by a certain number of units is more productive of results than the isolated, individual action of the same number of units is so abundant on every hand that it seems strange there should be any controversy about it. Those loudest in denunciation of "paternalism" would undoubtedly be the first to object if the "paternalism" of the policeman, judge and soldier were withdrawn. And yet the danger to the life of the individual from physical violence—against which society is supposed to be safeguarded by these—is not nearly so great as from want and starvation, against which the Socialist proposes to safeguard the individual through the collective (or society) ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

Further, the average individual if armed is far better able alone to "fairly well" protect himself against physical violence or the ravages of the robber or highwayman than he is able alone to battle against want and starvation. The suffering caused by violence to the person by others, the prevention of which is so zealously undertaken by society, is as nothing compared to the suffering caused by actual want of the necessities of life, to say nothing of the want of the so-called luxuries and higher things of life.

It, then, is a matter of such great importance that society should protect the lives of its members from the danger of physical assault, and it is commonly held that a state which will not, at any cost and to the best of its ability, so protect its members, is not worthy of their allegiance, why is it not a matter of equal importance to the state or society that it should protect its members against the assaults of hunger and cold? Is it consistent for society to deny to the individual the right to enrich himself at another's expense through the agency of physical force, while permitting him to enrich himself and despoil others, in fact, endangering their lives, by curtailing or taking away their means of subsistence? Would it not be far better for society, desirous of safeguarding the lives of its members, if it should abandon its vast machinery for the protection of men against physical violence—allowing them to shift for themselves in this respect—and devoting its energies to their protection against want, which they are now compelled to do as best they may? In fact would not the adoption of the latter course do away with the necessity of pursuing the former?

The bounden duty of society to protect its members against absolute want is recognized and attested in a vague way by the establishment of pauper systems and the enactment of poor laws. It may be urged that in doing this society has fulfilled its duty. But it would be as consistent to say that in preventing or punishing murder, and permitting every other injury short of it, the responsibility of society in protecting its members against physical violence had been discharged. It is just as absurd to say that society should not assist the individual (and thus "destroy individuality") until he is starving, as it would be to insist that society should permit the commission of all kinds of crime against the person except that of murder. "Not only may not a man so much as lay a finger on another in anger, but if he only wags his tongue against him maliciously he is laid by the heels in jail. The law undertakes to protect men in their dignity as well as in their mere bodily integrity, rightly recognizing that to be insulted or spit upon is as great a grievance as any assault upon life itself."

In demanding for every member of society protection against economic want through the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth in the products of which all would share equally, the Socialist is simply following the precedent set by society since time immemorial in

giving its members equal protection against physical violence. And we repeat, that the perils to which man is principally exposed are not from force or violence but are due to his economic want resulting from the great inequalities of wealth of the competitive system.

Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, was interviewed by the Omaha Bee last week and speaking of Socialism, is reported to have said:

"When I look about me and note on every hand evidences of the rapid growth of Socialism I am appalled and can scarce credit my senses. For it is only a few years ago it seemed to me there could never be room or occasion on this free American soil, where men are equal before the law, and where opportunity seems boundless and limitless, for the growth of Socialism. And yet today Socialism is growing rapidly, an evil extreme to be avoided, with anarchy the other extreme. Truth lies in the middle, halfway between the state of 'laissez faire' and that of public absolutism, and it is there we should seek the remedy."

When a Socialist reads statements like the above in the newspapers and compares them with articles like the following, perhaps in the same paper, he is "appalled and can scarce credit his senses" that men of supposed intelligence should prate about "free American soil," "equality before the law," and "boundless and limitless opportunity."

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 9.—One of the witnesses before the arbitration commission this afternoon was Mrs. Kate Burns, of Jeddo, who told a story of how she and her two boys worked for thirteen years to pay off accumulated house rent and coal bill due to the Markle company, the narration of which deeply interested the commissioners.

For six years after her husband was killed in a mine she labored and kept her children in school, and when the eldest was fourteen years old he was sent to work in the mines. The end of the first month the lad brought home a wage statement, showing the mother owed \$398 back rent. The boy's wages for the month had been taken off the bill and he came home empty handed. She submitted to this and in the course of time her next boy was old enough to help earn a living and he, too, was sent to the colliery. Like the older brother, the second boy received no pay, his earnings being deducted for rent.

The mother on the witness stand was by this time welling up, and when she added that money she had earned for cleaning the Markle office was never given her, but was kept by the company for rent, the commissioners looked at one another in surprise. She said it took three of them thirteen years to make up the debt, the mother's earnings from the neighbors being the principal contribution toward the maintenance of the family. The debt was cleared last August. During the six years from the time her husband was killed until the time when the first boy went to work the company never asked her for rent.

This concluded the miners' case against the Markle company. Considerable surprise was expressed that the company had not made greater efforts to refute some of the seemingly damaging testimony that has been presented.

This is not an exceptional case. Dozens of cases of suffering and want are reported in every issue of the daily press. The fact that a single case of this kind should exist is enough to condemn a system that permits it, and that there is a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of a system that would abolish suffering and want should occasion no surprise. The surprise is that it does not grow more rapidly.

Men who voted the capitalists' tickets at the late election certainly glory in the fact that coal mines are still owned by "Divine Right" Baer and his colleagues.

Rev. Father T. F. McGrady, the noted Socialist lecturer, has resigned his pastorate of St. Anthony's church, Bellevue, Kentucky, and will devote his whole time to the teaching of Socialism. Those who have heard Father McGrady will concede that Socialism has gained a strong ally and that the church has lost an eloquent preacher.

The Socialists in the German reichstag are still holding out against the passage of the tariff bill in violation of the rules. A motion was introduced on December 9th to revise the rules to conform with the wishes of the majority parties. As a protest against this high-handed procedure the chairman of the committee on rules resigned.

