

Vote on State Ticket.

Following is the official Socialist vote of Iowa on the state ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

J. M. Work	14,847
Henry Bilberman	14,715

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

William Strauss, First district	14,737
Lee W. Lang, Second district	14,735
Robert Brown, Third district	14,718
C. J. Thorgrimson, Fourth district	14,708
Watson Roberts, Fifth district	14,710
F. J. West, Sixth district	14,550
E. E. Bennett, Seventh district	14,694
J. E. Rhodes, Eighth district	14,675
J. S. Morris, Ninth district	14,652
J. F. Sample, Tenth district	14,667
J. M. Maus, Eleventh district	14,659

STATE TICKET.

John E. Shank, secretary of state	13,920
Mrs. Carrie J. Triller, auditor	13,494
Joseph Holmes, treasurer	13,513
I. S. McCrillis, attorney general	13,729
T. F. Willis, judge supreme court	13,469
J. W. Zetler, railroad commissioner	13,517

LESSONS OF CAMPAIGN.

Get Every Socialist Voter Into The Dues-Paying Organization.

Walter Thomas Mills addressed an audience of appreciative listeners at Willard Hall, Chicago, Nov. 26 on "Lessons for Socialists from the Great Campaign."

Speaking of the dangers of success, he said: "The time has arrived when the Socialist party is bound to give attention to the relation of the 20,000 dues paying members of the Socialist organization to the nearly half a million of non-dues paying Socialist voters. Those without the organization have the same rights under the primary laws as those within. The Socialist party must at once disown all purpose of in any way attempting to deprive any Socialist voter, whether a dues paying member or not, of any of his legal rights by any methods whatsoever, and in fact to become the champion of the rights of all voters under the primary laws, secure the names and addresses of these voters, organize a persistent campaign for the circulation of literature, for securing subscribers for Socialist papers and for bringing them into the regular dues paying organization."

"To stimulate this activity the boys of the rank and file everywhere must be urged to engage in this work, and whatever they achieve must be recognized and proclaimed as the most important achievements of our party organization. The national committee twice voted unanimously to encourage this work, and our new constitution requires a monthly bulletin giving the conditions of the membership in the various states, and reporting the activities of the party. The reporting of these activities will give us all the force of an election on the coming of every monthly bulletin. We have expended great sums of money, we have worn out our lives in the endeavor to secure a large vote for the Socialist party, but 100,000 dues paying members would be worth more to the Socialist movement even now than the half million Socialist votes. Only once in four years can we make up the records of a national election, but we can make up the records of our party's activity, the growth and strength and character of its membership, and we can do this a dozen times a year, and with every advance in the membership of the party, every increase in the circulation of its literature we have strengthened ourselves and protected ourselves to a degree that can be accomplished in no other manner against the danger of the presence of the raw recruit."

"These men who have just come to vote our ticket have no means of knowing each other, have no plans or organization, no possibility of combining, no occasion for doing so, and will never be led to make any such effort, provided their rights are protected and their interests secured in the regular dues paying organization of the Socialist party."

Man can never be free unless he first allows the same freedom for woman, for woman being the race builder, cannot breed freemen while she is herself a slave.—Peoples Press

Struggle of the Classes

Industrial Note is Dominant Note of Our Modern Life

SAYS ROOSEVELT IN THE MESSAGE

Emasculated Unionism Is Endorsed---Union Men May Work In "Open Shops" If They Be Good. Same Old Flim-Flam.

For the first time in the history of the nation the president of the United States in his message to congress gives first place in that document to the struggle between capital and labor, devoting almost one-fourth of his message to that subject. Of course the true Italian hand of the cunning politician as well as the class conscious capitalist is seen in the president's treatment of this class struggle. The usual effort is made to blur the class lines by crafty appeals to patriotism, "good sense," the "feeling of broad community of interest," etc.

After getting rid of some "hot air" in a few lines on prosperity and a brief warning note against extravagance, the strenuous president plunges head over heels into a discussion of the problem of capital and labor. We print a few excerpts:

"In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism, and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the nation and the several states, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial

conditions on this continent during the last half century. * * * From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

"With regard to labor the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the states retain the primary control of the POLICE POWER the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor (Sir! Wonder if he means scab labor) or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor."

"I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wageworker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others." (In other words so long as it does not curtail the profits of "others.")

"There is no objection to employees of the government forming or belonging to unions, but the government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against nonunion men who are in its employment or who seek to be employed under it." (In other words, there is no objection to union men working in government "open shops" where, because of the employment of nonunion men, the union will be impotent in enforcing

union conditions. For the same reason we presume there is no objection to government employees belonging to the "Society of Historical Research as to the 'Problematic Age of Ann.')

