

wa Socialis

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money to pay for all these things?" asks the nen-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

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 nes 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 What constitutes a state? 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 Nay! Men, high-minded men, these conditions? If so, why can't he But know their rights, create like conditions if left alone upon And knowing, dare maintain 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 immimigration 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

his wealth. And since the people of the any of the other parties.

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 hourspossibly 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 \$8,000 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.

Thick walls and moated gates;

Not cities proud, with towers crowned: Not broad-armed ports, where laughing at the

storm Rich navies ride Men, who their duties know, 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, \$29,225; 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 dull business" which is surely coming If, then, the conditions of a civilized votes short of becoming an official party. community are such important factors However, as there were only 2,742 votes it is an easy matter to convert a ma in the accummulation of wealth, and as cast for Debs in 1900, the vote this year the individual plays but a small part in is an increase of almost 250 per cent. the creation of those conditions, it follower that of two years ago, and almost lows that he is not the architect of his 100 per cent, over that of last year. This fortune—that he has not himself earned is a much better showing than that of

Order a bundle of five for one year.

The Iowa Socialist in bundles at fifty ents 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 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

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

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 plish its defeat. 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 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 immem orial. It's merely a variation of tha time-worn gag about the "dignity o labor." But of course so long as wage slaves are willing to swallow such stuff it will be dished up to them. Why no train the children of the rich to regard labor as upon as high a plane as idle

The same ratio of increase in the vote in the next two years as in the pas two means a million votes in 1904. And the larger our vote the easier it is to make converts to our cause. Where w were treated with but sneering indiffer ence two years ago we are now accorder serious consideration. The Clevelan: Leader says: "When the next perio of dull business comes, the Socialist will have to be reckoned with." Not is the time to prepare for this "period o As the Cleveland Leader plainly realize with an empty "dinner pail" to Socia ism. We must have a large corps of workers to attend to this when the tim comes. And it isn't so very far off, our "prosperity" friends would have 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 Bry an democracy trate it. 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 strong- of Egypt." holds at the last election.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor refused to adopt any resolutions endorsing Socialism. There clared them "irregular" and threw them were cast 4,900 votes against and 4,200 out. Unionists keep out of politics! votes for the proposition. This large increase in Socialist sentiment among nificant. The delegates of the miners and carpenters, controlling nearly 3,000 hour, and will shortly issue an eight-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 ia the convention:

Resolved, That the twenty-second annual convention of the American Feder ation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and po litical 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 cortain "leaders" with the old parties and

complished much, but it was by a slow talists by refusing to adopt the Social- with one vote. ists' 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 that the capitalist press places the Socialist vote at 400,000.

-	Name of the Control o
ĕ	Colorado 8,00
Ŋ	Connecticut
f	Delaware 50
	Florida
	Idaho 2,00
t	Illinois
d	Indiana 8,00
	Iowa 6,00
	Kansas 4,00
	Kentucky 3,00
e	Maine 2,00
2550.1	Maryland 1,00
d	Massachusetts
	Michigan 4,00
	Minnesota 8,00
251179	Missouri
	Nebraska 2,00
GREEN SE	New Hampshire 1,50
Chiec	New Jersey 7,00
	New York
	North Dakota
	Ohio15,00
	Oregon 5,00
	Pennsylvania
	Rhode Island 1,00
	South Dakots
	Utah
	Texas
	Washington 8,00
	West Virginia
	Wisconsin

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 frus-

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

Because the union label was printed on the ballots of the Socialist party in Waco, Texas, the democratic judges de-

The Appeal to Reason has installed a the members of the A. F. of L. is sig. new Hoe perfecting press capable of printing 12,000 eight-page papers per votes, cast them solidly for the following page paper regularly. In circulation the resolution which was introduced by 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 hence they used their influence to accom- by counties and congressional districts, as reported by the executive council of The A. F. of L. has undoubtedly ac- the state and sent in by Comrade Work of Des Moines, together with the vote and painful process, and it can hope for of last year. Scott county, Comrade nothing better until it realizes that it is Jacobs' home county, leads with 799 playing right into the hands of the capi- votes, while Floyd county stands alone

> 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 Debs. How conservative the following hours, and you demand it not only for estimate is may be inferred from the fact 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 afflicto ing it.'