Patronize our advertisers.

Read our "Business Proposition" on another page.

Discontent is the motor of progress. Contentment means stagnation.

Hard coal is worth \$14.00 per ton in Dubuque and you can't get any at that price.

A year's subscription to The Iowa Socialist would make an acceptable Christmas gift.

Labor unions are awakening to the fact that they do not always get what strike for.

The indecent haste displayed by the democratic party press in advocating so-called socialistic reforms is really amusing.

Comrades should not overlook our offer of 10 cents commission on every cash subscription. You can't lose on this proposition.

Under Socialism, instead of naming a representative and invest him with power to make laws, the people themselves will do the law making.

The present session of the "peoples" representatives in Washington will not touch the trust question. The question is about all they'd touch, anyway.

A "labor leader" who accepts a political job at the hands of a capitalist party and is defended in so doing by the capitalist press should be non persona grata in the labor world.

That Chicago professor who says that the "unskilled American workman can keep a normal family in comfort and save money on \$300 a year," had better try it on himself and see how he likes it.

President Eliot, of Harvard college, who said a "scab" was a good specimen of an American patriot, has joined Senator Hanna's forces who are trying to get capital and labor to join hands over the bloody chasm. With such an able assistant there should be smooth sailing for the Senator and his pet project from now on.

Archbishop Ireland, who is attending the convention of the Civic Federation is quoted as saying that "labor, in its effort to secure for itself a just and reasonable proportion of the wealth that it and capital together are creating, necessarily, for the time being, comes into conflict with capital." That has always been the case and will continue so until Socialism clears the decks of capitalism and gives labor the full products of its toil.

The East Dubuque branch now has a membership of almost fifty and is still growing. Comrade Matt Mertes, who is organizer for the branch, says he expects to have a hundred working members (about one-third of the voting population) by the time of the city election next spring. If a Socialist mayor and council are not elected at that time we miss our guess. The branch has arranged for a week of lectures by Comrades Strickland and Jones in the near future.

In the municipal election held in Brockton, Mass., on Dec. 2, the Socialist candidate for mayor, Comrade Coulter, was elected by a plurality of 1,100 votes. The total vote, 8,200, was the largest ever cast in that city. Comrade Coulter held the office of mayor of Brockton two years ago, but was defeated last year by a republican plurality of 282. The Socialists also elected three out of seven alderman and eight out of twenty-one councilmen. The increase over the state vote of last month is over two thousand. In Haverhill, Mass., of which Comrade John C. Chase had been mayor for several years prior to last year, the Socialist candidate for mayor was defeated by only fourteen votes. The increase in Haverhill over the state vote was eight hundred. Two councilmen, a school committeeman and assistant assessor were re-elected in Haverhill. Owing to local issues the Socialist candidates for mayor in Springfield, Quincy and Fitchburg fell behind, but the candidates for alderman held up the average of the state vote.

Patronize our advertisers.

In a long circular letter to its employees the Union Electric Co., of Dubuque, sets forth that a year ago the wages paid to employes on its street railway lines was thirteen and one-half cents per hour; that this amount has been increased to fifteen and eighteen cents per hour; that "the same ruinous competition which caused the low wages on the street railway, also had a similar effect upon the lighting business. Flat rates were given in many cases at less than the cost of production of the light furnished," that "We feel that all the employes have a common interest with the company in promoting its business in all departments and that with our large payroll, the distribution of which is entirely in the employes hands, (how generous of the company that it should permit this) a united effort to secure business will result in material gains to the company. We believe that with your assistance in throwing your trade to those patronizing electric light and thus furnishing the means of paying wages, a profitable business can be developed and we trust that all employes will not only see that it is to their interest to patronize those who patronize the company, but will also advise the merchants that they intend to distribute their patronage in this manner."

Oho, so competition is "ruinous," causes low wages, and compels the company, in many cases, to give rates for light at less than the cost of production, to remedy which it is compelled to appeal for the assistance and co-operation of its employes. We were always under the impression that "competition is the life of trade," and that "co-operation" is "ruinous" and would destroy all incentive, ambition, the home, heaven and what not, having always been taught so, but we were seemingly misinformed.

Of course the defender of competition will point to the reduction in the cost of light to the public as tending to prove that competition is beneficial. In this case there is only a small portion of the public concerned, not very many homes being equipped with electric lights, but let us assume for the sake of the argument that the public generally is using electric lights, and follow this reduction in cost to the consumer to its logical conclusion. In the first place a lighting company is not in business for fun, and if competition forces its income down to a point where there is no profit in the business, one of two things must happen. Either its expenses, including the wages of its employes, must be reduced, or it must resign to its more successful competitor, which would then have a monopoly of the field and would then make its own rates.

Again, so far from reducing the cost to the consumer, competition actually increases it. Take the single item of advertising, which is a highly necessary factor in a competitive business. It is estimated that \$500,000,000 is spent annually in this country on advertising. Not only is this an absolute waste, but it is all added to the cost to the consumer. Add to this the expense of an army of traveling salesmen and solicitors, the cost of building and maintaining dozens of plants where one would suffice, and it is readily seen how absurd is the claim that competition reduces the cost of articles to the consumer.

"Resolved, That child labor should be prohibited in factories and that compulsory education should be general throughout the Union," is the subject of a public debate by the Webster Debating Society at Audubon School, Friday, December 19. This debating society is composed of young men who have graduated from this school and holds weekly debates on timely topics. The example of these young men might be followed with profit by others. If the men of bygone generations had paid more attention to the solution of sociological problems these would not vex mankind today. An intelligent understanding of these questions of such vital interest to the race is a duty which no citizen worthy the name should shirk.

