



# The Iowa Socialist.

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"But where are you going to get the money to pay for all these things?" asks the non-Socialist when he is told we stand for the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution. "How are you going to compensate the present owners of the lands, the mines, the railroads, factories, etc.?" These questions are as pertinent in this case as they would be if made by the highwayman who had relieved you of all your valuables. You would be unable to pay him for the restitution of your goods, and even if able would rightly refuse.

The Socialists are often accused of devoting too much time to a condemnation of the present system and the wrongs, exploitation and robbery of the workers under it. But they have a purpose in this. It is necessary to convince a man that he has been robbed in order to get him to demand the return of the stolen goods. The great majority of the human race has been despoiled of its natural heritage. The Socialists propose that it shall be returned to them. And those found in possession of the stolen property need expect no compensation.

A fundamental proposition of the Socialists is that private ownership in the means upon which all depend for life is wrong. When Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation he did so because he believed private ownership in human beings was wrong. There was no question of compensation to the slave-owners involved. All this talk about confiscating the "private property" of others is bosh. Confiscation implies ownership in the things confiscated, and Socialists do not recognize the right of private ownership in the things they would make public property. It is true that a man may have a lawful title to all that which he can legally obtain, but man-made law is not necessarily right. Our position is based on a higher law than that of potentate or majority. It is the fundamental law of justice—that simple justice which demands that all men shall have an equal right not only to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but also to those things which alone make life, liberty and happiness possible. But we need not confine ourselves to the positive assertion of this great ethical law. Let us take up the negative argument that private titles are invalid because they have not been earned by those holding them. Your Pecksniffian moralist is greatly shocked at the idea of Socialism taking from the individual that which he claims to have earned. But let us see if he has earned it. We are told that "Every man is the architect of his own fortune." A little reason and common sense will show the utter fallacy of this old saw. Place one of these enterprising architects alone upon an island in mid-ocean and let him build. After a life-time spent in providing for his immediate wants, the size of his fortune would look like "thirty cents." Not only is man a creature of his environments, but so also is his fortune. It is only under the conditions found in a highly civilized community that the accumulation of great wealth is made possible. Did this "architect of his own fortune" create these conditions? If so, why can't he create like conditions if left alone upon an island or placed among savages? Civilization and all of its advantages is the result, not of individual effort, but of the combined effort of all men of the past and present. This is further illustrated in the case of the lone settler in a new country. It is only with the immigration of others that the school, the postoffice, the railroad and city are made possible. This is also true of rent, interest and profit. While these are but outgrowths of private ownership, and are tools with which our architect builds his fortune, he can use them only in a community of his fellow-men and at the expense of the latter. Send him with these tools to an uninhabited island, and, depending upon them, he would starve.

If, then, the conditions of a civilized community are such important factors in the accumulation of wealth, and as the individual plays but a small part in the creation of those conditions, it follows that he is not the architect of his fortune—that he has not himself earned his wealth. And since the people of the

community collectively created the conditions they have collectively earned the wealth resulting therefrom. Hence, it could not, possibly be confiscation for the people to take from the individual that which is not his, but is theirs. They would simply be demanding their own.

But the objection is often made that even where given equal opportunities some men are too lazy to take advantage of them, while others, by hard work and industry, manage to save a competency, and that to these industrious souls Socialism spells confiscation. The case of the small farmer is often brought up. As a hard worker he is a shining example. What does Socialism offer him? The wealth production of a nation divided by the number of workers! In the United States this has been shown, even with the awful waste of the competitive system, to be \$10.00 a day, or over \$3,000 a year. The small farmer who, under present conditions, clears \$1,000 a year is very fortunate, indeed. Socialism then offers to triple his wages and in addition greatly reduce his hours—possibly to four a day—whereas he now works twelve and fourteen. If there is any confiscation here it is on the part of the farmer. All this is equally true of every other worker whose income is less than \$3,000 a year and who works more than four hours per day. But, says the sentimentalist, this is a very sordid view. The farmer loves his farm, not so much because of the money he may make from it, but because of its associations. It is his home and perhaps was his father's. Here he was born and reared, and Socialism, like an invading Spartan host, will tear him from his little Arcadia and convert it into a ranch or cornfield. If the right of others to life makes this a necessity—yes.

The personal liberty of a man ends where the like liberty of others begins. The millionaire might urge the same fervid love for his millions as a basis for his right to them, but it should have no weight as against the right to life by others. But perhaps nature is not so niggardly as Malthus would have us believe and if many were found who have been farming for fun, some provision might be made for them.

This, then, is the first task of the Socialists: To teach the masses the solidarity of the race; the inter-dependence of man; the benefits resulting therefrom, and the rights of all to these benefits as against the rights of any. When we stop to consider the large number who would be benefited in every way by Socialism and the very small minority who would be deprived of some wealth which they cannot use and which they have not earned, it would seem to be a very easy matter to teach this simple truth. With an educated, intelligent proletariat, who know their rights and dare maintain them, these difficulties of "confiscation" and "compensation" will all fade away.

