

The Iowa Socialist.

Published Every Saturday
The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.
E. H. Moore and A. J. ...
Office: ...
Dubuque, Iowa

Vol. 1 No. 12 Entered October 1, 1902, at Dubuque, Iowa, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1902. No subscription taken for less than six months. All subscriptions payable in advance. 50 Cents a Year

The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald (dem.) of Sunday, December 14, devotes a two and a half column editorial to "Socialism, Anarchy and the Middle Ground," the latter position presumably the one the largely increased Socialist vote has coaxed the democratic party into adopting. While there are a number of inexcusable misstatements as to Socialism, the difference between Socialism and Anarchy is fairly stated as being at opposite poles, but the argument for a "middle ground" is a hopeless bundle of contradictions.

The Telegraph-Herald starts out with the assumption that Modern Socialism is the Communism or utopian scheme of Fourier with his groups of 2000 people on a square league of land, which he called a "phalanx," and housed in one immense building or "phalansterie," each of these groups being assigned the task of sustaining itself.

Fourier wrote in 1808, at which time capitalist production was still in an embryonic stage. Until after the introduction of the machine or factory method of production, all communistic and so-called socialistic schemes advanced by various thinkers were of a utopian and sentimental character. It remained for Karl Marx to place Socialism upon a scientific foundation. This was about a half century after Fourier, during which time an industrial revolution had taken place, that is, the old hand method of production had almost entirely given way to the factory or capitalist method. Karl Marx, though called the father of Modern Socialism, had no new scheme of co-operative production; no fine spun theories as to the working details of a co-operative commonwealth. But he advanced and elaborated at great length new and powerful arguments for Socialism—the exploitation of the working class through the capitalist method of production; the consequent concentration of wealth into the hands of the capitalist class, their enthronement as a ruling class, and the degradation of the proletariat or working class; the final elimination of the small capitalist because of his inability to cope with the larger; all these historical facts were pointed out as tending to the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism. To quote Marx: "When the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital has resulted in a few gigantic ones, with a growing mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation and exploitation; when the working class, increased in numbers, organized, disciplined, and united by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself, is animated with a spirit of revolt, then the knell of capitalist property will sound, the expropriators will be expropriated."

Marx took Socialism out of the fanciful realm of Utopia and placed it upon the solid foundation of scientific fact. He traced its historical development in industrial evolution and pointed out its economic inevitability, regardless of any sentimental consideration. Because the Telegraph-Herald has not done this, but has gone back into the misty past and based Socialism on a dream born of the French Revolution; because it believes "the purpose of Fourier is the purpose of the Socialists of today, to bring the millenium, when all men shall be brothers and when each shall share his goods with the other and all dwell in blissful happiness;" because of this it is not strange that the Telegraph-Herald should bewail the frailties of human flesh and bemoan the fact that Socialism will not cause wings to sprout upon the backs of men and haloes to shimmer above their brows.

In its argument for a "middle ground" the Telegraph-Herald advances the following bundle of contradictions, principally on "incentive:"

"If the progress of the people through the centuries emphasizes one fact more clearly than another, it is that without competition, without rivalry, without strife, without zeal and ambition, there would have been no progress. Where there is no incentive there is no advancement. Christ endured the sufferings of the crucifixion because He wanted to make it possible for mankind to be saved; that was His incentive. The Christians became martyrs in the arena at Rome because of their faith in Christ; to be worthy of his love was their incentive. There is an incentive for all things in life. We work because we

would live; we are devout because we would be saved; we study because of our love for knowledge or the power which knowledge brings; we thirst for fame for the gratification it affords us. Human beings are by instinct and as a result of environment selfish, vain, intemperate, prone to wrong, jealous, and avaricious. The customs of centuries are indelibly imprinted in us; we are but the epitome of what has gone before. There is nothing new under the sun and there never can be while mortal life lasts. As in Christ's day there were many kinds of men, varying in temperament, so today there are many kinds, not unlike the other generations, only advanced in the material accomplishments. Human nature is the same the world over and in all ages. The human flesh is weak and though we may hope in that optimism which is born of faith that the millenium shall one day come, we must acknowledge to ourselves that we are weak individually and as a whole and it is without the range of possibility to make every man a Christ-like character.

We can only hope to ameliorate the suffering on earth. We can only hope to reclaim the drunkard and to lend our energy toward promoting happiness in every household in the land. We can only hope and strive to attain perfection. But we cannot attain it. If it were possible to attain this perfection, this earthly elysium, by industrial reform, then indeed might we watch for the millenium. We cannot accomplish this through Socialism. Man is prone to sin, to sensuality, to the indulgence of the passions, and whenever we shall take away the incentive and put men on a common plane, we disorganize society and disrupt it. To accomplish the fruits of Socialism it would be necessary to reconstruct human nature, free the individual from the moral diseases of today and make him content because his stomach is full, because he is required to work only a few hours a day, and console him with the knowledge that another cannot have more than he. Whoever believes that it is possible to free the individual from wrong thought, from wrong practice and to eliminate sin from daily life, has happy optimism and warrant for his faith in Socialism.

Still we should not overlook the reforms of real merit that Socialism would accomplish, and which should be incorporated into law as quickly as possible. The maker of the universe never intended that man should have a monopoly in land, because his ancestors settled on it before others. He never intended that a few capitalists should acquire possession of the natural sources of supply. He intended these things for all men because He intended equality. The government should take over not alone the coal mines, as it now owns the lakes and rivers, but the railroads, the telegraph lines and every national utility. So, too, municipalities should own their own public institutions. The public should have the profit from whatever it gives value. To this extent Socialism could with profit be carried. Beyond this it is visionary and impracticable. Land should not be left in the hands of individuals to be used as the owner wills, but it should be free for the use of all those who wish to reap their livelihood from it. For this reason ownership of land should rest with the state, and the use of it conditioned on payment of rental to the state.

Thus equality of opportunity would be insured and the individual who had the talents, the ability, the aggressiveness, would be free to progress and the world would advance. We must not destroy the incentive for individual effort. State and national ownership of everything to which the public gives value, is the rational solution of the ills of today, and a guarantee of the independence of the citizens of the future."

As will be noted, the "middle ground" or "reforms of real merit that Socialism would accomplish and which should be incorporated into law as quickly as possible," is the plan of Henry George in his single tax theory as to land, and as to other utilities—as it is claimed "the public should have the profit from whatever it gives value" and as this would include everything of value, even to the clothes on a man's back—is state Socialism of a more advanced kind than was ever advocated by the most radical Socialist.

