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The Iowa Socialist

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Impressions

Quit making a monkey of yourself at the ballot box; be a man.

Quit kicking against injunctions and riot bullets; vote against them.

Quit howling about trust prices for the necessities of life; vote against them.

An educational test is sometimes advocated for suffrage, but an X-ray test would be more to the purpose. Those who show no traces whatever of brain should not be permitted to vote.

"Old Subscriber" wants to know if it is because they are ashamed of their party that the democratic and republican candidates do not designate on their cards to what party they belong.

The union press feeders of Chicago were locked out and the union pressmen have been armed and sworn in as special policemen to protect the scabs who are taking the places of the feeders. The pressmen need a few lessons in class-consciousness.

It is stated that the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress on Sunday last declined to receive three delegates the Dubuque Typographical Union had undertaken to substitute for three Socialists, the position of the congress being that it was the judge of the qualifications of its own members and that the union was not entitled to recall its old delegates without preferring charges against them.

This local incident is the more notable from the fact that the Socialists have planned to capture the next convention of the American Federation of Labor and obtain from that body a definite endorsement of Socialism. At present the Federation is organized against the Socialists and in Colorado is organizing against the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, which bodies openly avow Socialism.

A few days ago the local Socialists made formal application for the martyr's palm because the doors of Stout Auditorium had been closed to them by the Y. M. C. A. The printers, now that their duly chosen representatives have been excluded from the Trades Congress, may aspire to martyrdom themselves. The Y. M. C. A.'s offense against free speech, which the Socialists are pleased to regard as the crime of 1903, is hardly as serious as their own denial of representative government, a cause which has been very dear to their hearts. In taking the position that the creature is greater than the creator, and that power comes from above, they are sadly out of line with the creed they have so noisily professed. They have been jealous of the power of legislative and administrative bodies and have proposed to restrict it by means of the initiative and referendum, the imperative mandate, etc. Now they propose to wreck a law of their own creation to save their own case and furthermore to deny the ordinarily accepted laws of representation.

When his necessities require it, the Socialist can be just as arbitrary as Kaiser Wilhelm, who professes to rule by divine right and to exercise his powers independently of the will or favor of any constituency. If he should rule that the German people might accept such representatives in the reichstag as he should select for them, or do without representation, he would have a precedent in the action of the Trades Congress.—Dubuque Times.

Ever since the ancient conception of justice as expressed in the axiom that "might makes right" has given way to the establishment of courts of justice and the right of trial by jury it has been the custom to presume the innocence of the accused until he has been given an opportunity of defence and is proven guilty.

Ever since the freedom of the press was established editors have had the opportunity of presenting both sides of a controversy before asking their readers to jump with them at a conclusion, mayhap that of an imbecile or deranged imagination.

The Socialists have no desire to pose as martyrs. But neither will they allow themselves to be martyred if they can help it. That is why the three Socialist delegates of the typographical union refused to allow themselves to be bounced unceremoniously from their offices. Opponents of unionism paint in glaring colors the tyranny of the "strike societies" and the "strike bosses" for the

benefit of the non-unionist. The tyranny of a collectivity is as unbearable as that of any individual czar. The trades unions have provided against this by the adoption of constitutions which provide certain things. That of the printers insures a trial to an impeached officer as follows:

"Any elected officer may be impeached for violation of his pledge, or for infringement of the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws; but all charges preferred against such officer shall be in writing, and shall be referred to a committee of five, which committee shall in-



D. S. CAMERON, For Representative 69th District (Dubuque Co.)

quire fully into the merits of the case, and, as early as practicable, report the same to the union for its decision. Should the committee report unfavorably, the impeached officer shall be entitled to a fair trial before he shall be dismissed from office."

There were no charges against nor trial of the delegates whom it was sought to oust. They were disposed to stand on their constitutional rights and were upheld by the congress, as they naturally would be by any body of fair-minded men with more brains than egotism.

If the Trades Congress is not to judge between contesting delegations, it would be interesting to know who is to decide. This is a right reserved not only by every central labor body, but by organizations of every kind, following the constitution of the United States which provides that each house of congress "shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members."

It is alleged that the leaders of the congress are making a systematic effort to transform the congress into a socialistic body. Just how silly this allegation is may be seen when it is noted that of the 200 delegates composing the congress less than a dozen are avowed Socialists. A dozen men trying to override 200, where all are equal, is indeed a spectacle for gods and men!

It is admitted that the three delegates were sought to be unseated because they are Socialists. Why should they be ousted on that account? To a man not totally blind the reason is plain. He can readily see the slimy hand of the ward politician.

As will be seen from the above quotation, the printers' constitution provides for the punishment of officers who are derelict in their duty. Then why this rushing into print charging these men with the awful crime of being Socialists, more tyrannical than czar or emperor?

The members of the typographical union are not martyrs.

They have simply allowed themselves to be made the tools of the petty politician and self-constituted "leader."

And with the infantile naivete of the fool who "rushes in where angels fear to tread" the astute editor of the republican Times has also allowed himself to be "used" by a few cheap democratic ward heeler.

In the meantime the Socialists are wearing the smile that "won't come off." With the church, the Y. M. C. A., and the typographical union against them, they are beginning to feel the opposition that is productive of growth. Socialism in Germany made slow progress until the blows from the iron hand of Bismarck sent it forward in leaps and bounds.

Socialist State Ticket

- For Governor, JOHN M. WORK, Des Moines.
 - For Lieutenant Governor, A. K. GIFFORD, Davenport.
 - For Judge of Supreme Court, I. S. McGRILLIS, Des Moines.
 - For Superintendent of Public Instruction, MRS. FLORENCE A. BROWN, Delta.
 - For Railroad Commissioner, OAKLEY WOOD, Lake City.
- DUBUQUE COUNTY TICKET
- Representative 69th Dist.—D. S. Cameron.
 - Representative 69th Dist.—C. H. Mason.
 - Treasurer—Thos. Buckingham.
 - Sheriff—Michael Milan.
 - Superintendent of Schools—A. A. Triller.
 - Coroner—J. G. Enser.
 - Surveyor—C. Brandt.
 - Supervisor—H. T. Carpenter.
- JULIEN TOWNSHIP TICKET
- Trustee—C. Holmberg.
- DUBUQUE TOWNSHIP TICKET
- Trustee—E. Walter.
 - Justice of the Peace (to fill vacancy)—P. Hay.

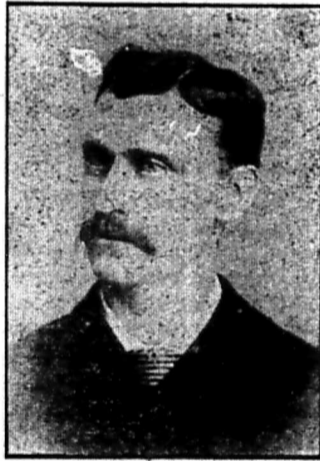
Skirmishing in Iowa

I talked to a hall full of farmers at Delfoit. Comrade Browne is an untiring worker.