A Chicago man, while trying to save his family from freezing to death by picking coal from the railroad tracks, was run down by a train and killed. He was one of the unfortunates prosperity did not overtake in its whirl over the country.

Comrades should not overlook our offer of 10 cents commission on every cash subscription. You can't lose on this proposition.

Venezuela is on the point of declaring war against Germany and Great Britain. The trouble grows out of the Venezuelan government's inability to meet financial obligations assumed with German speculators in 1896 in a railroad deal. And thus Mammon again calls on Mars to assist at his altar in the sacrifice of human life. All the wars that have reddened the pages of history may be traced to the greed for gold. Under Socialism these periodical relapses into savagery would be impossible.

John P. Reese, late president of the United Mine Workers of Iowa, which office he resigned to become the democratic candidate for congress in the Sixth district, has entered the employ of the coal operators of the state as commissioner. He was offered the vice-presidency of the United Mine Workers of America under John Mitchell, but refused. He, at least, cannot plead lack of opportunity as an excuse for accepting the flesh-pots of capitalism in preference to fighting the battles of his class—the working class.

In an address to a deputation of German workmen in which he denounced Socialists as dangerous agitators, Emperor William asked the workmen of Germany to send to the reichstag "simple and unpretending men. Such men would be gladly welcomed as the representatives of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be." Undoubtedly, "Simple and unpretending men," no matter how numerous, are no more to be feared in reichstag or parliament than at the polls. Inferentially, though no doubt unconsciously, the emperor paid a great compliment to the Socialists in the reichstag.

Rev. Frank G. Smith, of the First Congregational church of Dubuque, discussed the question last Sunday night as to whether it was possible for a man, with our present sharp competitive business system, to be a thoroughly successful business man, and at the same time a consistent Christian, according to the spirit of Christ's teachings. Of the replies to this question, which had been asked through a letter of a thousand men in different walks of life, sixty per cent. were in the affirmative, thirty per cent. in the negative and ten per cent. were qualified in various ways. Mr. Smith's definitions of success and Christianity were also very much qualified and the conception of Christianity of the sixty per cent. who replied in the affirmative may be suspected of being of a very doubtful character.

"Economic Discontent, and Its Remedy" is a new booklet by Father T. J. Hagerty from the press of the Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Price, 10 cents. The subject is handled in the usual able and scholarly manner of Father Hagerty. He ascribes every forward movement in civilization, knowledge, culture and freedom to the organized discontent of humanity. He severely arraigns the preaching to the lotrodden of contentment with their lot from gorgeous pulpit and well-padded editorial chair. The glaring inequalities of wealth of the present day which is the cause of the prevailing discontent is shown up in lurid colors, while Socialism is held to be the answer to the wail of discontent which has troubled the centuries through all the forward struggling of the race. Men are still battling in the gloom against poverty and pain, against the hopelessness of unending toil, against the tyranny of capitalism which holds their lives in the prison-clasp of mine and shop and tenement, against the wretchedness and disease which lock them out from the glad sunlight and blitheness of body and soul, but Socialism is destined to bless mankind with liberty, love and truth. "Why Physicians Should Be Socialists" is a 5 cent pamphlet by the same author, also published by the Standard Publishing Co., and should be in the hands of every physician.

Order a bundle of five for a year.

The Eight Hour Day

By the Observer

Before the advent of labor saving machinery, the necessity for an eight-hour day in this country was not apparent. In those days the laborer owned the tools of production, and in most instances sold the product of his labor directly to the consumer without the intervention of any middleman. The producer and the consumer traded upon equal terms. The capitalist, as we now know him, had not yet arrived upon the scene to levy tribute upon both—live off the labor of both. There were few millionaires, few paupers and no tramps. There was no unemployed problem to deal with. In almost every state there were thousands of acres of virgin soil, easy of access, owned by the government, and sufficient land for a home or a farm could be had for the asking. So long as the laborer had easy access to the land he was practically independent. If he was not satisfied with the price received for his labor in city, town or village, he had the alternative of tilling the soil, and thousands availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered. This acted as a safety valve upon the industrial situation, prevented congestion in the labor market and checked the rapacity of greed.

With the introduction of labor-saving machinery came a radical change. Large manufacturing establishments were erected in the cities and towns. Articles that were formerly made by hand were turned out in large quantities by machinery. Prices were lowered, and those who worked by hand found it was impossible for them to compete with the machine. The tradesmen in the smaller towns and villages wended their way to the cities wherein large factories had been erected. The moment they entered the factory their individuality was lost. Even in that early day shrewd men saw the possibilities of machinery, saw that the time was not far distant when the laborer must have access to the machine in order to gain a livelihood and that ownership of the machine would practically mean ownership of the laborer.

With the introduction of machinery also began the building of railways through new and old localities. The old government road was abandoned, but it did not give way to the government railroad, for shrewd men saw in the establishment of the railway a chance to reach out for the acres of the people. Government aid was invoked to assist in getting access to the land, but the aid was given to those who had no personal use for it. Willing tools were found in the halls of congress who gave away the heritage of the whole people. Bills were passed, laws enacted and measures taken to aid in the construction of railways through the western states and territories. There was no talk of "paternalism" in those days, although the grants of land that were given to railway corporations were given for "the public good," and under that plea millions of acres of the people's lands were given away.

With the absorption of the land, farming on a large scale began. On public works, and in mills and factories it became easy for one man to do the work of ten and twenty and even fifty. On the farm one man took up the work where from ten to fifty laid it down. The productivity of the machine increased, the hours of labor remained the same and the "arm of the unemployed" began to grow. Machinery was forcing itself into prominence and forcing men into idleness at the same time. One would have thought

the manufacturers would have said: "There are a large number of men out of employment. Let us reduce the hours of labor and give employment to these idle men." But they did not. On the contrary they viewed the situation with secret satisfaction, knowing they could use the large number of men out of employment as a club with which to still further beat down the wages of those employed.