The above is the kind of drivel that Wayne McVeagh, attorney for the Erie o 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. Mc-Veagh 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 workingmen of this country to dare make 00 such statements

spired more by a quizzing spirit than

regard to strict accuracy, can boast of other things as remarkable as its labor

lose 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 ex-

ample, everybody is polite, extremely,

almost painfully polite. Even law-

breakers are treated with unctious con-

sideration. The policeman carries neither

baton nor firearms with which to hurt

aws that compel shopkeepers

Statistics are very dry and yet they brows, taking the enormous tribute of 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 things by statistics galore until the poor poor media for the expression of truth, and vet sometimes dull cold statistics 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 wasWilliam of Germany, Victor Emanuel the salaries paid these monarchs. was here that figures, though mute, beinstance, the British royal family, besides their private land holdings draw annually from the toil of the British working class the enormous sum of draws \$3,875,000. The king of Italy \$2,858,000. The emperor of Russia \$12,000,000. Then we pause to think, take this to heart too much. We have and as we think the monstrous injustice all been fools, but we can become wise, of it takes shape before our eyes. We see a nation of people toiling, struggling, Let us cease working for Rockefeller et many of them ill-fed, a multitude ill- al. Let cease being slaves and all beclothed, the larger per cent. of them come masters. How can we do this, miserably housed, and from the proceeds of their toil, from the sweat of their learn all about it.

\$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 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. parities. Each side proved important Rockefeller. His income exceeds that of all the crowned heads of Europe reader or hearer became dizzy by the combined. There are 400,000 coal mindazzling display of mathematics. I have ers who work amid constant danger to learned from all this that figures are produce part of that wealth. There are 1,200,000 railway employes who face instant and constant danger in operating shock us by the enormity of the crime the greatest distributing machine society for which they stand-figures about 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 like a page from a herd book. There does all this in the name of Christ. And you. You wage worker, who feel sorry of Italy, Alexande: III of Russia and so for the Russian, shed tears for your own on through the list. Then I turned to stupidity, your own ignorance. The It Russian in his misery, tyranized over by the army and with no vote, can laugh at came -sarcastic ironical, sad. For 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 \$2,895,000. The emperor of Austria 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 at least wise enough to claim our own. you ask. Study Socialism. You will

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 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 is held. time was only 4,744 to 4,344. It is notable also that Socialism was not ophis opposition on the ground of expedi- ford to work for. ency. The Federation sympathizes with the purpose of the Socialists, the abolition of the wage system, but its membership includes a majority as yet un- lowa. prepared 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 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 indersement or not.

labor organizations throghout 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

It is desirable to keep Comrade Jacobs in the field continually as he has shown himself capa ble of doing good work. His salary is fixed at posed in the debate on the Hayes \$1.50 per day which is less than be can earn in amendment. President Gompers based other lines and less than a man of family can af-

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,

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 unconservative members. It has no need til 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 They are the aggressive spirits in the cents per hundred. Express prepaid.

anyone's feelings. Whenever he finds aimself 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 in-But it is as a performer of wedding

peremonies 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 or marriages is a maiden lady me an interior town. The lads and lasses of her district will have none of preachers, because it is a tradition that every marriage it 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 I crossings, so that John Dobson's easygoing mare won't get frightened and try to run away.

One governmental undertaking is the Monroe anitarium and hospital at Rotura, the Oskaloosa.... 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 teo much work, or has contracted a bad case of gout or rheumatism, and has not money to pay for trea m nt, 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 Rotura 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

Another queer thing about New Zea- one address for one year for \$2.00.

to steal from you. Hotel room are never locked; many have no lo-k 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 bellboy, nor the chambermaid hold up the traveller. They do everything asked of them, and do it cheerfully, without expeccing 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 \$1 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

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 850 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 fol-

To John M. Work, six speeches..\$30.00

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	
10 1. D. Rice, printing	0.00
Total	85.65
Below you will see list of towns v	isited
and their donations to campaign fu	
Hocking	
AveryOttumwa	8.15
Ottumwa	
Eldon	8.00
Keb	4.35
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
dentou, by the p. Loutet	1.00

Total\$32.84 SUMMARY Total receipts..... 32.84

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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The Committee on Resolutions 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 committce'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 disenthrallment 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 overthrowal of the wage system and establishing an industrial, co-operative democracy.

