



# The Iowa Socialist.

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DUBUQUE, IOWA, Nov. 19, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR:—You are one of 1,000 men in this city to whom this letter is addressed. Will you kindly take the time to read it through carefully. The writer believes that nearly all people are deeply interested in nearly all of the questions given below; he also believes that the right solution of many of these questions is vital to our present and future welfare as a people. And again he believes that true religion should minister to the whole life of man and should furnish the basis for the solution of every problem in life. With this in view he wishes to make the questions below the subjects of a series of Sunday evening discussions at the First Congregational church, beginning with Sunday evening, Nov. 30, and in order that you may be heard as well as the pulpit, he invites you with the 999 other men to whom this letter is sent to reply to it by giving him a brief answer to each question. These answers will be classified and will be made the basis of the discussion. Every letter will be held in the strictest confidence; no names will be mentioned at all, but only the answers will be used. I believe it will be of supreme interest to the public to know how many men out of a 1,000 of all denominations and of no denomination, and of all political complexions, will agree in their answers to these questions. Then based upon these answers the pastor's address of the evening will be given. The more replies received the more interesting and profitable will be the discussion; may I not depend upon hearing from you? If you do not find time to answer them all at once, if I may have the answer to the first one some time before Nov. 26, and then following on each week it will be entirely satisfactory. We do not ask for exhaustive replies, but just a sentence or two to each question, that will give the trend of your thought about it.

1st. In nearly all churches where membership in the church is not obtained by birth or inheritance, but by deliberate choice after reaching mature years, the proportion of female members to male members is about two to one; how do you explain or account for this?

2nd. Is it possible for a man, with our present sharp competitive business system, to be a thoroughly successful business man, and at the same time a consistent Christian, according to the spirit of Christ's teachings?

3rd. What do you regard as the most serious defect of the churches of our day?

4th. Is the combining of capital upon the one hand and of labor upon the other conducive to right relations between these two great forces in our modern life? If not, what is?

5th. What is Socialism as you understand it? The fall elections showed a marked increase in the Socialistic vote almost all over the country; how do you account for this? Did the great coal strike bear any relation to this gain in your judgment?

6th. Did Jesus Christ say anything directly or indirectly about this great problem of capital and labor? What do you understand to be the spirit of His teachings about it? Is the church of today in vital and working harmony with those teachings?

7th. Judged from every standpoint, when taken as a whole, do you believe the world is getting better or worse? Upon what do you base your conclusions?

8th. What do you regard as the greatest peril to our national life of today?

9th. What do you regard as some of the most serious defects in our municipal life and government? What remedy would you suggest?

These services will be under the direction of the Men's Club and a special musical program will be furnished each evening, together with a printed order of service in which all can join. If you have no place of regular worship we invite you to come and hear these themes discussed. Thanking you in advance for your kindness in replying and trusting I may receive your reply in time for the first message and also that I may be of some service to you at some time, I beg to remain, Very cordially yours,  
FRANK G. SMITH.

1st. It is universally conceded that the

mind of woman is more emotional and religious than that of man. The failure of the church in establishing practical Christianity here upon the earth, and confining itself more particularly to a problematical hereafter does not appeal so strongly to the practical mind of man as to the more emotional mind of woman.

2d. If by a "thoroughly successful business man" is meant one who has been successful in amassing a large fortune, we answer emphatically, No!

3d. The most serious defect of the churches of our day is their failure to live up to and practice the teachings of Christ.

4th. The combining of capital upon the one hand and of labor upon the other is conducive of strife and antagonism between the two, and therefore not conducive of right relations. Capital is the product of labor applied to the various elements of nature and should therefore be subject to and under the control of labor, which relation is the right one.

5th. Viewed from a Christian standpoint Socialism is applied Christianity. The marked increase in the Socialist vote all over the country is due to the agitation and educational propaganda carried on by the Socialists. In so far as the discussion in regard to the great coal strike called the attention of the public to the remedy for strikes proposed by the Socialists, and thus to a study of Socialism, it was instrumental in increasing the Socialist vote.

6th. Jesus Christ said many things bearing both directly and indirectly on the problem of capital and labor and space forbids the enumeration of all of them. One of the most important, however, is the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Applied to this problem it means simply that labor should receive an equal share of its product with capital, instead of the latter getting the lion's share and the former a mere pittance. The spirit of His whole teachings is always in sympathy with labor—the downtrodden and lowly. "It is easier that a camel should pass through a needle's eye than that a rich man should enter the kingdom of heaven." The church of today is not in vital and working harmony with those teachings.

6th. Owing to and as shown by the slowly but surely increasing intelligence and education of the masses the world is getting better.

6th. The greatest peril to our national life is the ignorant use of the franchise by the masses which permits them to become dupes and tools of the scheming politician and his backer—the capitalist.

9th. The most serious defect of our municipal life and government, is the delegation of almost unlimited power to representatives, who too often prove untrue to their trust owing to the temptations of the profit system, and for which in most cases there is no redress for the public. The remedy is direct legislation and the abolition of profit by the adoption of the Socialist co-operative commonwealth.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 18—Albert B. Lamb, 26 years of age, who has been employed as a clerk in Jackson's mortgage and loan office, is locked up at police headquarters on the charge of embezzling \$4,000 from his employer. Lamb walked into police headquarters shortly before noon and said to Lieut. Sadtler: "I have misappropriated about \$4,000 belonging to my employer, A. Jackson." Lamb came to Detroit five years ago from Richmond, Ind., where his mother now resides. He lost the money playing the races.

Under Socialism this young man would not be facing a penitentiary sentence. A great deal is said about the incentive under the competitive system, and the question is asked what incentive would there be under Socialism. The greatest incentive under the present system is riches, and the above item is an illustration of the place where it sometimes lands men. Under Socialism the incentive which led this young man to ruin would be removed, and instead of occupying a felon's cell, he would be trying to reach the goal under a different incentive—honor.