What constitutes a state?  
Not high-raised battlements and labored mounds,  
Thick walls and moated gates;  
Not cities proud, with towers and turrets crowned;  
Not broad-armed ports, where laughing at the storm  
Rich navies ride.  
Nay! Men, high-minded men,  
Men, who their duties know,  
But know their rights,  
And knowing, dare maintain.  
These constitute a state.

The executive council at Des Moines announces the following as the official vote of Iowa in the last election on the head of the ticket, secretary of state: Martin, republican, \$39,225; Burke, democrat, 150,011; Howard, prohibitionist, 9,816; Jacobs, Socialist, 6,360. The vote for governor last year for the various parties was as follows: Republican, 226,902; democrat, 143,788; prohibition, 15,659; Socialist, 3,463; peoples' party, 782. The latter party had no candidates this year. The prohibitionists lost 5,848 votes; the republicans and democrats gained slightly, while the Socialist vote was almost doubled. The total vote for the head of the ticket this year was 395,412. This leaves us 1,548 votes short of becoming an official party. However, as there were only 2,742 votes cast for Debs in 1900, the vote this year is an increase of almost 250 per cent. over that of two years ago, and almost 100 per cent. over that of last year. This is a much better showing than that of any of the other parties.

Order a bundle of five for one year.

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

The total amount contributed to the miners' strike fund by the Socialist party is \$9,006.15.

The Chicago comrades are very enthusiastic over the large increase in the Socialist vote in that city and the state of Illinois. The Socialist is now an official party in that state.

"California Socialist" is the name of a new weekly that will appear about the first of December in San Francisco. D. E. Bohannon is the proprietor and business manager, and M. W. Wilkins will handle the pen and shears. The latter formerly edited the San Francisco Socialist.

During the debate on the adoption of Socialist resolutions in the convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans last week, President Gompers asserted that he had graduated from Socialism. Taking his present attitude as a criterion of his knowledge of Socialism, his alma mater will never have occasion to regret the commencement day when "Sammy" received his diploma.

In England, as in Germany and other European countries, the government pays no salaries to representatives in parliament, reichstag, or congress. The representatives are supported and paid by those sending them there to represent their interests. The trades unionists of Great Britain are voting money to send members of their organizations and Socialists to parliament. In the United States it would not cost the laboring men a cent to fill the halls of congress with representatives of their own class, and yet they have not a single representative. They might learn a thing or two with profit from their foreign brothers.

"I would take, not by force, but by the slow process of lawful acquisition, through better legislation as the outcome of a wiser ballot in the hands of men and women, the entire plant that we call civilization, all that has been achieved on this continent in the four hundred years since Columbus wended his way hither, and make it the common property of all the people, requiring all to work enough with their hands to give them the finest physical development, but not to become burdensome in any case, and permitting all to share alike the advantages of education and refinement. I believe this to be perfectly practicable, indeed that any other method is simply a relic of barbarism." —Frances Willard.

"At present the surest relief for the 'servant girl problem' seems to lie in the training of the children of the poor to regard household service as upon as high a plane as clerking or stenography." This is the substance of a lecture given before a bible class in a church in Evanston, Ill. This is certainly a good plan. It has sufficed in different forms to befuddle the workers since time immemorial. It's merely a variation of that time-worn gag about the "dignity of labor." But of course so long as wage-slaves are willing to swallow such stuff, it will be dished up to them. Why not train the children of the rich to regard labor as upon as high a plane as idleness?

The same ratio of increase in the vote in the next two years as in the past two means a million votes in 1904. And the larger our vote the easier it is to make converts to our cause. Where we were treated with but sneering indifference two years ago we are now accorded serious consideration. The Cleveland Leader says: "When the next period of dull business comes, the Socialists will have to be reckoned with." Now is the time to prepare for this "period of dull business" which is surely coming. As the Cleveland Leader plainly realizes it is an easy matter to convert a man with an empty "dinner pail" to Socialism. We must have a large corps of workers to attend to this when the time comes. And it isn't so very far off, as our "prosperity" friends would have us believe. Get busy, comrades.

In discussing the Socialist vote in Iowa and the country at large, the Dubuque Times says: "The Socialists fully expect to do far better next year and perhaps they will. What sort of a showing they will make in 1904 it is impossible to predict. Third parties generally make their best showing in off years, but the Socialist movement for many reasons cannot be gauged by this rule. Circumstances are easily imagined under which it would become the refuge of a large section of the Bryan democracy in the next presidential campaign." Other circumstances are also easily imagined under which it would become the refuge of a large number of republicans. It is noticeable that the Socialists made great gains in republican strongholds at the last election.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor refused to adopt any resolutions endorsing Socialism. There were cast 4,900 votes against and 4,200 votes for the proposition. This large increase in Socialist sentiment among the members of the A. F. of L. is significant. The delegates of the miners and carpenters, controlling nearly 3,000 votes, cast them solidly for the following resolution which was introduced by Comrade Max Hayes as a substitute to the report of the committee on resolutions to which was referred the several Socialistic resolutions that had been introduced at the convention:

Resolved, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and political power to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toil and the overthrow of the wage system and establishing an industrial co-operative democracy.