The evil of child labor is actually touched upon. How much influence the large Socialist vote had in bringing about this radical innovation in presidential messages may be guessed from the following significant paragraph:

"I shall shortly lay before you in a special message the full report of the investigation of the bureau of labor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a strike in which CERTAIN VERY EVIL FORCES WHICH ARE MORE OR LESS AT WORK EVERYWHERE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MODERN INDUSTRIALISM became startlingly prominent."

And the following quoted with approval from a "recent speech by the president of one of our great railroad systems to the employees of that system:"

"Publicity and not secrecy will win hereafter and laws be construed by their intent and not by their letter; otherwise PUBLIC UTILITIES WILL BE OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC WHICH CREATED THEM, even though the service be less efficient and the result less satisfactory from a FINANCIAL standpoint."

Shall the Socialists dictate the issue four years hence? Well, please ask us something harder.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Dubuque Times Getting Down To Rock Bottom.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, has expressed to a class of university students the opinion that the labor question can be solved only by practicing the golden rule.

The golden rule is the rule of conscience, and, as matters concerning which the consciences of men are agreed are not questions, the golden rule is the solution of no question. The labor question at its base is the question of whether competition or co-operation is the order of nature and the true basis of industry. Otherwise stated, it is the question of whether monopoly in private hands is just.

The labor union concerns itself only with conditions of employment, accepting the relation of master and servant, but the leaders of the movement for "industrial emancipation" regard the labor union as a mere makeshift in the transition from competition, or industrial warfare, to co-operation, or industrial peace. They prize the golden rule and therefore their devotion to the cause of Socialism; for they believe that the institution of industrial peace must precede the practice of the golden rule, since man has material needs, present and future, for which he can guarantee provision under the competitive system only by engaging in industrial warfare with his brothers, or by taking profit or interest from them without rendering

If I were a workingman and if I could bring up my children only to poverty and starvation and wretchedness, do you think I would not be tempted to any kind of Socialism. I would.
—Father Wm. O'Ryan.

an equivalent, both of which practices they consider unjust.

The employer, on the other hand, considers that he practices the golden rule when he pays his employe the wage ruling in the open or competitive market and bestows charity upon him in an extremity. He considers it a virtue also to insist, even at the cost of pecuniary sacrifice, upon the "open shop," which to his mind stands for the golden rule and the equality of all men before the law and in their right to bargain for or dispose of labor. The question of whether the golden rule ordains competition or co-operation is the labor question.—Dubuque Times.

That Bloomin' Amendment.

The suggestion that any defect the biennial elections amendments may contain will cure itself with the passing of the time for the next annual election is one the republican state central committee cannot afford to observe. Either the dominant party in this state will raise the question in season or a minority party, the Socialists, populists, prohibitionists or all of them will raise it out of season and

then will come the sound of revelry by night in the camps of the neglectful republicans and democrats. Eternal vigilance on the part of republican party's duly constituted representatives is the price of liberty from complications possibly serious. To a moral certainty the Socialists next year will propose candidates for state and local offices, unless the supreme court meanwhile decides that the biennial elections amendment is valid, and if the proper officers decline to place the nominations on file, or make the ordinary provisions for the annual election at the usual time, the Socialist committee will institute proceedings that will bring the question of the amendment's validity before the courts. The dominant party in this state cannot afford to take the chance that the amendment will be declared unconstitutional at the eleventh hour. The republican state central committee should assume the duty of getting the question before the courts in due season.—Dubuque Times.

[If that biennial amendment could be knocked out, we should be able to start our state campaign pretty soon.—J. J. Jacobsen, Secretary Socialist State Committee.]

Juggling the Slave Market.

Canadian labor papers continue to complain that steamship agencies, railways and land sharks are flooding the country with foreign labor, that there are more men than jobs, and that wages are steadily declining.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

November 1 to November 30, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1904	\$ 54 74
Nov. 2 Cresco, dues	75
2 Fraser, dues	2 25
2 Oelwein, dues	1 20
2 Logan, dues, 75c; donation, 1.00	1 75
2 Clinton, dues	3 00
2 Hilton, dues	1 50
2 Cambridge, dues	1 20
2 Rock Rapids, dues	3 00
3 Dubuque, dues	5 10
3 Mystic, dues	3 00
3 Cleveland, dues	1 05
4 Keb, dues	1 25
4 Council Bluffs, dues	2 20
4 Waterloo, donation	10 07
5 Correctionville, sub. card, 25c; donation, 25c	50
9 New Market, dues	75
9 Winterset, dues, 1.05; donation, 5c	1 10
9 Cedar Rapids, donation	1 50
9 Red Oak, dues	1 80
13 Muscatine, dues, 2.25; sub. cards 1.25	3 50
13 Davenport, subs., 2.50; literature, 3.25	5 75
13 Des Moines, dues, 3.00; subs., 1.00	4 00
13 Hitman, dues	1 80
15 Newton, dues	2 25
15 Prescott, dues	1 30
16 Waterloo, dues	3 00
16 Winterset, dues	1 05
16 Manson, sub. cards	1 00
17 Madrid, dues	75
17 New Market, dues	75
17 Davenport, dues	14 70
17 Davenport, sub. cards	10 00
21 Oelwein, sub. cards	3 00
22 Lehigh, dues, 2.10; donation, 5c	2 15
22 Waterloo, sub. cards	2 50
24 Ottumwa, dues, 90c; donation, 10c	1 00
24 Atlantic, dues	1 50
25 Des Moines, dues, 3.00; subs., 4.00	7 00
29 Cresco, dues	90
Total	\$167 21

EXPENDITURES.

