



The Iowa Socialist.

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Now it came to pass in the sixth year of Prosperity and the second year of the Full Dinner Pail and the first year of the reign of Teddy the Strenuous;

That there lived in the land of Freedom a wise and upright man named Baer who walked upright before the Lord and found favor in His sight.

Therefore the Lord gave unto Baer a certain land toward the rising sun—a land rich in coal beds; unto Baer and certain of his friends gave He it.

And they prospered exceedingly and their substance increased rapidly.

And the number of their male slaves was one hundred and fifty thousand men and youths.

And their slaves were cunning artificers with the pick and shovel.

For they contrived to delve into the earth and brought forth coal in great quantities which they laid at the feet of Baer and his friends.

And in return therefore they gave them clothing to cover their nakedness, and food sufficient to keep their bodies and souls together, and a place to lie down at night.

And after the fashion of the merchants of those days Baer and his friends sold the coal to the people at a great profit and waxed exceedingly rich.

Allbeit there were certain evil men, called agitators, among the slaves of Baer who endeavored to stir up discontent among them, saying:

Howbeit that ye labor all day and receive only clothing and food in return, while your masters revel in luxury? Go to, ye simpletons, and demand even more.

And it came to pass that they hearkened unto the agitators and banded themselves together and demanded higher wages.

But Baer and his friends were sore grieved and refused the demands of their slaves.

So they laid down their picks and shovels and refused to go longer into the bowels of the earth to bring forth coal to lay at the feet of Baer and his friends.

And the sympathy of the people of that land, who were hard pressed by the extortionate prices for coal demanded by Baer and his friends, was with the slaves.

And they demanded that the matter be settled by arbitration.

But Baer and his friends, after the manner of the masters of those days, waxed indignant and said:

Go to, ye fools, we have nothing to arbitrate.

Now there lived in that land a certain party called Socialists.

And they advocated that the people should own all the coal beds and even all the land and public utilities.

For they said we will thus free the slaves and get fuel, food and clothing at cost.

But the people mocked them, saying: Go to, ye are dreamers.

But after many days the slaves began to suffer for want of food and begged of the people for gifts.

And the sympathy of the people was with the slaves and they gave them gifts even gifts of money they gave them.

And certain leaders among the people stood up in the public places and rebuked Baer for his stubbornness and called on him in the interest of the welfare of society and of his slaves to relent.

But he replied unto them, saying:

The interests of our slaves will be looked after not by the agitators, but by the Christian gentlemen to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the property interests of this land.

And the people marveled thereat.

Allbeit there were many skeptical persons among them who believed not this strange thing.

And after the fashion of the Socialists there were many who demanded that the coal beds be turned over to the people.

And there was much discontent and murmuring among the people.

For they began to think of the morrow when it would be cold and there would be no coal in the land.

And these murmurs of discontent reached the ears of Teddy the Strenuous, likewise the demand that the coal beds be taken by the people.

Now he was sore perplexed, for he was a friend of Baer.

But he was wise in his generation and he knew that where the votes are there the power is also.

Allbeit those having this power knew it not, for their understanding was not great.

So Teddy the Strenuous communed with himself many days and nights to overcome this difficulty.

For he loved his friend Baer, and he also desired to make himself solid with the people, as the saying was in that land.

And he also held communion with Baer and his friends.

And after many days he sent his emissaries to the slaves of Baer and charged them, saying:

Howbeit ye suffer hunger and the people suffer with cold because of your stubbornness;

Go to, take up your picks and shovels and bring forth coal, and behold, I will appoint good and wise judges to settle the quarrel between ye and your masters.

And the slaves marveled at his wisdom, and after the custom of the people of those days who hearkened unto the wise sayings of their leaders, they looked at one another and said:

He speaks like one having authority and there is much good in what he says.

So they were appeased and they took up their picks and shovels and returned into the bowels of the earth and brought forth coal in abundance.

And Teddy the Strenuous brought together from the four corners of the land certain friends of Baer, good and wise men, to judge the matters in dispute between Baer and his slaves.

And certain of the slaves testified before the good and wise men of the hardships they had endured because of the cruelty of Baer and his friends.

And certain of the good and wise men were shocked and sorely grieved at the hard-heartedness of Baer; so they turned their faces to the wall and wept bitterly.

But it came to pass that the Feasts of Peace and Good Will and of the New Year drew nigh.

So the wise men adjourned and returned to the four corners of the land to celebrate these feasts in their palaces with their families.

And the chill winds from the heavens began to blow and the people went into the market places to buy coal.

But behold there were none to sell them coal.

For Baer and his friends were exceeding wroth and had conspired together, saying:

We will withhold our coal and teach the people a lesson.

So the people returned unto their tents and shivered with the cold; yea, their teeth chattered with the chill blasts of winter.

And there was much suffering in that land, and many were gathered unto their fathers because of the cold.

And the people were sore perplexed that things should be so.

And they could not comprehend why they were thus afflicted.

For their brains were of small avoirdupois and their understanding was limited.

Allbeit the number of the Socialists in that land continued to grow apace.