As will be noted this resolution does not ask the Federation to endorse Socialism, but merely asks that it advise the working people to follow such a course. The convention might have adopted this resolution and it could have done no harm whatever to the A. F. of L. as a labor union. But it would, perhaps, have injured the standing of certain "leaders" with the old parties and hence they used their influence to accomplish its defeat.

The A. F. of L. has undoubtedly accomplished much, but it was by a slow and painful process, and it can hope for nothing better until it realizes that it is playing right into the hands of the capitalists by refusing to adopt the Socialists' working class program in the political field.

The following estimate of the Socialist vote by states is made by the Chicago Socialist. This estimate shows an aggregate vote of 244,500 and is very conservative. These figures will not unlikely increase to 250,000 and with the addition of a probable 50,000 votes cast for the Socialist Labor party, will bring the total up to 300,000. The combined vote of these two parties in 1900 was 131,000, of which 97,000 were cast for Debs. How conservative the following estimate is may be inferred from the fact that the capitalist press places the Socialist vote at 400,000.

California	12,000
Colorado	8,000
Connecticut	3,000
Delaware	500
Florida	1,000
Idaho	2,000
Illinois	30,000
Indiana	8,000
Iowa	6,000
Kansas	4,000
Kentucky	3,000
Maine	2,000
Maryland	1,000
Massachusetts	35,000
Michigan	4,000
Minnesota	8,000
Missouri	9,000
Nebraska	2,000
New Hampshire	1,500
New Jersey	7,000
New York	25,000
North Dakota	1,000
Ohio	15,000
Oregon	5,000
Pennsylvania	22,000
Rhode Island	1,000
South Dakota	1,000
Utah	1,000
Texas	8,000
Washington	8,000
West Virginia	500
Wisconsin	30,000

The Socialists of Chicago are conducting Sunday schools for children in various parts of that city.

George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, one of Bryan's most ardent supporters in his two campaigns for the presidency, has come out for Socialism.

The refusal of the working class to think for themselves is a greater obstacle to Socialism than all the schemes and plots hatched by the capitalists to frustrate it.

President Eliot, of Harvard college, says the "scab" or "strike-breaker" is a good type of the American hero. "A lover's eye sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt."

Because the union label was printed on the ballots of the Socialist party in Waco, Texas, the democratic judges declared them "irregular" and threw them out. Unionists keep out of politics!

The Appeal to Reason has installed a new Hoe perfecting press capable of printing 12,000 eight-page papers per hour, and will shortly issue an eight-page paper regularly. In circulation the Appeal stands fourth in the United States among weekly papers.

A candidate on the Socialist ticket in Montana died a week before election. Twelve hundred votes were cast for him on election day. These voters evidently were not afraid of "throwing away" their votes, and concluded it was better to vote for a dead Socialist than a live capitalist.

For the 'steenth time since the coal strike began, its settlement has been declared off. The interrupted hearing before the strike commission will be resumed. Wonder why the operators wanted this little delay. To a man on the fence it looks as though there may be an African in the wood pile—or possibly in the coal bin.

On the fourth page of this issue will be found the Socialist vote of the state by counties and congressional districts, as reported by the executive council of the state and sent in by Comrade Work of Des Moines, together with the vote of last year. Scott county, Comrade Jacobs' home county, leads with 799 votes, while Floyd county stands alone with one vote.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, is said to favor the immigration of Chinese. Certainly. Nothing strange about that. It is to his interest to get as cheap labor for his railroad as possible. The American Federation of Labor used all its influence to secure the continuation of the Chinese exclusion law. Yet we are told the interests of capital and labor are identical.

"Abraham Lincoln was splitting rails, and he didn't limit himself to eight hours, and you demand it not only for the men in the mines, but for all the men above ground as well. He was doing infinitely harder work than nine-tenths of our men employed in the mines above ground. So was Garfield when he, as a boy, was trudging along the paths of the canal; so was Mr. McKinley in his early life. I only mention these because they are the three victims of the spirit of anarchy which is the curse of this country today, and the only serious curse afflicting it."

The above is the kind of drivel that Wayne McVeagh, attorney for the Erie railroad and the Pennsylvania Coal Co. before the "Anthracite Strike Arbitration Committee" is doling out to John Mitchell. And the companies this Pecksniff is representing have been operating coal mines for years in defiance of the Pennsylvania statutes regulating railroad connection with mines. But, of course, there is no anarchy in that. Mr. McVeagh and the rich companies he represents are above the law. But they find it convenient occasionally to fall back on that "last resort of scoundrels"—patriotism. Because Lincoln worked overtime splitting rails and the unions demand shorter hours than Lincoln worked all unionists are anarchists. Similarly all farmers using barb wire instead of splitting rails for fences are anarchists. Really, Mr. McVeagh must have great confidence in the stupidity of the workmen of this country to dare make such statements.