The only property of importance not enumerated by the Telegraph-Herald as one which should be under "state and national ownership" is the factory. And yet a factory without a public would be as valueless as a railroad or other utility without a public. Why does the Telegraph-Herald draw the line there? To save incentive. Its "middle ground" has destroyed the incentive of the miner, the railroad man, and the employe of public utilities. Progress must be insured through the incentive to effort of the factory hand and the farmer. All

others may degenerate. Or perhaps there is a subtle something about state Socialism or "government" ownership which would spur these latter on that is lacking in "public" ownership or Socialism of the people. A Christ would sacrifice Himself for mankind and His followers would endure the fiendish tortures of a Nero under the one but not under the other. We would work, and be devout, and study, and thirst for fame, under the one but not under the other.

There can be no middle ground between Socialism and the Anarchy of the competitive system. If there would be no incentive under public ownership there would be none under partial government ownership. But the Telegraph-Herald simply follows the habit of this ultra-commercial age of measuring everything in dollars and cents—even the incentive to progress in every human breast. But its own category of incentives refutes every proposition ever made that under Socialism the incentive for individual effort would be destroyed and the nerve of zeal cut.

E. E. Lewis, of Sioux City, one of the wealthiest men in that city, and who has been studying modern problems, has this to say of Socialism:

The popular picture of a Socialist is that of a man with a club ready to knock down any head higher than his own, but I venture to say that this is not the attitude of one in 10,000 holding so-called "socialistic" views. The dogma of Socialism, I understand, is formulated in these words: "From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs." Not a very dangerous doctrine. The philanthropist should not stagger at it. The old idea that business is better and more successfully conducted under free competition, upon the principle of "the devil take the hindmost," has been considerably shaken of late. It would not be competent in an article like this to enter into a discussion of the wastefulness of this system nor the demoralizing effect upon men who in private life are graced with all the amiable qualities of Christians, but who in the fierce and eager competitive strife for trade ruthlessly tread into the mud every competitive interest. Even the great trusts themselves are working upon the theory that competition must be throttled, and we are rapidly converging to that point where the question will be whether competition shall be entirely slaughtered by and for the benefit of the few or shall be regulated for the benefit of all the people.

Wonder if men ever stop to think they rob anybody else beside themselves when they vote the capitalistic tickets. The mother, the wife, the daughter is sometimes much more interested in the outcome of an election than the voter himself. They are denied, in most states, the right of suffrage and therefore look to the men to see that they get their share of the good things of this life. The next ballot you cast, remember your home.

A co-operative laundry at Saginaw, Mich., has failed which has caused the Dubuque Times to remark: "That laundry was founded on the theory that wealth is the product of manual labor. The sequel proves that it is the product of manual labor plus intelligent direction." This is no doubt intended for the benefit of the Socialists because they demand that manual labor should get as much of the product as the "intelligent direction."

On another page we publish a circular letter sent out by District Club No. 1, San Francisco Local, which shows the folly of fusion with an office-seeking party. Of all the dangers confronting the Socialist party fusion is the most serious. "No fusion; no compromise" must be the watchword.

Herr Antrick, one of the Socialist members of the German reichstag, made a speech lasting eight hours during the recent tariff discussion. This is the longest speech on record in the reichstag.

Every wage-earner who voted the capitalistic tickets at the late election has no kick coming if his coal bin is not full. He voted it empty.

Good-by trusts! Congress has given the attorney general \$600,000 to fight them. A good swag for somebody.

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Berlin, Dec. 13.—Prof. Mommsen publishes today in Die Nation an article on the parliamentary situation, which he pronounces to be the result of a "selfish alliance between the squirearchy and the priestocracy." The majority of the tariff action in the reichstag the professor classes as a flagrant breach of the constitution and he summons "all the national liberals who have not polluted the liberal name" to join the radicals and Socialists in organizing a great party "to resist the agrarian aggression and reactionary tendencies." He says the Socialists at the present moment are "the only great party deserving of respect," but he calls upon them to mend their behavior toward the parties willing to help the laboring classes. Prof. Mommsen's utterances have caused a political sensation and will play a considerable part in next year's electoral campaign.

The above dispatch is only one of many showing the position the Socialists occupy at the present time in the public mind, and confirming the conclusion of clear-sighted observers that their stand in the tariff controversy will make them many votes in the national or general election next June. What the verdict of the German working people would be if the election were held today may be judged by the results of the recent landtag elections held in several parts of the empire. In every instance the Socialists made great gains. In Oldenburg, where the Socialists previously had but one representative in the landtag, five new seats were gained. In Schwarzburg Rudolstadt the Socialists now hold eight of the sixteen seats. In Mayence the vote was 2,987 Socialist against 1,379 clerical and 890 liberal. In Offenbach the Socialists received a majority of 400, while in Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, they won with 2,577 against 2,307 capitalist votes.

Added to the political capital being made for the Socialists by the agitation over the tariff, another powerful weapon in their hands is the continuance of the commercial crisis. The "herbergen" or "soup-houses" for wandering and employment-seeking workers gave shelter to 2,680,632 of them for 3,590,254 nights of the past year, or 25 per cent more than the previous year. The number of journeymen without means of support increased 37.5 per cent. 759,057 destitute men begged for a night's lodging at these "soup-houses." The employment agencies connected with these places found work for only 108,505 men.

Altogether the outlook for an enormous increase in the Socialist vote in Germany at the coming elections is very bright. At the last general election, held in 1898, the Socialist vote was 2,105,000. In 1893 it was 1,700,000. The Socialists now have 58 representatives in the reichstag. An increase of only 800,000 votes properly distributed in close districts would double the representation of the Socialists in the reichstag. That the increase will be much larger than that no one conversant with the situation in Germany will dispute.

Prof. Mommsen's appeal to the Socialists to "mend their behavior toward the other parties willing to help the laboring classes" will fall on deaf ears. Our German comrades are too well grounded in the class struggle to be led astray by any offers of "compromise" or "fusion." In his "French and German Socialism" Prof. Richard T. Ely, of Wisconsin University, says:

"The German Socialists are distinguished by the profundity of their systems. These are not exhausted by a few hours' study. You can come back to them time and time again, and obtain ever new ideas. A great German economist (Schaffle) declares that it took him years to comprehend the full significance of German Socialism. It gives no evidence of decreasing power, but on the contrary, its influence is manifestly spreading and becoming more and more deeply rooted in the minds and hearts of larger masses. Its vitality is due, on the one hand, to the logical and philosophical strength of the systems on which it is based; on the other, to the patience and indomitable perseverance of its leaders.

