



The Iowa Socialist.

Published Every Saturday by
The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.
E. HOLTZ and A. A. TRILLEN,
Editors and Managers.
Office: Cor. Sixth and Iowa Sts.
Dubuque, Iowa.

Vol. 1 No. 6

Entered October 3, 1902, at Dubuque, Iowa, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902

No subscription taken for less than six months.

50 Cents a Year

The following is the Socialist vote cast in Dubuque County, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1902, as shown on the face of the returns:

W. A. Jacobs, Sec. of State.....784
T. J. Grant, Auditor of State.....774
S. R. McDowell, State Treasurer...776
I. S. McCrillis, Attorney General...789
John E. Shank, Judge.....777
D. M. Turnbull, Judge.....775
A. M. Larsen, Clerk of Court.....772
Wm. H. Luebke, Court Reporter...777
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H. E. Fischer, District Judge.....664
C. H. Mason, Clerk of Courts.....649
M. Milan, County Auditor.....698
H. E. Cosgrove, County Recorder..708
Wm. Waples, County Attorney.....651
C. Brockmann, Supervisor.....796
C. H. McCarron, Supervisor.....718

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Frank Gavin, Assessor.....656
J. C. Hendrick, Trustee.....692
A. B. Wymer, Justice of the Peace..722
H. O. Dieterich, " " " ".....709
Charles Holmberg, Constable.....690
C. J. Mathis, Constable.....690

Eighteen out of 51 precincts in Polk County give Jacobs 237. Same precincts gave Baxter, for governor, 75 last fall.

If the ratio of gain in Polk county keeps up to that in the precincts so far reported, that county has cast over 500 votes for the head of the state ticket. This is a gain of over 200 per cent.

Polk county, with five out of fifty-one precincts missing, gives Jacobs 480. The total vote for governor in 1901 was 168. Jacobs' vote will exceed 500. The small (?) gain of 200 per cent is accounted for by a large stay-at-home vote!

The following is the official vote from all but one precinct in Keokuk County: Jacobs, 84; Grant, 85; McDowell, 35; McCrillis, 36; Shank 35; Turnbull, 44; Larsen, 36; Luebke, 36; Larimor 34; Rice, Congressman, 21; I. C. Gillett, County Clerk, 13; C. H. Mayland, County Auditor, 16; Florence Brown, County Recorder, 18; E. J. Rohrer, Supervisor, 18. These figures show a good gain. They may be somewhat larger when officially footed up.

The Socialist vote in Davenport last year was 414. A careful estimate this year places it at 850. A gain of over 100 per cent.

The town of Hocking, Monroe county, gives Jacobs, Socialist, 93 votes; republican, 76; democrat, 48; prohibition, 1. The same town gave the head of the Socialist ticket 17 votes in 1901. What's the matter with Hocking!

The vote in Oelwein, Fayette county, resulted as follows: Martin, rep., 422; Burke, dem., 268; Jacobs, Socialist, 90; Howard, pro., 16. The Socialists cast 11.3 per cent. of the total vote. In 1901 there were 11 votes cast for the Socialist candidate for governor. The vote for congressman resulted: Haugen, rep., 365; Sortor, dem., 334; Macha, Socialist, 80; McGregor, pro., 16. One candidate on the county ticket, F. Matzal, for justice of the peace, received 104 votes.

Clinton county gave A. K. Gifford, Socialist candidate for congress 175 votes, of which 167 were cast in Lyons and Clinton. County candidates received an average of 130 votes, of which 126 were cast in Lyons and Clinton, that being the only place organized in the county. Vote last election was 95.

The Socialist vote in Des Moines County (Burlington) at the election this year was 281. Last year it gave 241.

The Socialist vote in Sioux City and Woodbury county increased 150 per cent. over a year ago. Jacobs, for secretary of state, received 834 votes. Socialist vote last year 181. As in nearly every other county where the comrades had local tickets in the field the state ticket received the largest number of votes.

According to the verdict of the people Tuesday, they do not take much stock in the democratic party's claim as "trust busters."

Up to the time of going to press the returns show that Scott is the banner county in the state, with Dubuque a close second.

Secretaries of local branches who have not yet sent in returns are requested to do so immediately, in order to publish them in next week's issue.

The Socialist measure introduced in the German reichstag to suspend the duties when syndicates sell abroad more cheaply than at home was defeated by a vote of 166 to 68. Comrade Bebel, one of the Socialist leaders in the reichstag, in a speech on the measure, said he saw in syndicates and trusts an embryo of the future nationalization of industries and that the government should closely supervise them by commissions.

The board of arbitrators to whom was referred the settlement of the coal strike in the department of the Pas-de-Calais in France gave a decision against an increase of the present rate of wages, holding that the rates are proportionate to the selling price of coal. Annexed to the decision was a written declaration of the representatives of all the companies in that district to the effect that old age pensions for workmen would be raised. The delegates of the miners were dissatisfied with the decision and expect to carry the matter to the chamber of deputies. If they had taken the precaution of previously electing a Socialist chamber of deputies their appeal to it would not be in vain, as it is sure to be in the present case.

One of the judges in the Fourth precinct of the Fifth ward says that after the polls closed Tuesday evening they, with the clerks, went to a hotel for supper. They locked the ballot box and took it with them. A leading Socialist followed them into the hotel, and when asked what he wanted, he said that he desired to watch the ballot box. The judge referred to became somewhat riled and remarked, "There's the box; sit on it." And the Socialist took him at his word and sat on it while the party were eating supper, going back to the voting place with them and remained until the vote was counted.—Dubuque Globe-Journal.

It is reported that in one of the precincts of the Fifth ward one of the judges and a Socialist challenger engaged in a heated argument as a result of the latter's accusation that the ballots were being tampered with.—Dubuque Telegraph-Herald.