# “Figures”

By Allan W. Ricker

Statistics are very dry and yet they may be mutely eloquent, sarcastic, ironical, even “funny.” They possess a certain fascination for me at times, and I keep various records at hand for reference. I seldom, however, use them in writing and never in speaking, except in the most simple way. There is no better soothing syrup for an audience than figures. How many times have I seen an audience totally estranged from a speaker by a dry recital of statistics. In the first place people have lost confidence in figures when juggled politicians. In the old sham battles between the democratic and republican parties over the tariff, the public print was so filled with tariff schedules and statistics that we learned to avoid these things as assiduously as we skipped the memoirs of that famous Massachusetts lady, Lydia E. Pinkham by name. Then came the fight over the money question. Tariff schedules were changed to ratios and parities. Each side proved important things by statistics galore until the poor reader or hearer became dizzy by the dazzling display of mathematics. I have learned from all this that figures are poor media for the expression of truth, and yet sometimes dull cold statistics shock us by the enormity of the crime for which they stand—figures about which there is no dispute. Again they stare us in the face with icy sarcasm. They are mute records of our folly—our ignorance as an individual or a race. Perhaps an hour ago, while awaiting the supper call, I took up, to while away the time, a copy of the World Almanac for 1890 and opened at the governments of the world. I read the pedigrees of the royalty of Europe, something that reads like a page from a herd book. There was William of Germany, Victor Emanuel of Italy, Alexander III of Russia and so on through the list. Then I turned to the salaries paid these monarchs. It was here that figures, though mute, became sarcastic, ironical, sad. For instance, the British royal family, besides their private land holdings draw annually from the toil of the British working class the enormous sum of \$2,895,000. The emperor of Austria draws \$3,875,000. The king of Italy \$3,858,000. The emperor of Russia \$12,000,000. Then we pause to think, and as we think the monstrous injustice of it takes shape before our eyes. We see a nation of people toiling, struggling, many of them ill-fed, a multitude ill-clothed, the larger per cent. of them miserably housed, and from the proceeds of their toil, from the sweat of their

brows, taking the enormous tribute of \$12,000,000 and laying it at the feet of a MAN. Yes, a man, whose body is just as any other person's body. This man can break no law, because he is the law. He can do no sin, because he is the head of the church. Think of all this done under the name of Christianity. Is it not enough to make one feel like Job, who at one time decided to curse God and die? And, indeed, any honest man would be justified in so doing were there the slightest foundation for the belief that either God or Jesus has any friendliness for the modern church. But hold! I hear you say to yourself, what horrible conditions in Europe. I say to you: You are no better. Let us see. According to the latest and most reliable report the annual income of John D. Rockefeller amounts to more than \$50,000,000. Let us leave out Mr. Morgan, Mr. Gould, Mr. Astor, Mr. Vanderbilt, et al. and confine our remarks to Mr. Rockefeller. His income exceeds that of all the crowned heads of Europe combined. There are 400,000 coal miners who work amid constant danger to produce part of that wealth. There are 1,200,000 railway employes who face instant and constant danger in operating the greatest distributing machine society has ever produced, in order that this fifty million may not be lacking in any of its parts. Then let us think of the hosts of other operators in other fields. Think of the poor food, the poor clothes, the poor houses. That is the portion of the multitude, all to the end that Rockefeller may have a palace, a yacht, a private car, a coach, may own a college, and be a master. This man Rockefeller is as religious as the czar of Russia. He does all this in the name of Christ. And you. You wage worker, who feel sorry for the Russian, shed tears for your own stupidity, your own ignorance. The Russian in his misery, tyrannized over by the army and with no vote, can laugh at you—you poor miserable dupe, for you create these things by your own acts. You vote for these things, and you didn't throw your vote away—oh no. You give it to Rockefeller and his class. You didn't throw it away, you gave it away. Come now, you have been the biggest ass in the world haven't you. But don't take this to heart too much. We have all been fools, but we can become wise, at least wise enough to claim our own. Let us cease working for Rockefeller et al. Let cease being slaves and all become masters. How can we do this, you ask. Study Socialism. You will learn all about it.

## Courage

We will speak out, we will be heard,  
Though all earth's systems crack  
We will not bate a single word  
Nor take a sentence back.

We speak the truth, and what care we  
For hisses and for scorn,  
While some faint gleaming we can see  
Of Freedom's coming morn?

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,  
Let traitors turn away;  
Whatever we have dared to think  
That dare we also say.

—James Russell Lowell.