Sioux City is certainly wide awake. Cannot begin to name the hardworking comrades of that place. Comrade Bennett will soon be going into the Dakotas as a national organizer. Comrade Wilson enlivened our meeting with his excellent piano playing.

I crossed the line for one night to lend a hand to the comrades of Sioux Falls. Comrade Williams, state secretary, had the arrangement of the meeting in charge. It was a large meeting and the listening was good. Some courtesy is shown us, since Comrade Johnson represents us in the city council.

Rock Rapids is a center of Socialist activity. Our doctors, Grout and North, are doing heroic work. Comrade Cole works at Socialism the most of the time. Interest was aroused in our meeting by



C. H. MASON, For Representative 69th District (Dubuque Co.)

a published endorsement of ye agitator from Rev. E. A. Cantrell of the People's church.

I have at last bumped up against a labor (?) mayor. I was "run in" for passing a hat on the street. I told the chief of police they would all have to be Socialists before long in order to hold their jobs. He let me go. When I attempted to sell literature on the street, I was stopped by an officer. I gave away all I could spare. Fortunately a great bundle had been given me by the Rock Rapids comrades. I gave all of this out during the day and some that I furnished myself.

Our comrades had engaged the court house for the evening. During the afternoon meeting, the county auditor stepped up to the box and told me we could not have the court house, because I said to the men, if they wanted to pay me, they could pay me in the evening. This kept us on the street. Such splendid advertising gave us an audience of over 500. When we took a vote at the close of the meeting there were three republicans and one democrat. Twelve men signed application blanks on the street and a temporary organization was perfected at the hotel.

Will the labor skates please call again! FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

Quit striking for higher wages and better conditions; vote for them.



Hear JOHN M. WORK, Socialist Candidate for GOVERNOR of IOWA, —AT— TEMPLE HALL, Ninth and Locust Sts. (First Floor) DUBUQUE, IOWA, Wednesday Eve., Oct. 28

Jotted Down

By Observer

Mr. Fitzpatrick, organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, has come out squarely against the practice of unions entering into contracts with employers. Particularly is he opposed to unions signing away the right to engage in a sympathetic strike. Mr. Fitzpatrick says that in an experience of ten years as organizer, he has found the contract to be far more injurious than beneficial to the unions. While it is not likely that Mr. Fitzpatrick's views will be generally endorsed at the present time, yet there is much truth in his statement regarding the sympathetic strike. The sympathetic strike is labor's most powerful weapon, and while it should never be used except as a last resource, neither should it be surrendered.

The fall campaign is now in full blast in Iowa. The republicans think they will carry the state. Gov. Cummins and Senator Allison have been on the stump for some time, as have also the lesser fry—Dollivar, Lacy, Hepburn and the curly-haired Adonis from the Cedar Rapids district. Of course the protective tariff is the burden of their song. According to Mr. Cummins we workingmen would not be able to get anything to eat, drink, or wear were it not for the blessed protective tariff. The only way for a nation to become prosperous is to place a high tax on the necessities of life. The more you pay out for those things the more you will have left in your pocket. Beautiful logic, isn't it?

The Dingley bill imposes an average duty of 55 per cent on imports. What does that mean? It means that imported goods which are valued at \$1.00 at the port of New York are worth \$1.55 when they have passed through the hands of the custom house officials. That is, the consumer must pay that for them if he desires to purchase them. What else does it mean? It means that the American manufacturer can charge \$1.54 for the same class of goods and still undersell his foreign competitor. It has been proven by statistics that the American laborer receives as wages one-fifth of the market value of what his labor produces. For every \$1.50 worth of goods he receives about 30 cents. It will therefore be seen that the tariff places it within the power of the American manufacturer to charge enough extra for the product of his factory to not only pay the labor cost, but yield him a handsome percentage besides. Indeed it is not at all out of the way to say that the American manufacturer makes a profit of 100 per cent per annum on his investment. The contention of the democrats that a purely revenue tariff would supply all the protection for American labor that is necessary is true. As a matter of fact, the American laborer needs no protection whatever. While there is an apparent difference between the wages of the American and the foreign laborer, in reality there is no difference. Measured by his productivity, the American laborer is the poorest paid laborer in the world. He produces twice as much for the same amount of money as any other laborer. The American manufacturer today can undersell any other manufacturer on earth. American goods are

sold in every country in the world with the result that the emigration from those countries to America every year grows larger. Deprived of an opportunity to earn a living in their own country by the cheaper products of America, they are coming to this country in vast numbers and entering into competition with the American laborer.

"But," says my republican fellow-workman, "do you mean to say that the American laborer would be better off under free trade than he is under protection?" No, but he would be just as well off. Of course the transition from protection to free trade would cause considerable friction, and for that reason we do not care to see the experiment tried, particularly as it would not improve the condition of the American laborer. We all know the immense power of the protected interests and how they threw the country into a panic in 1893. So long as the competitive system lasts it makes but little difference whether we have protection or free trade. All the laborer will get is a bare subsistence.

And while upon this subject, we would like to have some of our protectionist friends explain to us how it is that the wealth of the United Kingdom has increased from \$25,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$60,000,000,000 in 1900, while during the same period the excess of imports over exports in that country amounted to \$25,000,000,000? A nation is said to be prosperous when the balance of trade is in her favor. The balance of trade has been against England for the past fifty years and yet her national wealth has more than doubled during that period. The explanation is found in the fact that the majority of the stock of our railroads and factories is owned in England. The Englishman takes the money he receives as profits on his American investments and buys our products. We furnish him the money with which to buy our goods. Simple enough, isn't it? Yes, we Americans are a smart people, but the Englishman can give us several points and still beat us at our own game.

As we said above, so long as competition exists it makes no difference whether the laborers of any country live under protection or free trade, all they can expect is a bare subsistence. So long as men are compelled to go into the market and bid against each other for employment, the wages of the laborer will never go much above the starvation line. That is the reason the writer is a Socialist.

The protective tariff is indeed "A thing of beauty and a joy forever"—to the protected manufacturer. But did it ever strike you how inconsistent the republicans are in shouting for competition and at the same time restricting competition by levying a high tariff on foreign goods? Or do they mean that competition is desirable only in one place—the labor market?

There is only one party in the field that will benefit the laborer, and that is the Socialist party. If you have not yet read our platform, read it. You will find it on another page.

Is Socialism on the Wane?

"The Socialist party in the United States are a wrangling, dishonest, bankrupt gang of trouble makers," says Herbert N. Casson in an article entitled "Socialism is on the Wane," which has found wide circulation in the capitalist and labor press of the country.