He moved the adoption of this substi-

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. Haves 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 repubwould vote for labor, which the demo-miners' strike was due solely to politics. crats 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 litical combination to secure the reforms political party, and take possession of the powers of government. It was degrading to beg for legislation and was what the resolution meant. "If you spend thousands of dollars, when they could control the situation. He thought name of democracy, and in Iowa under the workingmen were awakening to their the name of republicanism, and in Illiinterests, as shown by the vote in the nois under the name of Socialism, it will recent elections.

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 organization. the time of the convention was taken up th politics he believed the workingm 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

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 tion must be taken on a political question, all must vote for the same party. polls he thinks he is a capitalist. "A

union, and is about the same as a strike-

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 beed 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 inlicans, and they would do more, they terference of President Roosevelt in the "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 poneeded. He said all mining laws secured had been by such combinations. That want to combine in Missouri under the be just as good." He was glad to see Delegate Brower said the Socialist 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

Mr. Berger said he did not ask for the

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

Mr. Turnseth 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 acts unitedly? If it is agreed that ac- party the labor people should unite on. Speaking of the miners' strike, he was glad it was found that it could not be The trades unionist is a wage worker 360 handled by law, and that finally the laboring man in the old parties is the know that laws or lawmakers had

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 use it. its failure, with the ultimate success when the union refused longer to work tion for the ideas. "One would think 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 600 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 hose who believed the golden age was not behind, but before the working people, and that by use of industrial and poitical 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 nominate a candidate against them." the assertion that the amendment was to commit the covention 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 authracite 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." days in the year, but when he goes to the voice of the people demanded that the He did not want anyone to doubt his miners must be recognized. He did not loyalty to labor and wanted to go to his union and say: "Boys, let's vote as we same as one who does not belong to a changed much since they put shoemak-struck yesterday." In fesponse to Mr.

ers in jail in England for trying to raise 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

D. A. Hayes expressed his apprecia-

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 misuomer. The only one is the trades union move-

"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

Mr. Gompers mentioned how a union

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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Socialism in the A. F. of L.

(Continued from Third Page.)

man, Reese, had been opposed by Socialists in Iowa, and said it was not only true in Iowa, but in New York and elsewhere. Even a resolution was introduced in this convention that if a laboring man is elected to office his commission as an organizer shall be taken

Mr. Gompers said that Germany, with its half-hundred Socialists in the Reichstag, was the most backward country in the world in labor legislation. Bismarck proposed an old age pension and the Socialists opposed it. Mr. Berger shook his head, but Mr. Gompers hammered

"The Socialists ask us to study Socialism; heavens! don't they know that we have graduated from it?" Mr. Gompers then mentioned some of the achievements of the Federation of Labor. It secured the freedom of slaves in the Hawaiian Islands and the freedom from oppression of organized workers in Porto Rico, and without any political affiliations.

The Federation, he admitted, had not secured all that it wanted. "That is why we organize." He added, "Men may be urged to vote for their interests, but the Federation must be kept out of speculative politics. The star of hope is ours and we are nerved for still greater efforts along the line that has proved successful."

Mr. Barter moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Mr. Mahon put this and it was lost. The Socialists applauded.

Roll call was demanded on the Hayes amendment. As it proceeded some big votes were cast for the Socialist side, including the Mine Workers' vote, cast by Mr. Wilson, which is 1,954. It looked for a time as though the Socialists had won, but the final count showed the vote to have been: For Hayes' amendment, 4,200; against it, 4,900.

When the main question was called the committee's report was adopted, with only one dissenting vote.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES!

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

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A FULL LINE OF UNION CIGARS @ UNION TOBACCO

DES MOMES, IOWA, Nov. 25, 1909. DEAR COMPADES:- The executive cou il has made the official canvass of the lowa vote. Perhaps you have already received the result through the newspapers. At any rate I send it. I enclose on a separate sheet the Socialist vote by counties. The result in the state at

large is as lollows:	1902	1901
Republican	229,225	226,902
Democratic	150,011	143,78
Prohibition	9,816	15,659
Socialist	6,360	3,46
Scattering		78
Totals	895,412	390,59
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districts is as follo		

First district 301 Fifth district...... 281 Sixth district 414 Seventh district..... Eighth district Ninth district Tenth district..... 510 Bleventh district 471