## The Federation and Socialism

The American Federation of Labor has again refused to go on record in favor of Socialism, but the vote this time was only 4,744 to 4,344. It is notable also that Socialism was not opposed in the debate on the Hayes amendment. President Gompers based his opposition on the ground of expediency. The Federation sympathizes with the purpose of the Socialists, the abolition of the wage system, but its membership includes a majority as yet unprepared to go to that length. Every member is free to support the Socialists at the polls and the latter have in fact been recruited from the ranks of the labor unions. The Federation could not give its formal assent to Socialism at this time without losing its own autonomy and also the support of its more conservative members. It has no need to put itself in a position of antagonism to the conservatism within its own ranks. For the Socialists will support the Federation whether the Federation gives them formal indorsement or not. They are the aggressive spirits in the

labor organizations throughout the country and their doctrines today color the demands which the union labor forces of the nation make upon their employers. —Dubuque Times.

## 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.

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

## Land of How-As-You-Do

From Glasgow Weekly News

New Zealand, writes a correspondent, inspired more by a quizzing spirit than regard to strict accuracy, can boast of other things as remarkable as its labor laws that compel shopkeepers to close on every legal holiday and either Wednesday or Saturday afternoon, and fix the lowest wages that can be paid to anyone at nearly 5s a week. For example, everybody is polite, extremely, almost painfully polite. Even law-breakers are treated with unctious consideration. The policeman carries neither baton nor firearms with which to hurt anyone's feelings. Whenever he finds himself compelled to make an arrest he almost begs the prisoner's pardon, and invariably takes him to jail in a cab. There is no rough handling; even the prisoner is courteous. The right man for the traveler in trouble to seek out is the postmaster. New Zealand postmasters come pretty near being the whole thing. They are registrars of births and deaths. They collect all taxes, municipal and governmental, and all customs and internal revenues. They insure their fellow citizens in the government's life insurance company, and receive their deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank of New Zealand, also a government institution. This bank has 212,436 depositors and the money deposited by them aggregates over £5,000,000. Over one fourth of the island's population keeps its money in this institution.

But it is as a performer of wedding ceremonies that the New Zealand postmaster is most fondly regarded and most famous. There is neither fuss nor flurry in the ceremony that the postmaster performs; neither does it cost a penny. A month beforehand the swain fills out a declaration of intention in the presence of a postmaster. At the expiration of thirty days he and his blushing bride seek out the official, and in the presence of two witnesses sign their names in the court register and to their own marriage certificate. And that's all there is to it. Custom doesn't even demand that the bride shall let the postmaster kiss her. The postmaster who holds the record for marriages is a maiden lady in an interior town. The lads and lasses of her district will have none of preachers, because it is a tradition that every marriage at which she officiates is a happy one. New Zealand's postmaster's closest competitor is the railroad station agent. As the government owns the railroad, it demands of its agents that they attend to all the wants of the people that the postmaster can't conveniently look after. Hence, when a farmer decides to sell poultry, he carts a few hundred fowls to town and turns them over to the station agent. The agent kills them and dresses them, freezes them, packs them in refrigerator cars, and sees them started on their way to Auckland, Wellington, Australia or London. The government acts as the farmer's commission man, free, all the way through. The government tries in every way to encourage the farmer. It will lend him money at low interest, and sell him rich land for a few pounds an acre. It even forbids the railroads to whistle at country road crossings, so that John Dobson's easy-going mare won't get frightened and try to run away.

One governmental undertaking is the sanitarium and hospital at Rotorua, the island's chief health resort. It is for the benefit of all indigent persons throughout New Zealand. If a man has broken down under the strain of too much work, or has contracted a bad case of gout or rheumatism, and has not money to pay for treatment, the government gives him three months of free treatment in the sanitarium, with free access to all the mineral baths. If at the end of three months the patient is still in bad shape, he gets another three months' treatment. The sanitarium has the island's foremost physicians at its head, a corps of graduated nurses, and splendid clinical and surgical facilities.

The most famed of the baths of Rotorua is the Postmaster's Bath. Its reputation is that of reforming for all time the most confirmed toper who bathes in its all but scalding waters. Every New Zealand community has its citizen who has been made a teetotaler by this spring. The fact is, there are not many drunkards seen in the islands, and the patriotic New Zealander always declares, and hauls out statistics to prove it, that less spiritous and malt liquors are consumed there than in any other part of the world.

Another queer thing about New Zea-

land is their honesty. Nobody tries to steal from you. Hotel room doors are never locked; many have no locks. Hats, coats and valises are left around indiscriminately, and the owners always find their property where they put it. Neither does the waiter, nor the bell-boy, nor the chambermaid hold up the traveller. They do everything asked of them, and do it cheerfully, without expecting tips. Tipping is a lost art there. As there are no indoor robbers, neither are there many highway robbers, and the percentage of murders is very small. A man with daughters in New Zealand is a political power, a big man in the district in which he resides. All women over 21 can vote, so the man with many daughters often decides a closely contested election. Then again, women are much more sought after matrimonially, for they are outnumbered by the men two to one. There is no need for a woman's becoming an old maid in New Zealand except from choice.