Nov. 3 Wm. Mailly, dues	\$ 25 00
3 F. P. O'Hare, organizing expenses	20 00
10 U. S. Express, on literature, etc.	18 48
10 Kenyon Printing Co., printing	11 25
12 J. I. Jacobsen, postage	2 50
15 Wm. Mailly, supplies	1 75
16 L. B. Patterson, printing	6 75
16 Iowa Socialist sub. cards	25 00
22 Remington Typewriter Co., on contract	10 00
25 J. J. Jacobsen, postage	4 50
26 Wm. Mailly, supplies	4 50
30 J. I. Jacobsen, salary	15 00
Total	\$144 73

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand last report	\$ 54 74
Total received	112 47
Total	\$167 21
Total expended	144 73
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1904	\$ 22 48

J. J. JACOBSEN, State Secretary

Educate! Educate! Educate!

This must be the watchword of Socialists for the next few years. Organize a class in your local for systematic study. It will give interest to your meetings, effectiveness to your propaganda, strength to your organization, intelligence to all your activity. The following courses are now offered:

SOCIALISM, by May Wood Simons. Not merely a re-hashing of propaganda pamphlets, but a series of lessons for those who really wish to know something of the fundamentals upon which Socialism is based. Some of the topics: Development of the Socialist Philosophy; Materialistic Interpretation of History; Class Struggle, Socialism and Art, Literature, Science and Educational History of Socialist Movement in Europe and America.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY, by A. M. Simons. Socialism is largely a philosophy of history. No other country illustrates the truth of that philosophy like the United States. This course tells the facts that most historians conceal, of the part which industrial development has played in determining social institutions, of the working class, trade unions, the trusts, and all the forces that are making for the end of capitalism. These lectures form the only work covering this field, and make a book that is worth more than the whole course costs.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, by May Wood Simons. How economic theories sprang from different industrial conditions. Doctrines of Wealth, Interest, Rent, Wages, Profits and Value of various schools. Gives an understanding of the sources of the Socialist economics, its present position, and opposing theories.

If you cannot organize a class take one of the courses independently. For further information, address A. M. SIMONS, 56 5th ave., Chicago.

Hoch der Kaiser!

In the recent municipal election at Offenbach, a small city near Frankfurt, the Social Democratic party succeeded in putting thirteen of its candidates in the council. This gives the Socialists a clear majority. All the other parties united to oppose Socialism, and got beaten at that.

The Iowa Socialist

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IOWA SOCIALIST STATEMENT.

For Month of November.
 RECEIPTS.

Job Work	\$ 16 50
Advertising	40 75
Subscriptions and bundles	52 54
Literature	5 45
Cash Deficit	65 51
Total	\$180 75

EXPENDITURES.

Postage	3 34
Press Work	11 75
Printures	22 25
Express	8 95
Supplies	40 40
Salaries to November 20	79 00
Rent and Miscellaneous	20 16
Book Accounts	50 90
Total	\$180 75

Are you paying your dues regularly?

Agitate, educate, organize Socialism.

Vegetate, eradicate, ostracize capitalism.

The workingman wears the plain overalls; the rich man the broad-cloth trouser; while the hobo wears what little's left, after his set-to with Towser.

The only kind of fusion the Socialist party believes in is unconditional surrender to its principles. Of course that doesn't appeal to the politician itching for office.

Tom Watson has changed his mind about trying to fuse democrats, populists and Socialists into one party. He has more sense than we previously thought he had.

The goldbugs make the laws; the straddlebugs make the platforms; the humbugs make the speeches, and the doodlebugs indorse the whole thing.—Ex.

And yet some people wonder why the bughouses fill up.

It would be interesting to know what kind of stuff the republican editors have been drinking who figure that the Debs vote is "populistic" in spite of the fact that the pops had a candidate of their own. It certainly must have been something stronger than "pop."

Some men will shout "prosperity" until their voices are cracked and then worry so much about how they are to get their next meal that the places on their craniums where the capillary substance ought to grow become shining fly pastures. Wouldn't that singe your whiskers!

The Chicago Chronicle says "the errors of Socialism do not bear the light of free discussion any better than other errors." Well the Chronicle has been turning on the light of discussion pretty freely for some time but—well, perhaps the Chronicle doesn't circulate very extensively in Chicago.