"One of its leading characteristics is its thoroughly scientific spirit. Sentimentalism is banished, and a foundation sought in hard, relentless laws, resulting necessarily from the physiological, psychological, and social constitution of man, and his physical environment. Coldly, passionlessly, laws regulating wages and value are developed, which show that in our present economic society the poverty of laborers and their robbery by capitalists are as inevitable facts as the motions of the planets. His-

tories, blue books, and statistical journals are searched, and facts are piled on facts, mountain-high, to sustain every separate and individual proposition. Mathematical demonstrations, as logical as problems in Euclid take the place of fine periods, perorations, and appeals to the Deity. Political economy is not rejected, but in its strictest and most orthodox form becomes the very corner stone of the new social structure. English political economy is developed to its logical and consistent conclusion with wonderful learning and skill."

Tuesday, Dec. 11, the press dispatches announced that John D. Rockefeller would give \$300,000,000 to the proposed Washington university. The following day this dispatch appeared:

New York, Dec. 19.—The Standard Oil Company, whose stockholders next Monday will receive a cash dividend of \$10,000,000, sent out notices to all of its customers Wednesday that it had advanced the price of oil 1 cent a gallon to the middleman, who, in turn, must exact an additional cent a gallon from the consumer. The price of oil to the jobber hereafter will be 11½ cents a gallon. This is an increase of 2½ cents since the beginning of the coal strike. The revenue of the Standard Oil Company will be increased about \$8,000,000 a year.

The above is an illustration of the way our great "philanthropist" earns his "honest dollars" which he gives away with a lavish hand.

The child labor bill introduced in the Georgia legislature has been killed. The labor committee, to which the bill was referred, was composed mainly of men antagonistic to it. The author had the bill transferred to the committee on education, which reported it favorably, but on the day it was to come up the attendance of members was so slim, the author was afraid to call it up and it was laid on the table. The murder of children in the southern mills will not stop until the voters select others than their masters to represent them in the halls of the legislatures.

The Bankers Association has a powerful lobby in Washington. They want congress to give them power to increase their circulation without giving anything in return or without security. It will be easy for them to get it, for did they not send their representatives there for that purpose? The American Federation of Labor also has a lobby there for the purpose of securing enactment of the eight-hour law. The latter organization, however, forgot the most essential thing—that of electing men of their class to make the laws.

A man walked into a New York hospital last week. He brought with him a grip from which he took two new-born babes—one dead and one alive. He explained to the hospital authorities that his wife gave birth to the pair the night before, and as he was out of work he would be unable to care for them. The stories told of the chattel slavery days of the way mothers were robbed of their own do not compare with the sad tales of woe which are told in the daily press every day in the year under the present system of wage slavery.

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, says we are going down the other side of "prosperity hill" to "panic valley." Chicago merchants say that Hill is pessimistic, but that an untimely warning may be taken the same as the saying "that a bird in the hand is better than two in the bush."

The czar of Russia is said to be suffering from nervousness and melancholia on account of the condition of the people of Russia. A dose of Socialism would be beneficial, not only to the czar, but to all the people of Russia.

Congress is very busy with a bill to "promote the efficiency of the militia." The frequency of strikes has so alarmed the representatives of the capitalists, that the great strike-breaking machine is being oiled.

Thousands of cars of coal stand in the yards of the coal carrying railroads, while the great American public is suffering for the want of it. Private ownership is a good thing—for the coal baron.

"Divine Right" Baer says "it is important in the organization of a trust to be in accord with the right party." He is right in it now.

California Fusion

The following circular letter was issued by Local San Francisco, District Club No. 1, and is self-explanatory. To the members of the Socialist Party:

Courrades: The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of this club, held December 2, 1902:

Whereas, Local San Francisco, by a majority vote, refused to put up a local county ticket in opposition to the Union Labor and Democratic Party fusion ticket; and

Whereas, by so voting the majority not only repudiated the well-known tactics of the Socialist movement, and disgraced the party in this state, but also violated the chief obligation of membership in the Socialist Party, viz: to "sever relations with all other parties," and

Whereas, the editor and board of directors of the official organ of this Local, the "Advance," have aided and furthered this compromising policy, both before and since the election; and

Whereas, their continued advocacy of such policy indicates that it is their intention to continue it hereafter, and

Whereas, if fusion is permitted to go unchecked in California a bad example will be set which, if followed by other states and locals, will soon destroy the identity and integrity of the Socialist Party;

Therefore be it Resolved, That we declare it to be our belief that persons advocating or supporting such compromising policy are unworthy of membership in the Socialist party. And be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the members of the Socialist Party throughout the country to voice their opinions upon this subject; and to this end we instruct our secretary to send copies of this resolution to all state committees and locals that we can secure the addresses of, and request that a vote be taken upon it by such state and local organizations, giving the number of votes for and against, and forwarding same to our secretary and also to the Socialist papers.

[Signed] JOHN MESSER,
Chairman.

JOSEPH DE VRIES,
Secretary.

P. S. District Club, No. 1, has 117 members in good standing. The secretary's name and address is Joseph DeVries, 841 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal. Please send reports of the votes to him as soon as possible.

For your information we submit herewith a few of the facts of the matter:

The majority of Local San Francisco is made up largely of inexperienced new members (many women), who came in in large numbers through the namby-pamby, "broad and tolerant" propaganda of unofficial free-lance lecturers. This inexperience was taken advantage of by demagogic schemers, and the older and more experienced members were thus outvoted.

Six of the members of Local San Francisco, including two teachers of the Mills School of Social Economy, went as delegates to the People's Party convention, and their action was approved by the majority.

The Union Labor Party put up a local county and congressional ticket, but not a state ticket, while we had a state but no local ticket. We polled 48 votes less than in 1900. This was the great reward of the "trading" policy.

Eighteen of the Union Labor Party ticket were also nominees of the democratic party.

At the state convention of the Socialist Party held in San Francisco, September 10, 1902, the schemers concocted and consummated a conspiracy that disenfranchised 68 of our class-conscious, un-

compromising comrades in good standing and of many years' experience in the party, by preventing the seating of the three delegates elected by Branch No. 1 of Local San Francisco, with the names of said 68 members attached to their credentials. And this, primarily because of the anti-fusion sentiments of said delegates. They also refused to allow the delegates to transfer their proxies.

Then, as their next move, engineered the political trade which formed the triple alliance in San Francisco between the Union Labor Party, the Democratic Party and the Socialist Party, all of which co-operated for the success of the fusion ticket at the last election.

The preliminary work of making their fusion and vote trading a success was to nominate and elect delegates a majority of whom would be favorable to fusion.