Thos. Henry Cochrane, a member of the committee on organization of the National Economic League, which declared war on Socialism, in a speech at Toledo, O., said:

"Political Socialism, however, is growing among all classes, except the thoughtful and law abiding citizens, and if the American Federation of Labor should ever renounce its past and present policy of working along economic lines to the exclusion of politics, the Socialist movement would then receive such an impetus as might disorganize the great political parties of the nation."

Mr. Union Man do you see the point? If you would carry your fight into the political field you would no longer have to beg. You would be in a position to demand.

Read our great offer on page three of this issue. The International Socialist Review, regular price \$1.00, a standard cloth bound book worth 50 cents, and The Iowa Socialist, one year, all for \$1.00.

Jean Jaures, one of the Socialist members of the French chamber of deputies, has been elected vice-president of the chamber.

"Did you ever walk a mile on your knees?" asked a scrub woman of John J. Fitzpatrick, organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor. "I not only have done that, but I walk 312 miles on my knees every year. For this I get sixty-four and one-third cents a mile. My employer says he cannot pay me more because he can get plenty of women who will do the work for the same money."

A workingman loses his independence in joining the union in about the same way he courts death by taking out a life insurance policy. It is surprising how many ignorant and superstitious people are victims of both these fallacies.—Iowa Unionist.

It might be added that the workingman would lose his independence, incentive and ambition under Socialism in about the same way he courts death by taking out a life insurance policy.

At the recent municipal election in Haverhill, Mass., the Socialist candidate, Comrade Flanders, was counted out by fourteen votes. Believing there had been some crooked work, the Socialists inaugurated a contest, and the supreme court last week decided in favor of the Socialists and against the combination of republicans, democrats, prohibitionists, mugwumps, scalawags, etc., which had tried to down them. The world do move.

A late labor saving invention is a pneumatic painting machine capable of doing the work of twenty men. As is always the case under capitalism the invention of this labor-saving machine means more unemployed and more profit to the capitalist. Under Socialism the benefit of labor-saving machinery would go the workingmen in shortened hours of work. Labor-saving machine under capitalism is a misnomer. Labor-displacing machine would be more correct.

The final act in the coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII. of Great Britain took place last week at Delhi when he was proclaimed emperor of India. The cost of this theatrical puppet show amounted to \$5,000,000. So frequent and destructive are the famines of India that the two terms have become almost synonyms. And it is the famine-stricken wretches—poor, miserable ryots—who will have to pay this enormous bill. To the American this extravagant pageant in honor of royalty seems almost an incredible dream, a monstrous absurdity. Yet your free and independent American pays the oil trust forty-five millions per year in profits; the steel trust one hundred and thirty-two millions; the coal trust—

The following table gives the official vote of the Socialist party at the elections last November, and also the vote for E. V. Debs in 1900, wherever there was a ticket in the field. In addition to this the Socialist Labor party polled about 40,000 votes:

	1900	1902
*Arizona	.....	316
California	7,372	9,592
Colorado	.....	7,128
Connecticut	1,741	2,857
Idaho	.....	1,704
Illinois	9,687	20,167
Indiana	2,374	7,134
Iowa	2,742	6,360
Kansas	1,605	3,236
Kentucky	.....	1,888
Maine	873	1,974
Massachusetts	9,816	33,629
*Michigan	2,826	6,000
Minnesota	3,065	10,129
Missouri	6,128	5,335
*Montana	708	5,000
Nebraska	823	3,157
New Hampshire	790	1,057
New York	12,860	23,400
North Dakota	518	1,245
Ohio	4,847	14,270
Oklahoma	615	1,963
Oregon	1,494	3,532
Pennsylvania	4,831	21,910
Rhode Island	.....	1,091
South Dakota	169	2,738
*Texas	1,846	3,000
*Utah	717	2,927
Washington	2,906	4,739
Wisconsin	7,095	15,957
Wyoming	552

*Estimated; others official.

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The greatest paradox of the age is the Christian individualist—the man who preaches of love and insists that hate is the cohesive force that holds society together.

It is not so much how learned a man is as what use he makes of his knowledge that benefits him most. If the workingmen knew that they are the real wealth producers, and had sense enough to demand that which they produced, they would accomplish more for themselves and the world than all the colleges and universities ever have or ever will.

Because pointing out the class struggle the Socialists are accused of instigating class hatred, while in fact they are the only people who are doing anything to prevent it. As Comrade Wilshire puts it: "The only way to abolish class hatred is to prevent one class being in a position where the other class will naturally hate it, owing to the fact that it is being wronged by that class. You can hardly expect a dog to love its fleas or a man his tape-worm."

Congressman Jenkins, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who introduced the resolution in congress asking that the judiciary committee be directed to investigate the power of Congress to seize "all coal, coal beds, and coal mines in the United States and all lines of transportation used for carrying coal," is said to be known as a conservative man. However, his resolution is too radical for his conservative colleagues. You can bet your bottom dollar on that.

Berlin—To pacify the letter carriers, the worst paid class of German officials, nearly all of whom vote the Socialist ticket, the kaiser bestowed upon all who starved for the state fifteen years the title of "superior letter carrier" and gilt shoulder straps.

