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The Iowa Socialist.

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IMPRESSIONS.

The "Appeal to Reason" has established a "standard wage" for DEAD Socialist agitators. There is no sliding scale about this "standard LEVEL wage." It is a flat one dollar and fifty cents per day. The "Appeal" says further: "Before we win out in our great battle with capitalism, we must come to some such standard of wages." So the "Appeal" is very certain of the soundness of its position, and then it adds: "We must quit paying some men princely salaries for carrying on Socialist propaganda and starving others." Now we need no princes in the Socialist movement, and no one working for our organization should be asked to starve, either on \$1.50 per day or otherwise, when the party has reached its present strength. But that there should be no variation in compensation is not so clear.

Probably Comrade Ricker is the author of these quotations. Suppose some capitalist should object to Socialism that it tends to reduce everyone to a dead level. Would not Comrade Ricker stoutly deny the charge and assert that Socialism meant equality of opportunity, each man receiving not equally with every other man, but each according to his deeds? How then will Comrade Ricker explain his "standard wage," which is not the minimum wage of trades-unionism, but a maximum compensation?

I will be reminded that the National Committee has also declared a fixed wage, only that it is twice as large as the "Appeal" "standard." That is true, but even the National Committee may have made a mistake. Certainly the result looked for has not been realized, for instead of tending to reduce the contrasts in compensation paid to speakers, the same contrasts exist now even more strikingly, and the only result has been that the speakers who cannot bring themselves under the three dollar rule must continue to be handled by separate bureaus.

The rule of the National Committee has been a failure, and the new rule of the "Appeal" may suffer a like fate. And this is as it should be. A dead-level rule is wrong and ought to fail.

I will be reminded, also, that we are under capitalism and cannot now practice our ideals. But the "standard wage" will not hold against a capitalistic argument. It is here that the Locals have been capitalistically wise at times, refusing a meeting to the low-priced speaker, and engaging a speaker at much greater expense, on the principle that the greater outlay would bring larger returns, in the matter of attendance and otherwise.

The Socialist movement will have to take men and matters as it finds them. Some men have larger home expenses than others. Some speakers find it physically impossible to speak oftener than three times per week. Men differ in their personal expenses. Some could serve us as speakers, but coming now they have old personal obligations to meet, yet the services of such men may be so valuable that an extra expense would be gladly met. We cannot afford to cut ourselves off from the advantage that the assistance that such men would be to us by our having an iron rule in the shape of a "standard wage."

Then, too, there is a "get-rich-quick" air about this appeal for funds on the basis of a "standard wage." The whole matter makes an impression like this: "If you want to place your money where it will go farthest in organizing for Socialism, place it with us, because we can get workers at the phenomenally low wage of one dollar and fifty cents a day." This kind of bidding in the Socialist movement must come to its own end. It is the core of exploitation. If any "standard" is set, let it be a minimum and not a maximum. The Socialist movement is now too strong to ask men to work for \$1.50. It does not pay. No agitator or organizer can do his best until want is taken from the door of his home. The agitators first in the field worked for even less than a dollar and a half, but they will not be found advocating such a rule for others.

Let us remove all rules that smack of a dead level.

Frank B. Strickland

A Socialist paper, called The Toiler, has been started in Florida.

A class conscious workingman is one who is conscious of the identity of interests of the members of the working class, and conscious of the interests of this class as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class.

"No sane man will believe without reservation that Socialists are honest and without personal ambition," says the American Federationist. No sane man who knows of the sacrifices that most Socialists are compelled to make will listen to such nonsense.

Texas trades unionists are considering the advisability of going into politics. The Texas "anti-trust" law, which has been used exclusively against the "labor trust," has so nearly disrupted the Texas unions that there is no longer danger of disruption by going into politics.

Mark Hanna says the labor unions must be "Americanized." In other words they must submit to the arbitration of his civic federation, composed of twenty-four capitalists and twelve representatives of labor. Methinks, dear Marcus, the European plan, where they are beginning to vote as they strike, would be preferable.