Among the representatives elected to the packed convention were 19 non-eligible delegates as follows:

Fourteen ineligible because they had not been in the party for six months, as provided by the State Constitution, among whom were two women, one of whom they gave a man's name on the primary county ticket to deceive the election authorities and five non-members of the party, including one C. M. Bosler of the 31st Assembly District, who is a pure myth, as there is no such man.

The documentary proof of these statements of fact is a certificate of election issued, subscribed and sworn to by the Registrar of the City and County of San Francisco, dated August 20, 1902, which enumerates the names of all our delegates elected at the county primary.

The fictitious name, the names of the non-members of the party and the names of the non-eligible new members have been checked off in red ink and certified to by the organizer of our Local. This official document is now in possession of the organizer and open to inspection to all interested parties.

In their vote trading they knifed our candidate for congress in the Fourth district, and advised the workers to vote for the democratic fusion candidate.

In corroboration of this statement of fact, "Advance" of November 15, 1902, 4th page, 2d column, 46th line from top, says: "The campaign made by him against the Union Labor ticket of the Fourth district, nullified in a great measure the efforts that the Local resolved to make to prove to the working class of San Francisco that DeLeonism was not its idea of class-conscious solidarity." The result was that our comrade ran about 1,000 votes behind his ticket, while the democratic fusion (Union Labor) congressman was elected by a plurality of 214.

In order to carry out their triple alliance bargain, they had to fool the comrades at large, so they pursued a course of venal journalism, distorting, suppressing and manufacturing news to suit their interest. One example, among others, is the bogus resolutions published in "Advance" of October 4, 1902, page 1, column 4, with the caption "Union Labor endorses the Socialist Ticket," and purporting to have been adopted at the San Francisco Union Labor Conference, which in part reads as follows: "That we endorse and will support at the polls all of the trades unionists nominated by the Socialist Party as candidates for state and county offices." The fakir of this news adds: "The Los Angeles Conference took a similar stand to the San Francisco Labor Conference." These resolutions are absolutely false, as no such resolutions were ever passed in this city. We could give many more examples of this unscrupulous work, but space forbids.

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.

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

To the Workers

Shall you complain who lead the world?
Who clothe the world?
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You see your power
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand.
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you ne'er rose before,
Nor hoped before,
Nor dared before,
And show as ne'er was shown before,
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one
Till right is done,
Believe, and dare to do!

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

An Honest Dollar

It is an often quoted saying that "Man's noblest work is to make an honest God." If Moses made his God he certainly should have the credit of making one that possessed this element of character. Read among the many other excellent statutes attributed to Him this, Lev. 19: 35-36: "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in meteyard, in weight or in measure. Just balances, just weights, a just epha and a just hin, shall ye have. I am the Lord, your God, which brought you out of the land of Egypt." When about to take his leave of them, Moses repeats this among the many other statutes, Deut. 25: 13-16: "Thou shalt not have in thy bag diverse weights, a great and a small. Thou shalt not have in thy house diverse measures, a great and a small. Thou shalt have a perfect and a just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have; that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord, thy God, giveth thee. For all that do such things, all that do unrighteousness, are an abomination to the Lord, thy God."

If certain modern ideas and practices are judged to be right doubtless this should be accredited as one of his "mistakes."

Another quality he attributes to his God is uprightness in judgment. Lev. 19: 15: "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment. Thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honor the person of the mighty; in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbor." See also Ex. 23: 2-3; Deut. 1: 16, and 16: 19, and 27: 19. "God is no respecter of persons." Col. 3: 25. "If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convicted of the law as trespassers." James 2: 9. He who wantonly violates law, or being appointed to execute the law, not only himself transgresses, but allows others under his jurisdiction to transgress the will of the people as expressed in the law, is he not against government by law? And is he not guilty of anarchy and an anarchist?

Let it now be inquired who gave the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States authority to issue currency upon municipal bonds? Where does he find law to allow the national banks to issue in excess of that named by Congress?

It may be said that it was an "emergency." Is there a law allowing the treasurer to act upon his judgment, to set aside the laws of the land made by Congress in an emergency? Is there a statute giving him the privilege of being a law unto himself in the matters of his office, in the issue of currency, as to the amount, and as to the security? It may be said that these municipal bonds are absolutely secure. Let it so be. Does that justify the treasurer going beyond the bounds of law? Is there not a precedent established? Who is to be judge as to their being the equivalent of government bonds? It will, perhaps, be said that the government secures their payment. When did the people or their lawmakers authorize the treasurer to make the people security for the payment of all, or any, municipal bonds? Is it not a known fact that municipal bonds have in many instances, to large amounts, been accounted by the courts worthless? That the transaction of accepting municipal bonds as security was without warrant of law; that there was suspicion that it would be adjudged wrong is evident by the indirectness used. The issue of bank notes is authorized only upon the deposit of government bonds. The bank was allowed to take back the government bonds, putting in their place municipal bonds and then re-depositing the government bonds and again issue upon them. Why not issue direct upon the municipal bonds? Plainly the act was a violation of the law, without law, and anarchistic. Evidently men of all parties do not think

the act very harmful. Time will tell. Inoculation of a deadly poison may not produce immediate death. But, unless counteracted, it is only a question of time when death will come. The same to this nation. A deadly poison has been injected into the life blood, and time will tell the tale of the evil. An "honest dollar" is one which is legally issued. An illegally issued dollar is an illegal or dishonest dollar. A man was arrested recently at or near Chicago for issuing counterfeit dollars. Suppose they had been made of coin silver, of exact weight and fineness, would they not be counterfeit? What would the secretary or any of his defenders say of the jury called to judge the case, if they should say, because they were just as good as those issued by law, therefore, the man was not guilty of crime? "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment." If the one dollar is dishonest, because illegal, so is the other. If this man is a counterfeiter because issuing money illegally, so is the other. If the one is to be honored with a lucrative position as a government representative in a foreign land because he is dangerous at home in his liberty and action, just the same should be meted to the other. "In righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbor." If the one should go inside prison walls to penal servitude for his crime, much more so should the other, because his crime is farther reaching in its evil consequences. The former probably issued a hundred or a few thousand dollars' worth, but this one millions—no telling how many. The former was having prosperous times, and so are the people, and no wonder. Money in abundance, and prosperity unbounded follows as a result. * * *

"An American Dictator"

The Chicago Record-Herald of recent date contains the following:

"La Salle street houses received from New York yesterday a story which explains at once the decline in wheat and the improvement in the stock market. The story was to the effect that J. O. Armour and P. A. Valentine went to New York at the request of J. P. Morgan and were told by him that the bull in the grain market was prejudicial at this time to the financial interests of the country."