This butt end of the earth has many natural wonders, among which is a geyser that started business only a few months ago, but, nevertheless, is said to be the largest in the world. Its name, Waimangu (the Black Water), is appropriate, for its water is certainly black. The geyser's steaming surface is about 200 by 350 feet. When it is in eruption the entire surface is lifted 1,000 feet into the air, and hot, seething mud and rocks are thrown about and great clouds of steam envelop everything. The periods of eruption usually last five hours, and are very frequent. If you're at work on a building and fall off from any cause whatsoever and are picked up a corpse your widow can collect £100 from the building's owner, and often three times this amount. Her claim becomes a lien against real estate, and title even ahead of bond and mortgage.

## Sixth District Campaign

AVERY, IOWA, Nov. 15, 1902.

To the Comrades of the Sixth District:  
DEAR COMRADES:—I herewith submit to you the report of Candidate Rice's campaign, showing the number of towns visited, speeches made, expenditures, receipts, etc.

Comrade Rice was out twenty days, during which time he visited sixteen towns and made twenty-one speeches; so you can see that he worked hard and faithfully in the interests of our cause and for the betterment of the wage slave. His expense account is as follows:

To John M. Work, six speeches..	\$30.00
To John M. Work, transportation	12.38
To John M. Work, hotel.....	5.50
To F. L. Rice, transportation....	19.77
To F. L. Rice, hotels.....	12.00
To F. L. Rice, printing.....	6.00

Total..... \$85.65

Below you will see list of towns visited and their donations to campaign fund:

Hocking.....	\$4.72
Avery.....	8.15
Ottumwa.....	3.00
Eldon.....	3.00
Keb.....	4.85
Hynes.....	1.85
Hiteman.....	3.77
Lockman.....	.....
Hedrick.....	.....
Sigourney, by E. J. Rohrer.....	5.00
Delta, by F. A. Brown.....	1.00
What Cheer.....	.....
Newton, by W. J. Porter.....	1.00
Monroe.....	.....
Oskaaloosa.....	.....

Total..... \$92.84

### SUMMARY

Total expense.....	\$85.65
Total receipts.....	32.84

Deficiency..... \$52.81

Now, dear comrades, you see by the above that Comrade Rice had to pay \$52.81 out of his own scanty pocket. In addition to this he has put in twenty days of his time, which when, he is working, is worth \$60.00 or \$3 per day. Now this zealous comrade is willing to go to all this expense for the propaganda of our doctrines, but I think we all will admit that it is too hard a burden for him to bear alone. He is a wage worker, as most Socialists are, and I am confident that there is not another man in the Sixth district who would be willing to make such a sacrifice. Comrade Rice cannot afford to put \$112.81 into a campaign, and I wish to appeal to you to help out if you can.

All donations for this purpose will be thankfully received by your comrade and well wisher.

F. J. WEST,  
State Committeeman.

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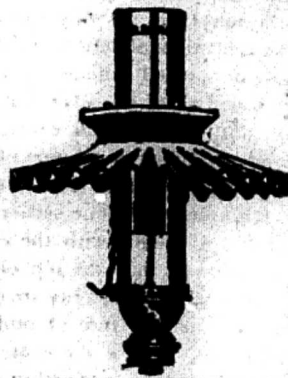
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Socialism in the A. F. of L.

From the New Orleans Picayune



The Committee on Resolutions was called for and said they would report on the "Socialist resolution."

They said that they did not think the several similar resolutions offered, all similar in tone, represented the true views of trades unionism, and offered a substitute similar to the one adopted on the same subject at the Scranton convention last year.

Max Hayes, of Cleveland, offered the following as a substitute for the committee's substitute:

"Whereas, capital being the product of the past labor of all the toilers of the human race, and as wages can never be regarded as the full equivalent for labor performed, and that it is the mission of the trades unions to protect the wage earners against oppression and to fully secure the toilers' disenfranchisement from every species of injustice, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and political power to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toil and the overthrow of the wage system and establishing an industrial, co-operative democracy."

He moved the adoption of this substitute.

Mr. Hayes said it was as much in order as a similar substitute in the carpenters' case. It was ruled out still, and Mr. Hayes moved it as an addition, or amendment, to the report. This was allowed, and Mr. Hayes spoke on his amendment. He didn't think it fair to call in question his trade unionism, because he was a Socialist. They would work just as hard as ever, and would strike and boycott and defy injunctions and go to jail just as much as the democrats and republicans, and they would do more, they would vote for labor, which the democrats and republicans do not. It is as consistent to maintain a political organization on class lines as on industrial.

Delegate Ward spoke on the same line, and urged the adoption of the Hayes resolution. It was time for the Federation to take a decisive step, and the workingmen should organize themselves into a political party, and take possession of the powers of government. It was degrading to beg for legislation and spend thousands of dollars, when they could control the situation. He thought the workingmen were awakening to their interests, as shown by the vote in the recent elections.