In answer to the above, as the Socialist referred to, I will say that my action was entirely justified by the laws of Iowa on this point. Sec. 1138, Chap. 4, Tit. VI., Code of Iowa, provides that "when the poll is closed, the judges of election shall forthwith, and without adjournment, canvass the vote and ascertain the result of it. * * * The canvass shall be public."

After the polls were closed the judges and clerks took the ballot box into the dining room of the hotel and adjourned to the bar room, leaving the ballot box in the dining room unguarded by anyone sworn to do so.

There was no accusation on my part that the judges or clerks were dishonest, and I was clearly within the law which provides that all political parties having candidates to be voted for may have at least three watchers at each polling place to watch the count.

Neglect or misconduct by election boards is punishable under the Code of Iowa as follows:

Sec. 1137. Official neglect or misconduct. Any public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this chapter, who shall wilfully neglect to perform such duty, or who shall wilfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the object thereof, or shall disclose to any one, except as may be ordered by any court of justice, the contents of any ballot, as to the manner in which the same may have been voted, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years, or by both fine and imprisonment. [Chap. 3, Title VI.]

It should not be considered an imputation of dishonesty when a challenger insists on his legal right, and he should be allowed to do so without abuse and annoyance. D. S. CAMERON.

"Prosperity" still reigns.

And it didn't ruffle the composure of the trusts in the least.

Did you throw away your vote, or was it counted as a protest against the wage slave system?

The politician's "glad hand" has ceased to operate. Due notice will be given when it resumes.

The initiative and referendum which was voted on in Illinois received an overwhelming majority.

Democratic victory in the solid south is an assurance that more children will be sacrificed on the altar of greed.

East Dubuque polled twenty-five votes for the Illinois state ticket, a very large increase over 1900, when but six votes were cast.

The Chicago Record-Herald says Montana republicans will have a safe working majority in the state legislature but on joint ballot the labor people will hold the balance of power.

According to the Chicago Record-Herald comrade A. W. Nelson, candidate for state treasurer of Illinois, received 10,110 votes in Chicago, and the Socialist-Labor candidate for the same office 5,002.

Nearly all the Socialist votes cast in Dubuque last Tuesday were straight ballots. There was very little scratching; on the part of these voters, showing a commendable increase in their class-consciousness.

The increase in the Socialist vote of Dubuque county over that of last fall is 150 per cent. The vote for Baxter, Socialist nominee for governor last year, was but 313. If this rate of increase can be kept up each year it won't be long before there will be "something doing."

There can be no doubt that the facts associated with the economic life of our times indicate the approach of a new industrial order, and may be regarded as the birth throes of such a revolution.

The above paragraph was contained in a report adopted by the Methodist general conference. Even the churches realize that a change is coming.

Among those who "also ran" is John P. Reese, who resigned the district presidency of the United Mine Workers of America in order to accept the democratic nomination for congressman from the Sixth district of Iowa. As good a union man as Bro. Reese should have known better than to train with political scabs.

As some of the returns on the election are slow in coming in it will be impossible to print the full returns in this number of The Iowa Socialist. However, in our next issue we hope to have a summary of the full vote, not only of the state, but of the entire country. If the vote of your locality does not appear in this issue it is because you have neglected to send it in. If you wish to have it published send it in at once.

Taking the returns so far received as a basis, the increase in the Socialist vote of the state over last year is at the very least 150 per cent. The vote for Baxter, for governor, last year was 3,463. An increase of 150 per cent. would give us 8,750 in round numbers. The total vote of the state last year was 390,591. It has probably fallen below that figure this year, but assuming that it will foot up even 400,000, the Socialists have polled the two per cent required by law to entitle them to recognition as an official party in Iowa.

At the city election in Dubuque last spring there were cast 120 straight Socialist ballots, while some of the candidates polled over 700 votes. Tuesday there were cast in Dubuque county 497 straight ballots, while Comrade Jacobs led the ticket with 784 votes. The increase in straight ballots is over 200 per cent. A straight Socialist vote means an uncompromising Socialist. An increase of over 200 per cent. in the number of this kind of Socialists in six short months is something the Dubuque comrades may well be proud of.

Well, comrades, get in line for 1904.

Comrade W. A. Jacobs ran ahead of the ticket in Dubuque county.

Suppose you feel better for voting just "once more" for your friend, the capitalist?

After all, the joy of a political victory is soured by the irrepressible know-it-all with his insufferable "I told you so."

Clarence S. Darrow, who was of counsel for defendant in the Debs case, was elected to the Illinois legislature on a public ownership platform.

A special to the Chicago Record-Herald from Indianapolis, Ind., says there was a large increase of the Socialist vote in many counties of that state.

Inadvertently the article headed "Bullets to Voters" in last week's Iowa Socialist was not credited to the author, Dr. C. Wirth, of Van Horne, Iowa.

Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, says every wage-earner produces on an average \$10.00 a day. What part of the \$10.00 do you get?

Massachusetts comrades have sent three Socialists to the state legislature to assist Comrades Carey and McCartney in their fight for the emancipation of the working class.

Massachusetts not only elected three more Socialists to the state legislature, but according to press dispatches the large increase in the Socialist vote was a feature of the election.

The democratic county and township victory emphasizes the contention the local Socialists have often been called upon to make lately, that their votes would not be drawn entirely from the democratic ranks.

According to returns in the Chicago American the Socialists of Illinois will have a representative in the national house. Comrade R. F. Kindler was elected from the 14th congressional district of Illinois. Important, if true.

Although there are perhaps 500,000 Socialists in the United States, they are apparently not considered of sufficient importance by the capitalist press to warrant it in publishing the vote of the Socialist candidates. There were Socialist candidates in every state in the union, but you will look the capitalist papers over in vain for a report of the vote.