"Mr. Morgan said that wheat had been put so high that it could not be exported, except at a loss, and that unless this country could export wheat it would have to ship gold to Europe to pay its debts. He is reported to have said further that if gold had to be exported in any considerable amount it would cause serious embarrassment in the money market, and that the consolidation of the beef packing companies would have to be postponed indefinitely."

If an incident of this kind had occurred in any other country than this, or any government but the "best on earth" it would have been followed at once by a movement for the deposition of the dictator with a disposition and power like the one referred to herewith. But we are so self satisfied, so dead sure that we and all things pertaining to us are right, perfection, in fact, that nothing can be expected to disturb our complacency. It is not too much to say, however, that no political ruler in the world, not even the czar of Russia, would dare issue a mandate like this one by an American dictator.

Our farmers must feed Europe with their wheat, regardless of its price, to prevent the export of gold, which in turn will prevent the successful financing of great monopolistic schemes created for no purpose but to wring cruel tribute from the country's wealth producers. Farmer's wheat has got high enough—too high—to facilitate the "consolidation of the beef packing companies," the sole object of which is to more effectively control the prices of the farmer's live stock! This is the plain English of the story quoted, and is a queer manifestation of "general prosperity" that all are getting their fill of. But while it is prosperity, why should we stop to analyze its character. But it will have to be analyzed one of these days and then it will be regretted that the analysis was not made sooner.—Minneapolis Farm Stock and Home.

We no longer auction off the chattel slave, but the wage slaves bid themselves off by competition in the sale of their labor power, and those willing to occupy the lowest plane of existence are the most successful in effecting a sale of themselves.—The New Time.

Order a bundle of five for a year.

...An Opportune Purchase...
Of 2,000 Fine Suits. We have purchased 2,000 of the finest suits from one of the largest and best manufacturers of High Grade Ready-to-wear Clothing in the United States. In consequence of the mild and backward fall season, these garments were purchased at much less than the cost of manufacture and will be sold by us at prices lower than we usually offer them after January 1. The same of the maker is on every garment and is a recognized guarantee that the fit, style and make is equal to fine custom work. In addition you have our guarantee that in every instance the prices quoted are positively from 25 to 35 per cent less than we or any other house in the city could have bought these identical qualities for a few weeks ago.

Suits that we sold earlier in the fall and positively worth \$23.00 to \$45.00, now offered at... **\$9.00**
Suits that we sold earlier this fall and positively worth \$18.00 to \$25.00, in this sale... **\$12.50**

This is undoubtedly the greatest Money-Saving Opportunity of the Season, as such values in high grade suits have never been offered before, just at the time you need the garments.

The Golden Eagle

WILLNER BROS.

CALL ON
H. C. Bechtel
177 Main St. Bet. 1st and 2d
FOR YOUR
...SHOES...
He carries the largest and best line of Union Made Shoes in the city. Exclusive Agent Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoe.

A Watch

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

HOPKINS & WITTY,
Jewelers and Opticians.

264 Main St. Dubuque.

Dr. L. H. Engelken,

Specialist for

CHRONIC DISEASES

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A Full Line of

SLEDS, SKATES, SHEARS,
SCISSORS, POCKET KNIVES,
RAZORS, CARVERS,
BRACKET SAWS and
CARPENTER TOOLS for
the Holidays, at

LINDENBERG'S,

Both Phones. 575 Main Street.

CLOSING OUT
All Toys and Games
BIEG & ROOD,
661 Main Street.

Wittmer's Drug Store...

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC
PERFUMES
1347 Clay St. For the Holidays.

A Light That is a Light



A Welsbach Gas Light is a real light—it makes a brilliance for less money than any other medium except the sun. Its favor is shown by the number of places it is being used now where a short time ago it was unknown. Now you will find a Welsbach in almost every home. It is there because it gives so much more light for less or the same money.

**IT IS: Best for the eye
Best for the Pocketbook**

Key City Gas Co.

Order a bundle of five for a year.

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—Cavassers for article used by farmers and others. Three to five dollars a day. Inexpensive; quick seller. Address XXX, Iowa Socialist.
The Iowa Socialist in bundles at fifty cents per hundred. Express prepaid.

Union Labor



Iowa State Federation of Labor CHARTERS ISSUED

Federal Labor Union No. 9937, Corydon.

Painters and Decorators Union No. 786, Newton.

Painters and Decorators Union No. 800, Mason City.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS

Oelwein, Retail Clerks and Meat Cutters.

Creston, Team Drivers and Machinists.

Des Moines, Glove Workers.

State Organizer Menton has recently visited Centerville, Mystic, Seymour and Corydon, and reports the unions in those places in good condition. He has just started on a trip to the southeastern part of the state, expecting to visit Davenport, Burlington, Muscatine, Keokuk and Ft. Madison. Another effort will be made to organize a central body at Davenport on the 11th of this month.

Arthur E. Ireland, a special organizer for the machinists, has been in the state working for the interests of the metal workers and has been very successful. He reports splendid assistance rendered him by Vice President Jaeger and others.

Six months having elapsed since the convention of the State Federation, it is well to make an accounting of what has been done in the way of organization throughout the state. Ninety-three unions have been reported to the president by the several secretaries of central bodies and the local and district organizers as having been organized. Those localities which show no credit have omitted making any reports. The following cities report the growth: Boone, 10; Burlington, 1; Cedar Rapids, 10; Clinton, 9; Council Bluffs, 0; Davenport, 0; Des Moines, 0; Dubuque, 0; Fort Madison, 0; Fort Dodge, 3; Keokuk, 2; Marshalltown, 8; Muscatine, 3; Madrid, 2; Mason City, 3; Mt. Pleasant, 1; Mystic, 1; Newton, 1; Oelwein, 3; Ottumwa, 0; Oskaloosa, 0; Perry, 1; Sioux City, 3; Waterloo, 8; Creston, 8; Centerville, 2; Corydon, 2; Jefferson, 2; Iowa City, 1; Iowa Falls, 1; Knoxville, 1; Cherokee, 1.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT FEATURE.

Wanted—Garment workers, ladies, at Oskaloosa, nine-hour day, apply to W. P. Cleaver, Hanna Manufacturing Co.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

After a protracted conference the stereotypers of Des Moines have secured an increase in wages from \$9 and \$11 to \$13.50 per week for the first year, \$14.50 for the second, and \$15.00 for the third year. Foremen's wages was increased from \$16 to \$18 per week, and an agreement signed for three years.