Delegate Brower said the Socialist was not a rainbow-chaser, and had rolled up 400,000 votes for their party. The rainbow-chasers were the people who tried to secure justice through the present parties.

P. J. Duffy believed in them as much as in the rights of labor, and he believed both should be respected. Up to a year ago he was opposed to politics, but when he found that more than half of the time of the convention was taken up with politics he believed the workingmen should go into it.

He was disposed to Socialism, but not to a political party for working people. He wanted it kept out of the Federation and made a party on the same lines as the others.

James Wilson, of the Patternmakers, favored the use of the ballot box to better the condition of the wage workers. If it was right that the government should own the coal mines, it was right for it to own the whole machinery of production. It would not then have been necessary for labor to back up the coal miners' strike. He spoke at considerable length about the shooting down of strikers on picket duty and the permission of child labor by the present parties, and drew the parallel between the labor army now and the continental army at Valley Forge, and predicted a new declaration of independence, freeing labor.

J. L. Compton, of Denver, said half the resolutions in the conventions dealt with political questions. Everybody admitted the school question was political. How can labor take action on it unless it acts unitedly? If it is agreed that action must be taken on a political question, all must vote for the same party. The trades unionist is a wage worker 300 days in the year, but when he goes to the polls he thinks he is a capitalist. "A laboring man in the old parties is the same as one who does not belong to a

union, and is about the same as a strike-breaker."

This statement was objected to, but the speaker said a man who introduced a political resolution and then demanded that united political action should not be taken was in the same class as the modern strike-breaker.

Mr. Wilson, of the Miners, saw some good in Hayes' amendment, but moved to strike out all after the word "toil," eliminating the reference to "co-operative democracy."

Mr. Hayes accepted it. Mr. Haskins wanted to close the debate, but Dr. Duncan said only one side had been heard.

Treasurer Lennon denied that the reports submitted to the convention had not cut off debate, as had been charged. He denied that the report was against Socialism. What the trades unionist said was that their movement was industrial and not a political party movement, and the attention of the trades unionist could not be diverted to a political movement. If it was done, efforts along the present lines would be impeded and actively carried along lines of putting men in office. Until the workers can be educated to stand together in securing better pay and shorter hours it cannot be hoped to educate them to stand together in a political party. He did not oppose or attack the Socialist party, but advised that they use their activity to build up their party outside of the Federation.

Delegate Berger agreed with Mr. Lennon. If the resolution meant to make the Federation the basis for a political party, he would vote against it. Politics must be kept out of it. He also agreed that capital had rights. He said the interference of President Roosevelt in the miners' strike was due solely to politics. "Socialism is no more a theory than capitalism. The next change will be Socialism. People laughed when the trust was predicted, and you may laugh when we predict Socialism, but it will come."

Mr. Reese, of Iowa, also spoke for political combination to secure the reforms needed. He said all mining laws secured had been by such combinations. That was what the resolution meant. "If you want to combine in Missouri under the name of democracy, and in Iowa under the name of republicanism, and in Illinois under the name of Socialism, it will be just as good." He was glad to see the Socialists meet the labor people half way, but he thought it easier to control the machines already built up than to build up a third one. His delegation (the miners) was united on this resolution. Mr. Reese ran for congress on the democratic ticket, and was defeated.

Delegate Hart was opposed to committing the Federation to any distinct political position. It was an economic organization.

Mr. Berger said he did not ask for the indorsement of the Social Democracy.

"But we know what you want," retorted Mr. Hart, who went on to say that much had been accomplished without the Socialists.

Mr. Turneth offered an amendment to the Hayes amendment to the amendment of the committee to strike out the word political. He talked on it. He believed the trades union was more powerful than any political organization that could be formed. He did not want the trades union movement pushed aside by one not half as important.

Vice President Duncan rose to support the committee, and said the report had not been touched on by any speaker.

Mr. Compton, in his speech, said he would not vote for it if it meant a recommendation to vote for the Socialist ticket.

If the resolution meant that in their localities workingmen were to do the best they could and vote against those inimical to labor, he would understand that, but the resolution would be subject to too many definitions.

It would be impossible to decide what party the labor people should unite on.

Speaking of the miners' strike, he was glad it was found that it could not be handled by law, and that finally the voice of the people demanded that the miners must be recognized. He did not know that laws or lawmakers had changed much since they put shoemak-

ers in jail in England for trying to raise wages.

He went at the judiciary, and said it was more against the working people than the legislatures or congress. He pointed out advances secured through trades unions, including better living and longer life of the men and their families. He put that up against laws that the labor people were asked to pass.

Then he spoke of the twenty-five year effort by the granite cutters to get an eight-hour day on government work, and its failure, with the ultimate success when the union refused longer to work more than eight hours. When that was done there was no court to appeal to, and it was final.