Do you attend your local branch meetings regularly. If no, why not?

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If the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor doesn't endorse Socialism they will probably adopt some of the planks. The initiative and referendum and the veto power are much in favor.

The Dubuque Times editorially says: "All signs point to a continued development of the Social-Democracy, in the cities especially, and to a contest within the next decade between this party and the conservative forces of the country. If the growth of the labor movement means anything it means that the question which has divided the 'old parties for thirty years, the tariff question, must ultimately give way to the labor question in our national politics. No man who is a member of a labor union of his own free will, and not merely through force of circumstances, can fail to regard the latter question as one of supreme importance."

How any sane laboring man can interest himself in the squabbles indulged in by his masters over the tariff to the exclusion of his own interest in the labor question is incomprehensible to the Socialist. But for its terrible seriousness it would really be amusing and laughable.

The increase in the Socialist vote in the United States this fall has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine Socialist. When it is considered that this was an "off year" election and that there was a great falling off in the vote of the other parties, the wonderful gains of the Socialist party may well cause capitalism to prick up its ears at the sound of the distant rumble. Keep up the good work. Don't allow interest in the movement to flag in your locality. Do all you can to keep Socialism before the public. Your opponents have always done all in their power to keep the workers in the dark in regard to Socialism. Brush aside the dusty cobwebs which have been woven about the windows of popular intelligence by the spiders of capitalism and let the sunlight of Socialism enter, and it will be a question of only a few years before this beautiful dream of so many poets and philosophers of all ages will be fulfilled.

Dubuque Local is making arrangements to have Comrades Frederick Strickland and Oliver Jones, of Ohio, in Dubuque for a week of lectures during next January. Comrade Strickland is the editor of Social Justice, lately published at Yellow Springs, O., and now at Aspen, Colorado. These comrades are arranging a tour of the middle west which is to consist of a series of lectures for a week at each place visited. The results will no doubt be greater from a number of lectures given within a week than if scattered over a longer period. Comrades desiring to make arrangements for lectures by Comrades Strickland and Jones should correspond with Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washington St., Chicago.

One of the things brought out most prominently in the hearing before the strike commission at Scranton is the desire of operators that the anthracite and bituminous miners should have separate unions, if they are to be compelled to recognize any union. Certainly. That would be satisfactory to the operators. "A house divided against itself must fall." Divide the laboring men of the country into petty unions and capital has little or nothing to fear from them. See the point.

The president's bear hunt in Mississippi was about as successful as the one he had in Washington some time ago, with the exception that the Mississippi bruin didn't give the president a chance to use his powder.

About ninety-five per cent of the cases tried in the courts of this country are in relation to private property rights or disputes growing out of them.

Owing to the high price of beef in Germany, which does not permit the importation of live cattle, horse meat is now taking the place of beef.

Comrades should not overlook Comrade Wilders' letter and—well, send in a bunch.

Order a bundle of five for one year.

The American Federation of Labor in convention at New Orleans has adopted a resolution in favor of organizing the school teachers' throughout the country into labor unions. Action along this line has already been taken at Chicago, where the Teachers' Federation has allied itself with the Federation of Labor and was represented at the latter organization's meeting last Sunday by two delegates, Miss Haley and Miss Goggin.

This movement should not be encouraged. Public opinion should deprecate any organization by public servants for the purpose of advancing their own material interests at the expense of their employers, the taxpayers. The salaries of public officers are fixed by other public officers who have no selfish interest in awarding them less than fair compensation. For this reason the arguments offered to support organization among those employed in productive industry by private employers can not be invoked to justify an organization of public office holders dedicated to the proposition that its members are insufficiently paid.

The public schools are public institutions, maintained at public expense for the use and benefit of the whole public regardless of race or creed. Make the teacher's creed on the subject of labor unions a test of eligibility to service in the schools and at once the school becomes a class institution. The labor union has no better claim to recognition in the management of the public schools than the Catholic or Protestant church. Should organized labor throughout the country demand and obtain recognition in school management the perpetuity of the public school system itself would be endangered. Capable business and professional men with ambition for honorable service on the board of education would withdraw from participation in school management and loyalty to the labor unions would be the test of fitness for service in the educational department. Private would prosper at the expense of the public schools. Attendance at the latter would gradually be reduced to the children of parents making no social pretensions and professing no religious faith. Every sincere friend of the public school should deprecate the effort to place it under "class-conscious" management. It is a public and not a class institution and such it should remain.—Dubuque Times.

The editor of the Times has evidently been "seeing things." It is a notorious fact that the teachers in the public schools are shamefully underpaid. This is especially true when we stop to consider the far-reaching importance of their work. They are the makers of our future citizens. It is therefore important that the salaries paid should be large enough to attract those best fitted for this important work. That this has not always been, and is not now, the case no one will deny. Because the "capable business and professional men with ambition for honorable service on the boards of education" have shown themselves incapable of remedying this shortcoming of our school system, the teachers are compelled to demand through united action that which in all justice should have been given them. And because of this simple assertion of the law of self-preservation on the part of the teachers the editor of the Times has conjured up visions of the ruin of our school system and its degeneration into an atheistic institution from which the children of parents making "social pretensions" would be barred. This is not only an insult to the teachers and to organized labor, but also to the readers of the Times.

Why should a demand for larger salaries by the teachers lay them open to the charge of atheism and of limiting attendance to "children of parents making no social pretensions"—presumably those of the working class? What labor union has ever attempted to say who shall or shall not buy or use the goods produced by its members? Are the readers of the Times simple enough to believe this screed against the teachers and organized labor.