The panic of 1857 came and reduced many to beggary. The year 1859 found the people of the United States in suffering and distress. In every large city and town numbers of people were out of employment. Warehouses filled to overflowing, everything cheap and little or nothing with which to buy. Thrown together into the large hives of industry, men began to confer with each other as to what should be done. They saw that two things were absolutely necessary—organization and a shorter work-day—and began an agitation in favor of both. Such was the condition of affairs when the civil war broke out. The south was not satisfied with confining chattel slavery to those states in which it already existed, but wished to extend it into every new state. The north objected. Then followed four years of fratricidal struggle and when it had ended chattel slavery had ceased to exist in the United States. After the war the work of reorganization began and continued until the panic of 1873. In 1877 occurred the great railway strike at Pittsburg, which ended disastrously for labor. Employers then made war upon the labor unions in every direction. There was no cohesion among the unions in those days, each organization keeping aloof from the others, with the result that they went tumbling down, one after the other like a lot of nine pins. Little was done in the way of organization from 1877 until 1880, when the work was again taken up and has progressed steadily from that date up to the present. During all that time the necessity for a shorter work-day has been apparent, but it must be confessed that the unions have not been able to accomplish much in that direction.

With 20 per cent. of the labor element continually out of employment, there is no longer any necessity for a ten-hour day. An eight-hour day would give employment to every idle man. Not that an eight-hour day would by any means settle the labor problem. There is but one solution of that question—Socialism. But an eight-hour day would be a long stride forward in the direction of better conditions for labor. It would give the laborer more leisure, better wages and remove the idle contingent that is ever a menace to the employed. Hence its desirability. Hitherto, labor has BEGGED. Let it now DEMAND.

There is now before congress a bill, which, if passed, will require every firm or contractor doing business with the government to give their employes an eight-hour day. This bill has passed the house and is now before the senate for final action. On one side, and asking for its passage stand the 2,000,000 members of organized labor, backed by the labor element of the country, skilled and unskilled. On the other side, and opposed to its passage, stands the manufacturers' association, representing an infinitesimal portion of the population, cold, selfish, narrow-minded, arrogant—not satisfied with its pound of flesh, but always demanding more. In whose favor will the senators decide? More depends upon their decision than they are perhaps aware.

The habitual criminal by debility is for me a minus habens, then a diseased person. Dangerous, yes, but diseased. Accidental, above all passionate, crime is a psychic storm, disastrous but inherent, alas! in human nature, to which we can but oppose the slow and constant efforts of education, having for its aim to change this nature as far as possible by developing our force of inhibition. The veritable unpardonable crime, the typical case of the human parasite, is social exploitation. And the great remedy for this order of criminality will be an organization of society which will render co-operation perfect, which will permit no indelicacies of exchange, prevent the

abuse of the superiority of the strong, and assure to the feeble the minimum of goods indispensable to existence. The doctrine which tends to the realization of this ideal is called Socialism.—Max Nordau.

P. C. Murray, the lawyer in the office building, makes a specialty of drawing wills and settling estates.

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

For Sale—Single, double strap harness, almost new. Address C. J. Mathis, Russell street.

True Freedom

Men who boast it in their
Cries of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave,
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain,
When it works a brother's pain,
Are ye not base slaves indeed,
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And with leathern hearts forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! true Freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And with hand and heart to be
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—James Russell Lowell.

From a Former Iowa Comrade

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1902.

EDITORS IOWA SOCIALIST:

DEAR COMRADES—I have just finished reading your issue of Nov. 29. I am exceedingly proud of The Iowa Socialist. Iowa, the home of my youth, and Iowa, the state where I first became identified with the Socialist party, and the Second district of Iowa where, as the party candidate for congress, we gave Rumpke and Vollmer their first real political "jar," now, this same Iowa becomes the home of a new Socialist paper, a paper that is destined to bear a no small part of the brunt of battle in the fight for the co-operative commonwealth. Success to The Iowa Socialist. I wish I could subscribe for ten copies, but burdens grievous to be borne are many on my hands.

I read with pleasure the report by Comrade J. M. Work, mention of J. J. Jacobsen, and Comrade W. A. Jacobs. Then my old friend A. W. Ricker, whom I am glad to note, is still very much alive. Iowa, dear old Iowa. The home of such rock-ribbed and hide-bound republicanism, now the state with a splendid Socialist organization of thirty-five branches and an "Iowa Socialist." Hurrah for hurrah, we're coming, a mighty host and the light of truth under the banner of Socialism, is spreading new hope and new inspiration to the enslaved masses.

A careful study of the returns of Nov. 4 make clear that wherever our propaganda has been most vigorously pushed there the vote cast for Socialism has been the largest. The time of the incoming of the co-operative commonwealth depends almost entirely on the Socialist party's ability to push on its educational campaign. I am jealous of Iowa. I want to see it well in the fore front. The Iowa Socialist is going to be a great factor in doing this. Iowa must show 50,000 votes for Socialism in 1904. It will do it if the campaign can be aggressively handled.

The Iowa Socialist has a successful look about it. The very near future is going to witness some very successful Socialist papers. May not The Iowa Socialist be one of these? I believe it will. The 6,860 nobles in Iowa who have not bowed the knee to Bael is a force that can scatter consternation among the 395,412 voters of the state.

What a noble task is before The Iowa Socialist and its comrades. A task of uncovering the accumulated errors of centuries and flooding the world with the light of truth that shall usher in liberty, justice, fraternity.