And the letter carriers would undoubtedly be guilty of lese majestie if they should pawn their gilt shoulder straps for a pretzel or a wiener wurst.

Senator Hoar denounces Socialism because it has never accomplished anything. As a political party perhaps not. That is, directly. But indirectly, the agitation of the Socialist has wrung many a concession from the capitalistic parties. Senator Hoar represents the capitalists. So anything accomplished by Socialism for the workingman counts for nothing with him. The Socialists, as a political party, have never been in power in any country. Give us a chance and we will make all that the old parties have accomplished look like a cipher with the rim rubbed off. But it is Socialism as a principle that has made our civilization, such as it is, possible and all this in spite of individualism. But for the Socialistic principle which has built up and holds together society, Senator Hoar would be wandering about a wilderness with a stone club and nothing on him but his individualism and possibly a breech-cloth.

Glenwood, Pa., Jan. 20.—Too poor to pay the exorbitant price asked for coal, and with the thermometer at zero, herself and children suffering from the cold, Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, of this place, was obliged to trade her four-year-old daughter for fuel.

Mrs. Mitchell is the mother of five children, the father being dead. One of the girls is very pretty and took the fancy of Mrs. F. L. Cooper, of Birmingham, N. Y., who last summer offered to adopt her, but the mother would not hear of a separation. Dire necessity and the hope of providing warmth for the other children led her to pen a communication to Mrs. Cooper offering her Lillie if she would send a ton of coal.

Mrs. Cooper at once took charge of Lillie, sending an order for coal enough to supply the Mitchell family for the winter, and also an order for provisions. She will formally adopt the child.

Are we living in the slavery days "befoh the wah" or in the twentieth century? We certainly have not advanced much in civilization while permitting a system that breeds incidents like the one chronicled above. And this is not an exceptional case. Hundreds of similar cases occur every day. We are often told that Socialism would destroy the home. If capitalism is permitted to exist much longer there will be very few homes left to destroy.

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Berlin—The kaiser is said to have offered Chancellor Von Bulow a prince's crown if he succeeded in pushing through a bill for a change of the constitution permitting the government to take away the franchise from the great mass of laboring men. Bulow answered, it is claimed, that he was too poor to be called prince, but that he would "try to satisfy his majesty." The kaiser is determined on this course, as he considers it the only means for getting rid of the Socialists. Clear headed politicians, however, do not hesitate to say that the measure would provoke nothing but revolution and bloodshed.

But that is precisely what the kaiser wants. To provoke a bloody revolution which would give him an opportunity to use the mailed fist. But that's a game two can play at.

New Sharon Star: John Waldoek, one of the many hustling young farmers of Prairie township, was in to see us Friday, and remarked that he had husked fifty-five acres of corn, without hiring help. That's the way to get rich—do your own work and pocket the proceeds.

It's a safe proposition that in expressing the idea contained in the last two lines of the above extract from its columns The Star did not realize that it was endorsing the demand of the Socialists that "every man shall become a producer."—Delta Enterprise.

With the Catholic church and the National Economic League after them and with the yelps of the capitalistic press at their heels, the Socialists are developing running qualities that will make the g. o. p. elephant and the democratic jassack get a hump on themselves in 1904.

Wilshire's Magazine and The Iowa Socialist one year for 75 cents. It's a bargain. Grab it!

National Secretary's Report.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17, 1903.	
RECEIVED.	
Dec. 1, balance on hand strike fund	\$ 5.10
Dec. 1, balance on hand party fund	518.72
NATIONAL DUES.	
Alabama	3.70
Arizona	1.80
Arkansas	7.70
California	25.00
Colorado (in arrears two months)	.....
Connecticut	16.15
Florida	5.00
Idaho (in arrears one month)	.....
Illinois (in arrears two months)	60.00
Indiana	30.80
Iowa (paid in January)	.....
Kansas (in arrears ten months)	.....
Kentucky	6.05
Louisiana	6.20
Maine	25.00
Massachusetts	30.00
Michigan (paid in January)	.....
Minnesota	10.00
Missouri	16.30
Montana	10.00
Maryland	.70
Nebraska (in arrears one month)	.....
New Hampshire	8.75
New Jersey (in arrears two months)	30.00
New York (in arrears three months)	125.00
North Dakota (in arrears three months)	.....
Ohio	50.00
Oklahoma (in arrears five months)	.....
Oregon (paid in January)	.....
Pennsylvania	60.00
South Dakota (paid in January)	.....
Tennessee	3.60
Texas (in arrears four months)	.....
Vermont	3.70
Virginia	1.00
Washington	27.30
West Virginia	2.60
Wisconsin (paid in January)	.....
Total national dues	\$ 506.45
Received for supplies	34.80
Received for strike fund	40.16
Received for miscellaneous	15.14
Total	\$1,180.37
EXPENDED.	
Exchange (money orders and checks)	\$ 1.35
Expense	15.95
Express	.99
National secretary's salary	83.37
Office help	64.00
Postage, party	13.06
Postage, on account L. L. Bureau	15.75
Propaganda	103.00
J. S. Roche (4 weeks)	48.00
Stationery	6.35
Steiner Engraving and Badge Co. emblems	35.00
Telegrams	1.30
Printing party supplies	89.00
Printing, L. L. Bureau	5.25
W. B. Wilson, strike relief	45.26
Mrs. M. D. East, balance on account committee report	55.00
W. E. McDermut, balance on account committee report	106.08
A. L. Edwards, on account Chicago National Executive Board	25.00
Office equipment	5.35
Jan. 1, balance on hand	370.91
Total	\$1,180.37

X RAYS

By JOHN M. WORK

Socialism courts the most searching investigation.