But the real cause of all this hub-bub is the fact that the teachers propose to declare their independence of the few "capable business and professional men" who constitute our boards of education. And why not? Why should not they have something to say as to the terms and conditions of their employment? The great majority of the teachers are women and have no votes and consequently little influence with partisan journals, or the latter would not dare oppose their organization.

Again, the policy of our schools and what is taught in them is not determined, as most people erroneously believe, by the people themselves, but by

a handful of business and professional men. It is possible that organization of the teachers might eventually lead to the placing of this power into the hands of the people, where it properly belongs.

After having been denied affiliation with the Chicago Federation of Labor for several years Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has been re-instated in that body, the latter having been threatened with forfeiture of its charter by the American Federation of Labor if it longer refused admission of the delegates of the Chicago printers. The trouble arose over the refusal of the typographical union to violate certain contracts and engage in a sympathetic strike with the pressmen. This is only one of many instances which show the limitations of trades unions as at present constituted, in that each particular branch of a trade insists upon a union of its own, and is strikingly analogous to the conduct of the unions in the political field. In both cases instead of uniting against the common enemy they divide into hostile camps and fight among themselves. If it is advantageous for individuals to unite for a common purpose—and who will deny it—is it not advantageous for all labor unions to unite. When at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Scranton last year a resolution was introduced pledging the American Federation of Labor to endorse Socialism it was voted down and the convention declared: "In this position we are in close relationship to the greater body of Socialists, and with them agree that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that such worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces. We, like they, stand for greater liberty, and are determined so to act that the future shall be more congenial to the whole human family."

High sounding words these, yet in less than a year after their enunciation the American Federation of Labor is again in convention at New Orleans and most of the time of the convention is taken up in settling disputes as to the jurisdiction of this or that particular union. Is this conducive to a congenial future for the whole human family?

If these disputes are settled once and for all and those ambitious "leaders," so-called, curbed, who are responsible for them, the convention will not have been in vain.

But how much more might be accomplished by following the example of the American Labor Union. At its convention in Denver last May Socialism was endorsed and at the election this fall six Socialists were elected to the legislature in Montana. These six men will be able to accomplish more for labor in a month than could otherwise be done in years. How much longer will it take labor to realize that this is the cheapest, easiest and only sane way of securing to the worker the "undeniable right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces?"

Mrs. Gertrude Potter Daniels' new novel, "Eshek, the Oppressor," a romance dealing with Socialistic and trust problems, has been called in by the publishers, after being on the market less than two hours. The publishers claim they wish to tone down the Socialistic and trust parts in it. Mr. Capitalists' censor probably got a hold of the first copy and suppressed it.

Whether life is but a "dark and narrow vale between the mountain peaks of two eternities," or a place of preparation for a higher life hereafter, it certainly was not intended in either case that men should spend it in piling up wealth and denying it to others, only to leave it all behind them when their course is run.

The usual after-election kicks are being registered by Socialists against the action of judges of election in not counting Socialist ballots. The only way to prevent a repetition at the next election is to have watchers at all polling places.

The comrades should remember that Socialist reading matter, rightly distributed in the winter months, bears fruit on election day.

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## What is Anarchy, And Who Are Anarchists?

Some time since an incident was reported in the press, that at Patterson, N. J., an individual had been assaulted by another person and terribly beaten because the first party had vented his breath in invectives against the existing form of government, which he declared was evil and only evil. The spirit of the reporter as manifested in the tone of the report, evidently was consonant with that of the assaulter. And this was possibly true of many of the readers of the article. Patriotism is praiseworthy, but the exhibitions of it sometimes are bad. Is it not a worthy question, who was the greatest offender against government, the assaulted or the assaulter? Is it altogether a new thing, or a bad thing, to discuss the virtues, or the failings, or imperfections of our government. Various opinions and preferences exist among many who have the protection and benefits of our system of government yet preferably live under another. Others live in the presence of our people and openly declare a preference for monarchy, even an absolute monarchy. These have their preferences—their opinions—and express them more or less emphatically, and who molests them? Some, even high officials, denominate our constitution a rag. Are not all equal before the law? What is anarchy? The word is of Greek origin and means simply, without a chief, without a leader, without a governor. Anarchy is, literally, without government. In the United States we recognize no individual as a ruler. Yet we have a ruler. Law is supposed to be our supreme ruler. Where law is not obeyed there is anarchy. He who violates law is an anarchist. Nationality, location or station does not alter the fact. Where every individual starts out to be a law unto himself—and ignores all other—there is anarchy, and every individual thus acting is an anarchist. The conduct of the assaulter above referred to is a greater menace to government than the words of the man assaulted. He is more of an anarchist. Law is regarded as the supreme ruler in our land and every man is to be governed by it. No man may act without law. He who does is an anarchist. The president in the recent mining difficulty has given us an illustration of the absoluteness of law. He could find no law. He would not act without law. This was an exhibition of true patriotism. Many thought him mistaken. But no one can deny that his refusal to act—so long as he considered that he had not the authority of law—was in the line of the highest interest of the nation. To act "without law" is anarchy.

The incident referred to in the beginning is but one of many exhibitions of lawlessness, in other words, anarchy. This is the true and legitimate definition of anarchy. It includes many who would reject the application, no doubt, with strong feeling. But a foot rule

measures a foot. We must of necessity, in justice to all, have one standard of weights and measures. "With whatsoever measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." Anarchy is anarchy, and anarchists are anarchists, in all places and stations the same.

Some acts are more heinous than others. And some are a greater menace to the safety of the government. The assassination of a president is farther reaching in its consequences than the assassination of an ordinary individual in the way of overthrowing government. This all will concede. There is little difficulty in arousing feeling and severe condemnation of such utterances as in the Patterson incident and more recent utterances at Chicago at the anniversary gathering of the anarchists. But these are mere utterances. There are acts that are far more serious than utterances as the bite of a dog is far more injurious than his bark. The bark may be alarming, but the bite touches the life.