To all the dear comrades a most kindly greeting. To The Iowa Socialist a renewed and ever-increasing courage and the knowledge that one (Socialist) can chase a thousand (plutocrats) and two put ten thousand to flight.

Yours for Socialism Everywhere,
CHAS. L. BRECKON.

At a recent Socialist meeting in Berlin the government was bitterly denounced as responsible for the meat famine, and one speaker described the kaiser as reveling in luxury and banqueting on the best of everything while the people of Germany were unable to buy meat for their homes, even in the smallest quantity. The fact that the charitable institutions had been obliged, for the first time in their history, to stop the allowance of meat to the poor, was also spoken of. A spirit of bitter discontent is growing among the working people of Berlin and other cities and is only held in check by the harsh enforcement of the law of lese majeste and the prompt prosecution of those charged with seditious utterances.

Socialism Now His Religion

Newport, Ky., Dec. 3.—The Rev. Thomas F. McGrady, pastor of St. Anthony's church, in Bellevue, yesterday resigned and gave as his reason the fact that he intends to take up the teaching of Socialism.

Father McGrady has been under the ban for a long time and, while Bishop Maes of the Covington diocese says the priest has not been excommunicated, it is generally believed that he soon will be.

In retiring from his pulpit Father McGrady read the correspondence that had passed between himself and Bishop Maes. He said that he had been ordered to retract his praise of Darwin, Renan and Zola expressed in a paper written for a magazine, and that he had replied by submitting eight propositions covering Socialism, which he asked Bishop Maes to answer. He said the letter was ignored for the reason that if Bishop Maes condemned the propositions he would condemn the teachings of the church for the first four centuries and if he indorsed them he would approve of Socialism.

In reply to a letter later demanding that he make public retraction of his paper and stop selling his books, he wrote to Bishop Maes:

"I referred to a number of brilliant men of world-wide reputation who had adopted Socialism and I praised their genius to show that men of vast intellectual acumen had adopted the teachings of Karl Marx."

Continuing Father McGrady said: "This is what Bishop Maes calls a scandal—to praise a man whose writings are not accepted by the church. Therefore, a Catholic would be guilty of heresy if he praised the Declaration of Independence, as it was written by an infidel. He would be excommunicated if he went so far as to say that Thomas Jefferson was a great man. If I submitted to these conditions I would sacrifice my manhood and conscience and stultify myself before the public. I desire to preserve myself from the charge of idiocy and protect my memory from everlasting infamy."

Bishop Maes declines to talk. Vicar General Brossart says he has had no word that McGrady has been excommunicated.

When Father McGrady bade farewell to his congregation the people were in tears. He says that he intends to write a book as to his reasons for quitting the priesthood and that he will start at once to lecture.

A short time ago Bishop Maes returned from abroad. During his visit he saw the pope. Father McGrady says that he believes that during their conference his case was taken up and attributes the action of the bishop in endeavoring to obtain a retraction of his writings and speeches to a direct order from Rome.—Chicago American.

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech at Milwaukee, October 21, said in reply to some one in the audience who suggested that government ownership of coal mines would avert a great deal of trouble: "It would cost the government twenty-five per cent more to run the mines than it costs private individuals."

It probably would. It certainly should. The wages of the miners ought to be increased more than twenty-five per cent. But Mr. Shaw misses the point entirely. What most concerns the public is not what it costs private individuals or what it would cost the government to "run" the mines, but what the public is or would be compelled to pay for coal. Last year the "private individuals" who "run" our mines took out and sold, in round numbers, 60,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, for which they paid the miners \$36,000,000. If the government had had a department of agriculture; if the department of mining were conducted, as regards expense, upon the same basis as the department of agriculture; if dividends to the "private individuals" who "run" our coal mines and coal carrying railroads were omitted from the calculation, the consumers of anthracite coal in the United States would have been saved, in round numbers, \$145,000,000. If the miners had been paid twenty-five per cent more than they were (the expense of mining being thus raised from \$36,000,000 to \$45,000,000), the consumers would have been saved \$186,000,000. If the miners had been paid twice what they were (\$72,000,000), the public would still have saved considerably more than one hundred million dollars. In other words, the anthracite coal miners' wages might have been doubled, and the coal sold at a reduction of \$1.33 per ton.
J. L. McC.

An Opposite Purchase...

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IT IS: Best for the eye
Best for the Pocketbook

Key City Gas
Co.

Union Labor



Woodworkers issued eight charters in October. The molders strike at Cleveland, Ohio, is still on.

Machinists at Rutland, Vt., have been injunctioned.

The clerks issued thirty-six charters during October.

Cigarmakers won the eight-hour day in Osnouts, N. Y.

New Bedford, Mass., painters gained the eight-hour day.

Milwaukee trades unionists are planning to build a labor temple.

Carpenters issued eighty-six charters during October and November.

Plumbers are warned away from Kansas City, a strike being on there.

The employment of girls to run elevators is becoming popular in Boston.

Boilermakers at Little Rock, Ark., and Knoxville, Tenn., won their strikes.

Leather workers in Springfield, Mo., struck against a cut in wages and won out.

Los Angeles, Cal., molders won their demands for shorter hours and increased pay.

Molders and laborers in Cohoes, N. Y., were given a raise of 50 cents to \$1 a day.

The three branches of telegraphers' organizations are making arrangements to consolidate.

Iowa City, Iowa, cigarmakers have organized and applied to the international for a charter.

Corset workers in Aurora, Ill., won the nine-hour day and a 10 per cent increase in wages.

Troy, N. Y., foundry workers were given the nine-hour day and an increase of 95 cents a day.

Motormen and conductors in Schenectady, N. Y., demanded 25 cents an hour and compromised on 23 1/2 cents.

Coremakers and helpers in East St. Louis received a 12 per cent. increase in wages and recognition of their union.