Mr. Duncan aimed to give a review of the labor movement from 800 B. C. down through the golden age, saying that Christ was crucified as the son of a workingman. From that period he traced the labor movement down to the present time, claiming that all the advances were due to the efforts of industrial workers. The labor movement started in 1866 was killed by politics, and the Knights of Labor was killed by demands from inside for political action. If such a result comes from this resolution, the odium will be on this convention. When the young Federation of Labor favored free trade, as enunciated by the stuffed prophet, it was wrong.

He said the miners' representatives wanted to send men into the mining regions to tell the men speaking twenty languages how to vote.

Mr. Wilson said the miners' delegates had advocated no such thing.

Mr. Duncan did not see how else they were to be organized to use their political power.

Delegate Barnes said he was one of those who believed the golden age was not behind, but before the working people, and that by use of industrial and political power it would be ushered in to bless them. The labor people had time and time again been urged to vote for their interests, and now the proposition was merely that they should vote together for their interests. Is it wise for the workers to vote with each other, or against each other? How are the people to get what is due them if not by united action?

He gave a harrangue on the labor-socialist problem, and the improvements secured through organization. Made equal in wages and in manner of living by union, should one workman go and vote for one party and one for another? No. They should unite.

He said there was an irrepressible conflict with capital. They should say to Morgan and Rockefeller:

"We want your railroads for the people. To quote them, 'There is nothing to arbitrate.'"

Delegate White summed up the problem by saying: "When the working people are sufficiently organized, they will use their political power in their own way without jeopardizing the basic power, and without the instruction of a convention. Those on the other side would throw everything into the maelstrom of politics and risk all."

Delegate Wilson, of the Miners, said Mr. Duncan's argument was based on the assertion that the amendment was to commit the convention to politics, whereas his amendment was to remove it from politics.

He wanted the working people to combine to secure political power. How else anything was to be achieved he could not see. He agreed to all the advantages secured through organized capital, but it did not follow that they should abandon all effort to better their condition by legislation. He reviewed the achievements of unionism in the anthracite region and saw no harm in political combination, if it was kept out of partisan politics.

Mr. Slayton assailed and dissected Mr. Duncan's speech. He said the ancient people spoken of were trying to escape from one man's power to get into that of another, just as our revolution would have failed if we had made Washington a king. The people took possession of the reins of government after that great strike, and if it is wrong to do so now, the forefathers must be said to have done a foolish thing. "When the Legislative Committee goes to Washington to ask for legislation, they must supplicate. I am tired of it, and want to be among the hundreds of thousands who send men there and demand it." He did not want anyone to doubt his loyalty to labor and wanted to go to his union and say: "Boys, let's vote as we struck yesterday." In response to Mr.

Duncan he said the judiciary was a part of the political power. When the referendum is established the people are the Supreme Court and the Legislature and everything but the executive. It was not asked that any political party be endorsed. Just authorize the movement and we will find the way." He demanded the collective ownership of the means of production. The greatest power the working people have today is the power of the ballot, and he wanted to see them use it.

D. A. Hayes expressed his appreciation for the ideas. "One would think we have only to vote and we will get what we want. We have all been voting for some time. The parties will do just what we are willing to vote for." He claimed that it was the Socialist doctrine that was advanced in the resolution and he did not think the convention met to adopt anything like that. Every trades unionist was in a measure a Socialist, but his principal objection was that only one-eighth of the working people of the country are organized. The Socialists want a change. Where to lead us they don't know, or whether it would be any better. The trades unionist must follow the lines of least resistance. He was opposed to the arguments about class rule. There were other classes just as much entitled to their views, and in attacking them the problem was only made harder. Although trades unionism has not been fully tested, there was an attempt to change to something else. Trades unionism is on trial. At Scranton they are trying to pick flaws in it, and the people are watching them. We want to see if they will recognize labor, but of course we will organize anyway.

At this point Mr. Gompers asked W. D. Mahon to take the chair. There was a sensation when it was seen that he was about to speak. Several delegates had been clamoring to be heard, but there was now a dead silence.

Mr. Gompers said that he had not said a word during the convention except to read his report, and now he wanted to be heard. He recognized that as a matter of fairness and to show the confidence they had in their cause of unionism this subject was given so much latitude at the conventions. As a matter of fact, a trade organization formed of unions was the historic effort of the working classes of the time.

"It is the only working class movement. All movements organized by those who claim to be the wage working class aside from this are a misnomer. The only one is the trades union movement.

"The nearer and closer we hew to the line of trades unions the more direct and successful will be the progress of our movement.

"Every effort in unionism that hews close to the line robs our opponents of weapons against us, and helps us win the people because we achieve, step by step, something in their interest. There is little that the workingmen do which is not belittled by our friends, the Socialists. When trades unionists are nominated for office and the votes of their friends asked, there isn't an instance but in which the Socialists will nominate a candidate against them."

Mr. Gompers mentioned how a union

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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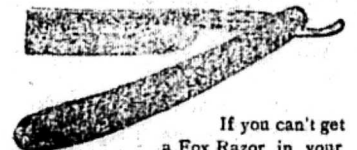
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