"Line-up," a "class conscious Socialist paper," is the latest. It's not very big—same size as we are—but it is as full of snap, ginger, and other hot stuff as the inflammable nature of the paper on which it is printed will permit. It is

published at Kansas City, Kansas, and here's hoping it will live.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor voted down a resolution favoring old age insurance or pensions for workingmen, for which it was duly patted on the back by the capitalist press, the latter holding that the insurance business should be left in private hands. If those delegates to the San Francisco convention who voted against the resolution have not become so bloated up over this praise of their masters as to smother the little flame of intellect that is supposed to glimmer under their hats we would suggest that they read what Tom Lawson says about the way "private" corporations gamble with insurance funds.

TACTICS.

The Socialist who believes that, at this particular time and because of the large increase in our vote, we ought to make entrance into the organization easier, and who thinks we ought to loosen the form of the organization for that purpose, needs to brush up on the fundamentals.

We are not of that "narrow fanatical cult" which would hold the movement to procrustean methods.

We firmly believe, however, that the present form of organization has not yet outlived its usefulness.

There is nothing to prevent Socialists or those sincerely professing to be such from joining it.

And we want no others in it.

It is as democratic as fallible human beings can make it. And the democracy of those who complain of its "censorship and officialism" is no democracy at all but rank individualism which will not subserve itself to the collective will.

There are enough muddleheads in the party now, to say nothing of those who vote the ticket. There is no need of making it easier for more to come in.

Recently the democratic Rock Rapids Review said:

"As for the Review feeling bad over election results, we do not. We never were for Parker, because he was a republican, and we think Bryan killed himself off when he supported him. The Review is purely democratic and nothing in either the republican or democratic platforms appealed to us this year. To be more explicit we have come to the point where we believe that all industries which have become a necessity to the public, i. e., which the people must have in order to live, must be taken over by the public and used co-operatively by the people, and that such industries should be democratically managed to the end that all who toil receive the full product of their labor. Also that those who toil not will reap not. In fact the workers must unload a whole lot of barnacle, industrial and political, that are fastened to them, or they will soon not be able to exist. If this is feeling bad over Parker's defeat, we plead guilty."

On which the republican Des Moines Capital comments:

"We have always contended that only the most shadowy line of demarcation existed between Bryanism and Socialism. We are willing to leave it to readers of the Capital if the foregoing quotation does not substantiate that view."

Shadowy indeed!

No doubt those who are pleading for a "broader basis" agree with the Capital.

SURPLUS VALUE.

What is meant by the term?

In speaking of surplus value, Socialists mean the value of those products which constitute the difference between the value of what is produced by workingmen and the value of what is received by them in wages or support.

This difference is the cornerstone of capitalism.

It is the foundation upon which has been built all other forms of exploitation.

It makes up the profits or divi-

dends of the capitalist class and the wastes of competition.

The surplus value created by millions of workingmen, aided of course by machinery, has built up the fortunes of the Rockefellers and Morgans.

It has given the capitalists the ownership of the wealth making means and machinery.

It has given them opportunity to secure the political or governmental powers by means of which they have made their ownership in these things secure or legal.

Beginning with the private ownership of land, which in the days of the simple hand tool, was practically the only means of making wealth, and when slave labor was the rule, the accumulation by the masters of the surplus value of many workers—who were first slaves, then serfs, and now wage slaves—has enabled the masters to secure to themselves the advantage of every invention and discovery, and has resulted in the development of Modern Industry or Capitalism.

While the value produced by the ancient slave was but comparatively little above that required for his own keep, modern machinery enables the average American workingman to produce approximately \$2,000 annually in surplus value. In other words, the census of 1900 shows the average value of the products of the American worker in factory and mill to be \$2,450 yearly, while his wages are but \$437.

Since men in a class are governed by their economic or material interests, as proven by the law of economic determinism, it is obvious that the capitalist class or its beneficiaries will never put an end to this robbery of the workers in the one possible way—by making public or collective property of the means of wealth production; in other words, by the inauguration of Socialism.

By the same token it is clear that the working class is the class whose historic mission it is to do this.

And that is why the Socialist party appeals to the working class.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

A subscriber asks the following questions:

1. What good will a 500 acre farm be to a man who now owns it?
2. How would the Socialist party pay the statesmen?
3. What will they do with old people and sick ones?

1. Under Socialism a 500 acre farm will be of very small value to its present owner for these reasons: It is an impossibility for one man, even with the best modern machinery, to cultivate 500 acres of land. He will not be able to hire help, unless he gives them all they produce, for no man will work for another who makes a profit off him when the opportunity is opened to him to work where he will get all he produces.

Only that portion of his farm will be of value to him which he himself can use. He will soon see the advantage and wisdom of co-operative farming on a large scale, and the saving it will be in labor and cost of farm implements to each individual farmer.