Another incident of recent occurrence has received simply bare mention in the press. It was first announced and then perpetrated. The marvel is that it was so completely ignored and the deed performed without one single word of protest or condemnation. Yet the act is an act of lawlessness, an act without any authority, and inclusive of a flagrant violation of law. It did not occur at Patterson, nor at Chicago, but at Washington. It was not that of some ignorant, comparatively harmless, uninfluential individual. It is the act of a high official of the nation. Because without one syllable of warrant in law, it is anarchy, pure and simple. It must be generally considered either of no consequence or that an act without law and in violation of law on account of personal and immediate interest is allowable. The president in the late mining difficulty did not think so. And upon calm reflection is he not right? In court the question is always one of law. The law known it is rigidly adhered to. Otherwise brings anarchy. Laws made should be obeyed. The legislators deliberate upon and pass to the statute books laws which they deem to the interest of all the people. They then themselves become subject to these laws. All, from the president to the most obscure citizen, is bound to render obedience. For any person, great or small, to ignore these laws and become a law unto himself is to commit an act within the pale of anarchy and to classify him, whether he likes or no, with the anarchists.

The act here alluded to is not without or having little evil consequence. It is far reaching. It is an act against the people—against all the people. When the people come to realize, by experience, the perfidy of the act, there will be no difficulty in arousing feeling and the severest condemnation of the act and the perpetrator. \* \* \*

even that it is not a dangerous move to make. And in the daily papers the very rich have their writers use this mis-statement in scolding about their robbing the people in this manner and in that, but they have them use it always in a way to show the utter helplessness of the common people and to admit that the rich have complete possession of "the government," and sometimes to imply that they own it or that they should own it for the safety of "society." And thus the schemers use a lot of mis-statements that seem harmless even when it is noticed that they are incorrect, but they are not only not harmless, but they are very effective in preventing the common people from seeing how they are robbed and kept poor or bordering on that condition, and they are kept so legally and to all appearance, justly too, even when, in the total of results, they feel that there is great injustice done them even if they cannot see it. And it is not a good thing for the nation to have the masses of the people feel a general injustice when they cannot tell wherein the injustice lies nor how it is put upon them, because such people are apt to make great mistakes in their supreme efforts to establish justice when they conclude that they cannot bear the injustice any longer.

And the habitual use by the common

people of any mis-statement concerning political and industrial matters tends to render them unwise in regard to these affairs.

Therefore, I deem it to be of the greatest importance that the working people should form the habit of using correct statements of these matters, and I think it the greatest duty of the editors of reform papers to coin and to get into use, correct terms relating to these matters in politics and industry. The chief direct object in industry is the production of goods with the least possible expenditure and waste of effort. And the chief direct object in politics should be to establish and to maintain a system of just exchanges of services and products.

W. H. HOLFORD.

### The Rising of Labor

I hear in the Autumn voices  
Of winds a jubilant tone,  
For the heart of the world rejoices  
That labor shall claim its own.  
It has lain in the dust for ages,  
By the feet of might downtrod,  
And the world stood back and sighed "Alack!  
But this is the will of God."

He has put his curse on Labor  
It suffers for "Adam's sin,"  
But Truth, like the stroke of a sabre,  
Has let the sunlight in.  
She has cut the creed-made curtain  
And shown us the true God's face,  
And it is not dark with hatred's mark,  
But fair with love's own grace.

He is not the God of classes,  
He is not the God of gold,  
But He is the God of the masses,  
Who toil in the heat and cold;  
And unto the heart of Labor,  
Desolate, sick and numb,  
He speaks from the skies and he says "Arise!  
For the day and the hour has come."

And out of its man-made prison,  
Out of the dark and the dust,  
Has Labor at last arisen,  
And it cries to Might—"Be just!"  
It wastes no word and no gesture;  
In the calmness of truth it stands.  
It pleads too long at the ear of Wrong  
Unheard—and now it commands.

Ah, slow are God's mills in grinding,  
"But they grind exceeding small,"  
And the greedy of heart shall be finding  
That God is the God of all.  
They shall learn how the Mighty Toiler,  
This maker of men and things,  
Of earth and star and worlds afar,  
Ranks Labor above crowned kings.

Oh, heart of Labor, keep steady,  
And stand for the rights you need!  
For the world was never so ready  
To pray for the fall of greed.  
The waves of our prayers, like billows,  
Shall bear your hopes on their crest,  
And carry you out of the narrows of doubt  
And into the harbor of rest.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### Stolen Thoughts

Under Socialism the full dinner pail will be replaced with a full dinner table where the men who work can eat as civilized people should. —Cleveland County Citizen.

The average old party office holder seems to think he is drawing his salary to do the people's thinking. And you really can't blame him—he knows his constituency is too busy making a living to think. —Coming Nation.

If we are only on this earth to make a living, we are no different in that respect from the hog, he has to do the same. Most men are so busy making a living that they haven't time to make a life. We want equal opportunity for all to develop the best that is in them. Competition for the means of livelihood develops the worst traits in a human being. —Benj. F. Wilson.

As a weapon for the defense of labor the strike is a blunderbuss. It shoots both ways. It causes idleness, starvation and destruction for the strikers, as well as loss of profits for the capitalists. The ballot, intelligently used, is the only weapon that can free labor without resort to strikes, boycott or violence of any kind. And labor is surely commencing to use this weapon. —American Labor Union Journal.