In the case of The Exploited vs. The Exploiters, the Socialist party is attorney for plaintiff.

When you vote the republican or democratic ticket you vote for poverty, misery, ignorance, prostitution, crime, suicide, insanity and starvation. When you vote the Socialist ticket you vote for plenty, happiness, universal culture and enlightenment, virtue, probity, long life and mental health.

The people who have been thankful for the gold bricks the capitalists have been handing them would now be thankful for some coal bricks. Somebody is making a big stake out of the fuel famine. Are you? On the contrary, I guess that if you are not entirely without fuel you are at least being neatly gouged in the region of the pocket on account of the outrageous price of that luxury. Better get your thinking cap on and see if you can't figure out some way by which the people could prevent a coal famine in a country fabulously rich in coal mines.

Investigation has proven that the price of oil is higher now than it was when the oil combine was organized in 1882. Before that year the price had been constantly going down. Since that time the same forces which had made it go down, namely, the cheapening of production by various means, have obtained in constantly greater degree. It does not cost near as much to produce a gallon of oil now as it did in 1882. Well, then the price ought to be lower. Of course it ought, but you see it isn't. When you consider the fact that last year the Standard Oil Company declared dividends to the extent of forty-five million dollars, being forty-five per cent. on its hundred millions of capital stock, perhaps you can figure out the reason why oil has not gone down. The remedy? Public ownership and that alone.

The United States Steel Corporation's offer to let 25,000 out of its 168,000 employes buy stock in the concern is another gold brick. The employes are not to be let in on an equality with the saints who run the concern. Oh, no. They are to buy not to exceed two shares each, are not to buy more than 25,000 shares in all, are to have five years to pay for them, and at the end of that time are to receive five dollars a year bonus on each share, provided that in the meantime they have in the judgment of the managers and lion's share owners of the corporation been nice, good employes. What a farce! What a thin veil over this hypocrisy! A workingman does not have to be sagacious in order to see that the idea is merely to tie his hands, to keep him from demanding his just dues, and to divide the employes in case of a strike. The indications are that the employes of the steel corporation have their eyes wide open for just such lures as this. They know the steel trust grafters of old. This, however, applies only to the mechanical employes. Those holding official positions are biting the hook. They were offered a better stake anyhow. They are to get one per cent. when the profits reach eighty million dollars, and from that up to two and a half per cent. when they reach a hundred and fifty millions. This is not hush money. It is hustle money. They will hustle for increased profits and get a slight portion of the increase.

Those who are unable to see the true inwardness of capitalism unless the demon is thrust naked and ghastly upon them, ought to be able to gather from the fuel famine at least a glimmer of an idea as to its essential nature. They

Society that is honest and tintured with sympathy for ceaseless sacrifices to elevate the standard of humanity in the struggle for more salutary environments, has brought in its verdict and denominated the strike breaker with the opprobrious epithet of "scab," but the mental hireling in the field of Journalism who

ought to know now that the object of business is profit and that it is part and parcel of the system to make money out of the sufferings and degradation of the people. When the newspapers report such pitiful proceedings as that incident where a family had run out of all fuel except the gas, and the agent of the gas company, deaf to their heart-rending entreaties, shut off the gas, resulting in the death of the father and a child, it ought to be quite evident that a social system which engenders such enormities is a false and vicious system which ought to be wiped out and replaced by one that will discourage unnatural cruelty and promote the practical application of humane impulses. The incident cited above is but a sample out of many. On whom shall we lay the blame? On the gas company? Scarcely. The fault lies with the men who vote for the continuation of the system. If you voted the republican or democratic ticket you murdered that father and child. You voted to have them run out of fuel. You voted to have the father freeze to death. You voted to have the little child become chilled, to have it cry with the aching cold, to have it become benumbed and finally yield up its life to the stinging cold. You voted to have the hearse driven up to the house and bear away the little body to an untimely grave. Look at your hands, you murderers, and see the blood-stains upon them. You killed the father and child. Don't try to lay your crime on the gas company or the coal dealers.