Before the end of another campaign Iowa will have one of the best state organizations of the Socialist party in the land of the "free." During the past campaign several good speakers have been developed, many active recruits have been enlisted and our state organizer has planted the seeds for more locals. Let us all dig down into the bottom of our jeans and pull out the few coppers saved and send our efficient state organizer out for a solid year's campaign. The Iowa Socialist will endeavor to do its part in the work and we sincerely hope all the comrades will lend a helping hand. Now, all together!

In summing up the result in Wisconsin the Chicago Record-Herald says:

The increase in the Social Democratic vote shown in the returns is attracting the attention of the politicians. The party's candidate for governor received nearly 11,000 votes in Milwaukee, and he ran about 900 behind the rest of the ticket. Victor Berger, the state chairman, said today he supposed some Social Democrats thought La Follette was the better man and had a chance of being elected, but he did not call them Social Democrats, only those are counted who support the entire ticket. Mr. Berger said that from returns received by him from different parts of the state the Social Democrats had made great gains. He estimates the total vote of the party at between 20,000 and 25,000. In 1890 they had 6,590 votes.

In the northwest wards of this city the Social Democratic candidates for governor received a larger vote than Mayor Rose in almost every precinct. The Social Democrats elect an assemblyman in Sheboygan county in place of a republican. They came within forty-four votes of electing one in the Eleventh ward of this city. It looks as though this vote would have to be reckoned with in the future, especially in Milwaukee.

"You say that Marshall Field & Co. are anxious to obtain college bred men. Are they anxious enough to pay them salaries that will justify them in accepting the positions offered? A young man who has paid as much as \$5,000 for his education cannot afford to accept a meager salary. I know of several college bred young men who will be glad to get positions if that firm can afford to pay them the wages they ought to have."

Replying to the above inquiry which he says is similar to others he has received on the same subject William E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record-Herald, says Marshall Field & Co. and other merchants "pay beginners \$6 or \$7 a week—Mr. Field and Mr. Selfridge both began at similar salaries—until they show what they are good for." Mr. Curtis mentions many other prominent men—college bred and otherwise—who were willing to "start at the bottom" and have worked their way up to success—so-called. Among others of a similar character mentioned by Mr. Curtis we quote the following:

"About twenty years ago two young graduates, classmates and roommates, found positions in a business establishment. The first work assigned them was putting garden seeds in little bags and sewing them up with a long needle and a coarse cotton string. One of them revolted. He said: 'This sort of work is not appropriate for an educated man. What would people say if they knew I was engaged in such menial labor? Any child 6 years old could do it; and I was awarded the Greek oration upon my graduation.' He left the place disgusted, spent the rest of the summer trying to find something more suitable to his taste and talent, finally concluded to enter the pulpit, spent the next three years in a theological seminary, and is now pastor of a little country church in Ohio with a salary of \$600 a year. His classmate put the rest of the seeds in the little bags, drew \$5 a week for awhile, was promoted as he learned the business and is now managing partner of one of the largest seed establishments in the world, with a salary of \$15,000 a year and a quarter interest in the business."

While our religious friends might raise the question as to whether the pastor in the little country church with his \$600 per year is not more successful than the seed man with his \$15,000 per year and a quarter interest in the business, we will pass over this phase of the question, as the Socialist is usually accused of being nothing but a gross materialist and not competent to discuss moral or ethical questions, and will assume that if the young college graduate had not revolted against doing the menial work of packing seeds he would also have had a chance of becoming the owner of a quarter interest in the business.

These stories of the poor boys who started at the bottom and who by their industry and the other good qualities usually possessed by slaves attracted the attention of their employers and were thus promoted to a partnership in the business, and incidentally to a life partnership with their employers' daughters, always reminds us of Russell Sage's explanation of how he became rich. In advising young men along these lines "Uncle Russell" says the secret of success lies in always getting the advantage in every bargain. It always takes two to make a bargain. Just how the one who is taken advantage of or gets the worst of the bargain is going to succeed or get rich is not very clear, although it is no more absurd or dense than the other arguments that the individualist usually brings forth to bolster up his creed.

While we do not decry industry and hard work we insist that the good positions and partnerships hung up as prizes by the Marshall Fields of the competitive system are very limited in number and only serve as an instrument to drive—or rather coax—their slaves.

The members of the Dubuque branch, Socialist party take off their hats to the 784 voters who cast their votes for the head of the Socialist ticket, and would consider it an honor if said voters would call at Socialist Hall any Thursday evening and get in the movement to further the cause of Socialism.

Battle and Men

By Peter L. Burrows in *5% New Time*

The self-centered faith of individualism has always been struggling for its own deification in the face of nature's protesting facts and the experience of each succeeding life and community. In vain heroes prove themselves humbugs. In vain saints, when uncovered, have been displayed to the open eyes of the world as petty, spoiled, silly and useless persons. In vain glorious monarchs turn out to be asses. In vain the eminently wise and faithful have betrayed the truth that there is none above the common democracy righteous, no, not one. This has been thundered into every ear; yet each hearer has merely noted the truth and secretly made one exception to, that being his own dear self or somebody he has chosen for his picture. The Jews fooled around for centuries devoting their self-conceit to the mythical Abraham. The Mohammedans and Christians only vaying the names of their respective Abrahams. But the real plunge of faith always was, and still is, to confide in the allrightness of things together, and of men together; and to fear the allwrongness of every man, apart, even though he be called Abraham or Mahomet.