The republicans suffer a loss of eleven seats in the lower house and four seats in the senate by the late returns. The democrats capture ten of the seats in the house and the seats in the senate, and a Socialist wrests the other place from the republicans. The Socialist members of the last house, Carey, of Haverhill, and McCartney, of Rockland, are returned by their constituencies, while a new member, Ransden, of Brockton, is added to the Socialist wing in the house. —Boston Traveler.

While not in accord with the tactics of Daniel De Leon, the "Socialist" recognizes in his definition of "reform" a good point. He says: "Take for instance a poodle. You can reform him in a lot of ways. You can shave his whole body and leave a tassel at the tip of his tail; you may bore a hole through each ear, and tie a blue bow on one and a red bow on the other; you may put a brass collar around his neck with your initials on, and a trim little blanket on his back; yet throughout, a poodle he was and a poodle he remains. Each of these changes probably wrought a corresponding change in the poodle's life. When shorn of all his hair except a tassel at the tail's tip he was owned by a wag who probably cared only for the fun he could get out of his pet; when he appears gaily decked in bows, probably his young mistress' attachment is of a tenderer sort; when later we see him in the fancier's outfit, the treatment he receives and the uses he is put to may be yet again, and probably are different. Each of these transformations or stages may mark a veritable epoch in the poodle's existence. And yet essentially, a poodle he was, and a poodle he is, and a poodle he will remain. That is reform. \* \* \* We Socialists are not reformers; we are revolutionists. We Socialists do not propose to change forms. We care nothing for forms. We want a change of the inside of the mechanism of society, let the form take care of itself. We see in England a crowned monarch; we see in Germany a sceptered emperor; we see in this country an uncrowned president, and we fail to see the essential difference between Germany, England or America. That being the case, we are skeptics as to forms. We are like grown children, in the sense that we like to look at the inside of things and find out what is there." —Western Socialist.

Who are the "Soshi?" It seems to me we are developing, just the right ingredients to make Socialists according to the recipe given in a magazine article by Douglas Sladen. In his last letter from Japan he says: "I don't see how the people in Tokyo live. They don't seem to manufacture anything except university graduates, and, though it's a port, there's hardly enough water for a junk. University students are the curse of the country; they grow into Soshi—the Socialists of Japan."

"What are the Soshi?" I asked the British consul.

"People who have too much education and too little to eat."

Now, have we not the right combination to make Socialists? The meat and other trusts will see to it that the working people get "too little to eat" and the way the Los Angeles Socialist and other Socialistic papers are pouring the hot shot of revolutionary Socialism into the people, you are supplying "too much education," as I will agree to prove by many politicians who are uncertain about their future. —Frank W. Wilder in Los Angeles Socialist.

A queer old somnolent newspaper of Chicago, published apparently to assist in way some the banking business, lifts a tired voice to say that Mayor Harrison is a Socialist and the initiative and referendum is not new. Having made these discoveries we trust it may be allowed to resume its slumbers.

The trouble with the mayor was that he had said a few words in favor of municipal ownership. Names are easy. If Mayor Harrison is a Socialist for that, the people of all the most progressive and enlightened cities of Europe are Socialists. All the people of New Zealand are Socialists.

After all, is anybody much hurt by being called a Socialist? There are unimpeachable precedents. Christ was the greatest of all Socialists. No modern Socialist has gone as far in teaching the doctrines of pure Socialism as Christ went. Perfect Christianity is perfect Socialism. Can it be wicked to advocate what was taught by the founder of the Christian religion?

If to think the time has come to put an end to the preying of corporations on the public and to boss rule and rotten legislation is Socialism, we hope Mayor Harrison will continue by every means in his power to deserve the name. Just as we think of no greater compliment to any man that desires to think he is really alive than to win the snarling ill-will of a hired man of the trusts and corhorations. —Chicago American.

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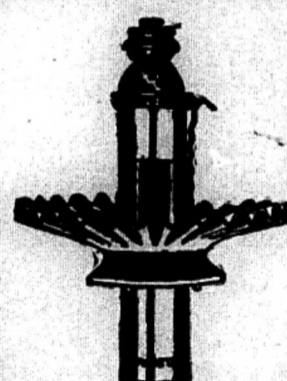
Comrade Publishing Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

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

### Our Servicement

Probably there are very few "grown people" of ordinary intelligence in the United States who do not see that the very rich use "the government" with ease and precision to enrich themselves. It is just as plain that they use it to protect themselves and their affairs, and they have a right to use it so, and to use it to lighten their work and to improve their conditions. But as a class, they have no right to use "the government" exclusively for their own benefit and for the impoverishment, the injury, and the covert enslavement of the "laboring people" as they are doing even more and more as the years pass by. Though, to some extent, this practice has long been common, so common as to make it easy for the schemers to coin and to get into use the saying, "the rich own the government, every branch of it." Now, this mis-statement is made to serve them in two ways. Reformers use it derisively and sarcastically and in connection with other statements which imply that the poor can't help themselves, can't buy it of the rich nor take it away from them, so their case is hopeless—unless they go into the reform party. And so far, the reformers have been unable to show

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### Key City Gas Co.



# Union Labor



## State Federation CHARTERS ISSUED

Knoxville Team Drivers No. 477.  
Waterloo Building Trades Council.  
Creston Painters and Decorators No. 678.  
Creston Retail Clerks No. 717.  
Creston Laborers Protective Union.

## THE EMPLOYMENT FEATURE

Wanted—One tailor at Ottumwa, rate of wages \$2.50, apply to Chas. Martin. Three machinists at Des Moines, minimum rate of wages, \$2.25, nine hour day, apply to the secretary, Chas. F. Diller, 1828 Maple street. Three tailors at Waterloo, wages \$2.50 per day, ten hour day, apply to Winninger Tailoring Company.

## FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

After a strike of short duration the broommakers at Des Moines secured an increased rate of wages.