One of the most significant features of the returns is the fact that Frank L. Rice's vote for congressman in the Sixth district was increased from 291 in 1900 to 414 in 1902, in spite of the fact that John P. Reese was running for congress on the democratic ticket this year and made a special plea for the Socialist vote. The result shows that the Socialists of the Sixth district know wool from

The increase in the Socialist vote in the Eleventh district is little less than marvelous. It will be noticed that we had but one vote in that district for congress in 1900. H. C. Middlebrock was our candidate for congress in 1900 and the one vote comes from his county. We cornered you that time, Comrade Middlebrook. This is the strongest kind of circumstantial evidence that you voted for yourself. It is also evidence that Middlebrook is a true blue, clear-cut, scientific, evolutionary, revolutionary Socialist. Seriously, it shows that Comrade Middlebrook is a hero who, when occasion demands, is not afraid to stand alone for the right.

The Des Moines branch held a jollification meeting last Sunday. It was an immense success, both as to size and quality. Addresses were made by Comrades Slack, Pratt, Baumgardner, Usry, Fraser, Taylor, Finkelstein, Jacobsen, Whitenack, Pugh, McCrillis and others, and were received with great enthusiasm. A notable feature was the fact that three of the speakers were preachers. A. D. Pugh, referring to this fact, waxed facetious and said that the outlook was indeed encouraging when even the preachers were beginning to tell the truth. Eight new members were added to the roll. Arrangements were made to hold meetings regularly on the first and third Sundays of each mouth, three o'clock p. m., at Marks Hall, third floor, over 518 West Walnut street, where we shall be glad to welcome all Socialists from over the state who wander our way.

JOHN M. WOR

The following is the vote by counties:

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Adams		15
Allamakee		5
Appanoose		289
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Cass	10	49
Cedar		4
Cerro Gordo	8	26
Cherokee	8	7
Chickasaw	8	10
Clarke	1	7
Clay	, 2	7
Clayton		32
Clinton	238	206
Crawford	5	26
Dallas	9	27
Davis	8	
Decatur	5	81
Delaware	14	13
Des Moines	242	281
Dickinson	4	12
Dubuque	397	786
Emmett		11
Fayette	17	108
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Franklin	2	. 5
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A Fable That's No Fable

A workingman had a bit of ground on which he lived. It seemed to be worth very little, so, after a while, he gave it to the thinkingman. Nevertheless, the to the thinkingman. Nevertheless, the workingman had to live on the land, so the thinkingman charged him rent. Then the workingman called the thinkingman a monopolist.

The thinkingman thought and made a law. Then he nominated law-makers and the workingman voted for them The law-makers adopted a constitution, to prevent any change.

The workingman worked and made a gun. Then he gave it to the thinkingman for the rent. The thinkingman said, "what good is a gun to me unless I have a man to use it? I can't risk my appropriation out of his wages to the wills and settling estates.

hiskingman to hire a man to me the MAGRIFICERT DISPLAY OF un. Then the workingman called the hinkingman an aristocrat.

The appropriation set the working nan behind with his rent, so the think ingman sent the hired man with the gut to turn the workingman out of his tene ment. The workingman called the thinkingman an oppressor.

Now the question is, who really dispossessed that workingman?—Bolton

DES MOINES, Nov. 25, 1902. Iowa Socialist:

Dear Comrades-The paper is magnificent. I have heard many compliments on it by its readers here. Enclosed find club of subscribers.

JOHN M. WORK.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

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

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

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

The economic interests of the capitalist class virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class

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

dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in 'he 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 atand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist

conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalis 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 states of the working class to better its active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of trans-

As such means we advocate:

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

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to de-crease the share of the capitalist and increase the

share of the worker in the product of labor.

8. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment.

order that the workers on 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

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of repre-

sentatives 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 millities for the nurgoes of obtaining public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other in-dustries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

P. C. Murray, the lawyer in the office own life." So the workingman voted an building, makes a specialty of drawing

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John England: "I wonder how it is the bloomin' government of the United States don't have a parcels post like they have in England; it's very convenient for the people, doncher know?"

Sam Scotland: "Will you never learn. The expeess companies are more powerful than the blooming government here, but I see the British government has cut its wisdom teeth at last, after striving for fifteen years with the United States government for parcels post extension, they have made a dicker with the express companies—the real power in this land-to carry the parcels. So you can tell Maude to send on your sox and nightcap she promised you. Oh, if there was only a parcels post like in old England."

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