Which is why Mr. Casson uses the language above quoted. He has arrived at the startling conclusion therein stated after what claims to be an analysis of the annual report of the former national secretary of the Socialist party, Leon Greenbaum, who was consistent enough to leave the party shortly after he lost the position.

Mr. Casson's "analysis" was first published on July 18, 1903, six months after Greenbaum's report was issued, and Casson says the report "was not supposed to be seen by anyone outside of the party." Smart fellow, Mr. Casson! The report was printed and sent out by Mr. Greenbaum himself and was published in at least one Socialist party paper (The Worker). There was no secrecy about it.

There are twenty points submitted by Casson as justification of his indictment of Socialists for incompetence to govern their own affairs. It is useless to enumerate them, and unnecessary to refute them in detail. The best answer to Casson's belated slander will be a statement of facts covering the real condition of the national Socialist party today.

1. There are thirty-five states organized and affiliated with the national organization of the Socialist party.

2. Eighty-seven local organizations have been chartered by the national headquarters since January last. These are either paying dues direct or to state organizations since organized.

3. Every state organization save one (Utah) is paying dues regularly to the national headquarters.

4. Official reports of all business and financial transactions of the national and state organizations are issued weekly and monthly and published in the party press.

5. The dues paying membership has increased from 10,000 last January (when Greenbaum's report was published) to nearly 18,000 in September.

6. The national headquarters has now nine national organizers in the field, receiving each a regular salary of \$3 per day and expenses, besides having lecturers and others constantly employed.

7. The debt of national headquarters has been reduced from \$1,835.62 in January to \$507.18 on Oct. 1. The remainder will be liquidated before Jan. 1 next.

8. With the exception of the \$507.18 above stated all bills are paid to date (Oct. 10) with \$600 in bank.

9. Supplies are furnished at cost to all affiliated organizations, and thousands of leaflets are distributed free.

10. National headquarters has donated nearly \$500 to various states for organizing purposes since January.

11. A total of nearly \$1,000 has been spent for organizing purposes direct by the national headquarters since last January.

12. The Socialist party does not interfere with the conduct of trades unions anywhere. Socialists, as individuals, exercise the same right to talk politics and advocate Socialism in the unions as do the democratic and republican workingmen who work for capitalist politicians and advocate capitalism and their own slavery.

Now all these facts can be easily verified. The Socialists have nothing to hide. If Mr. Casson had wanted to tell the truth about the Socialist party he would not have used a report six months old as an argument against it. He would have made inquiry and would have been honest even

with himself. But Mr. Casson has been traveling backwards for several years now, and he gets farther and farther from the truth as he travels, until he has now lost sight of it altogether.

Certainly, the Socialists have differences among themselves. Their party would not be too large to hold Casson if they did not. So long as men and women choose to govern themselves, to conduct their own affairs, to exercise democracy, there are bound to be differences of opinion and antagonisms. Differences could be easily eliminated were everybody to accept one man, Casson, for instance, as final authority upon all questions. But the Socialists say that no one man is big enough or omnipotent enough to lay down laws or to speak as authority for them.

Mr. Casson has said he believes the trades unions are the only hope for the working people, but he cannot show a



THOS. BUCKINGHAM, For Treasurer of Dubuque County.

live trade union in this country in which there are not differences and strife of some sort. And as for dishonesty, how many Socialists have been found among the walking delegates and business agents of the trades unions who have been convicted of corruption and general dishonesty throughout the country during the past six months? Not one.

But Herbert N. Casson has never survived the shock of seeing the Socialist movement get along without him. If the Socialist party had wilted and died, or even remained insignificant, he would have felt some gratification. But that it should actually continue to grow in spite of him and the others who have betrayed and attempted to wreck it for their own selfish purposes, is unpardonable. That was a blow from which Casson's wounded egotism never recovered, and for which his congested mind will never find room for forgiveness.

WILLIAM MAHLY, National Secretary.

Resolutions From North Dakota

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Fargo Local No. 1, Fargo, N. D., Oct. 1, 1903:

Whereas, Socialism stands for co-operation, co-operation means brotherhood, and as Germany has produced the highest type of scientific Socialists, and under great provocation these eminent leaders, by practice and precept, have always taught that war and violence should be discountenanced, and the recent election in that country demonstrates, if any proof were needed, that it is better to rely on education, the justice of our cause and the inherent sense of right implanted in man, than to try to overthrow injustice and oppression by force, thus relying on the old adage that "truth is crushed and will prevail, and though crushed to earth will rise again," and

Whereas, The lately enacted military law has rattled some of our editors, causing them to print articles of doubtful interpretation, and while we believe that it is the duty of every just and liberty loving citizen to thoroughly expose and unsparingly condemn all wrongs and oppressions, yet we are convinced that any attempt to remove the abuses of capitalism by force is unwise, and all violent methods are instigated by capitalists, their tools or persons of weak and unbalanced minds, and therefore be it

Resolved, That we believe that our

Socialist papers should strongly emphasize that Socialist philosophy is unalterably opposed to war and violence, that we will suffer the wrongs of capitalism until the people peaceably remove the same by ballot, and we roundly condemn any effort to remove same by force; and further

Resolved, That we brand as unsafe any editor or teacher who by word, im-



MICHAEL MILAN, For Sheriff of Dubuque County.

plication or otherwise attempt to teach violence, and believe such person is either lacking in the knowledge of scientific Socialism, or is knowingly doing the dirty work of capitalism; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent, through our state secretary, to the Socialist press, requesting publication.

H. BASSETT, State Secretary.

Capitalistic Cussedness

Strains from a violin attracted a fair sized crowd to a street lecture on Socialism Thursday afternoon. The lecturer held his audience but a short time, and after making an announcement that he would appear upon the street in the evening, when a larger crowd would be present, he went to his hotel. Shortly after the evening meal hour, he put in his appearance and soon had a large number present to listen to his explanation of the doctrines of Socialism. The speaker had but fairly commenced his address when one of the members of the city police force arrived and informed him that he must pick up his belongings and retire permanently from business, in Fort Dodge at least. The Socialist, however, was loath to depart and continued his argument until he of the brass buttons again pushed his way through the crowd, and despite the evidence of disapproval on the part of those present, took him by the arm and requested his company to the police station. At the station, after questioning the speaker, Mayor Northrup gave him the choice of going to his stopping place and keeping quiet, or of being the guest of Fort Dodge over night. He decided to pay his own expenses, and settled down to pass away what was very likely a quiet evening for him.—Fort Dodge Messenger.

A CASE FOR ARBITRATION.