The class consciousness taught by militant Socialism is the first really definite step out into the realm of that true collective rightness which unconsciously always lay at the root of what was good in our moral consciousness; the externalization of self, substituting an impersonal or class otherhood for the otherisms of Abraham, etc.; and eventually giving man the race for himself. This is the democratic recognition of the folly of aristocracy and of the dangerous price paid by mankind in all ages for the glory of being led by its swelled heads. The common sense of man is painfully discovering the insanity of individualism as a useable concept of life for organized society.

The American and French kicks against aristocracies in the 18th century, which we quote as revolutions, were only partial eye openings against glorified individualism; they were the latter day conscious beginnings of an unending conflict between society and ego-ness.

Again; competition, which is the will, and surge, and surge of ego-ness against all things else on earth, has itself only to be steadily viewed in order to be revealed in its true deformity to the disgust and horror of the world.

Between the competitive ideal of life and the sanity of the race there never has been anything else but an unending conflict. The healthy, rational manhood of the world, even in the maddest days of commercial laissez faire, has, in practice, always repudiated competition. Nay, even in the very market places where Mammon has fixed his throne and altar, the very traders try to let each other alone, they try to "live and let live," which is nothing but flagrant heresy to the doctrine of competition. Competition knows no such sentiments, it knows naught of letting live, it only means overcoming, beating, occupying alone. It is only where men do not meet face to face, to look into each other's eyes and be ashamed of themselves, that the doctrines of competition are still spoken and confessed. Only in the secret chambers of trade, in the counting houses and council rooms of banks and trusts, where no human consideration rules, are the doctrines of the individualist competitive school ruthlessly set in motion; and even then they are set in motion afar off; against the distant masses of the workers, to whose stripped homes and blighted lives the movers of the competitive law will never come near enough to see the hell work of their soulless bookkeeping. No, not even the starving workmen themselves in the last stage of the hungry disaster are willing to compete.

Between individualism and any organization of society whatsoever, there can be no peace; at best there can only be a fitful and hollow truce, and Socialism, whatsoever temporary terms it may make now with Spencer and the ego evolutionists, must at last boldly take its stand upon this perpetual conflict between the private American beauty rose of an aristocrat and the rest of us. We

must wipe out his ethics, his politics and his industrial property.

To say that there is a perpetual conflict between the aristocratic idea and practice of life and any other idea or practice of life whatsoever, which would promote freedom, comfort or safety among the common people, is to say only what all foreign history, as well as our own here in America plainly has told, and now tells us.

It is, however, more than an ethical or philosophical struggle, this proletarian Socialism, it is a fierce economic and political class struggle. If it were a mind struggle only between us and the capitalists, the middle class man would be the natural leader of the movement; and he is, in fact, the mental captain of our material revolt. He lights the way, we march and fight.

No subversive movement, at this stage of human development, is destined to begin in a purely ethical consideration. The capitalistic process has been too much of a soul destroyer for that; it has left us little and it will leave us less of the ethical force, long before we are done with it; so that an ethical revolt becomes more and more remote, and nearer to impossible, with every sun that sets on capitalistic society. The ethical revolt has therefore, long ago, passed out into the realm of the mere ideal.

Do you doubt this? Harken to the voices from the pulpit, the sole thermometers of the age's present ethical power of right knowing, and judge how long the world would have to wait to be led out of this Egypt of capitalistic bondage by the men who now sit in Moses' seat!

The prolonged success of capitalism means the destruction of any ethical power of resistance, and this compels the men who have leisure for thinking and hoping, to take their places in the fighting rear of this movement, as friends, contributors and general auxiliaries only. First, because however kindly disposed their sentiments may be the soul is in this age too weak to make any sustained sacrifices for any other than its own body. Altruism is not, can not be as yet, robust enough to go through a revolution of loss and suffering for somebody else.

So that without disparaging middle class sympathy and support; nay, while claiming that the Socialist propaganda cannot advance far, even at this time, without what little altruism this poor, poor world can muster, I assert that the middle class is not yet hurt enough by capitalism to lead our movement save by pen and purse. I assert that there is not ethical, intellectual or moral force enough in the world to undertake a great, suffering, physical revolt against the capitalistic mode of production. The first impulse given to this necessary revolution must come from the distress and class consciousness of the downmost man who knows little more than that he is without food; and when he kicks, but not before, civilization will get a move on it; and the ethical will align itself with the material revolt against wages and poverty.

The mystery of the descent of the gods into the graves, or hells of the world, which recurs in so many forms in the mythology of pagan and christian nations, is the one message which the very much self overestimating spiritual guides do not understand. The burial of ego ambition, the interment of the flaunting, star-flipping mind in the old red earth of a materialistic mission for plain right, is something that your pert priest cannot understand, because it is too low, that is, it is too high for him, he cannot attain into it. Between the light weight, supernaturalist, with a moth's body; and the winged ox of Socialistic humane materialism, there is that great gulf fixed which separated the friends of Dives from the friends of Lazarus.

In all the human scorns and all the human things that are scornful, what has excited more the resentment of people who could think than the priest who is profuse of other world justice and silent over the injustices of this; profuse of heavenly blessings and yet who drives away the hungry from the door of bread.

This super stomachic man, the laughing stock of all growing times, has greatly helped the world into the materialistic life of truth. Between his transcendental good and the true good of mankind there has been in all ages, strife.

Some of us have, perhaps, carried this strife too far; even to the point of saying there is nothing else in life but the physical, but we were blind; while our opponents, equally blind in their zeal, have made almost the same denial of this solid earth itself. Mankind is thankful to them both. It is by the zeal, even sometimes the frenzy of uttermost men, that the life campaigns of the world are kept in line; that the army at last rests, neither on the top of the highest mountain nor in the bed of the river, but on a good plain Socialist land where the sun shines, the corn ripens, and men live.

A Hero

Mike was a lad of seventeen,
Employed in the mine;
His work was hard, his wages mean,
His love of man divine.