Since organization the carpenters and joiners at Waterloo have increased wages from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day and reduced the hours of labor one per day.

The stone cutters at Creston struck on Nov. 19 for an increase from 45 to 50 cents per hour. Result unknown.

Two representatives of the striking Union Pacific employees secured \$2.00 in

contributions from Sioux City unions, the result of four days' work.

At Ft. Dodge 420 gypsum miners and mill workers have been on strike since Nov. 21. President Holder was called to attempt to adjust the grievances, but without avail, although the matters in controversy are trivial.

The long-looked for decision in the telephone injunction suit arrived during last week. It is a sweeping victory for both sides. It is held that the Illinois concern, which prayed for and secured the injunction on behalf of the Iowa Telephone Company, could under no circumstances be the proper plaintiff in the case, and it is also held that the injunction will remain in force for fifteen days longer, thus giving the company time to change its modus operandi. Great decision!

IN GENERAL.

The secretaries of the various unions throughout the state are again requested to forward to J. H. Strief, Sioux City, the monthly reports mailed them, adding such items of interest as may be of value for the promotion of the trades union movement in Iowa. The monthly reports are now published in twenty daily and weekly papers of the state, and the more perfect and reliable these reports can be made, the greater their value for interesting the toilers, especially in the smaller cities, to the needs of the hour, that of organization. Every secretary can assist in encouraging this effort, and to neglect it is to neglect one of the best opportunities for increasing the strength and efficiency of the movement in this state.

Charles A. Gustaveson, one of the pioneers of the labor movement of the state, has been elected as a general organizer for the Journeymen Tailors. His commission will date from Dec. 1. This speaks well for Brother Gustaveson and he is entitled to every favor that can be shown him.

The request is renewed by the president for copies of the convention proceedings previous to the 10th, for use of congressional librarian. Any reasonable charge will be paid for this favor.

Open meetings for the discussion of the labor problem are being arranged for in various cities of the state in order to attract the attention of the public during the winter months. Jefferson held the first in that locality Nov. 20. A large attendance was present and considerable interest was manifested.

Considerable interest is being made among the members of the various crafts throughout the state looking for labor legislation by the next general assembly. Many of the unions are already preparing bills to present to the prospective candidates and secure their pledges that they may secure attention of a successful character.

International Typographical Union, by a referendum vote, has decided to send the Typographical Journal to each one of its members, some 40,000 being required. The Journal is one of the best edited labor journals in the country.

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 propoganda 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!

Patronize our advertisers.

Now that the special assessment levied by the miners for the support of the anthracite strike has been suspended, it is submitted that the various unions discuss the advisability of affiliating with the State Federation of Labor, thus solidifying the movement in Iowa. Since the conference with the miners convention in April, and the ratification of the agreement entered into by the Federation convention in May, the number of miners unions affiliated has been somewhat of a disappointment, tempered only by the recognition of the fact that the miners had all they could do to look after their Pennsylvania brethren.

The Trades Assembly of Burlington has a business agent and organizer in the field continually.

The Trades Assembly of Des Moines has joined hands with the board of park commissioners and board of supervisors and recently refused to rent one of their vacant halls to Socialists for a series of lectures on economic and political topics—but then, the Socialist movement in Des Moines isn't dead yet.

The United Mine Workers local No. 553 has purchased a list of fifty books on economic and political topics and presented them to the Drake library of Centerville. In the list are the following well known publications: "Child Labor in America," by W. F. Willoughby; "Labor Movements in America," by Prof. R. T. Ely; "Wealth vs. Commonwealth," by Henry D. Lloyd; "Co-operative Commonwealth," by Laurence Gronlund; "Progress and Poverty," and five other volumes by Henry George; "Government Ownership the Solution," by Walter Vrooman; "Capital," by Karl Marx; "Looking Backward" and "Equality," by Edward Bellamy; "Evolutionary Politics Influenced by Enlightened Labor," by Walter Thomas Mills, and a complete file of the "American Federationist," by Samuel Gompers. No better investment could be made by trades unions than to purchase similar books for circulation among their members.

SOCIALISM IN THE A. F. OF L.

There has been a general tendency to overestimate the importance of the vote which the resolution for Socialism—as it has been interpreted by the press in general—received in the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor. The resolution, as amended, was not a clear-cut endorsement of the Socialist party, although supported by the Socialist delegates. The resolution, as amended, reads as follows:

Resolved, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and political power to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toil.

Although the resolution was defeated by a narrow margin, it is interesting to note how the various delegates representing national and international unions voted on the proposition: Against: Barbers, 160; Bakers, 102; Blacksmiths, 21; Boilermakers, 95; Boot and Shoe Workers, 146; Carpenters, 184; Cigarmakers, 260; Clerks, 300; Coopers, 57; Team Drivers, 138; Coal Hoisting Engineers, 8; Steam Engineers, 65; Stationary Firemen, 62; Garment Workers, 122; Hatters, 80; Hotel and Restaurant Employes, 143; Lathers, 23; Laundry Workers, 42; Leather Workers, 21; Longshoremen, 347; Machinists, 355; Metal Workers, 66; Iron Molders, 259; Musicians, 55; Painters, 348; Piano Workers, 28; Pressmen, 80; Street Railroad Employes, 66; Printers, 295; Tailors, 73; Theatrical Stage Employes, 22; and Woodworkers, 138. For the resolution: Carpenters, Brotherhood, 666; Carpenters, Amalgamated, 32; Carriage Workers, 31; Car Workers, 24; Cigarmakers, 87; Brewery Workers, 291; Clothing Makers, 60; Electrical Workers, 77; Garment Workers, Ladies, 142; Horseshoers, 28; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, 100; Leather Workers, 21; Metal Workers, United, 43; Mine Workers, 1,854; Musicians, 32; Pattern Makers, 23; Piano Workers, 29; Plumbers, 128; Pressmen, 39; Street Railroad Employes, 32; Railroad Telegraphers, 80; Tailors, 36; Theatrical Stage Employes, 22; Printers, 98, and Woodworkers, 46. The Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Ohio State Federation delegates voted against, while the Alabama, Illinois and Iowa representatives voted favorable to its adoption, as did also the only Iowa delegate representing a central city body, that of Clinton. The contest in the convention was sufficiently close to warrant a general investigation of the trades union movement as related to political questions. J. J. JACOBSON.

Delegates Trades and Labor Congress

At the regular monthly meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress last Sunday the secretary was instructed to write to Senators Allison and Dolliver and urge them to support the eight hour bill and the Seaman's bill.