2. It is probable that under Socialism comparatively few, if any, statesmen will be needed to serve the people who will make their own laws and conduct their own enterprises. What few public officials will be needed will most likely be paid out of a general fund made by levying a slight tax or assessment on all the workers, to be used for the general welfare of the country. It is impossible to state just what course will be pursued in such matters under Socialism, for these questions will all be settled by a majority vote of all the

people then composing the commonwealth. We will not jump in to Socialism at one bound. We are growing into it gradually, even now, and when the people get full control of political and industrial government they will likely do what seems best for the common good at that time.

3. The old and the sick will surely be cared for under Socialism. For the same reasons as given above, it is not easy to foretell the method that will be adopted in future years. Ways are found now to care for the insane, criminals and paupers, and Socialists will be able to devise some means of improving on present methods.

One thing must be borne in mind. When the time comes that human beings are of more value than profits, precautions will be taken to protect them in their work from dangerous exposures of all kinds, and when the present constant anxiety concerning the appearance of the next ton of coal or sack of flour is removed men and women will not age so rapidly nor fall sick so often. Exposure to cold and improper nourishment are responsible for many present ills that will disappear when every man and woman is given a chance to work at some useful occupation and receive as compensation the full value of their product. At first there may be a goodly number of old and sick to be cared for, but owing to improved conditions for parents and children the second generation under Socialism will have very few of either to burden them.

When workers are paid their full product they will be able to care for their own sickness and old age, and will prefer to do it.

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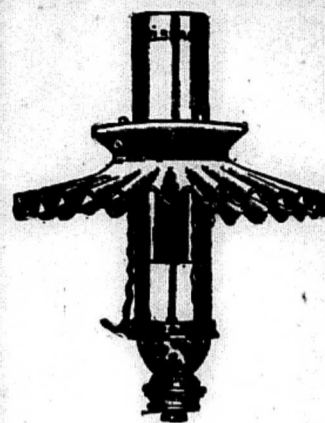
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America's Poverty Problem Ten millions of our people live in poverty in "prosperous" times. Mr. Robert Hunter, of New York, well known for his work in various social settlements in this country and Great Britain, has published through the Macmillan Company an important book dealing with poverty in the United States.

There is a widespread belief that in this country there is much less poverty than in Great Britain and other European countries. Books like Mr. Sherard's "White Slaves of England" and Jack London's "People of the Abyss" have raised cries of condescending pity and the self-complacent "Thank God, things are not so bad in this country!"

Mr. Hunter, who is a competent writer, has made careful and scholarly study of the question and he does not share this prevailing opinion. From the all too meagre and confused sources of information yet available he draws terrible and convincing conclusions.

"It would seem," says Mr. Hunter, "imperative that every nation should know the number of people in its dominions who, although using their best efforts, are failing to obtain sufficient necessities for maintaining physical efficiency. How many people in this country are in poverty? Is the number yearly growing larger? I have not the slightest doubt that there are in the United States 10,000,000 persons in precisely these conditions of poverty, but I am largely guessing and there may be as many 15,000,000 or 20,000,000!"

The real difficulty is that no reliable measure of our national poverty seems possible. Our sources of statistical authority are as unreliable as they are numerous and confusing. Some three years ago I undertook to deliver a course of five lectures in New York City upon "Some Problems of Our National Poverty." Having spent most of my life in England, where there exists an utterly erroneous and unwarranted admiration for American statistical authority, I was not a little surprised to find not only was there an almost entire lack of such independent researches into poverty problems generally as those of Messrs. J. A. Hobson, Charles Booth and others, but also that there should be no means of ascertaining even approximately the number of paupers. It seemed to me perfectly certain, however, that poverty was just as prevalent, and just as distressing in nature, in this country, a conclusion which many of my most friendly hearers—some of them earnest Socialists—seriously questioned. Mr. Hunter in a much more elaborate manner and after a most exhaustive study has arrived at the same conclusion. Doubtless many persons will be surprised by Hunter's book. If they are only shocked into making the matter the subject of careful consideration, and, above all, demanding that something be done, Mr. Hunter will not have labored in vain.

What is "poverty"? Any definition in terms of income or actual possessions must be more or less arbitrary, of course. Have we not heard of the "poor family" with an income of only \$5,000 a year and the newspaper discussion on "Can a woman dress decently on \$5,000 a year?" But the definition which Mr. Hunter quotes from Prof. Marshall, that poverty means failure to

obtain sufficient of the necessities of life to maintain physical efficiency, is sufficiently explicit and comprehensive for all purposes. And that there should be ten millions of our people so situated is at once a challenge to every right minded citizen and a menace to the nation.

Examining Mr. Hunter's data somewhat in detail, we find that while the number of public paupers in England decreases in spite of the increase in population, in this country the number of public paupers increases almost as fast as the population itself. The number of paupers dependent upon public relief (of course, there is no means of ascertaining the number dependent upon private or semi-private sources) is estimated at 4,000,000.