RUBAIYAT OF MARCUS HANNA
The presidential mansion in D. C.,
Prosperity, full dinner pails—for thee
Harmony 'twixt capital and labor—
Oh, Harmony, 'twere paradise for me.

To prove that labor is participating in present prosperity the Dubuque Times prints a table compiled by Wm. E. Curtis of wages paid in New York in 1893 and 1903 which shows a nominal increase of from 50 to over 200 per cent. The real increase by comparison with the increased cost of living is not shown. The Times adds: "Salaried men in clerical occupations have not participated in this advance. Clerks and bookkeepers, as classes, are not better paid than they were ten years ago. They are talking of organizing and demanding better pay. After a time, if this prosperity continues, the entire wage-earning population will be organized into guilds, as it is in some Asiatic countries. As employers will be organized also, the consumers will pay the freight."

Which is precisely what the consumers are doing today. Who are the largest consumers as a class? These very laboring men who are alleged to be getting prosperity in great big chunks.

Are you still hustling for subscribers for The Iowa Socialist?



From a drawing by Father Hagerty.

"The workingman hasn't brains enough, doncher know, to run this country."

Capitalism is the mother of crime.

Classes are largely the result of the ignorance of the(m)asses.

The workingman who is not class conscious is unconscious. Arouse him.

Some men are born tired. Socialism will make it possible for every human being to be well born.

In the spring the workman's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of strike. But in the fall he votes with the boss.

The Social-Democratic Herald, of Milwaukee, has been enlarged to seven columns and has also two additional pages.

Sioux Falls, S. D., comrades elected an alderman. There are very few states in the union which have not one or more Socialist officials.

Bacon says "Reading maketh a full man." The kind of reading most in favor today appears to be that which maketh a full dinner pail.

Eight hundred business men of Omaha have organized to fight trades unionism. They have eight hundred votes. The workers of Omaha about 20,000. Majorities rule—at the ballot box.

The pearl button cutters strike in this city, which was inaugurated seven weeks ago, has been declared off, the company having signed a satisfactory agreement with the union.

"The Iowa Socialist" is the name of a good 5 cent cigar manufactured by Comrade Leonard Schuster of Dubuque. This is no doubt the first cigar to bear the name Socialist. When you smoke, smoke "The Iowa Socialist." Of course, it's union made.

Whenever you hear of a lion and a lamb lying down together you can be certain that the lamb is inside the lion. Of course there is perfect harmony between them. It's the kind of harmony that Mark Hanna wants between capital and labor.

The smoker given last Thursday evening by Local No. 301, Retail Clerks International Protective Association of Dubuque, was a decided success and highly enjoyed. Addresses were made by President M. Milan, of the Trades and Labor Congress, Organizer F. A. Lymburner and National Organizer D. C. Hogan of the A. F. of L.

The investor of capital has certain rights which we must grant, but at the same time he must recognize and grant to us conditions which belong to us, because without our co-operation he cannot succeed, and as a corollary WE SHALL BE WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT IF HE P NOT WITH US.—President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Poor, deluded fool. No wonder the steel strike of two years ago was lost.

Child Labor

Work! work! work! The Midas touch of old
Is paled beside the modern spell which turns the world to gold.
Hurrah! for our civilization—and never a heed to the cost—
When Pharaoh-builds a Pyramid what matter the slaves that are lost!
We weave the garment of Destiny—what matter the pattern's defiled
By many a piteous sable thread inwove by the hand of a child!
We glaze the sins of humanity with a civilized coat of veneer—
What matter the stains which mar the gloss with many a childish tear!

Work! work! work! The factory, the mine, and the mill
Must teach our child the power of gold combined with civilized will.
Hurrah! for "commercial supremacy"—our life's but a fleeting breath—
Then why should we heed a simple cry from the child who's working with Death!
We preach a practical method of life on the basis of profit and loss—
What wonder the child should doubt that faith which speaks of the crown and the cross!
We teach a marvelous system of wage and reduce its proportions to bread—
What wonder the child who's born to the mill should think that all honor is dead!