A resolution was passed favoring the increase of pay for stationary firemen in the employ of the government and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy of same to Secretary Shaw.

Delegates from the Journeymen Horseshoers Union were seated.

The Barbers Union informed the congress that some barber shops were open on Thanksgiving day and the congress appointed a committee to wait on the proprietors to endeavor to have them close their shops on holidays hereafter.

Steps are being taken to have a permanent organizer in the field.

F. A. Lymburner, who was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor from the Iowa State Federation of Labor, made verbal report of the proceedings of that body. It was his opinion that the last convention was the best and most progressive ever held.

Four more laws enacted for the benefit or protection of labor were declared null and void last week. At Harrisburg, Pa., Judge Simonton declared the "store order law" of that state, which imposed a tax of 25 per cent on the face value of store orders, unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of Ohio declared the eight-hour law of Ohio unconstitutional. D. M. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, sent out another circular to the membership of that association, in which he gives thirty-three reasons why the eight hour bill before Congress, which has passed the House and will come up in the Senate at an early date should not become a law. The Indiana Supreme Court has just held that the law against company stores is invalid because it invades the rights of coal operators to engage in business. A Baltimore court holds that the so-called sweat-shop law is unconstitutional.

It pays to patronize

The NATIONAL Clothing and Shoe House



Open Evenings.

We are Headquarters for Union Goods.

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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.

Journeyman Tailors Union Label on all garments.

Wilberding, Tailor,
1524 CLAY STREET.

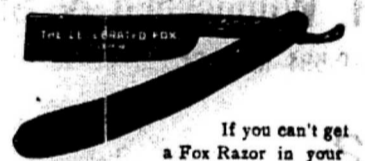
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Finest Store, Largest Stock and Lowest Prices on same quality of Goods and Work in the State of Iowa.

708 to 714 Main St.

When You Buy a Razor see that it has the picture of a Fox on it if you want to be protected from inferiority. The 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.

Fox Cutlery Co., (Of New York)
Dubuque, Iowa.

F. L. EGELHOF,

Undertaker and Embalmer

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

Wilshire's Latest \$1.00 for 25 cents



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? Lend a hand today to interest 200,000 new people in the cause of Socialism.

SAMPLE COPIES AND LITERATURE SUPPLIED FREE TO THOSE PURCHASING CARDS

Wilshire's Magazine at 25 cents a year is the biggest and best magazine bargain of the age. Get on the Band Wagon!

H. Gaylord Wilshire, 1 East 23d St., New York

Great Weathers for This
For Overcoats

Great Store This
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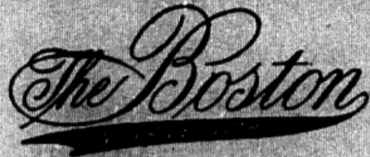
For Overcoats from
\$12.00 and up to \$22.50
This is the Store of the Town.

Others at \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10, but the ones we
call your special attention to are the ones that
compare with the

Merchant Tailors' at \$25 and
up to \$40

We can only tell you of these advantages—you
must come and see for yourself.

Winter Wearables of All Kinds



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TOYS, DOLLS,
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WAGONS & SLEDS,
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DINNER SETS,
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In Fact Anything You Want For A
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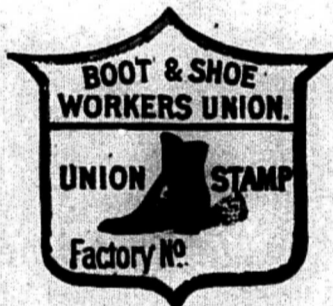
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ZINN, THE SHOE MAN,

1322 CLAY ST.—2142 COULER AVE.

We have the largest stock of Union-made Shoes
to select from in this city.

OUR MOTTO: QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS.

LOVE'S COMING OF AGE. (Just published.)
A great book by a great author (Edw. Carpenter). Tells
the truth on a subject all should know about. The chapters
"Sex Passion," "Man the Ungrown," "Woman the
Serpent," "Marriage a Retrospect" and "Marriage a Fore-
cast," should be read by every young man and woman. It
interests alike both those who have been in love and those
who expect to be, not to speak of the lovers. Handsomely
printed on extra book paper, bound in silk cloth with gold
stamping. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Catalog for stamp.
Address: A. A. LEONARD, 31 Clark St., Dubuque, Iowa.

The railroads have combined and offer
\$1,000 for dead train robbers. This is
putting a premium on killing. Wonder
how it would act if the public offered a
reward of \$1,000 for the dead bodies of
railroad managers who rob the public by
extortion on traffic? What the train
robbers get is not one-thousandth of one
per cent. of what the public is robbed
by the railroad pools and combines.—
Appeal to Reason.

:: A FINE PIPE ::

OR

A Box of Fine Cigars

Is an Ideal Present for a Gentleman.

The Largest Line of Either at

Lange's Cigar Stores,

THE OPTIM THE GIVE THE WILD
208 N. 2d St. 873 1/2 N. 2d St. 208 N. 2d St.

Correspondence

From Sioux City

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Dec. 15.

The Ladies' Social Economy Club
gave a social and dance in Socialist Hall
Thursday night last. The attendance
was fair and everybody had a good time.
It is to be hoped that these social enter-
tainments will be of more frequent oc-
currence.

"Krank" is glad to learn through the
columns of Chicago paper that E. E.
Lewis, one of the wealthiest men of this
city and a student of modern problems,
has come to the conclusion at last that
there is much good in Socialism. This
is only another illustration of what hap-
pens when men begin to think along in-
dependent lines. There is no other way
out. All lines lead to Socialism. Amen.

We notice that some of the capitalistic
papers are trying to make themselves
and their readers believe that the growth
of Socialism in America is due to the
increase of the foreign-born population.
Such statements only show the lack of
knowledge on the part of the men who
edit or control such publications. If
they will take the trouble to find out the
truth it will be found that where the fore-
ign born are in the majority, there the
Socialist vote is hardly noticeable. It is
the reading, thinking American born
who are rattling the dry bones of the old
party carcass. Just keep the corner of
one eye open and watch the Socialist
party grow. The "I told you sos" are
beginning to drop in.

The propaganda meeting last Sunday
was not largely attended on account of
the bad weather, however the usual in-
teresting discussions were indulged in.
The first question, "The Cause of
Crime," was ably presented by Comrade
Boni. The second subject, "The War-
fare in Society," was briefly handled by
Comrades Bennett and Boni. The ques-
tion for discussion next Sunday is "The
Problem of Socialism." We hope to
see a large attendance as the question is
one that is of special interest to all So-
cialists.