The Chicago City Railway Company is threatened with a strike involving 4,500 men because the company will not agree to advance wages and to employ union men exclusively. At Hamilton, O., the printers have gone on strike against newspaper publishers who declined the same terms and the labor unions have ordered a boycott against advertisers and other patrons of the establishment. The publishers have obtained an injunction prohibiting the striking printers from picketing their establishment and have sued the members of the unions for \$50,000 damages for ordering the boycott.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. These publishers have undoubtedly been damaged by the boycott, but they will not be able to recover full indemnity from the unions. When unreasonable demands are made by labor organizations WISE employers PROTECT themselves by PROPOSING ARBITRATION. If the union ACCEPTS the decision goes AGAINST IT and thus the rights of the employer are PROTECTED. And if the union declines the employer is left in better position than he would be had he made no offer of arbitration. He having gone to the limit of concession, his patrons will be more disposed to stand by him, even at cost to themselves, than they otherwise would be and union men will be less disposed to enforce the boycott. If the Chicago City Railway Company

should propose arbitration the employees, under their constitution would be COMPELLED to accept and this would MEAN THEIR DEFEAT, since NO court of arbitration CAREFULLY SELECTED would sustain their demand that the employer must pledge himself to employ union men exclusively.

County Socialist Platform

Whereas, We, the Socialist party of Dubuque county, in convention assembled, believe that the private ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class is responsible for the exploitation and consequent misery and poverty of the working class, and

Whereas, This private ownership of the means of livelihood and this exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class has given rise to an irrepressible conflict between these two classes, and

Whereas, The capitalist class is aided in this struggle by its possession of the powers of government and the opinion-forming agencies—press, pulpit and school, and

Whereas, All these powers are used in promoting the economic interests of



A. A. TRILLER, For County Superintendent of Schools.

the ruling capitalist class at the expense of the working class, and

Whereas, We believe that the workers can become victorious in this class struggle only by capturing the powers of government and administering them in their own interest, through class conscious political action; therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask the working class of Dubuque county and those in sympathy with it to join us in the demands of the national platform of the Socialist party and the state platform of the Socialist party of Iowa for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth which will end the class struggle and its attendant horrors, and assure to all workers the full product of their labor.

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

Books of Scientific Socialism.

Table listing various books and their prices, including titles like 'A Study in Government', 'The Student's Mark', 'The Origin of the Family', etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, edited by A. M. SIMONS, is the one periodical which every well-informed socialist finds an absolute necessity. Its contributors are the ablest socialist writers of Europe and America. It is the recognized medium for the discussion of the most vital questions of party policy.

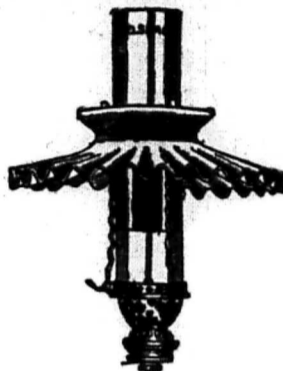
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S. SUTTER, Proprietor of... Columbia Bakery

Doughnuts 2 Doz. 15c. Layer Cake 15c. 1369 Clay St.

In Massachusetts

The existing political situation in Massachusetts is of great interest to Socialists. The increased vote polled last year has fully aroused the old party leaders, and while they are soundly chastising each other on the stump and in the press as of yore, yet they are co-operating in an effort to block Socialist progress and to win the workingmen away from the new and growing force represented by the Socialist party.

The democratic state committee is trying to regain the ground lost to the Socialists in several representative districts, notably the fourth Plymouth, which the late Frederick O. MacCartney represented so ably for four years. In the South Boston districts, the democrats are especially active in disseminating literature attempting to show that the Socialists are against religion, the family and marriage. South Boston is made up almost entirely of Irish Catholic workingmen, and the increased Socialist vote polled there last year was a shock to the democratic politicians who have controlled the districts for years and years. In the Brighton district also a fight is being made to prevent Comrade W. J. Coyne from being elected, as he polled a remarkable vote there last year.

In the Brockton district, Wallace C. Ransden is running for re-election while there are good chances of electing another representative from Brockton and one in the Bridgewater district where Geo. J. Alcott only missed election last year by under fifty votes.

But it is in the fifth Haverhill district, represented for five years by James F. Carey that the critical fight is going on. The fifth district has long been known as the "Gibraltar of Socialism" in Massachusetts, and while vigorous attempts have been made each successive year to defeat Carey, they have all failed. But the efforts put forward by the opposition this year are reported to be unequalled in their intensity and bitterness.

The anti-Socialist campaign now reaching its culmination in the election next month has been gaining in force for the past year. A local fight between rival shoe workers unions has been taken full advantage of by the capitalist politicians and their tools, and nothing has been left undone to embitter the workers on both sides against Carey and the Socialist party.

In this, the anti-Socialists have received the active assistance and support of the National Economic League and the republican national committee, for it is in Haverhill that the "campaign of education" against Socialism in Massachusetts has been inaugurated. A weekly paper devoted exclusively to fighting the Socialists has been published for nearly a year, the principal articles being furnished by F. G. R. Gordon, Herbert N. Casson and others. Gordon is now busy using the same figures he employed in support of Socialism as arguments to defend capitalism. In addition to this is the regular daily republican paper which has a monopoly in Haverhill, being the only one in the local field, and it fulfills its mission of distortion and misrepresentation to the utmost.

In order to round out the nondescript collection of curiosities who have been enlisted against the Socialist cause, Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein, who were defeated a year ago in their attempt to get control of the Socialist party in Massachusetts, are announced as speakers against Carey in his district, and the republicans are preparing to give the reclaimed ones a cordial reception. As was to be expected, Avery and Goldstein will speak on Socialism in its relation to the home, religion and free love, subjects on which, after several years study and experience, they claim to be authorities, a proposition with which all those who know this pair will heartily agree. The latest news from Haverhill is to the effect that another paper is about to be started by an organization of business men, with Gordon as editor.

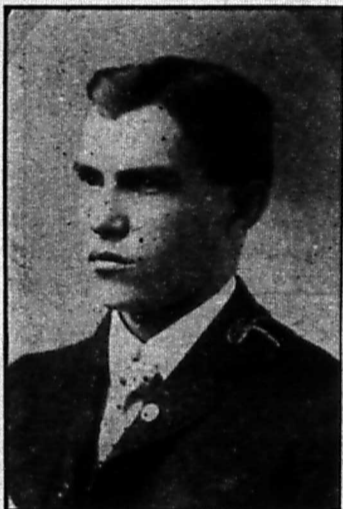
In the meanwhile, the Socialists are doing the best they can. The literature is being distributed and meetings held nightly. Carey is giving as much time as possible to the local campaign. The comrades are better organized than for

some time and many of the old workers have fallen into line again, aroused by the conflict. Of course the anti-Socialists believe that by defeating Carey they will be giving Socialism in Massachusetts its death blow, which reveals their ignorance of the movement.