That democratic banquet at Waterloo was a fine jangle of contradictions. With Horace Boies delivering himself of colorless platitudes and silently opposing public ownership, Henry Vollmer openly holding up the "horrid spectre" of Socialism and lashing it to the extent of his ability, and Judge Van Wagenen proposing the public ownership of railroads as the issue on which the democrats can ride back into power, it was a first class sample of democratic harmony. The republican papers made the most of Judge Van Wagenen's declaration, for the very evident reason that they want the democrats to take up that issue, knowing very well that it will cause a split in the democratic party and give the republicans a better chance of carrying the presidential election. In case the democrats do take up this program of mild state capitalism, the Socialists will have to make an extra effort to reach the people with their literature and clarify their minds on the subject. The time has gone by for half-way measures. In any event the rotten stinking democracy must not be saddled on the advanced movement. It would be a dead weight. We can get complete Socialism now just as easy as we can get the public ownership of railroads. The public ownership of railroads as an end in itself is open to plausible objections which would kill it at the polls, whereas there are no plausible objections to Socialism. But more of this anon.

Those twenty-seven soldiers who were sent to jail for from two days to four months each by the court martial at Geneva, Switzerland, because they refused to serve against strikers, were real heroes. Under martial law they might have been shot for this offense. This raises the question as to whether the American Socialists and trades unionists have taken the right attitude concerning the army. Not long ago the Shenectady, New York, trades unionists expelled a member because he belonged to the militia. It is a question of policy on which I have not made up my mind, but it seems to me we ought to discuss the advisability of workingmen joining the militia and the army en masse, so that they will have absolute control of the military.

uses his unfiltered and scurrilous brain in an attempt to blast with infamy the reputation of an organization whose principles stand between manhood and soulless greed, has no name in the lexicon of contempt to portray the features of the unclean thing that enslaves its intellectuality for mammon.—Miners' Magazine.

The Great Unsatisfied

The men who are not satisfied
Are they who set the pace—
The men who do not meet defeat
With calm, contented face;
The men who labor on and on,
With mind and fingers skilled—
They are the great unsatisfied
Who plan, and fight and build.

The men who are not satisfied—
They are the ones who lead;
They force humanity ahead
By strident word and deed;
They bring us out of bygone ways.
They guide us through the dark
To where some man unsatisfied,
Has set a shining mark.

The men who are not satisfied—
They gird the world with wires;
They belt the land with rails of steel,
And pierce the air with spires;
They loose the leash of sweet content
With which mankind is tied.
We'll never pay the debt we owe
The men unsatisfied.

—W. D. Nesbit.

The Incentive of Gain

By the Observer

Replying to a recent communication in the Iowa Socialist, the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald says:

What to our mind is sufficient for eliminating in the fullest measure evils that may be eliminated, is the middle ground taken by radical democrats—the wresting from the hands of corporate greed all national utilities which exist or owe their existence to favor of government and of all natural sources of supply. Thus, owning the coal mines, we would have voice in fixing the terms upon which we would receive coal and not be compelled to go without this necessity because of the covetousness of a single individual or many of them. So with all other necessities, all of which come from the earth. Obviously, since monopoly may be secured in the sources of our necessities, we shall suffer, and are now suffering by reason of monopoly. It is not just that this condition exists. The people must be guaranteed the right to live and this right is jeopardized by monopoly. If we shall destroy it, we shall make it possible for him who will work to secure his necessities for reasonable outlay and we shall create an opportunity for him to apply his energy in securing the means.

This is practically the platform of the Hearst democracy, and upon which W. R. Hearst, of the Chicago American, hopes to secure the democratic nomination for president in 1904. The adoption of this platform, the Telegraph-Herald asserts, would preserve the incentive—presumably the incentive of gain. The incentive of gain is one of the stock arguments of the opponents of Socialism. Under Socialism they claim there would be no incentive of gain, consequently Socialism would be a failure. The incentive of gain has been the cause of almost every war that has cursed humanity from creation down to the present day. It was the incentive of gain that crucified Christ; that partitioned Poland; that sent the brutal Cromwell to Ireland to persecute, murder and pillage the people of that unhappy country; it was the incentive of gain that sent the English to South Africa to war upon its gallant little republics; it is the incentive of gain that has assembled the warships of Great Britain and Germany in front of Caracas to intimidate poor, distracted, bankrupt Venezuela. The incentive to gain! It has crowded our penitentiaries with criminals, our asylums with maddened human beings, our eleemosynary institutions with wrecks of humanity, and filled the world with suicides, thieves, burglars, tramps, saloons, gambling hells and brothels.

When war was declared by this country against Spain and the president called for volunteers, were the 300,000 men who answered the call animated by a desire for gain, or love of country and pity for oppressed humanity? Was it desire for gain that caused the gallant Boers to resist the invading hordes of Great Britain and show to the world what a handful of resolute men could accomplish when fighting for home and loved ones? Is it desire for gain that impels the mother to sit beside the bed of her sick child through the long, weary night, watching with sleepless eyes every change that flits over the pale, wan features of the little sufferer? For the sake of love, of religion, of humanity, of country, men and women have unflinchingly gone to the block, the scaffold and the stake. Yet we are told if we remove the incentive of gain progress will cease, civilization retrograde and the world relapse into barbarism. And sensible, intelligent men are expected to believe such rubbish. As a rule, those who prate of the incentive of gain are the ones who do the least valuable work—the ones who are actually engaged in

exploiting the labor of others.