Philadelphia metal polishers, buffers and brass workers have secured a reduction of hours at the same wages they received before.

August Klenke, A. F. of L. organizer at Erie, Pa., succeeded in getting two large machine shops there to grant the nine-hour day to employes.

A new machine used to polish mosaics after they are laid in cement is in successful operation in Philadelphia. It does the work of fifteen men.

The Risdon and Union Iron works of San Francisco, where the great strike of machinists was waged almost a year, has reduced the hours and practically recognized the union.

Comrade Larsen is doing good work in Oelwein. He has organized the butcher shop employes and retail clerks and expects to organize the laundry workers and teamsters.

Blacksmiths have strikes on at St.

Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Birmingham, Ala., Cheyenne, Wyo., North Platte, Neb., Columbus, Ohio, Palestine, Texas, Pittston, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel and other Pennsylvania towns.

Printers gained concessions in the following places: San Jose, Cal., Grand Forks, N. D., St. Thomas, Ont., Paterson, N. J., Watsonville and Salinas, Cal., Guelph, Ont., Topeka, Kas., Kansas City, Mo., Cleveland, Ohio, Marietta, Ohio, La Crosse, Wis., Nebraska City, Neb.

The Longshoremen's Union of Montreal has decided to affiliate with the international union of that craft. This action on the part of one of the largest independent unions in eastern Canada will probably induce other organizations which have heretofore operated as independent bodies to follow its example.

It is stated that of the 8,000 non-union men imported by the Union Pacific to take the places of the striking machinists but 200 are at work. Twelve master mechanics and the general manager have resigned. Trains are always late and the company has forfeited \$7,500 to Uncle Sam on account of late mails.

Recently a soap-box orator in New York, speaking in the interest of the Socialist party, made the charge that American ships are being built in China, Japan and the West Indies in order to prove that the capitalistic politicians of this country have no more love for the American workingman than the Chink or Jap. The speaker was challenged to substantiate his charge and wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, for the facts. The latter replied that the government is having no ships built in the places named. Being still unsatisfied that he was wrong, Mr. Weil, the agitator, wrote to the Labor World, of Tokio, Japan, and struck oil. The World says five American warships are being built at the Uraga dock, that in all twelve are to be built, that United States naval officers are supervising the work, and that this fact is not only well known in the far East, but in the naval circles of the entire world. Of course, the Washington authorities can truthfully claim that they did not contract for the building of the ships by cheap coolie labor and Chinese and Japanese capitalists. A Shanghai ship-building company, controlled by American and British capital, secured the contract and then sub-let the job to the Uraga dock owners. The fact, however, that American ships are being built by Chinese and Japanese labor is corroborated, and the further fact that those who pretend to favor the exclusion of cheap foreign labor are arrant hypocrites is also proven. All this goes to show that capitalism has become truly international, whether that capitalism is represented by government officials or private enterprise, and those workers who toil cheapest are the ones who are employed.—Cleveland Citizen.

A Business Proposition

The election is over and another campaign on. The Socialist vote of last month must be doubled next year. This will require hard work, agitation and education. One of the best and cheapest ways of getting Socialism before the people is through the Socialist newspaper. The comrades of Iowa have been given a splendid opportunity of doing this through the establishment of The Iowa Socialist. It should go to the homes of not only the 6,360 who voted the ticket at the last election, but all of these should make an effort to get it into the homes of their neighbors. In order to add much needed equipment to our plant and to improve the paper we need a larger subscription list, and we ask every comrade in Iowa and elsewhere to assist us in this matter. Socialism is international and not bounded by state lines. Socialist papers are devoted to the propaganda of Socialism and because a paper may bear the name of any particular state does not neces-

sarily limit its usefulness within the confines of that state. We want a subscription list of 10,000 within the next few months and we want your help in securing it. However, we will not ask you to work for nothing, but will make a very liberal offer for your services. We shall not promise you a premium on condition that you send in a certain number of subscribers within a certain time, or on condition that the number sent in by you is the largest. There is no element of chance in our offer. All will have the same opportunity whether they send in one subscriber or a hundred. For every 50 cent cash subscription to The Iowa Socialist sent to this office we will allow a commission of 10 cents. For every 25 cent or six months subscription 5 cents will be allowed. This is a commission of 20 per cent.—20 cents on the dollar. We trust every Iowa comrade will avail himself or herself of this opportunity of advancing the picket lines of Socialism. Forward, march!

Order a bundle of five for a year.

By Right Divine

When rogues would fill the human mind With sweet transparent lies, They always claim it is unarranged And sanctioned from on high. A case will make this statement plain: The right divine of kings to reign.

This lie was shot to death, in part, A hundred years ago, But now the tricksters seek to start An equal falsehood, so You hear proclaimed by every fool The right divine of gold to rule.

Ere long, when they grow bold enough To make their purpose clear, And throw the mask of pretense off, We may expect to hear The pious knaves make this appeal: The right divine of thieves to steal.

I seem to hear another cry That comes from all around, Beginning low, it rises high, A deep and growing sound, That claims, in no uncertain tone, The human right to have our own.

That cry is filled with dire distress And angry discontent; With tones of want and wretchedness While into these are beat Stern under-voiced, that demand The human right to life and land.

From torrid zone to frigid snows, 'Tis heard in every place, It ever louder, deeper grows, Until it thrills the race; And thunders forth from sea to sea The human right to liberty.

No longer let us hear that fraud Is sanctioned from on high; No longer tell mankind that God Will consecrate a lie; But let this truth forever shine: The human right is the divine.

War! War! War!

By L. J. Smith, Ottumwa.