In the state at large, John C. Chase is again on the stump for governor, and John W. Brown, Dan A. White, Carey, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, and others are speaking nightly throughout the state and addressing larger crowds than ever before.

It is confidently expected that notwithstanding the united opposition of the old party state committees, and perhaps because of it, an increased vote, probably reaching 60,000 votes, will be polled for the state ticket.

It may be stated that the Haverhill comrades have issued an appeal for financial aid and they will also be glad to receive aid in the shape of literature. Address Phillip Langway, Haverhill,



J. G. ENSER,
For Coroner of Dubuque County.

Mass., without delay.

A HOT TIME IN MILWAUKEE.

For some time Milwaukee has been stirred over corruption in the city and county government. Every day fresh revelations have been forthcoming of the presence of grafters and boodlers in the house of correction and common council, and reports of all sorts of nasty deals over franchises, public contracts and other matters have been increasing.

As usual the prosecuting attorneys have been complacently slow in their investigations and prosecution of the criminals, and as a result a public mass meeting in protest was held in one of the largest halls on September 28.

The meeting turned out even warmer than the promoters expected, for the Socialists turned out in uncomfortably large numbers, and not only insisted upon being heard, but used the opportunity to roast many of those who were shielding themselves by attracting attention to the guilt of others. The hall was packed and jammed to the doors, and over a thousand people standing throughout the meeting.

Among the speakers on the program was Winfield R. Gaylord, state organizer for the Social Democratic party. His speech is reported to have caused one of the genuine sensations of the evening, as he dug up past local history and showed that the meeting only marked "another of the high water levels of the flood of corruption which has swept, comparatively uninterrupted, through the channels of city and county governments for years." Victor L. Berger also spoke.

When the committee of five on resolutions was appointed, Frederick Heath was selected to represent the Socialists and he submitted a minority report over which a most sensational debate took place. Heath's resolutions placed the blame for the corruption where it belonged, upon the capitalist system, and declared that the corruption would continue so long as the present system was maintained. The capitalists and business men who were looked upon as the standard bearers of public morality and honesty, were the very men who brought up and corrupted the business elected to public office. The only way to cure corruption was to take the city and county government out of the hands of the capitalist class and put it into the hands of the working class, with the

understanding that the principles of Socialism be applied.

The real battle of the meeting was over these resolutions. E. H. Rooney, Gaylord and Frank J. Weber supported them amid great excitement and when the minority report was put it was only voted down by a surprisingly small vote. It was charged that the Socialists were organized to capture the meeting, but State Secretary E. H. Thomas writes



C. BRANDT,
For County Surveyor.

that "there was no pre-arranged action on our part to capture the meeting. All that was done was not preconcerted and therefore shows the strength of the Social Democrats in Milwaukee. It was a great triumph for us, although we lacked a little of the majority of the meeting, and therefore it was a considerable scare to the old party politicians."

This incident shows what may be expected from the Milwaukee municipal election in the spring.

Man and Mule

The mule—he is a gentle beast;
And so is man.
He's satisfied to be the least;
And so is man.
Like man he may be taught some tricks,
He does his work from eight to six;
The mule—when he gets mad he kicks;
And so does man.

The mule—he has a load to pull;
And so has man.
He's happiest when he is full;
And so is man.

Like man he holds a patient poise
And when his work's done will rejoice;
The mule—he likes to hear his voice;
And so does man.

The mule—he has faults 'tis true;
And so has man.
He does some things he should not do;
And so does man.

Like man he doesn't yearn for style
But wants contentment all the while.
The mule he has a lovely smile;
And so has man.

The mule is sometimes kind and good;
And so is man.
He eats all kinds of breakfast food;
And so does man.

Like man he balks at gaudy dress
And all outlandish foolishness.
The mule's accused of mulishness;
And so is man.

Ex.

Platform of the Socialist Party of Iowa.

We, the Socialists of the state of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled at Des Moines, July 4, 1908, declare our allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and endorsement of the platform of the Socialist party of the United States.

We define wealth to be the creation of labor applied to the resources of the earth, and capital to be the accumulated portion of wealth used to create more wealth.

Capital, therefore, being primarily the product of the labor of society as a whole, society has the supreme right to its disposal.

We therefore declare our purpose to acquire the ownership of capital, represented by the mines, machinery and all means of production and distribution, and relieve society from the reign of barter or competitive industry, inaugurating a distribution of the necessities, luxuries and opportunities produced, based upon the labor contributed by the individual.

As all laws or regulations of industry by the government are the creation of society expressing their ideas and conception of individual principles, society may and will change these laws and regulations to meet the emergencies that arise.

Therefore, society may create laws to conform to the most scientific and systematic means of production and the most just methods of distribution. It is, therefore, our declared purpose as members of organized labor and the producing and working class to acquire through the power of our united ballots the entire control of government in all its offices and functions. The courts, the laws, the military, and all the powers of government will be used as a means to secure for society their natural rights and to protect them therein and in the end to establish through the power so gained the co-operative commonwealth.

In the division of labor the work of the farmers has gone slowly but surely into the city until they sell to and buy from the large organizations of capital on their own terms, placing the farmers on a footing with wage labor. We call upon them to organize and secure for themselves the advantages, privileges and opportunities to which their effort should entitle them, and which Socialism alone can give.

To the ends recited herein, we ask every member of organized labor, every wage earner and producer in the state of Iowa whose interests are identical to join us in the struggle.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

The Socialist party in national 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.

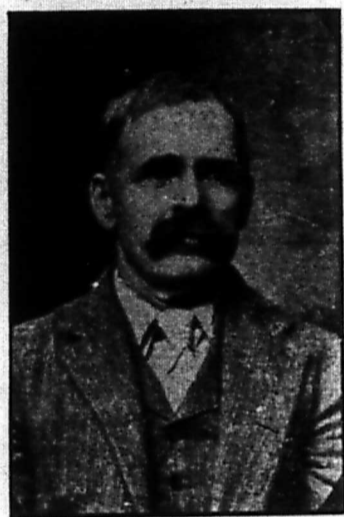
Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by individual workers. Today, the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. The ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent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



H. T. CARPENDER,
For County Supervisor.

better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

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

Directory of Secretaries

Wm. Mally, National Secretary, 303-304 McCague Building, Omaha, Neb.

J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 12th street, Des Moines.

W. A. Jacobs, State Organizer, 216 E. Sixth St., Davenport.

Secretaries of Iowa Locals

Albia, W. I. Shields.

Avery, F. J. West.

Bloomfield, B. H. Osterhood.

Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St.

Burlington, Conrad Holstein, 1324 N. 7th St.

Clarinda, T. F. Willis.

Clinton, A. R. Kolar, 511 2d St.

Corringtonville, John Tangborn.

Council Bluffs, I. Goldberg, 308 Broadway.

Creco, E. P. Dieter.

Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 821 E. 14th St.