However, let us suppose the Telegraph-Herald's platform to be endorsed by the American people. Its adoption would mean cheaper coal, cheaper land, transportation, telegraph and telephone rates; those now employed in the industries named would then be in the employ of the government and would doubtless receive better wages than they do at present. The farmer and the laborer would receive but little benefit from the change, but the merchant and manufacturer would be vastly benefited. Those employed in the manufacturing industries would still be at the mercy of the competitive system.

But, says the Telegraph-Herald, "Whoever has watched with friendly eye the growth of organized labor sees the force that has wrung concession after concession from employing capital and that must grow and become stronger and occupy a position where it may command every pound of flesh justly its due." But organized labor has never yet attempted to control the price of its product after it has passed into the hands of the manufacturer, and it is here the manufacturer has the advantage. Labor along with being a producer is also the greatest consumer of its own products, and no matter how high organized labor might be able to force the wage level, when it came to buying back its own product the manufacturer would be in a position to put the price at such a figure as to take back from labor every cent he had paid to it in wages. So that under the Telegraph-Herald's proposed remedy the laborer would not be a whit better off than he is at present.

What would be the incentive under Socialism? The incentives under Socialism would be the same as under the competitive system with the exception of the incentive of gain. Under Socialism each would be entitled to an equal share of that which was produced by the combined labor of all. At present that would amount to about \$2,500 per capita. Therefore, under Socialism every man who did his fair share of labor would receive about \$2,500 per annum. If he married, his wife would receive an equal amount. If little ones came to bless their union, they would receive \$2,500 additional for every child. For an average family of five this would amount to about \$12,500 per annum, which would be a tolerably fair incentive, wouldn't it? How about the drones? Under Socialism, there would be no drones. If a man toiled not, neither would he eat. But, says the Telegraph-Herald, it would be unfair to give the man of little ability as much as the man of greater ability. Why not? Every useful member of society is as necessary to the welfare of society as any other member. The miner would be of just as much importance as the editor or the college professor. If the editor of the Telegraph-Herald had his choice of continuing in his present position at \$2,500 a year or working in a coal mine for \$2,500 a year, which would he choose? Undoubtedly, he would prefer to remain in his present position. Why? Because it would be far more congenial. Why would he object to working in a coal mine? Because the work is toilsome, laborious and disagreeable. Why then should he object to the miner receiving \$2,500 a year for doing work that he would not want to do?

However, the writer has no quarrel with the editor of the Telegraph-Herald. He is glad to see the editor come so far on the road to Socialism. The appetite grows by what it feeds upon, and when the people have once tasted the fruits of public ownership they will want more and more of it until finally all the methods of production and distribution shall have become socialized.

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A man who does not produce, but does possess is more than free. He is a ruler. The man who produces, but does not possess, is the ruler's slave or subject, and is not free.—F. H. Boni.

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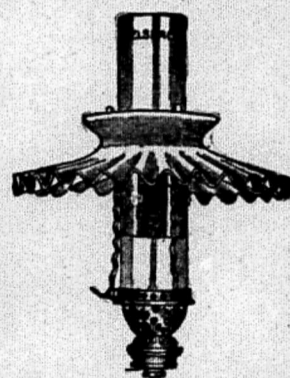
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Immigration Problem

By William S. Waudby in The Typographical Journal



It is astonishing with how much complacency the average American citizen regards the question of foreign immigration.

What becomes of these new arrivals? Where do they go? What is their ultimate fate?

Statistics are annually published by the government about these arrivals, and the politicians occasionally quote them to show that "this country is large enough to take them all under its sheltering wing."

There are too many monied interests that are interested in this traffic. Cheap labor is the sequel to this unnatural flow of immigration to the industrial centers.

Their pay is scant—as well as their fare—and their toil is of the hardest, and the taskmaster sees that the breathing spells are few and far between.

To those that do not like to analyze statistics, I desire to present a few extracts from the last annual report of the United States commissioner general of immigration (Hon. T. V. Powderly) and leave it to them if it is not worth the reading.

We are tearing down the greatest structure—our republic—with every ship-load of immigrants that arrives.

The trades unions try to maintain the rate of wages in their respective trades, and these new arrivals at once decrease the rate to the lowest standard of subsistence!

The standard of living is reduced—so are the morals and intelligence of the citizen. Is there anything more awful in the history of our country than this?

There is that old argument about "the law of supply and demand" fixing the

wages in a community. This is just as true now as it ever was. Immigration gives the surplus supply—and it is one of the strange things that these newly landed immigrants always get a job.

The future of this country demands an immediate restriction, if not suspension, of all foreign immigration. It is not the quality of these immigrants, but the quantity that is dangerous!

They are herding in colonies in every city in the country, and their foreign customs and habits, as well as their language, are never deviated from. Their schools are maintained, as well as their religious habits, in all instances.

Their children have monopolized the selling of newspapers and the bootblackening industry in all our cities and towns.

What happens when "hard times" strikes the country? These foreign workmen lose their jobs, and then the charities of the cities and of the county boards are raided.

When we have an "era of prosperity," then the immigrants come in droves to partake of it. When times are bad and panicky they return to their native lands, and the rest stay at home.