Plumbers, moulders and machinists are reported to be on strike in Council Bluffs.

Machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers and helpers on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway at Valley Junction secured an increase averaging 7 per cent., and the metal workers on the Des Moines Union railway at Des Moines received an increase of 7 1/2 per cent. in October, concessions in both instances being obtained without strike.

Six plumbers in Sioux City struck on Nov. 5 for the recognition of union carpenters. The controversy was favorably settled the day after. The Building Trades Council conducted the negotiations.

Floor men and ad. men in the newspaper offices at Des Moines secured, on Nov. 10, an increase of 90 cents a week. The machine operators were granted a reduction of one hour a week without reduction in pay. No strike.

## NEW ORGANIZATIONS

The operators, dispatchers and station agents along the main line of the Milwaukee and also on the Des Moines and Sioux City divisions have organized, with headquarters at Perry.

Centerville—Woman's Union Label League.

Creston—Retail Clerks, Teamsters and General Laborers.

Newton—Retail Clerks.

Boone—Delivery Drivers, Horse-shoers, Sheet Metal Workers, Railway Carmen and Blacksmiths.

Clinton—Electrical Workers.

Oelwein—Painters and Decorators and Trades and Labor Assembly.

Waterloo—Bricklayers and Building Trades Council.

Sioux City—Musicians.

## IN GENERAL

The following Iowa men are representing organized labor at the New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L.: F. A. Lymburner, representing the Iowa State Federation of Labor; John P. Reese, United Mine Workers of America; E. H. Wills, Waterloo Federal Labor No. 9626; George Campbell, Clinton-Lyons-Fulton Tri-City Congress; T. P. Menton, Protective Laborers No. 2 of Boone.

An urgent request has been received from the librarian of the United States congress for a complete file of the proceedings of the State Federation. Any member who has copies of previous proceedings to spare will confer a favor by sending same to President Arthur E. Holder at Des Moines.

Manufacturers of the United States are making an aggressive fight on unionism, and have invaded the state of Iowa. They are announcing a program which they have for years advised union men not to do. They are going into politics, are having men favorable to their interests elected, and will urge the various delegations to congress to vote against the shorter day measure, to enact laws which will make injunctions legal, and other matters for which organized labor has long contended will be vigorously opposed. With two hundred or more corporation attorneys in congress, the manufacturers ought to have smooth sailing. It is suggested now, after the votes have been counted, and certificates of election issued, that earlier practices be continued and resolutions and petitions be forwarded to members of congress to ascertain whether they will or will not be true to the interests of the

laboring classes. Such funny proceedings, anyhow!

The truant officer of the West Des Moines school board, after due investigation, has reported that two hundred children in his district are prevented from attending school for want of sufficient clothing. A sewing room has been opened by the emergency committee of the Mothers Congress, which organization hopes to meet the condition by furnishing necessary garments. Perhaps it might not be amiss to mention that in a number of European countries, where labor is largely represented in the legislative halls, such difficulties as the above have long ago been solved by the appropriation of funds to meet such emergencies. Kitchens and dining halls are also provided, and one meal at least is furnished the children during school hours. The state rightly recognizes that it has a duty to perform in the education of its future citizens.

Victor E. Green, of Boone, and Geo. Campbell, of Clinton, are doing excellent work as organizers of the American Federation of Labor.

President Holder visited Waterloo and Oelwein recently, assisted A. M. Larson in organizing a Building Trades Council in Waterloo and W. H. Luebke in organizing a Trades Assembly at Oelwein. Well attended meetings were held in both cities. On Nov. 2 the president occupied the pulpit of the First M. E. church at Oelwein, discoursing on timely topics.

In several cities in Iowa ladies' auxiliaries to the Typographical unions will be organized in the near future.

A second call for the 10-cent assessment will be issued in a few days. Quite a number of unions failed to make returns.

Under our present judicial system it takes forty-six days at \$50.00 per day to take evidence to determine whether or not a man may take down a telephone, provided he has the consent of the person or persons paying rental for same. No decision in the Iowa telephone injunction proceedings will be rendered until about the middle of the November term of court.

Our friends, the enemy, are urging the trades unions to incorporate, so that they may deplete the union treasuries by needless lawsuits.

More than 25 per cent. of the voters of Iowa made no pretension of citizenship at the recent election. All the parties except one suffered a decreased vote from the stay-at-home vote.

J. J. JACOBSEN.

## Labor Notes

Oakland, Cal., linemen received an increase in wages.

Easton, Pa., opera house managers have signed the union scale.

Seaman claim the Chinese exclusion act is being openly violated.

The coopers strike at Kansas City ended in a victory for the men.

During the past year 8,200,000 labels were issued by the broommakers.

There are 30,000 children under 14 years of age employed in southern mills.

Five thousand Chinese are employed in San Francisco as cutters and tailors.

The plumbers now have 339 local unions, an increase of fifty-nine during the year.

Carpenters in New York City to the number of 8,000, won an increase of 50 cents a day.

Cigarmakers international and local unions spend \$125,000 a year to advertise the label.

The strike of the machinists on the Union Pacific may extend to all of the Harriman lines.

The bakers union at Winnipeg, Man., has a co-operative shop in operation, the result of a lockout.

Employes of the Pittsburg Steel Foundry Co. received an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages.

The American Federation of Labor will assist Chicago school teachers in bettering their conditions.

The International Metal Worker, a new labor paper has been started in Chicago. It advocates Socialism.

It is reported that Thos. I. Kidd will be boomed for secretary of the A. F. of

L. at the New Orleans meeting. He is general secretary of the Woodworkers.

There is trouble in Indianapolis between the lathers and bridge and structural iron workers. An arbitrator has been selected to adjust the differences.