In 1903 more than 20 per cent of the total population of Boston were relieved by public charities. If we could add to the total the number relieved by private benevolence the results would undoubtedly be still more alarming. In New York in 1899, the last year for which there are available figures, 18 per cent of the population of the entire state received such assistance. In 1903, 14 per cent of the families of the borough of Manhattan were evicted for non-payment of rent and every year about 10 per cent of those who die in that borough are buried in pauper graves. These last two items are terribly eloquent. No one who is at all familiar with the life of the poor will fail to recognize their significance. To pay rent so as to keep the "home" together and to avoid the ignominy of a pauper's funeral are matters of deep anxiety to the poor. When one remembers that by far the greater part of the really poor never seek relief it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Mr. Hunter is very conservative in saying: "I should not be at all surprised if the number of those in New York, as well as in other large cities and industrial centers, rarely fell below 25 per cent of all the people."

Mr. Hunter finds the chief causes of poverty to be, low wages; unemployment and loss of wages occasioned by accident or illness. A pressing and ugly feature of unemployment is the fact that an increasing number of men fail to find employment on account of premature "old age;" men who should be in the prime of life at 40 or 45 being declared "too old" by a great many of the largest employers of labor.

Taking low wages as a cause of poverty, we find that while it has been estimated by a well known official of a large New York charity that \$624 per annum is barely sufficient to provide the necessities of life for a family of five a very large number of families have to live upon an income much below that figure. Mr. Hunter is very conservative and places the line of the lowest living wage at \$460 for a family of five persons in the industrial centers of the north and \$300 in the south. This, of course, is altogether too low. The impairment of physical efficiency would be inevitable with wages considerably higher. Yet there are tens of thousands of workers whose yearly wages fall below that figure. How many cannot be told with accuracy so completely do our labor statistics, based on misleading "averages," hide the truth. Before the industrial commission it was testified that 150,000 track hands on the railroads of the United States received wages ranging from 47½ cents a day in the south to \$1.25 in

the north. Half of these men, it was testified, are not employed in the winter months, but even if they could work every day in the year their wages would be only about \$150 a year in the south and \$375 in the north. It was also testified before the commission that there were on the same railroads not less than 200,000 workers employed in the shops at practically the same wages. The street car workers receive from \$320 to \$460 a year, and the census of 1900 showed that 11 per cent of the adult male workers in the New England cotton mills received only \$300 a year; and since that time there have been wage reductions amounting to 22½ per cent.

The chief causes of unemployment, itself a primary cause of poverty, are (1) displacement of labor by changes in industrial methods, (2) immigration, (3) child labor. And, of course, these forces mean the lowering of the wage-standard. And again in turn, such is the vicious circle, disease is caused by the poverty resulting. The real meaning of the phrase, "the poor man's disease," as applied to tuberculosis is made abundantly clear. Space alone forbids any more detailed examination of Mr. Hunter's arguments supported as they are by a wealth of indisputable facts.

Mr. Hunter is a Socialist, though not, I believe, actually associated with the Socialist party movement. But he does not attempt to deal with the fundamental problems of capitalist society; he is frankly and avowedly only concerned for the present in seeking some palliatives, some remedies for the worst phases of the poverty problem. In common with all who have given the subject any serious thought he recognizes that the poor themselves, as individuals, are helpless. Poverty is a socially created evil and must be socially remedied if at all. As means toward this end he advocates the entire abolition of child labor; state insurance against accident, disease and old age; better housing of the workers by direct action of the municipalities; and proper provision for the feeding of children in our public schools.

In this brief survey of the principal features of Mr. Hunter's book we have only touched upon a few of its most conspicuous features. No review could adequately set forth its merits or even indicate the wealth of data it contains. We can only refer the reader to the book itself, which we gladly do.

Mr. Hunter himself doubtless realizes as fully as any of his critics, and would be the first to admit, that as compared with the works of some of the most prominent European writers on the subject his book shows many defects. One notices perhaps most of all the entire absence of any inquiry into the relationship of intemperance and improvidence generally to the poverty problem. A large consensus of opinion that the poor are poor mainly because of their own improvidence and intemperance has long been one of the greatest obstacles against which those who would stir the public conscience to action upon this question in this country as well as in Europe. How utterly groundless and unjust that belief is has been demonstrated so far at least as England and Germany are concerned. For that reason it seems to me a matter of regret that Mr. Hunter should have ignored the question entirely. I only hope that he will continue his investigations and do for American

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sociologists what Mr. Charles Booth has done for the British. Mr. Hunter is singularly well fitted by education, experience and temperament for such work and, what is scarcely less important, he is financially independent and able to devote himself to the task. Meanwhile "Poverty" must take its place as one of the most notable and valuable contributions of recent years to our sociological literature.—John Spargo.