A war of words means an evolution of thought. An evolution of thought means a revolution of action. I cannot do a great deal, yet I can do much. I can tell you what I can do, and will do, with your co-operation. With your co-operation I can and will charge the breastworks of the devil with a full volley after rallying him with a few small shot of Truth from the picket lines of Truth and Justice.

The word of the kindly God says: "Preach the word," (not my word, not your word), but the words of eternal truth. This word says: "Be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all lowly suffering and doctrine. For the time will come when they will not endorse sound doctrine. But after their own lusts shall they keep to themselves teachers having itching ears. And they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables." I presume you know what a fable is, and if you don't it is time you were finding out. Dear reader, I want to give you to understand that I am not afraid to put the truth before the people. There are many who claim to love the truth, yet they know not the truth. He who claims to love the truth and draws lines of separation between religious, political, social and industrial sins and transgressions and undertakes to show that they have no relationship, is a liar and the truth is not in him. And for my proof and defense, I will refer to the golden rule and the new commandment of Christ and the twelfth commandment of God, found in the first twelve verses of the 58th chapter of the 28d book of the Old Testament. Now then, dear brothers, those of you who love the truth, and will, like the Gideonites, stand by the truth of justice and right, we will drive the devil and his agents out of the temple, the church, and replace them with men and women who love the truth, the words of the living God. God's ideal is reached only when all of the people are perfected alike. With your co-operation, together, with the help of the God of Justice, we will do a work that has not been done before in the history of the state. If I be religiously right, how can I be politically wrong, and if I be politically wrong how can I be religiously right. What influence has a people with a just God who pray to God for good government, and then goes to the polls and votes for the devil. He who votes to perpetuate the competitive system that produces a few millionaires and millions of paupers, ignorance, insanity, prostitutions, crimes and suicides, is he who votes for the devil. And I fear not those who would undertake to defend him. If you will give me the support of 300 good men and women and their co-operation I'll show the world what can be done. I want the co-operation of such who have the courage to say I can and I will do my whole duty. I expect nothing from the "I can'ts," "we can'ts" and "you can'ts." This class has never done anything for themselves, much less that of their fellowmen.

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

From the Mills School

Rochester, New York, comes in with a class of twenty-five members in the Correspondence work.

The American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners both officially recommend the use of the Mills Correspondence lessons in all the unions of both organizations.

Lockwood, the man of the automobile, and his wife are at the Training School. Lockwood says the only reason the school hasn't a thousand Socialists in attendance is that the Socialists don't realize what they are missing.

Canada, North Carolina and Louisiana all came up the hill to the Training School the same day last week.

Fifty-four of the most active young Socialists in America are at the Training School.

Kirkpatrick has joined the working force at the Training School. He lost his chair in one college and resigned in another because he was a Socialist. He is one of the best read students in the movement and is teaching Socialism all the time now instead of by occasional remarks only as was possible while holding down a professorship in college. Send us some more such men, Mr. Rockefeller.

The Academy of Music in Kansas City is packed every Sunday to hear Mills talk Socialism.

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.

Wanted—Canvassers for article used by farmers and others. Convenient as a side line. Inexpensive; quick seller. Address XXX, Iowa Socialist.

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Wilshire's Magazine now has nearly 100,000 subscribers and I want 200,000 more and want your help to secure them in the quickest possible time. If I could afford it, and Mr. Madden would permit it, I would supply my magazine free to everyone in the United States, but to do this would take more than the wealth of a Morgan or even a Wilshire. I will come close to it, however, and for a limited time I will sell regular \$1 subscription cards (each card good for a full year's subscription to Wilshire's Magazine) for 25 cents. Please remit cash with order and order at once as many cards as you can sell, as I may be obliged to withdraw the offer at any time. I am doing my part—will you do yours? Lead a hand today to interest 200,000 new people in the cause of Socialism.

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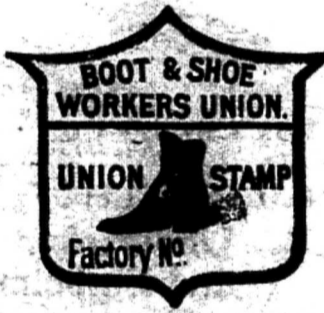
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The hope for a broad, just and equitable civilization does not lie in Carnegie libraries nor Rockefeller's universities. It is the scant education afforded the children of the working people by the common schools, and the occasional hours of study at the homely fireside of the workingman that is paving the way for the best civilization the world has ever known.—American Labor Union Journal.

Holiday Pipe Sale

We have the largest and most complete line of Pipes in the West and our prices startle competition.

Our Holiday Leaders:

A Genuine French Briar Pipe with genuine Amber mouthpiece. 25c each

A Genuine nicotine-absorbing French Pipe with ten additional pipes.

Get A Locomobile Cigarette With Each Ten-Cent Purchase.

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Correspondence

Proposed National Convention in 1903
DES MOINES, IOWA, Dec. 8, 1902.

DEAR COMRADES—I notice that the Socialists of Teller county, Colorado, have passed resolutions demanding a national convention of the Socialist party, to be held in May, 1903, in order to clear up some confusions that have arisen.

It is to be hoped that the comrades throughout the country will refuse to saddle such an enormous bill of expense upon the movement as would be incurred by holding a national convention. It would mean the spending of thousands of dollars in railroad fare, hotel bills and other traveling expenses, which will otherwise be used for purposes of propaganda. Moreover, it would bring the agitation almost to a standstill until after the convention. These considerations are too serious to pass over lightly. Our well-intentioned Colorado brothers ought to take a sober second thought and withdraw their resolutions. We have just passed a most encouraging election. The entire movement is ablaze with enthusiasm. Now is the time when everybody is willing to work with might and main. Shall we put a damper upon this enthusiasm and thereby thwart the progress of the movement by diverting the funds of the movement into other channels? I think not.