Three comrades dragged he through the damps,
The searchers found him dead
Beside the fourth. Their streaming lamps
Bent, haloed, o'er his head.

Slow, tenderly, they bear him forth,
So soon his work is done!
They lay his body in the earth,
His spirit leads us on.

Oh, comrades! there are holy lights
Down in the earth that shine:
We see few stars on cloudy nights,
Few gods in shop and mine.

But when, beyond the years that are,
We reach the years to be,
There, glad we'll count, ah, many a star
Whose light we cannot see.

—New York Worker.

Letter Box

From Bellevue
BELLEVUE, IOWA, Oct. 29, 1902.
EDITOR IOWA SOCIALIST: Have just read "A Word to the Socialists" in Sunday's issue of Telegraph-Herald. It simply means this when boiled down: "Advocate Socialism, it is all right, but vote against it."

That gag has been used long enough so that the blindest one ought to see the motive behind it. Like the barber sign of "What do you think, I shave for a penny and give something to drink" on the outside and "What! Do you think I shave for a penny, and give something to drink?" on the inside of the door, those on the outside in this case are the ones that are invited into the old party parlor. Pretty smooth, I thank you. "Won't you come into my parlor, said the spider to the fly," etc. Now the old party hacks and whippers-in are busy. The bosses tell them: "See that gang of laborers at the depot, at the saw mill, at the factories, etc. Give them a bottle of whisky, a few cigars or in some instances flour, money or whatever will suit the purpose. They don't care how they vote and are too ignorant to know how. Rush the can for 'em and be sure and tell them we are their only friends."

Why is it that these cappers do not work the business and professional men? Are not the men with calloused hands and toil-stained clothes as capable of solving these social and political problems for themselves as the average business or professional man? If not, why not?

Is there a lack of education and culture and refinement? If so, why is it so? Ask the intelligent Socialist. Party organization is a necessity. A well defined set of principles are the laws governing the action of a party. Men are placed in nomination for office and are elected by the people to carry into effect those principles.

The voter should lose sight of the man and support those principles which his conscience tells him are right, should lay aside all selfish motive, and look to the welfare of mankind in general.

Socialism belongs not to Dubuque alone, or the Third district, nor to the United States, but is world wide in its benefits.
WM. G. STUART.

From Boone
BOONE, IOWA, Oct. 26, 1902.
THE IOWA SOCIALIST: I have received several copies of The Iowa Socialist and am very much pleased with it and I wish you all the success your enterprise deserves. Enclosed find 50 cents for one year's subscription. If you can send me a bundle of papers to distribute among the comrades I think I can get you quite a list of subscribers here.

Comrade Mills was here the 23d of this month and gave us a lecture on international trusts. He spoke in Labor Hall and we had the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held here.

He spoke for two hours and even the republicans and democrats who were present enjoyed the roasting that he gave them. I have heard of several who were converted.

We have a full county and township ticket in the field and expect to at least double our vote of last year, which was 105. We have a branch of 31 members. Will send you the returns of election as soon as I can get them.

GEO. E. BISBEE.

From Comrade Bennett

CHEROKEE, IOWA, Oct. 29.

DEAR COMRADES: I am stumping the big 11th district. Got to LeMars at 5:30 last night, circulated my bills, and spoke to a hundred people at 7:30. The crowd was attentive, although the night was quite cold for a street meeting. At 2 a. m. I was awakened, almost suffocated with smoke. I opened my door and found the hotel was afire. I jumped out of the second story window, but lost my overcoat and a valise full of Socialist literature. I recovered part of the contents of my valise in a damaged condition.

We will get LeMars organized in the near future. I came to Cherokee this a. m. and lectured on the street tonight to fair sized audience. The union men of Cherokee gave me a kind welcome. I believe they listened to their first Socialist speech. I am going south from here to Correctionville, but have not decided which way I will go from there. I told them here that the intermediate points between the Mississippi and Missouri must get used to Socialism as they would hear more of it soon and that they must organize. I find that it is better understood among union men of the small towns where they have a union, than among the unorganized. I will write you again soon. JOHN W. BENNETT.

Tramps and Socialism

Tom Tired—"Say, Jack, I have heard it would be easier and better for all the people under Socialism. What do you know about it, anyway?"

Jack Weary—"Well, I have read their platform and some of their literature and after a careful perusal it does not commend itself to me, a gentleman of leisure and ease and an enemy to hard work in all its forms. For instance, they want to make everybody do their share of the world's work. They would have no shirkers, and they make their boast that they will eliminate the tramps. That makes me hot! Eliminate our class; never! I shall go to the next tramps convention and denounce Socialism. I will have all the delegates use their extensive influence against it. It is a menace to our leisurely promenades around the country and a blow to our handout system of living. Eliminate the tramp, not if we can stop it!

Pat: "Say, Mike, give me a quarter to get a square meal. I didn't eat anything for two days. May the Lord bless your soul if you give me something."

Mike: "Patsy you know how sorry I am for you. I would like to give you something, but I am in all things a law-abiding citizen. Didn't you read what was done in West Virginia? It's unconstitutional to help men if they are hungry. I have never seen an injunction but from what I hear and read they are awful things. Somebody would get an injunction against me if I help you. My folks were all law-abiding and I want to be the same, although it breaks an Irishman's heart to think he can't help his friend for fear of the awful injunction."
D. S. C.

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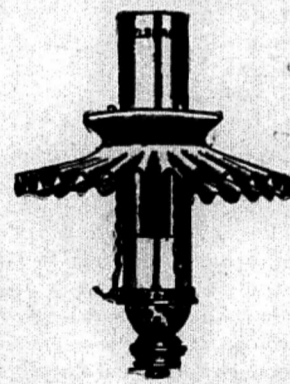
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Self-Education

By A. M. Larsen in Machinists Journal



The future success of the laboring classes depends almost entirely upon education.