Clarence Darrow, who defended Debs in the cases resulting from the A. R. U. strike, has been engaged by the miners to look after their interests before the strike commission.

Carpenters will vote the adoption of a union label for mill and shop work. A pension law, which provides a benefit of \$150 a year to members over 60 years of age will also be voted on.

Miners, who were prominent in the late strike, are being blacklisted. The superintendents do not deny the fact the companies are doing their utmost to destroy the union.

The Shoe Machinery Co., of Boston, Mass., which has practically a monopoly of all the shoe making machinery in the country, has just started a shoe factory in Boston. Here is the beginning of a complete trustification of the shoe industry.

The growth of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes has been so great during the last few months that it has been found necessary to elect an assistant to President Geo. Estes. Charles M. Hurlburt, a Colorado man, has been selected for the place.

John J. Hannahan has been elected Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to succeed Frank P. Sargent, who resigned to accept the position of Commissioner General of Immigration. Mr. Hannahan has served as First Vice Grand Master of the B. of L. F. for nearly twenty years.

The Buell woolen mills of St. Joseph and the largest in the state of Missouri has a strike on, due to differences over the wage scale. Some of the strikers say that all but four employes have agreed not to return to work. The demands of the strikers, if allowed, would mean an advance of from \$1 to \$3 per week in pay.

The switchmen of the Colorado & Southern railroad have secured an increase of wages, from 2 to 3 cents an hour. The contract, which was signed by both the company and the union, is for one year. It is on a basis of a 10-hour day and means an increase of wages of from 25 to 35 cents per day for all members of the union.

At a meeting of the Los Angeles Manufacturers' and Merchants' association held Oct. 30, it was arranged to make war against the labor unions. Every member of the association will subscribe money to carry on the fight. A bogus labor paper has been established by the association for the purpose of misrepresenting the situation to the public. The unions of Los Angeles are preparing to meet the assault of the manufacturers, and will make a gallant fight for the maintenance of their organizations.

The patternmakers of Milwaukee sent this bit of sound advice along with the money they collected for the miners: Resolved, that in sending the \$329.70 collected in the various shops the Patternmakers Association of Milwaukee and vicinity for the relief of the striking coal miners, the secretary be instructed to write the miners officials that in this age of concentrated capital we seriously doubt the efficiency of the strike and advise the miners officials to use their influence in showing their members the absolute necessity of striking at the ballot box against their masters as well as striking for better conditions on the economic field.

The following unions now have labels which are endorsed by the A. F. of L.: Boot and shoe workers, broom makers, brewery workers, bottle blowers, bicycle workers, brush makers, brick makers, bakers and confectioners, barbers, bartenders, coopers, can makers, clerks, cigar makers, cap makers, carpenters and joiners, engineers, garment makers, glove makers, hatters, horseshoers, horse shoe nail workers, jewelry workers, longshoremen, leather workers, ladies' garment workers, moulders, metal polishers, machinists, mattress workers, machine painters and helpers, printers, piano workers, soap makers, starch makers, suspender workers, sign writers, salmon fishermen, tailors, trunkmakers, tanners and curriers, teamsters, team drivers, tobacco workers, upholsterers, wood workers, watchmen, wood carvers, whitewashers, watch case engravers, waiters.

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

## 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 capitalistic 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.

## Manufacturer's Closing Out Sale

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Clothing and Shoe House  
CORNER FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS

The Greatest Sale of the Season.

We are Headquarters for Union Goods.

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## CAPITAL

Does not always have things its own way. Competition makes us all hustle. As an example of our enterprise and desire to win your trade, is our \$24.00 Suits at \$20. This should convince the most skeptical.

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H. Gaylord Wilshire, 125 East 23d St., New York



# Letter Box

From Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., NOV. 12.

EDITORS IOWA SOCIALIST: I have just received my first copy of The Iowa Socialist. It is an ably edited, red-hot advocate of radical Socialism. It ought to be taken and read by every man and woman in your state who do their own thinking, instead of deeding that right to the old party politicians.

I would like to impress upon your present readers the great importance of each one making a supreme effort to obtain subscribers. Some of the comrades are so situated that by making a determined effort they can obtain many subscriptions, but no one who is worthy of the name Socialist ought to expect to sleep well nights unless he has sent in one or more names.

Remember, it is by far the least expensive way we can get Socialism to the people. After our experience here of more than ten years, I am satisfied that the same amount of money expended on a good paper like yours will reach and convert to Socialism fifty times as many people as the same amount spent on speakers and halls. In this city we have had many Socialist lecturers in the last two years and our experience has been that the hall, to a great extent, is filled night after night by the same people—and those, too, who are radical Socialists. And where you go to the expense of sending a lecturer through the country to speak once or twice in a place, not to be seen again for months, perhaps, it will not impress or inform the man who is thinking about Socialism as the paper does which he reads and which comes to him fresh fifty-two times a year.

And so, dear comrades of Iowa, I plead with you as one who realizes what Socialism will do for suffering humanity, to work as you never worked before to put your splendid little paper into as many homes as possible.

We have had a local in this city for more than ten years and during the first few years the organization was kept up under the most trying circumstances by the faithful few, but the local, as well as the number of Socialists in the city and county, have increased more in the last two years than in all the time before. Even many of the old party politicians admit that at the rate Socialism is growing in these far western states that it will be but a very few years till the Socialists will be in control in the Pacific and Rocky mountain states.

FRANK W. WILDER.

From Ryan

RYAN, IOWA, NOV. 15.

EDITORS IOWA SOCIALIST: During my absence from home many enjoyable things came in my way, viz: I had a visit with Dr. B. Wilson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. While he is not yet a Socialist, but he says that Socialism is the next great step in the development toward humanizing mankind, so we can look soon for an addition to our cause. He is an able scholar and writer. I also had a very pleasant visit with Comrade

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9th St., Cor. Main. 873 Main St. 9th St., Cor. Main.