Deloit, Stanley Browne.

Des Moines, J. R. Blenes, 506 7th St.

Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St.

Fairbank, S. E. Moore.

Grimm, J. G. Fangmeyer.

Hamilton, Louis Paulding.

Hiteman, Wm. Truman.

Hocking, Thomas Love.

Jamestown, Chas. D. Leroy.

Keokuk, Miles Martin.

Lake City, Oakley Wood.

Lester, Chas. H. Alberts.

Little Rock, W. H. Attleslea.

Logan, A. D. Wilson.

Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage.

Madrid, C. J. Peelstrom.

Mapleton, C. A. Piper.

Marshalltown, Myron T. Wiltse, 610 Frederick Street.

Missouri Valley, John T. Culavin, P. O. Box 124.

Monroe, Henry Howans.

Muscataine, J. G. Kent, 410 Pond St.

Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff.

Newton, Abe Miller.

Oelwein, L. Lauridsen.

Ottumwa, Isaac H. West, 601 Richmond Ave. S.

Red Oak, E. W. Churchill, 109 W. Elm St.

Rock Rapids, George Monlux.

Ryan, Chas. Hickethier.

Scanda, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2.

Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.

Siourney, Edward J. Rohrer.

Sioux City, J. C. Smith.

Waterloo, F. Connor, 1112 Franklin St.

Webster City, L. W. Hockman.

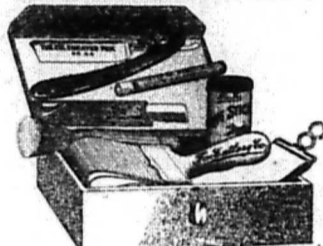
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Dr. Harmann Done For Him.

This is to certify that after suffering for a long time (2 1/2 years) from varicose ulcer (running sore) on right leg, I was completely cured by Dr. Harmann's treatment in three month's time. This was in November, 1902, and no sign whatever of the trouble has appeared since. I am thoroughly cured and well satisfied. Dr. Harmann's office is in the B. & I. Bldg. Dubuque, Iowa.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) N. THENO,
3114 Washington St.,
Dubuque, Iowa.

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Party News

National
State
Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

Since last report, the following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund:

A. Friend, Kentucky	50
Eleventh Ward Branch, Local Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
California state committee	1.50
Local Adams, Mass.	2.45
Central Branch, Local Seattle, Wash.	2.60
Local Pulaski City, Va.	.60
Local Cheyenne, Wyo.	1.00
H. C. Parker, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Employes of Williams & Brenckle cigar factory, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
E. M. Plumb, St. Joseph, Mich.	1.00
W. M. Shaw, Monroe, Iowa, purchase of a share of stock in C. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., donated by W. E. Walling	10.00
Local Yelm, Wash.	2.00
Total to noon, Oct. 10	\$ 35.65
Previously reported	2027.37
Total	\$2063.42

The Louisiana state convention held in New Orleans on Sept. 18 to form a state organization in accordance with the rules of the national organization, was a success. P. Aloysius Molyneux of that city was elected state secretary and the application for a state charter has been submitted to the national committee by the national secretary in regular order.

The national secretary, upon request of Locals Ada, Tahlequah and Tulsa, has initiated a referendum of the locals in the Indian Territory upon the question of holding a convention to form a territorial organization.

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the state convention held at Worcester last week adopted resolutions of regret the death of our late comrade, Frederic O. MacCartney.

Silvio Origo, of Springfield, Mass., has accepted the position of Italian organizer for the Socialist party and a tour will soon be arranged. Locals desiring Comrade Origo's services are requested to write direct to the national secretary, McCague building, Omaha, Neb.

BEN HANFORD'S TOUR.

Ben Hanford's dates for the remainder of October are now definitely arranged as follows: Missouri, Oct. 19, Sedalia; 20, Chillicothe; 21, Novinger; 22, Unionville. Iowa, 24, Hiteman; 25, Keb and Ottumwa; 26, Clinton; 27, Des Moines; 28, Marshalltown; 31, Sioux City. Nov. 1 he will close the campaign in Omaha, and again in Plattsmouth on Nov. 2. Hanford's meetings have been exceedingly successful and only circumstances of time and space have prevented more complete reports being made. As an example, Comrade Northrup, of Rockford, Ill., writes: "The lecture of Comrade Hanford was entirely successful in every way, financially as well as spreading the knowledge of Socialism. Comrade Hanford is one of the most convincing speakers we have ever had here and the audience well appreciated his arguments. The comrades are much elated over the success of the meeting."

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Circumstances will not permit a full report of the national organizers' work this week, but their movements are as follows:

Geo. Bigelow will go from Tahlequah, I. T., to Muldrow until Oct. 17, when he will take the following route through Arkansas, arranged by the state secretary: Oct. 18, Ft. Smith; 19, Van Buren; 20, Ozark; 21, Coalhill; 22, Russellville; 23, Morrilton; 24 and 25, Springfield; 26, Little Rock; 27, Bald Knob; 28, Augusta; 29, Wynne; 30 and 31 and Nov. 1 and 2, Memphis, Tenn.; Nov. 3, Brinkley, Ark.; 4, Stuttgart; 5, Gillett; 6, Pine Bluff; 7, Berton; 8, Hot Springs; 10 and 11, Huntington; 12, Burma; 13, Jenny Lind; 14, Bonanza; 15, Guyane. Bigelow will then cross the Indian Territory to Oklahoma.

Geo. H. Goebel is in northern Texas and will also fill dates at places in the Indian Territory.

M. W. Wilkins is meeting with continued success in Washington and will remain there until Nov. 10, by special arrangement with State Secretary Cooney of Montana.

Harry M. McKee is in Arizona and according to reports is making things hum throughout the territory.

John W. Bennett is scheduled to begin work in South Dakota Oct. 14,

starting at Elk Point and continuing as follows: 15 and 16, Vermillion; 17 and 18, Yankton; 19, Centerville; 20 and 21, Canistota; 22, Salem; 23, Montrose; 24, Newhope; 25, Baltic; 26, 27 and 28, Sioux Falls; 29, Dell Rapids; 30 and 31, Madison; Nov. 1 and 2, Oldham; 3 and 4, Brookings; 5, Watertown; 6 and 7, Clark; 8, 9 and 10, Aberdeen; 11 and 12, Britton. He will then enter North Dakota. The prospects are that this tour will be a great success.

John M. Ray reports that he will not be able to begin his Georgia tour until Nov. 1.

P. J. Hyland has been working in



C. HOLMBERG,
For Trustee Julien Townsh p.

Nebraska during the past week and will continue in that state until Oct. 19, beginning in Wyoming next day.