Year ending June 30, 1892.....479,063
Year ending June 30, 1893.....439,730
Year ending June 30, 1894.....285,631
Year ending June 30, 1895.....258,536
Year ending June 30, 1896.....343,267
Year ending June 30, 1897.....230,832
Year ending June 30, 1898.....229,209
Year ending June 30, 1899.....311,715
Year ending June 30, 1900.....448,572
Year ending June 30, 1901.....487,918
Year ending June 30, 1902.....648,743

Out of this entire number, 711,744 were from sunny Italy, which includes Sicily and Sardinia. Austria-Hungary and Poland contributed 704,279, while Russia follows hotly after, with 538,027.

The alien contract labor laws are practically inoperative, and no check is placed upon immigration by them, as the few laborers that are found and convicted under these laws form no perceptible figure in comparison to the whole number that come in under the most suspicious of circumstances.

It will be seen, therefore, that so far as its penal features are concerned, the de-

visions have virtually repealed the act, the inducements to import unskilled manual labor being insignificant in a country which not only has a large proportion of such native workmen, but admits annually over its boundaries probably not less than a quarter of a million more alien laborers.

The report continues, "a broader legislative definition of the words 'contract, or agreement, parol or special, express or implied,' is also required to render the act effective against the judicial ruling requiring proof of an 'enforceable contract' containing all the elements of a contract in law."

During the years ending June 30, 1901 and 1902, the following occupations were represented by these immigrants:

Table with columns for PROFESSIONAL CLASSES, LABORING CLASS—SKILLED, MISCELLANEOUS LABOR, and SUMMARY. Rows list various occupations like Actors, Clergy, Engineers, etc., with corresponding counts for 1901 and 1902.

It is time that the American citizen became aroused at this subject, and steps were taken to curtail the invasion, and not in a spasmodic endeavor, but in an organized and comprehensive manner.

vation by the workmen of their organizations. I am somewhat familiar with this contract labor law, having served upon the committee that secured the passage of the original act through congress, and for that reason, if no other, desire to enter my protest against the adoption of the amendment to the present act.

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Correspondence

From Sioux City

SIoux CITY, Jan. 20, 1903.

The subject discussed Sunday last by the Sioux City local was, "Will Reform Bring Socialism?"

The majority of the speakers took the negative side of the question. Comrade Hansen, with his usual vim, we believe was the only one who took the affirmative.

Comrade N. Sockoloff was the first speaker and his first declaration was that "no reform will bring Socialism."

He continued as follows: "We have practiced reform for all the past centuries and the people have always been trying to do something good, yet today we live under the worst system that ever existed."

Socialism will be brought about by peaceful revolution at the ballot box. There are today classes, the capitalist or non-producer, and the laborer or producer.

Fifty years ago the conditions and opportunities were such that it was almost impossible to know who would be ahead, but now-a-days, under the workings of the present capitalistic, trust-breeding, labor-killing system, it is a sure thing that capital will always win out.

The worker and small merchant are absolutely at the mercy of the millionaire, merely a tool in the hands of a master. The time has come when it is necessary for every man to study the economic conditions.

The middle and laboring classes must unite to help overthrow the capitalistic class, who today control all governments of the entire world. We can not expect anything from the present congress, who only plan with the capitalists how to legislate legally to rob the masses.

Before we can have correct legislation things must be changed so that labor will be on top. The religious people pick and elect the best men they can find to work for reform, which they claim is the remedy, but in spite of their reform efforts the poor worker, who is always in the majority, continues to suffer.

"Every day when we pass down the street we can see the class struggle. The strongest man secures the job; then begins the struggle. The workers then begin to cut wages and the man who bids the lowest secures the job, and so the struggle between the workers goes on."

"The man with a million a few years since felt quite secure, but today he is in the struggle as against the man with a billion. Thus, the struggle between the millionaire and the billionaire."

"Statistics show that the worker or producer produces on an average \$7 per day, and because he is controlled by the idle capitalist who graciously says every worker should have a fair share of what he produces, he receives back as a fair share of \$7, \$1.35 per day."

"The Socialists claim that what a man produces, that shall he have; not a fair share, but all; therefore, under Socialism, if a man produced \$7 per day, whether in four or eight hours, he would be allowed to retain all that he produced."

"The class struggle will never be abolished until we get Socialism. Senator Hoar is trying to create more sympathy for the old gang by recommending that some legislation be enacted to kill the bad trusts and assist the good trusts. When it comes time to make a distinction it will be found that the bad trusts are the small firms who will be forced out of business to make more room for the big millionaires who own the government and control all legislation."

Senator Hoar represents capital and works for the capitalist and will continue to do so until we get Socialism, then such people will stand no show."

We think Comrade Sockoloff was rather mild when he said that at the next election "the Socialist would receive 800,000 votes." We confidently expect the Socialist party in 1904 will cast from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 votes. "Socialism," says Comrade Sockoloff, "will not be a Yankee remedy, such as Senator Hoar wants, but will be a complete universal remedy that will effect a cure to last all time."

Comrade Sockoloff also claimed that the Turkish laborer is better off today than American labor, because the Turk, as yet, owns his own tools, while the American producer must work with the tools furnished by the capitalist.