McGrady, of Bellevue, Ky. I listened to Comrade Morgan, of Chicago, Comrade Haggerty, of Colorado, and Comrade Roach, of St. Louis, Mo., who spoke at the great gathering in Music Hall in Cincinnati. But the best thing and most surprising of all was when I got home to find the establishment of a Socialist paper in Dubuque. To this, dear comrades I will give you my most hearty wish for success and support and I urge all the comrades in the state and elsewhere to do likewise.

CHAS. HICKETHIER.

From Davenport

DAVENPORT, IOWA, NOV. 17.

DEAR COMRADES: Hurrah for Socialism. People are beginning to realize that "something's doing." The Iowa Socialist is just the thing we need in this state and it has my best wishes.

A. K. GIFFORD.

### A Great Struggle

Is being waged between two great forces—organized monopolies, struggling to make slaves out of men, and organized labor, struggling to make men out of slaves. The contest is between the boodle made trust and the God made man. It is greed, avarice and profligacy against the brotherhood of man. Reader, in which of these contending armies have you enlisted? Lincoln said: "Labor is prior to and above capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."

Labor weaves our broad-cloth and dresses in rags; it builds our mansions and lives in hovels; it builds our railroads and tramps the ties; it produces all the luxuries and starves for the necessities of life. Who is to blame? You, the people. The toiler will strike and starve for his rights and then vote with his oppressor.

Too many of our toilers bray like asses.

Henry M. Edminston said:

"Long years of wrong have made him dull,  
A brother to the ox;  
The brain lies dead within his skull,  
Like peas within a box."

About one-half of the free prosperous(?) people of this country are homeless. About 4 per cent. of its people own one-half of its wealth.

Rome, Greece and Athens, when their wealth became concentrated in the hands of the few, perished from the earth.

We have two very dangerous classes in this country, the miserable poor and the very rich. The remedy for all this can be expressed in three words, viz: Organization, education, co-operation.

PERRY ENGLE.

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2,000 New Monte Carlo Coats  
Go on Sale This Week at  
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## Big Special Dress Goods Sale

NEW WAISTINGS at  
23c, 49c and 98c

New Flannelettes  
36 inch wide, Values 15c, for  
9c

Big Sale of Rubbers  
at 19c, 25c, and 33c a pair

### Great Gain in Socialism

The following summary is a press report of the Socialist vote in various parts of the country:

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Socialism has increased its national vote from 86,000 cast for Eugene V. Debs in 1900 to more than 400,000 cast this year. Official returns, when tabulated, may swell this to 500,000. Only once since 1860 has a third party made so strong a showing.

The significance of this stupendous increase to 400,000 in an "off year election" will not be lost by practical politicians when they calmly analyze the figures and survey the alignment of this ballot-wielding army. Almost without warning a new force appears on the political field. With only the shred of an organization, without organs, patronage or allies, it seems to have established a footing as a national party and forced its claim for recognition as a factor in future elections.

In conservative Massachusetts the political students were astonished a few years ago when the Socialists cast 3 per cent. of the vote of the state and obtained legal recognition as a party.

A year ago the Socialist vote in the old Bay state was 10,761. Returns from 291 cities and towns show that the new party has polled 32,105, an increase of 300 per cent. Complete returns promise a total of 40,000 for Chase, the Socialist candidate for governor.

In historic Cambridge the Socialist vote is 912. A year ago it was 174.

Boston cast 8,142 Socialist votes, 1,281 a year ago. Springfield cast 1,400 Socialist votes, against one-third that number a year ago.

The Socialists carried the wealthy city of Brockton and were defeated only by small majorities in Quincy, Rockland, Ware and other cities. The leaders confidently predict that they will elect Socialist mayors next spring in a score of Massachusetts towns.

Until the official vote is announced it is impossible to accurately state the effect of the Socialist vote on the result in New York state, but there seems little to justify the assertion that Mr. Coler was the loser by it. The indications are that the Socialists made their heaviest gains in republican strongholds.

While Massachusetts seems to show the greatest increase in the Socialist vote, the results in the western states possess more political importance. Those who have ignored the growth and possibilities of political Socialism will glance with surprise at the returns from Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Evansville and other cities in that belt of states which often decides national elections.

In Milwaukee the vote for lieutenant governor was as follows: Republican, 26,118; democrat, 20,762; Socialist, 11,731.

Four of the Socialist candidates for the state legislature were beaten only by the most narrow pluralities.

The Socialist vote in Chicago exceeded 12,000, an increase of 400 per cent. The party carried many precincts and has already begun a campaign for the spring election.

The same story comes from Indiana. The Socialists cast nearly 1,500 votes in Evansville, against 300 in 1900. The vote in the state exceeds 20,000. Ohio shows a similar increase, with 5,073 Socialist votes in Cincinnati, 2,000 in Toledo, 1,541 in Dayton, 2,100 in Cleveland and vastly increased votes in the smaller towns. Debs' vote in the state in 1900 was only 4,847. The recent election places Socialism on the official state ticket.

Covington, Ky., shows an increase

from 846 in 1900 to 1,709 in the recent election. Campbell county cast 206 votes for Debs and more than 1,200 Socialist votes this year.

The street car companies are catching on now. From all over the country there are reports that larger cars are being put into service, thereby reducing the number of the employes or at least doing away with the necessity of hiring more. It will be noticed that the employes don't get the benefit of the change. The laugh is continually on the workers.—Railway Employees Journal.

### 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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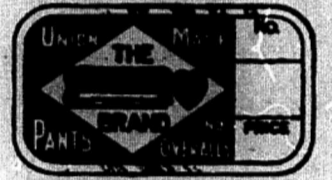
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