Work! work! work! in the factory, the mill and the mine—
If all the world would share its work 'twould ill beseeem us repine;
But when our wives and our children are forced on the market, then
I say it's time to come to life and vote for our homes, as men!
If this is their civilization—this thing unconscious of shame—
Which holds a million children* as slaves in all but the name—
Perhaps 'twere better at once they return to their ancestor's natural state:
Who loved their neighbor's children—and what they loved they ate!

—Robert Bietly.

*William S. Waudby, Special Agent for the United States Department of Labor, says in an article in April Frank Leslie's that the last census will show 1,750,000 children in the United States from ten to fifteen years of age reported as engaged in gainful occupations.—April Review of Reviews.

National Secretary's Report

RECEIVED.	
National dues from state committees—	
California.....	\$ 54.50
Colorado.....	25.00
Connecticut.....	15.00
Florida.....	10.00
Idaho.....	20.10
Illinois.....	70.00
Indiana.....	60.00
Iowa.....	15.80
Kansas.....	19.50
Maine.....	10.00
Massachusetts.....	100.00
Michigan.....	5.00
Minnesota.....	20.00
Missouri.....	50.00
Montana.....	15.00
Nebraska.....	18.00
New York.....	100.00
Ohio.....	80.60
Oklahoma.....	8.45
Oregon.....	9.90
Pennsylvania.....	25.00
South Dakota.....	7.00
Washington.....	33.55
Locals in unorganized states—	
Alabama.....	20.10
Arkansas.....	19.80
Arizona.....	10.95
Georgia.....	.90
Louisiana.....	2.35
Maryland.....	6.60
Rhode Island.....	10.00
Tennessee.....	14.40
Vermont.....	.55
Virginia.....	6.40
West Virginia.....	4.20
Wyoming.....	2.40
Washington, D. C.....	3.00
Members at large.....	.60
Total receipts for dues.....	\$874.05
Received for supplies.....	45.16
Special organizing fund.....	84.45
Eugene Dietzen donation.....	225.00
To balance from Ohio, old account.....	34.00
J. W. Slayton, proceeds from lectures.....	25.00
Total receipts.....	\$1287.66
EXPENDED.	
Exchange.....	\$ 25
Office expense, stationery, etc.....	29.79
Express.....	23.03
Office help.....	81.00
Postage.....	44.55
Printing, due cards, applications, "Why Socialists Pay Dues," etc.....	109.50
Telegrams.....	29.38
William Mailly, salary.....	83.00
W. E. Clark, salary.....	60.00
Expenses national committee to annual meeting.....	151.90
Theodore Debs, on account Chicago national executive board.....	40.00
A. S. Edwards, on account Chicago national executive board.....	40.00
Eugene Dietzen, on account Chicago national executive board (donation).....	225.00
Geo. J. Speyer, on account Springfield national executive board.....	40.00
Chas. H. Vail, on account Springfield national executive board.....	40.00
J. Mahlon Barnes, on account Springfield national executive board.....	21.51
M. W. Wilkins, for organizing.....	50.00
John M. Ray, for organizing.....	25.00
Office rent.....	15.00
Total expenses.....	\$1197.91
RECAPITULATION:	
Total receipts for month.....	\$1287.66
April 1 balance on hand.....	249.04
Total receipts.....	\$1536.70
Total expenses.....	1197.91
May 1, balance on hand.....	\$ 338.79
WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary Socialist Party.	