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*Poverty. By Robert Hunter. Cloth, price, \$1.50, net, New York. The Macmillan Co.

Party News

National
State
Local

NATIONAL BULLETIN

National Headquarters, Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3, 1904.

The national quorum will meet at national headquarters on Dec. 17 to transact important business relative to future agitation and organizing work.

Receipts for the national campaign fund during the week ending Dec. 2 were \$223.73, of which amount \$69.40 came through half-day contributions, making a total of the campaign fund to date named of \$9,833.22. As the fund will positively close Dec. 15, all outstanding lists should be in the national secretary's hands before that date.

OFFICIAL VOTE RECEIVED.

The following is the vote officially reported as having been cast in the states named on Nov. 8, with the vote of 1900 appended for comparison:

State	1904	1900
Arkansas	1,816	27
California	29,535	7,572
Connecticut	4,543	1,741
Florida	2,337	603
Illinois	69,225	9,687
Indiana	12,013	2,374
Iowa	14,847	2,742
Kansas	15,494	1,605
Louisiana	995
Maine	1,990	878
Maryland	2,179	908
Massachusetts	12,978	9,716
Missouri	13,003	6,128
Nebraska	7,380	823
New Hampshire	1,090	790
New Jersey	9,587	1,609
Ohio	36,123	1,847
Oklahoma	4,443	815
Oregon	7,615	1,494
Pennsylvania	21,867	1,831
Tennessee	1,400	110
Utah	5,761	717
Wisconsin	28,220	7,005

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

confidence reposed in me as expressed by the comrades who have nominated me for another term as national secretary, but I have to decline the nomination as I am not a candidate for re-election.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM MAILLY.

STATE NOTES

The state office will be prepared shortly to furnish organizers and lecturers for the winter season. Send in your applications.

In Appanoose, Boone, Dubuque, Marshall, Monroe, Polk and Scott counties more than 8 per cent of the voters are Socialists—a result of continued and persistent agitation.

Did your local take any action in the matter of living up to The Iowa Socialist agreement? There is nothing that fits as nicely into the work the state organization has to do as a state paper.

There is a double object in getting the delinquent members and locals to square up within the next few days. If we bring the average number of members on which national dues have been paid for the year 1904 up to 500 Iowa will be entitled to two national committeemen instead of one. The average number on which dues were paid during the first eleven months was 473. Go after 'em.

J. J. JACOBSEN, State Secretary

LOCAL NOTES

A committee composed of Comrades Triller, Fischer and Dieterich was elected to revise the by-laws of the local.

The committee announce the following for next week: Music, by Comrades Peter Brandt and Blessing, readings, Comrades Enser and Fischer; address, Comrade Andrew Triller; song, the Misses Ada and Luella Rieck.

Our first program under the new regime went off as announced, except that Comrade Enser's reading was crowded out for lack of time, and so postponed. No complaints have as yet reached the editorial ear, so we take it that all present were pleased with the program.

They've got a bran new organ, Sue.

For all their fuss and search:

They've done just as they said they'd do

And fetched it to the Socialist Headquarters, where it made music for us all last meeting night. While the organ may have some relation to Methuselan in point of years, yet it is like the Socialists themselves—more to it than appears at first glance.

Local Davenport won first choice of two scholarships by purchasing largest number of sub cards from the state secretary. Des Moines gets second choice. Beebeetown gets first choice of two scholarships by purchasing largest number in proportion to population. Keokuk gets second choice on the latter proposition. So soon as the winners of first prizes, make their choice the other prizes will be awarded.

Some comrades seem very backward about taking part in these miniature entertainments, because they are not artists in some line. Now, everybody knows that working people have neither time nor money to perfect themselves in any direction and due allowance is made for all deficiencies that may be shown, but if every comrade would gladly pitch in and do what they can, as did those comrades on last week's program, we would soon develop some talent and have our hall crowded every night. A prosy business session alone, week after week, gets monotonous—we must have them seasoned with something light and varied. Everybody help.

CORRESPONDENCE

Muscatine, Iowa, Dec. 5.

Editor Iowa Socialist: Now that the election is over and we see that the official count gives Iowa close to 15,000 votes for Socialism, we must get busy and organize if we intend to hold our big gains. And, of course, when we take up organization it takes cold cash and in order to get the cash the locals all over the state should make arrangements to have some sort of Socialist entertainments, either dances, suppers or fairs if they can be handled, and in this way we can get a whole lot of people to help the movement who otherwise would not do much toward helping defray the running expenses of the party. Well, Local Muscatine has elected a committee to go ahead with social entertainments, etc., and the committee has decided on having a grand ball at the largest dancing hall in town and we have so arranged that the tickets are all numbered and the ones holding the lucky numbers will receive the prizes. We have five prizes: 1st, a big Mahogany rocker; 2d, a big cut glass dish; 3d, a pair of ladies' or gent's shoes; 4th, a box of union made cigars, and 5th a sack