If we would become prosperous and respected by the public we must study. If we would entertain any hopes of throwing off the yoke of the capitalists and be free it must come through the channels of education. Read, men, as much and as often as you can. This we know is entirely contrary to the wishes of our lords. They do hate to see a working man get time to devote toward education. They appreciate that with education will come enlightenment that must reveal our present deplorable conditions. This accounts most likely for their great objections to granting an eight-hour day. The reasons most of them give you is that it will give the men too much time to themselves, which might have a tendency to lead them to the saloons. Naturally enough their first reason, which I might remind you is a case of judging others by themselves.

While the masses are toiling from early morn till late at night, how many of these "kings" is it that don't spend hours at their clubs and cafes? Yes, and thinking what an ideal world this is. The main reason the masses haven't been up in arms long ago, is the fact that they are ignorant of the condition of affairs. Whenever this spell is broken, we will be enjoying an eight-hour day at \$4 per, where today we receive one-half or less.

While at the Milwaukee shops in Minneapolis, I was informed that in order that any boy could enter as apprentice he must first pass a high school examination, and I think it a grand rule, and hope to see the day it will be established throughout the entire country. Of course with the present conditions the average boy would be barred, having perhaps never had the opportunity to see the inside of one. But if a man received adequate compensation for his labor he could afford to send his son to school and see him educated up to the standard. And just think what that would mean for the machinists if every one had a first-class education. Certainly it would not be so hard to convince them along certain lines.

Wherever there's a strike nine times out of ten the public goes with the capitalists, claiming the laboring men are a lot of ignorant anarchists. This opinion must be changed and the sooner the better. When you see an opportunity to gain the admiration of the public, take advantage of it, even if it does require a little hard work. In the first place we must come closer together and have a deeper regard for one another. We work together in the shops for months and in many cases don't know each other's names, simply calling each other Bill, Bo, etc. There's something else in the average machinist besides the knowledge of punching out bolts or splitting nuts. We have plenty of talent and genius but it has never had a chance to develop or come out when it could be of benefit to others.

I believe in ladies' auxiliaries and lots of entertainments, both literary and social, even to smokers. We never have any of the above but that they do us a great deal of good. In Waterloo some

two months ago a machinist introduced a new idea at a lodge meeting one night that was endorsed by the lodge. It was that of observing a special day each year to pay our respects to our deceased brothers.

At the convention of the I. S. F. of L. I introduced it to them and it was unanimously endorsed by the entire convention, and from now on every labor union in Iowa affiliated with the federation will observe the first Sunday in June each year as a day in which to pay tribute to all brothers and sisters whom God has seen fit to remove from our midst. This can make but a beautiful impression upon the public at large, and will cause them to have more respect for us.

I have a plan whereby many of our brothers might attain the education that is so much needed. Couldn't every lodge of I. A. of M. have a circulating library? We could set aside a special fund for this object and a committee could be appointed in each lodge to raise money for it. A wide-awake committee could raise enough to have a splendid one in a few months. Many of our boys wouldn't patronize a Y. M. C. A. institution, but if they had one of their own they would, to my mind, take an interest in it.

Brother Holder, of Des Moines, suggests each lodge could send and get a copy of the labor reports from each state and in that way get a good start.

Of course many of our lodges couldn't afford what some of our cities have now, I. A. of M. club rooms. If they could, and could have a library in connection, it would be a blessing. Our tourist brothers could have a place to go nights when they dropped into a strange city and it would keep many out of the saloons that have no other place to go.

There's a town not many miles away, where machinists, as a rule, don't stay long enough to get their overalls dirty. Why? Simply because if you haven't an unlimited amount of nerve or unless you are a member of some leading fraternal society, you have no place to go evenings except to hang out with "the gang." This is hurting our reputation. Both the tourist part to excess, and the gang part of it.

I would that all lodges would take hold and get a library agoing. If you can't afford club rooms have it in your lodge room and get the boys down to spending an hour or so every night at a book of some kind. We'd soon have a different proposition before us and the day would be won in a short time.

I got into an argument with a doctor not long ago, who claimed no matter how much time the men had or how many opportunities numbers of them wouldn't study anyway. That's well enough. But I'll dare say if but a fair percentage of our boys got the proper knowledge into their heads they would look after the remainder. Be wary, boys, and whenever you see a chance to score a point for us, don't let it slip by. "The pen is mightier than the sword," and as old Abe Lincoln said, "You can fool some of the people all the time and all of them some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Make this good and don't take a century to carry it out.

A committee from Local Dubuque went over to East Dubuque Oct. 27 and assisted in the organization of a branch of the party in that city. Comrade H. E. Fischer, of Dubuque, occupied the chair as organizer and Comrades F. A. Lymburner, D. S. Cameron and H. O. Dieterich, of Dubuque, and Comrade Matt Mertes, of East Dubuque, addressed the comrades after the organization was completed. The new branch has a charter membership of twenty as enthusiastic Socialists as can be found anywhere. Following are the officers:
Chairman—Joseph Coyle.
Vice-Chairman—Ed. Dunczn.
Secretary—George Shauers.
Treasurer—William Jansen.
Organizer—Matt Mertes.

Emulating the example set by San Francisco, Haverhill, Mass., and other cities, a movement is on foot in Chicago to put a union labor ticket in the field next spring.

Comrade W. A. Jacobs, who has been stumping the state and organizing locals for the past six weeks, wound up the campaign at Waterloo on Nov. 3 and returned to his home in Davenport in time to register a kick at the ballot box against capitalism and wage slavery. He has proved himself a very efficient organizer and the comrades of Iowa should make an effort to supply the funds necessary to keep him in the field continuously in order that organizations may be effected in every city, town and hamlet of the state.