State Secretary's Report

RECEIPTS.	
April 1—Fairbank branch, charter dues.....	\$ 1.10
April 6—Grinnell branch, charter dues.....	.90
April 7—Wm. Bateman, Seymour, organizing fund.....	1.00
April 7—Wm. Bateman, Seymour, dues.....	.40
April 8—Oelwein branch, supplies.....	.50
April 10—C. S. Osborne, Davenport, organizing fund.....	1.00
April 10—Davenport branch, dues for March and April.....	7.10
April 10—Harry McVeigh, Rathburn, organizing fund.....	.30
April 13—Muscatine branch, dues to April 12.....	12.00
April 13—Clarinda branch, charter dues.....	1.00
April 14—Avery branch, dues for January, February, March and April.....	4.80
April 15—Logan branch, dues for April.....	.80
April 15—Logan branch, organizing fund.....	2.75
April 17—M. J. Burkhardt, organizing fund.....	.30
April 20—Hocking branch, dues for March.....	1.40
April 21—Mrs. K. R. Courtright, dues for April.....	1.00
April 22—Des Moines branch, dues for April.....	3.00
April 23—Hiteman branch, dues to June 1.....	2.00

April 23—D. B. Robinson, Hiteman, organizing fund.....	2.00	
April 23—J. M. Work, Des Moines, organizing fund.....	1.15	
April 27—Carbondale branch, dues for April and May.....	1.10	
April 27—T. R. Davis, Carbondale, organizing fund.....	1.00	
April 27—M. Lundberg, Carbondale, organizing fund.....	.50	
April 30—Fairbank branch, dues for May.....	1.10	
April 30—Lake City branch, dues to May 1.....	2.60	
Received during month of April.....	\$50.90	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
April 2—W. A. Jacobs, salary for March.....	\$10.00	
April 3—Mailing tubes.....	.25	
April 4—One-half national dues for January.....	\$10.70, February \$3.45, one thousand application for membership cards \$1.00, twenty-five blank charters \$2.....	17.15
April 4—Money order charges on above.....	.10	
April 6—John M. Work, one-half national dues for February.....	3.45	
April 7—Mimeographing letters.....	1.00	
April 7—Postage stamps.....	.25	
April 8—Postage stamps.....	.50	
April 10—Osborne-Skelley, printing.....	6.00	
April 16—Postage stamps.....	.50	
April 17—Postage stamps.....	.80	
April 23—John M. Work, balance expense national committee meeting to be applied on national dues account for March.....	7.70	
April 23—Wm. Mailly, balance March national dues.....	8.10	
April 23—Money order charges on above.....	.16	
April 29—Clinton Simonon, expenses on organizers account.....	5.00	
Disbursed during month of April.....	\$60.46	
SUMMARY.		
Received during month of April.....	\$50.90	
Balance on hand March 31.....	37.01	
Total receipts.....	\$87.91	
Total disbursements.....	60.46	
Balance on hand April 30.....	\$27.45	
W. A. JACOBS, State Secretary.		

Although capital and labor are said to be partners in industry, whenever the junior partner asks for a fair share of the dividends the senior partner says he proposes to run HIS business "as he sees fit," "without being dictated to," etc., etc. Rather peculiar partnership! Better dissolve partnership with the capitalist and go into business for yourselves. There's more money in it for you.

A correspondent writes: "I have just laid down your paper. It is bright and interesting, and you are doing good work, but I want to criticize you. Why don't you publish more Iowa news?" Meaning, of course, Socialist news. Well, the editor is not omnipresent and therefore not omniscient. We must depend on the comrades to send us the news. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

The entire street railway system of the Union Electric Company of Dubuque was tied up at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening by a strike of Local Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America. The trouble grew out of the discharge of the members of a committee who waited on the company with an agreement providing for recognition of the union.

Socialism will give you the full product of your labor. Is that too rich for your blood? Honestly, now, don't you think you could stand it?

Necessity may be the mother of invention, and whoever invented the competitive system certainly must have been in dire straits.

Painter's Union of Dubuque has secured an increase in pay and shorter hours for its members.

Have you bought a share of stock in The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.?

X RAYS

By JOHN M. WORK

And now it is Mark Hanna's turn to snuggle up close to the workingman. Shrewd, shrewd Mr. Hanna.

Remember that when the frog fell into the cream he kept agitating until he churned it into butter and then walked out. Never cease agitating.