There is no necessity for a national convention. It is true that there are problems to solve, as there must always be in an organization that amounts to anything. But there is no crisis in the party at this time, and nothing less than a bona fide crisis could excuse the folly of diverting our attention and our funds from the propaganda of our principles. The movement is making magnificent progress in spite of the problems that have arisen. The problems that have arisen are of a minor and ephemeral character. Our national constitution provides an easy, inexpensive and expeditious method of dealing with them. If any branch has any definite views on any of these questions, let it formulate definite proposals and initiate a referendum of the party on them. We will then discuss them through the party press, freely and fully, and without the biasing effect of personal controversy which is so liable to make the work of a national convention abortive. There is no possible excuse at the present time for holding a national convention before 1904 when we will have to nominate candidates for president and vice president of the United States and attend to the extraordinary duties that will devolve upon us at that time. Fraternally,
JOHN M. WORK.

Party Notes

From Des Moines

A mass meeting of all the branches in Polk county will be held in Des Moines Sunday, December 21, for the purpose of effecting a county organization.

The national committee has been invited to hold its next meeting at the headquarters of the Mills Training school at Kansas City.

The Des Moines branch took in nine new members at its last meeting, Dec. 7.

The Des Moines comrades are said to be of the opinion that the next state convention ought to be held at Des Moines, July 4, 1903.

A workingman who accepts a stool at the pie counter of a capitalist political party is a traitor to the working class.

A six year old girl was cruelly killed in a street car wreck in Des Moines a few days ago because it was money in the company's pocket to use an old car that ought long ago to have been thrown on the junk heap. The car got beyond the control of the motorman. This is only a sample of the wholesale slaughter of the present system which will be prevented by Socialism. Under Socialism the incentive will be to have the best equipment possible. J. M. W.

From Sioux City

The Ladies' Social Economy Club, which is a flourishing auxiliary to the Sioux City Socialist Club, recently closed a very successful fair. The fancy articles placed on sale were all the handiwork of the ladies and sold fast at high prices. A most enjoyable time was had by both old and young and the general verdict was "great praise for the ladies' fair."

The club recently gave a benefit dance and netted enough money to pay for a scholarship at the Mills school at Kansas

City. Comrade J. W. Wilson, who put in every night on the street making Socialists during the campaign was given the benefit of the scholarship and is now at the school drilling hard. A letter recently received from him states that he is progressing finely and will come out in the spring ready for any kind of work in the field. Give us more workers.

The club has inaugurated a news or subscription taking campaign. A cash prize of \$5 is offered to the lady or gentleman who will secure the largest list of subscriptions for any Socialist publication during the next four weeks, commencing Thursday, Dec. 11, and ending Jan. 8. This means 25-cent subscribers. If a subscription is taken for a 50-cent publication it will count as two. We hope by this plan to put many papers in the hands of the reading public and hope The Iowa Socialist will get a large share.

Considering the weather our propaganda work is pushing onward at a great pace. The subject at our last Sunday's meeting was "State Socialism vs. True Socialism." The subject was ably handled by Comrades J. W. Bennett, Curdick and others. It was plainly shown that state Socialism or municipal ownership is only a ruse to divert the unwary from the straight and narrow path. However, as Socialists are a reading, thinking people they will be satisfied with nothing short of true class conscious Socialism.

A colored gentleman who pretends to be a great thinker remarked to "Krank" the other day that Socialism would progress just to the point where an issue would be demanded then it would come to a sudden halt. Poor deluded soul—he can't see that the Socialist party is the only one today that has an issue. If freeing 400,000 black slaves in 1861 was an issue for the republicans, is not the freeing of ten times as many white slaves a greater issue today. Is any other party aside from the Socialist trying to do anything for the white slaves?

Several enthusiastic comrades are now very much interested in a plan to organize the Eleventh congressional district and hope ere long to launch a plan that will, when worked to its logical conclusion, cause the displacement of the present republican congressman with a thorough class-conscious Socialist.

Yours for Success,
"KRANK."

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.

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. GIBBELL, 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.

Aha! such a funny joke, yet. General Young fold der Kaiser that the only part of Germany he'd been in was St. Louis and Milwaukee. And then the Kaiser laughed until he heard the election news—12,000 and more Socialist votes.—ADVANCE.

The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.

Sixth and Iowa Sts., Dubuque, Iowa.

COMRADES—Enclosed find \$_____ for which please send THE IOWA SOCIALIST to the addresses below.

Name	Street and No.	City	State

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1902.

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 their unity 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 workingman 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.

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.

Secretaries of Iowa Branches

- Avery, F. J. West.
- Berwick, Moses Slack.
- Boone, George E. Bisbee, 600 Monona St.
- Braxil, R. Sharp.
- Burlington, Thomas Breen, 322 Plane St.
- Cardonald, 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. Holts, 1365 Clay St.
- Eldon, John Mulvaney.
- Hietman, Wm. Truman.
- Hocking, Thomas Love.
- Hynes, Samuel Cooper.
- Keokuk, 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. Luebbe.
- Ottumwa, J. M. Winn.
- Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.
- Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer.
- Sioux City, John E. Shank, 614 Bluff St.
- Van Horne, Roy L. Schroeder.
- Winterset, W. H. Bobbit.
- Waterloo, J.-R. Blenis, 701 Logan Ave.

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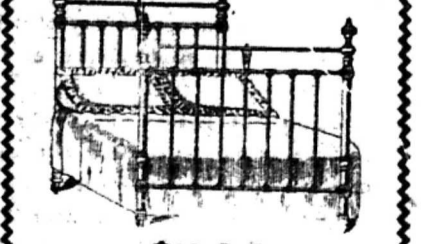


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