Comrade Jacobs sends in another club of subscribers to The Iowa Socialist.

Comrade L. B. Patterson rounded up a bunch of subscribers in the Capital City.

A cotton picking machine has been invented which will pick as much cotton as fifty men. More prosperity.

Organized Labor

St. Louis choir singers are preparing to organize.

Flouring Mill Workers are on strike at Kansas City.

There are 217 strictly union labor papers in the United States.

The Erie, Ohio, laborers union endorsed the Socialist party.

Chicago has a Printers' Devils Union. They won their first strike.

The Weavers Union at Adams, Mass., has declared for Socialism.

Plumbers, molders and machinists are on strike at Council Bluffs.

The cigarmakers of Montreal have been on strike sixteen months.

The Musicians Union has issued forty charters in the past six months.

The strike of the textile workers at Fort Wayne, Ind., has been settled.

Linemen and freight handlers in New Orleans have secured recognition of their union.

Five hundred core workers are on strike at Cincinnati. The strike affects 5,000 molders.

At their late convention the carpenters decided to increase the per capita to the international to 25 cents.

Brewery workers were successful in getting new scales signed in Milwaukee, Kansas City and Portland, Ore.

Restaurant employes of Des Moines have reduced their hours of labor and increased their wages ten to twenty per cent.

Laborers in the street department of Lancaster, Pa., will hereafter work only nine hours a day with no reduction in wages.

By means of a label campaign the sale of non-union shoes in the state of Illinois decreased 75 per cent. in the last six months.

Cleveland, Ohio, printers compromised with their employers and accepted an increase of \$1.50 per week. They demanded \$3.00.

The codifying committee of the lathers union has concluded its work and the new laws will take effect on Nov. 1. The per capita tax has been raised to 20 cents a month to the national body and \$100 will be paid as death benefit.

The flour mill employes of Minneapolis and a few other cities have organized the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes of the United States and Canada.

The American Labor Union Journal, published at Butte, Mont., is the official organ of the American Labor Union. It is a worthy addition to the list of publications waging war on the competitive system.

The coopers national convention discussed the endorsement of the Socialist platform, but after a spirited debate, in which the opponents of the resolution declared the time was not ripe the proposition was defeated by a vote of 45 to 30.

Consular report No. 264 gives an account of a Canadian machine for laying brick which promises to cause some stir in that trade. The machine is worked by two men and a boy, and lays from 400 to 600 brick an hour. Door and window spaces cause only a slight delay, and it is especially suited for plain work on walls, sheds, mills, bridge piers and like structures. Owing to the pressure used in laying brick, it is claimed the work is better done, and more firm than by hand, and the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers is easily done. The machine is easy to operate, and requires no skill to run it. Machines cost from \$500 to \$1,000, and can be made in any machine shop.

The New York Volkszeitung calls attention to the fact that President Roosevelt's commission to settle the miners' strike contains several gentlemen who are quite outspoken on labor matters, notably Mr. E. W. Parker the mining and engineering expert, who was thought by some people to entertain a friendly feeling for the miners. This is not the case, however. Parker is editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, and has repeatedly declared that the miners were not justified in striking, that the union was overstepping its rights in carrying on the strike, and that the workers are receiving better treatment at present than they have had in 30 years. It is well to keep an eye on Parker and in fact the majority of Roosevelt's commis-

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As such means we advocate:

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

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES!

Secretaries of Iowa branches will confer a favor by sending to this office all news in regard to the movement in their respective localities.

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Manufacturer's Closing Out Sale

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Wilshire's Magazine now has nearly 100,000 subscribers and I want 200,000 more and want your help to secure them in the quickest possible time.

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

SAMPLE COPIES AND LITERATURE SUPPLIED FREE TO THOSE PURCHASING CARDS

Snippets

John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States, wrote: "Independence in politics has always been a characteristic of the Adams family." Evidently this independence has not died out. The Socialist party of Massachusetts has nominated John Quincy Adams for lieutenant governor. John Quincy Adams, the Socialist, is a direct descendant of Henry Adams, the ancestor of Samuel Adams, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, the president. The present John Quincy Adams, who is a doctor and chairman of the board of health of Amesbury, having been elected to that position by the Socialists, was formerly a republican, as his father before him was. But the independence had to crop out, it seems, and in this case it has taken the form of Socialism. Mr. Adams, who is highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen, says he is not a politician, but that he cannot help seeing the trend of affairs, and thinks it is time to bring into operation the principles of Socialism.

The case of John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, serves to accentuate a truth which, though important, has attracted little attention. That a scion of the Adams family is a Socialist is today passed over as a matter of small importance one way or another. A few years ago the conversion of a Massachusetts Adams to Socialism would have been regarded as weird and terrible. It would seem to indicate that Socialism is no longer regarded as another name for anarchy, and that a man may be a Socialist without suffering social ostracism. —Chicago Record-Herald.

It has been said that under Socialism a man will vote on the amount of wages he shall receive. This is certainly an error. Webster defines wages as "hire," "a reward," "a set-off." When you say that a man receives wages you imply that he receives but a portion of his product. Socialism demands that men receive the full product of their labor, and this can be brought about only by the abolition of the wage system. As every man under Socialism will receive the full product of his labor,—no more and no less,—taking a vote on the question would be absurd, unscientific and unjust. Such an arrangement could only result in confusion and a continuation of the present system, under which some men get more while others get less than they produce.—Coming Nation.