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\$6.00 full 11-4 Light Silver Gray, All Pure Wool Blanket, made by North Star Woolen Mills, Christmas sale.....\$4.19

\$5.00 full size 10-4 All Wool Blanket, in Silver Gray and Sanitary, Christmas sale.....\$3.39

\$2.50 Large Sateen Comforter, yarn-tied and fancy scroll stitched, Christmas sale.....\$1.69

\$1.50 Scroll Stitched Sateen Comforter, Christmas sale.....99c

\$6.00 22x28 Fine Down Bed Pillows, covered with fancy art linen ticking, Christmas sale, the pair.....\$3.69

\$4.00 21x28 Bed Pillows, filled with prime live geese feathers, covered with fancy art ticking, Christmas sale, the pair.....\$2.89

80c 81x90 Bleached Sheets, fine spoke hemstitching, Christmas sale.....63c

79c 81x90 Bleached Sheets, plain hem, Christmas sale.....59c

40c 45x38½ and 42x38½ Bleached Pillow Cases, fine spoke hemstitching, Christmas sale, the pair.....28c

\$1.50 All Pure Wool Knit Skirt, in light and dark colors, plain with fancy borders and black and red stripes, Christmas sale.....99c

of flour. Now you can see we have, in the neighborhood of \$20 in prizes, but about half was donated by the merchants from whom we purchased the articles. The ball will be held on Dec. 21, and it being right in among the holidays we expect to have a big crowd and will probably clear a neat sum if everything goes right. After the ball, if it is a successful one, we will have an oyster supper and other entertainments the whole winter through. We will also have propaganda meetings every two weeks. Hoping that all the locals in Iowa will get busy and do likewise and thereby further the interests of the party organization and the Iowa Socialist, too, I am
Yours for Socialism.
LEE W. LANG.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.

Editor Iowa Socialist: Please find enclosed ten sub. cards to pay for the bundle of 500.

I left Waterloo a week ago Saturday. There was no possible employment for me there.

There are about 2,500 machinists out of work here, and the "big stick" looks bigger. If poverty and misery make Socialists we'll have a lot of them next spring. I will try to get back to Waterloo for the spring election. They should be so organized by that time as to be able to elect a mayor and one or two aldermen. I am glad to see that Waterloo made a good record with The Iowa Socialist agreement. Some of those older locals ought to smoke up. Oh, of course, it isn't much to brag about. We did not expect third place, but since we got it, can't help but feel good about it.
E. D. HAMMOND.

North McGregor, Iowa, Dec. 1.

Editor Iowa Socialist: Please find enclosed money order for \$15 for which please renew my father's subscription for The Iowa Socialist for one year. His name is E. C. Ferris, of North McGregor. Also send me one copy of Socialism Made Plain, by Allan L. Enson, and the following papers for one year: Chicago Socialist, Wilshire's Magazine, Vanguard.

I have been reading The Iowa Socialist for one year and it has made a Socialist of me. May the good work go on.

Yours for the co-operative Commonwealth.
A. R. Ferris.

David S. Carron, Carpenter. Terms very reasonable. Iowa Phone 4581.

THE MILLIONAIRE.

The gold with the sunlight lies
In burin' heaps at dawn,
The silver gilling from the skies
At night to walk upon,
The diamonds gleaming in the dew,
I never saw, he never knew.
I get some gold, dug from the mud,
Some silver, crushed from stones;
But the gold was red with dead men's blood.
The silver black with groans;
And when he died he moaned aloud,
They'll make no pocket in my shroud."
—Joaquin Miller.

To those who still pin their faith to the ritual utterances of the daily press we commend the following from an address delivered in San Francisco, Aug. 1, by Hammond Lamont, managing editor of the New York Evening Post: "The Colonel Patrick Henry Winston, of Spokane, eager to mold the public mind, bought an interest in the Spokane Chronicle and became editor. At the end of twelve months he remarked, 'Sir, for a year I have been editor—editor-in-chief—of the Spokane Chronicle, and in all that period I have expressed my free and unbiased opinion on no subject of the slightest consequence.'—The Worker.

LOCAL MEETINGS

Davenport local meets every first and third Friday in the month at Turner hall. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Wilson, Sec., 821 East 14th street.

Sioux City Local meets every Thursday at 8:00 p. m. at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, top floor Opera House Building. Take elevator. Everybody invited.

Des Moines Local No. 6 meets second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month at 3:00 o'clock in Yeoman Hall.

Dubuque Local meets every Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters, 6th and Iowa streets.

Waterloo Local meets every Sunday in Eickleberg's Hall at 3 p. m. Visitors always welcome. E. D. Hammond, Sec.

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

Man has been called a tool-using animal which is about the same as an animal using tools.—Chicago Socialist.

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Secretaries of Iowa Locals

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Bellevue, Wm. G. Stuart
Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St.
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