Charles Towner, state organizer of Kentucky, has been appointed national organizer for West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia, instead of F. E. Seeds, who could not accept the commission. Towner is highly recommended by State Secretary Dial, of Kentucky, and was released in order to work for the national party. Towner is scheduled to fill the following dates in West Virginia: Oct. 12, Huntington; 13, Charleston; 14, Gatewood; 15 to 22, Wheeling district; 23, Fairmount; 24, Craiton. He will then work in Maryland until election as follows: Oct. 25, Barton; 26, Lonoconing; 27, Midland; 28, Frostburg; 29, Sharpsburg; 20, Cumberland; 31 and Nov. 1 and 2, Hagerstown and vicinity.

Iowa Notes

Comrade J. G. Fangmeyer, of Grinnell, fires in a club and writes: "Grinnell local met as usual Sept. 4 and began business with thirteen active members, which was something unusual, for heretofore it was the hardest kind of work to get half that many. However, we realized that things haven't been moving along as they should, so we decided to get a better move on ourselves for the Socialist party and its principles. The time having come to re-elect officers for the next six months, Comrade Casner was called to preside. The following comrades were proposed and elected by acclamation (a very good indication, denoting harmony): Your correspondent was elected secretary, a compliment and an honor appreciated; Comrade Wm. Fierbaugh, assistant secretary and treasurer; Comrades Jackson and Judkin as committee on literature, vastly important as you know in our cause, and Comrade Casner local organizer. We all feel better now and very much elated, and each member of our local being a cheerful worker, there is going to be something doing here in this college town in the future for Socialism."

Comrade G. W. Davis writes under date of Oct. 8 as follows: "Am out on a campaign in southwestern Iowa; organized a fine local at Atlantic last night. Comrade Strickland did some splendid work in Des Moines. Stopped over two hours at Red Oak this morning. Found Comrades Houchin, Kelly and Churchill hard at work and hopeful. There is no doubt of a large vote in the west part of the state. The great deep of the heart of Shenandoah is moving. Am more surprised to note the change since I was here a few weeks ago than can tell. Will get a local here after awhile."

The Socialists of Clinton have placed in nomination the following ticket for

county officers and representatives:

Treasurer—William Wyatt.
Sheriff—James Kiadred.
Coroner—Carl Hostrop.
Superintendent of Schools—W. T. Shaw.
Surveyor—C. W. Bodenhofer.
Representatives—E. C. Bremer, G. F. Tucker.

Dr. Edward Jasper Rohrer is a candidate for representative on the Socialist ticket. It will be like pulling teeth for Doc to be elected, as our young friend Wagner will skin him.—Keokuk County News.

Mr. Strickland, a Socialist, was in Sigourney Saturday and delivered an address on the Kellar corner. He is a pleasant speaker and very forceful in his arguments. The Socialists have a little band of workers here. They are small in number but enthusiastic in their convictions.—Keokuk County News.

Clinton comrades report a fine address by Comrade Work to a large audience on Oct. 6, and are now preparing for a lecture by Ben Hanford on Oct. 26. Clinton local meets every Sunday afternoon. Have taken in fourteen new members in the last six weeks.

Comrade Wm. G. Stuart, of Bellevue, orders 500 "Campaign Leaflets."

Comrade Jacobsen remits for a bunch of sub cards.

Comrade Higbe, of Manson, fires in a club. He says: "We're growing some. One vote last general election, Expect a dozen or fifteen this fall. Not a large number, but a large percentage."

Comrade Fangmeyer, of Grinnell, orders a bunch of "Campaign Leaflets." He says the comrades there "to a man are in earnest, up and doing all they can for our cause."

SECRETARY'S NOTES.

The following locals have been chartered during the past week: Monroe, with thirteen members; Winterset, with six members, and Atlantic with eight members.

The Socialist candidate for governor starts out on his last trip Oct. 19, visiting the following places: Newton, Grinnell, N. English, Sigourney, Ottumwa, Burlington, Muscatine and Dubuque. He has been in the field since Sept. 14 and has had equally as well attended meetings as the republican and democratic candidates.

The state committee is voting on a proposition to arrange lecture tours for several prominent speakers during the winter months.

The new dues stamp system is working well wherever introduced. The Des Moines local, for instance, has more than doubled its dues-paying membership since the new law went into effect.

The Atlantic local was organized by Comrade Davis and the Winterset local by Comrade Work.

For speakers during the last two weeks of the campaign address J. J. Jacobsen, 1129 Twelfth street, Des Moines. An effort will be made to supply all demands. The terms vary to some extent, but will not exceed \$3.00, railroad fare and entertainment.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Hamilton county: "We are going to poll a vote that will entitle us to official standing"—and only forty-five votes last year.

Harrison county: "The farmers are coming into the movement faster than the city people. We will have a surprise for the old parties on election day."

Boone county: "If all reports are true, we shall more than double our vote this fall."

Webster county: "Mr. Davis' work was very satisfactory and we have been able to get in touch with a number of Socialists over the county. We will probably have considerably better than a 100 per cent increase in the county over last year."

Union county: "Addressed six meetings in Labor Union Hall in Creston, and took thirty-eight yearly subscriptions to party papers."

Jasper county: "We had sixteen votes in Monroe last fall. Will raise that to forty this year. Nominated a township ticket Saturday night."

Mahaska county: "We have more than fifty voters at Lost Creek pledged to support the ticket."

J. J. JACOBSEN.

Comrade Edw. J. Rohrer, of Sigourney, writes: "Keokuk county Socialists have nominated the following ticket:

Representative—Edw. J. Rohrer, Sigourney
Treasurer—Peter Hartman, Harper.
Superintendent of Schools—Dr. A. A. Davis, What Cheer.

Sheriff—L. O. Nauman, Sigourney.
Member Board of Supervisors—H. P. Gearhart, Sigourney.

Twelve meetings have been held in the county this fall and yet to be held. We look for a good increase in vote. Van No. 1 was with us a week and worked in five towns. The boys are good workers and aroused much interest in spite of bad weather. We have always had a good hearing in the smaller towns and look to them for a fertile field to work. Strickland held a street meeting in Sigourney one night and captured the crowd with his logic and eloquence. A candidate on a capitalistic state ticket said he was the best speaker he had ever heard. His work and the van boys' meetings caused so much stir that Gov. Cummins devoted a good share of his speech

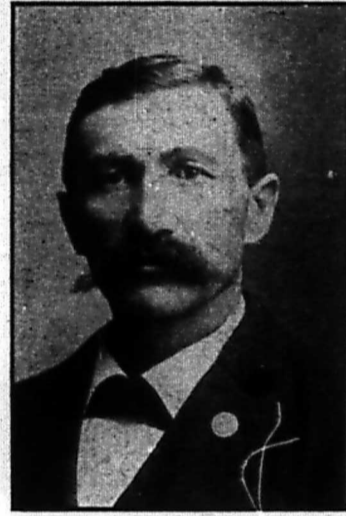
here Monday night to the "men who think this is a vicious system." He wouldn't advertise us by naming us—wise boy. He was very much embarrassed in speaking—ran up against the real thing, I guess. According to the governor, the railroads were "built to develop the country" and we owe our fertile soil and beautiful country to the patriotic Goulds, Sages, etc. Most of us think they were built for profit and to exploit the people who produce the wealth."