Evidently Emperor William of Germany was talking through his hat, when he said that J. P. Morgan did not understand the significance of the Socialist movement. The staid old Springfield Republican, a paper that is universally regarded as being trustworthy and anything but sensational, in giving the capitalist side of a question, says: "Men who had been with Mr. Morgan in Wall street and to whom he spoke freely, remember such remarks as these: 'I and others like me are inevitable organizers of the work of the world. Our proceedings will not be pleasant, but they are necessary. We are doing what must be

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done, and it is eventually for the interests of all the people. When the time comes that the people resolve to take their own they will find the systematization ready for them. We are instruments of the inescapable development of economy in production, distribution and return. You may call us Socialists—for that is the ultimate of all we are doing—the taking over by the people of the material of their life. Sometime, sooner or later, they must do it, and therefore I am properly a precursor of Socialism to that degree."—Cleveland Citizen.

If that man Mills were to come to Boone again he would be received by an audience that would pack the largest hall. The boys are talking of securing him for another lecture during the winter.—Boone Independent.

Socialism is the art of making the same use of all our economically and socially great things that we do of our highways and city streets. They are everybody's, become nobody's; inalienable from any and therefore owned by all; their use and our use alike unlimited. "All that you want of me" is the limit of social property as it is of the social highway.—The New Time.

We don't want a state religion, nor will there be any place under Socialism for a state church, we will be able to practice the great commandments, especially to love our neighbor and the people will, in all probability, have time to look after God.—Cleveland County Socialist.

Private property in the means whereby you live enables the owner to make you pay for living. Vote to own the means of life yourselves—collectively. Advance.

To be sure anything is done right we must do it ourselves. Working people have too often been betrayed by placing confidence in capitalistic parties. They are now going to take possession of the government for themselves, and then they will be pretty certain to treat themselves right, politically.—Labor World.

When J. Pierpont Morgan, the trust king, saw the people demanding the settlement of the coal strike, he passed the word along to "Divine-Right" Baer and his colleagues, and a proposition to arbitrate the dispute was offered. It appears, however, that Mr. Morgan did not interfere until emissaries of the president of the United States begged him to use his influence. What a spectacle for a country of boasted liberty—the chief executive beseeching a multimillionaire to exercise the power which the government could not or would not exert!—Typographical Journal.

Some men work like horses and vote like asses.—American Labor Union Journal.

The very kind and paternal government has just made the bankers a present of over six million dollars by paying the "market" value of some bonds to help the gamblers out in their speculations. This is rank robbery. There never was any use in issuing bonds which the government could not pay off at any time at the face value. But that is the game. The people being stupid do not see how they are robbed, and the eminently respectable people who are at the head of things see no harm in robbing the fools when they haven't sense enough to see they are robbed.—Appeal to Reason.

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300 Dozen Corsets Ranging
in price from \$1 to
\$3 each

No Reserve. Take your pick
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Women's \$3 Goodyear
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20 Styles to choose from.
Your Choice

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Big Sale of Children's
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Socialism is now a recognized force in Japan, especially among workers as well as among the intelligent portion of our people. As the industrial capitalistic system advances, the growth of Socialism will be accelerated more and more. As the capitalistic tyranny and cruelty increases so much the more people will look towards incoming knowledge of Socialism as the only possible means of getting rid of growing competitive pressure of money power, bitterly felt on every side. But at the same time the growth of Socialism is dreaded by greedy capitalists and capitalistic government. All things taken together our prospect for Socialism is bright.—The Labor World, Tokio, Japan.

Some bandits blew open a safe on the Burlington express the other day and secured \$50,000. So the papers say, and we are informed that bloodhounds are on their track. That's nothing. When things are running normally, all the coal barons have to do to take a cool \$55,000,000 from the people's pockets is to raise the price of hard coal one dollar. No bloodhounds are put on their track but the nation bows before them, calls them men of genius and allows them and their kind to pick out the law makers of congress and even the presidents of the United States! If the present coal strike is patched up, as the politicians hope it will be, it means that this right of the coal barons to hold the people at will will continue. When the Socialists rise to power the coal fields will be taken from them.—Social Democratic Herald.

From Bloomfield

BLOOMFIELD, Iowa, Oct. 29, 1902.

Hurrah for The Iowa Socialist. Thanks for sample copies. It hits 'em hard. Now, comrades, put the union label in the top of your hats and Socialism in your hearts. Then go to work, for the world is white unto harvest, and we are the reapers to garner in our white slaves from trusts, factory hells and sin. Let us all go out and sow the good Socialist seed and redeem our brethren from combines and greed. The capitalist have begun to fear and quake. They fear the laboring man's vote and also the country Jake. But it is too late for them to whine for they will be left like Jonah, under the gourd vine. So let every man vote straight and we will oust them in 1908. Boys, look out, for the old party politicians are just as full of deceit as an egg is full of meat. Yes, put me down as a life time subscriber. Tell the comrades that I will make Socialist speeches anywhere in Iowa when called upon.

Resolved, That the ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity.

Socialism is simply applied Christianity, the golden rule applied to every day life.

I will debate the above propositions with any man who will take the negative. They must be representative men in the church or the old parties.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

From Muscatine

THE IOWA SOCIALIST: Have mailed you copy of paper containing report of election. Although incomplete believe it is approximately correct, but the vote in the outside townships may run the total a few over 200. However, we feel satisfied with that figure, since it shows a gain of over 200 per cent over last year when the vote was 66. In 1900 Debs polled 108. We are an official party now and feel that we will steadily and rapidly increase our influence as a

factor in local elections. Personal animosity toward the republican candidate is responsible for the discrepancy between Gifford's vote and that for the state ticket.

Will send you official returns as soon as obtainable.

T. J. GRANT.

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

Socialist Party of Iowa

Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1902.

TO THE SOCIALISTS OF IOWA:

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

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

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

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

STATE COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY OF IOWA.

To Those Who Have Already Pledged

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

A. W. RICKER.

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