The second speaker, Comrade Southard, talked of the reforms under Garfield's administration and recited considerable about the doings of the old parties in the past. He still hangs to the patch-work plan, but will no doubt soon come into the full light as he is earnest and much desires to be right. It takes some time to get a man thoroughly educated, but when once a full fledged convert he never back-slides.

That is why the Socialist party is making such wonderful strides. We never slip back; every step means a permanent advance forward.

Comrade Hansen next took the floor and disagreed with all the other speakers in as much as he believed that reform will bring about Socialism. He said, in brief: "If we had not patched the old system so that it is not recognizable we would not be working for Socialism. The coal operators are ready to give any reform that will not conflict with their pockets. The old party platforms are always filled with reform planks. Socialism depends on these reforms. The laboring men have come to the conclusion that reform will not do them any good. The eight-hour day will not do any good, because it will in the outcome bring about a reduction of wages. Ask the coal miner what reform has done for him and he will answer, nothing. But by having these reforms it helps create a sentiment in favor of a complete revolution, which means Socialism."

Continuing, Comrade Hanson said: "To become a Socialist it is only necessary for a man to turn from the old unto the new, and the only reason that more laboring men are not Socialists is because it is hard for most of them to grasp or take on new ideas. However, when they do catch on and become educated to the degree of a class conscious Socialist, then he is a fixture. The present system is brutalizing. It sells labor. I am a Socialist because there is something ahead for the worker."

Comrade J. C. Smith took the floor and delivered a two minute talk. He was glad that Socialists could agree to disagree, therefore he thought this system the best we ever had because we have builded the best we knew. The reason that Baer and other capitalists own everything is because we didn't know any better. We are now getting our eyes open and find that it is time to stop; time to give the earth back to the people. My definition of Socialism is "the social ownership of all the means of production and distribution and giving to the people all that is produced at absolute cost. Reform might bring Socialism in about seventeen millions of years. New Zealand has any amount of reform, yet they have not Socialism. My opinion about a man being a Socialist is that if a man has justice in his heart he will be a thorough Socialist without understanding the class struggle. You must see that your brother gets justice as well as yourself."

Other speakers occupied the floor for a few minutes, but most of them were on the patch order. The club is doing good work among this class of Socialists. They are fast being educated to the understanding that it is impossible to make a new suit by patching the old one. The old must be cast off and new cloth used. Last week, in our letter, we spoke about a man in DeKalb, Ill., who, in a few years, merged from a bankrupt to a millionaire by engaging in the barbed wire business. The printer made us say "buttriac" instead.

The Socialist employment agency is receiving letters from all over the state containing applications for work. Strange how, in such times of great prosperity, so many should be unemployed.

The present economic system is a great bluff. When the worker, the producer, wakes to a realization of the bluff he will surely call the same; then you will see a great throwing up of hands by the bluffers.

The Socialists have decided to capture the municipal government of Sioux City in the spring of 1904. The old blood-suckers had just as well take notice now and get ready for the change.

Wednesday night last the Trades and Labor Assembly of Sioux City held its regular semi-annual election of offices. A stiff fight was put up against T. J. Burnam for president, mainly because he is a staunch Socialist. However, the antis were not strong enough and Comrade Burnam will hold the head chair for another term. Comrade J. E. Shank won out for the office of recording secretary. This election proves that the union men are getting closer to Socialism all the time.

Comrade J. E. Shank has been elected manager of the free employment agency and is getting his office affairs down to a business basis.

The new executive board is planning to do a great amount of propaganda work this year. The lease has been renewed on the large hall and the working forces are being organized for the summer.

The traveling men are beginning to tumble. Last week one day a group of this class were having a chat about conditions, when one of the number broke loose as follows: "I just want to tell you fellows that in 1904 you will see that the Socialist party will cast the largest vote of any new party that has ever been known. The fact is everywhere I go I find men tumbling into the ranks like sheep into the fold. Why, the time will soon be at hand when we traveling men will all be out in the cold, and what is the remedy? I tell you the traveling men can see ahead and they are getting into the Socialist ranks very fast." Others in the little group acquiesced in the above statement. "KRANK."

Greeting from Prof. Herron

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1903.

Dear Comrades: I thank you heartily for your good word of greeting and greet you and all Iowa Socialists in return.

I shall try and send you the requested article some time in the next few weeks, though at present I am very much behind hand with postponed lecture engagements and with long promised articles to different magazines and journals, but I shall certainly want to have fellowship in your good work. I am greatly pleased with "The Iowa Socialist," which I read with increasing interest.

Faithfully yours,

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

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

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

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

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

As such means we advocate:

- 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalistic class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and to the improvement of the service, and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.
But in advocating these measures in steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

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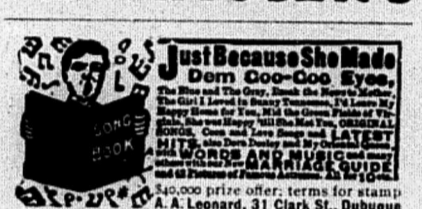
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