Comrade James Hurt, of Hocking, orders 1,000 "Campaign Leaflets." He says: "From present prospects we will have large gains in this county this fall. The laboring class is becoming convinced that something must be done."

Comrade I. H. West, of Ottumwa, writes: "Socialism is booming in this county. Never before has the attendance at Socialist meetings been so large. Never before have the comrades worked so earnestly, persistently and harmoniously for the cause. The comrades know enough to see that there is no hope for relief through either of the two old parties, so they concentrate their energies on obtaining Socialism. Your paper is a power for good in this battle with the enemy and our members appreciate its valuable services."

Comrade Ross J. Miller, of North English, orders a bunch of "Campaign Leaflets."

Comrade A. D. Wilson, secretary of Local Lo-



ED. WALTER,
For Trustee Dubuque Township.

gan, writes: "We have completed our county and township tickets for the coming election which I give in full:

Representative—J. S. Burrell.
Supervisor—M. J. Burkhardt.
Treasurer—D. Ehrhardt.
Sheriff—Jno. G. Brundige.
Superintendent of Schools—J. D. McKenney.
Surveyor—A. D. Wilson.
Coroner—Jack Taylor.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

Justice of the Peace—F. M. Sprinkel.
Constable—Geo. M. Cladfelter.
Trustee—J. K. Morlan.

We don't expect to elect any one of these but will do the best we can. Yet I think we will double our vote of last spring."

The following Dubuque comrades handed in clubs during the week: H. E. Cosgrove, Gus Leuschner, N. Collis, M. Milan.

Comrade Carl Rieck, of Clinton, paid us a visit, and also visited Local Dubuque at its last meeting.

SIoux CITY NOTES

The Sioux City local has been doing some very effective work during the past month. Rev. Carl Thompson, who is counted as one of the regulars for this local, opened the campaign several weeks since with one of his able addresses, which was well received and made several new converts. Following Thompson came the greatest man in the labor and Socialist movement, Eugene V. Debs. The Grand Opera House was secured at a large expense for Sept. 25 and, Mr. Debs drew a crowd of 25 cents admission that would do credit to one of the old party's grand rallies, with free seats and tips on the side. Such a gathering at a political meeting with paid admission shows very plainly how the people are becoming interested in this great evolutionary and revolutionary movement. The "power behind the throne" is gathering force while the resistance is growing very noticeably less. On this lecture the local paid all bills promptly and put a snug sum in the treasury.

Following close after Debs came Frederick G. Strickland, who held the fort in Socialist Hall Thursday night last, Oct. 8. While Mr. Strickland came to us like all state organizers, listed as only a state man with small demands, etc., he proved himself a full-fledged Krag-Jorgensen double-back-action, quick-firing gun, a man able to fill the bill with any of the national men and a man deserving all the encouragement that can be given him by both the state and national committees. When the state committee is able to secure such men as Strickland, a man who can hold an audience almost breathless for two long hours and even then are loth to leave the hall before the lights are turned out, should appreciate the fact that they have secured a prize and should make an extra effort to avoid compelling him to work on a niggardly guarantee. Think of it, comrades, two dollars and expenses. Why, the thought of it made the Sioux City boys feel small to think they had allowed the state committee to inveigle them into accepting such a proposition. The very least guarantee such a man as Strickland should have is \$10 per lecture and all expenses, and then every night should be filled. Now if our state committee is being hampered in its work by the extra effort being made by the national committee, then it should seek some plan of co-operation whereby our state men can be treated as they deserve, else the time is near at hand when the state organization will find itself without able workers. Comrade, wake up! Take a thought for the field man. Don't allow him to be crowded out or to accept an underling's position and compensation. Sioux City expects soon again to have the pleasure of listening to Comrade Strickland, but will not ask

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Only Eyes!

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C. W. CROSBY,

206 Security Bldg. Dubuque, Ia.

BRANCH MEETINGS

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

Dubuque—Branch meets every Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters, 6th and Main Sts.

him to come on a two dollar basis, but will make an effort to receive him at his worth.

Sunday afternoon last Mrs. C. H. Schell, of Ponca, Neb., read a paper before the club on the "Equality of Sexes," which was well received by a large audience. Mrs. Schell is a bright little woman and an earnest worker for the cause. Her very able paper is one that should be read by all mothers and for that purpose we send the manuscript to The Iowa Socialist for publication.

John M. Work, candidate for governor, will speak in Socialist Hall, Friday evening, Oct. 16. Ben Hanford will be here the 31st. The central committee is making arrangements for a big time at the close of the campaign.

John W. Bennett, national organizer, will begin work in South Dakota at Elk Point Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The propaganda meeting Sunday last was one filled with interest and several new members were taken in. The labor union men are beginning to come into the Socialist ranks in this city. KRANK.

Smoke "The Iowa Socialist" 5c cigar. Best cigar in the city. Give it a trial.

WONDERFUL CURES.

Dr. Stewart, acknowledged the greatest healer by Psychopathic force the world has ever known, is curing thousands of sufferers by his VITALIZED HOME TREATMENT. This treatment is administered to patients living at a distance and unable to secure personal treatments. It is not composed of drugs or medicines of any kind. The treatment can be used by anyone without the slightest danger of mistake. Each case is furnished with plain instructions which are easily understood and applied by the patient at his or her home. For particulars address

DR. H. M. STEWART,
Iowa Building, Sioux City, Iowa.

Two New Propaganda Pamphlets.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO by Ben. Hanford

"One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have." (The Worker, New York)
"One of the best campaign pamphlets ever printed" (The Teller, Terre Haute, Ind.)
Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author HANFORD'S REPLY TO HAVEMEYER With which is printed

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THE TRAINING SCHOOL

Begins its Fourth Term on December 8, 1903. Six special courses: two hundred students promised; Socialist workers from nearly every state and from the provinces of Canada. Special training for the campaign of 1904. Twenty-one teachers and special lecturers. For particulars send stamp to WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Box 405, Kansas City, Mo.

PETER MEYER

Fall Opening Sale of
SHOES

No Old Styles. Everything New.

Ladies' fine shoes, in all shapes and styles, heavy or light soles, made to suit at \$3.00; opening price..... \$2.50

Gents' fine shoes in Vici Kid, Velour Calf or Box Calf, heavy sole, made to sell at \$3.50, opening price..... \$3.00

Misses' school shoes in heavy Kid or Box Calf, heavy sole..... \$1.35

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