The question of county organization
is one that should interest every local in
this state. The spreading of the truth
among the farmers is a work that should
not be neglected and a committeeman in
each and every township is necessary to
carry on the good work. The Sioux
City local is making every effort to push
the work of county organization and we
are glad to learn through W. A. Jacobs,
our state secretary, that other locals are
taking up the work and that Scott
county is already organized. Comrade
Jacobs also urges prompt action on the
part of all locals as to funds for state
work. Just think of the great good that
could be accomplished if every one of
the 6,000 voters in the state would send
in one dollar for 1903's work. Remem-
ber, our vote next fall must be 18,000.
Comrade, will you do your part?

Don't get discouraged if you have it
all to do. Remember that it is the
active members who keep the ball roll-
ing.

The experience of the comrades of
California in fusing or compromising
with the Union Labor-Populist-Demo-
cratic party last fall has proven a sad
one. Experience well paid for is the
best of teachers and we believe the Cal-
ifornia comrades have been taught a
good lesson, for which they paid the
usual "trust" price. That there are yet
some good, class-conscious Socialists
left in the Golden state is evidenced by
the call for a vote of all locals upon the
set of resolutions sent out by the "Dis-
trict Club No. 1" of San Francisco.
These resolutions condemn the action of
the party taken last fall and asks for an
affirmative vote to help them check
further action. "Krank" hopes that
every local will heartily endorse the
action taken by District Club No. 1 of
San Francisco. The experience thus
early obtained by the party in California
should prove of great benefit to the
whole country. If you are a Socialist
and want to advance Socialism, you
must keep in the middle of the road.

Not long since, because Socialism was
unpopular, everything that was consid-
ered bad was laid at the door of Social-
ism. But now since the mark of popu-
larity has been stamped upon the Social-
istic banner, the opponents have
changed tactics and fall all over each
other saying nice things about the So-
cialists. This is a dangerous turn and
it stands the comrades in hand to be on
guard and avoid being caught by gov-
ernment or municipal ownership argu-

ment or the delusive statement that So-
cialism means "From each according to
his ability; to each according to his
needs." This is communism or church-
ian and not Socialism. Socialism pure
and simple is a class struggle; a class
movement whereby the worker expects
to secure his own, or the democratic
ownership and management of the
means of production and distribution.
Keep in the middle of the road with
your eye to the east, neither turning to
the right nor the left after the delusions
held out by the enemy. Worker, you
belong to a class; stand by your class in
your home, at your work, and when you
vote.

Comrade W. C. Jett is one of the most
faithful. Notwithstanding the fact of a
fourteen mile drive to and from the city
he seldom fails to be present at the ex-
ecutive board meetings on a Thursday
night or the propaganda meeting on
Sunday. If every member would be
thus earnest our hall would not accom-
odate even the club members.

Rev. Bingley is making a noble effort
to get into the field with a stereopticon
outfit for an illustrated lecture. We
hope he may succeed as the cause needs
able workers.

A letter from Rev. E. H. H. Holman,
of Alberta, Canada, brings the glad tid-
ings that he is arranging to go into the
field in the states for the cause he loves.
Rev. Holman is an able and conscient-
ious worker and will be able to do much
good for Socialism. No man stands
higher in the estimation of the working
class of Iowa than does Rev. Holman.
He formerly held a charge in Stuart,
Iowa, and only last fall resigned the pas-
torate of the First Christian church of
this city. His terms are very reason-
able, within the reach of all locals.
Should any local desire his services they
can learn all particulars by addressing
our local secretary, J. E. Shank, or Rev.
E. H. H. Holman, Red Lodge, Alberta,
Canada. "KRANK."

From the Mills School

Comrades Mills and Lockwood will
work together on the new magazine,
The Socialist Teacher, to be started by
the school on Jan. 1. Mills will prepare
the lessons and Lockwood will illustrate
them. There will be a series of lessons
for children and for grown people. The
branch classes for the correspondence
course will use the magazine and the
work of the correspondence lessons will
be enlarged and strengthened in many
ways. This magazine will be strictly
limited to the educational work. There
it will fill the field it will have to itself.

The students sent a letter of congrat-
ulation to Father McGrady. Comrade
Mills spoke to the school at length on
the incident of McGrady's resignation,
pointing out how both ecclesiastical and
political officialdom are forever on the
wrong side of the greatest questions af-
fecting the very interests they are sup-
posed to represent.

Comrade Lockwood will give a course
of lessons at the training school in the
use of charts and illustrations in the
propaganda work and Comrade Miss
Wilkins, of California, is in charge of
the work in the correction of common
errors in speech.

Kate O'Hare is in New York. She is
on the editorial staff of Wilshire's Maga-
zine and is doing a large amount of ex-
tra literary work with Socialism in it all.
Frank O'Hare is on the road and every-
where he is making things happen as
usual.

Comrade E. Backus was married at
San Francisco, Dec. 7, to Miss Clare
Powell, one of our San Francisco Train-
ing school students. J. Stitt Wilson
married them. Two hustlers got to-
gether.

A merchant who would give you only
two foot ten inches instead of a yard of
ribbon for 90 cents is a robber and a
poor church member; but let him give
a full yard measurement and charge you
30 cents, and he is looked upon as a
good "business" man and a gentleman
of high order. Fine system, isn't it?
It's the very one your vote is perpetuat-
ing.—Western Socialist.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

The Socialist party in convention assembled,
reaffirms its adherence to the principles of inter-
national 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 collec-
tive ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple
and owned by individual workers. Today, the
machines, which is an improved and more devel-
oped tool of production, is owned by the capital-
ists and not by the workers. The ownership en-
ables the capitalists to control the product and
keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of produc-
tion and distribution is responsible for the ever-
increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty
and misery of the working class, and divides so-
ciety 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 con-
trol 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, indis-
criminate slaughter is encouraged and the de-
struction 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 own-
ership 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 cap-
italist 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 po-
litical 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 proletar-
iat. We therefore, consider it of the utmost im-
portance 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 trans-
portation 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 de-
crease 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 in-
dustries, 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 repre-
sentatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures in steps in
the overthrow of capitalism and the establish-
ment 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 in-
dustries and not for the amelioration of the con-
ditions of the working class.

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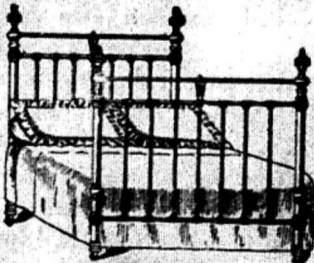


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