The man of advanced views is always charged with being a pessimist and a calamity howler. Phillips Brooks said that such a man is a true optimist. That this is indeed true is evidenced by the fact that in order to work for something advanced one must have faith in humanity and in the future. The conservative, the fellow who hangs back and acts as a dead weight upon society, is the pessimist. He is the man who lacks faith in the human race and in its destiny. He is the man who has no confidence in the ultimate triumph of right over wrong.

They say Socialists intrude their views upon other people. Well, maybe we do sometimes, but we can't help it. We know we are right and we know the other fellow is asleep, so we feel it to be our duty to wake him up. When the stolid Christian, in *Cyrano De Bergerac*, proposed to Roxanna, he merely blurted out, "I love you." The girl waited patiently for the rest, but when it did not come she tapped her pretty foot impatiently and said, "Yes, that's the theme, but—embroider it." A passionate lover does not need to be told to embroider it. He can't help doing so. It is only the cold, half-hearted lover who has to be told. The Socialist is passionately in love with Socialism. He cannot help trying to spread the truth. He is so full of it that if he could not find some outlet he would surely explode. When you find a Socialist who never says anything about Socialism, never takes any interest in the movement, never attends a meeting or takes any hand in the work, you can be sure that he is not much of a Socialist. He is like the stolid half-hearted lover in the play.

The capitalists, who are unable to consume the vast wealth which they wring from the workers, but keep the workers from consuming it just the same, have been fittingly likened to the dog in the manger who could not eat the hay himself but kept the ox from doing so. It may be well to remind the pure and simple trades unionist and others who do not believe there is any way for the ox to get rid of the dog, that the fable of the dog in the manger has been revised. I have not the revised edition before me, but it runs something like this. A certain vicious dog sat in a manger and barked and growled at the ox and kept him from the hay, although he could not eat it himself. But this particular ox had become high in the forehead and broad between the horns, denoting enlarged intellectual power. So he winked his off eye at himself and said to the dog, "Don't you know that if you stay in that manger long enough you'll get mangy?" Now, this coincided with what the dog had previously learned about the germ theory of disease, and as the ox looked somewhat menacing about the horns anyway, he silently tucked his tail between his legs and stole away; whereupon the ox

winked his near eye and fell to and began to fill himself with delicious hay.

To do good is the only real success there is in the world. All else is sham, pretense and unreality. It does not matter what money or position a man gains in the world, unless his living has made the world better and humanity higher, he has been a flat failure. Says Carlyle in "Heroes and Hero Worship": "If the great cause of man, and man's work in God's earth, got no furtherance from the Arabian Calif, then no matter how many scimitars he drew, how many gold piasters he pocketed, and what uproar and blare he made in this world—he was but a loud-sounding inanity and futility; at bottom he was not at all."

I am not much of an admirer of Daniel Webster. In his middle and later years he was a trimmer and a compromiser. But in his younger years he said some things worthy to be repeated. He delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument, on the 17th day of June, 1825, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. In the audience were a few aged survivors of the revolution, among them being Lafayette who was at that time making his memorable tour through the United States. Inspired by this occasion and these surroundings, the young orator gave utterance to these words: "If the spark of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. Human agency cannot extinguish it. Like the earth's central fire, it may be smothered for a time, the ocean may overwhelm it, mountains may press it down, but its inherent and unconquerable force will heave both the ocean and the land, and at some time or other, in some place or other, the volcano will break out and flame up to heaven." Those sentences cover a multitude of sins. The same time is right at hand. The same place is right here in these United States. The volcano of civil liberty is about to heave both the ocean and the land and flame up to heaven, illuminating the whole world and consuming the obstructions so that no further upheavals will be necessary.

Prof. Graham Taylor, with his social settlement, has been accused of being like the drunken man who could not help his partner up out of the gutter and therefore sat down beside him saying, "I'm sorry I can't help you up, Jim, but I can sit down in the mud with you anyway." Prof. Taylor denies the accusation, but it comes perilously near being true. The pity and sympathy which actuate the social settlement workers is admirable, and in so far as they help individuals to a better life they are to be commended. But their work is utterly hopeless. Every essential feature of the present social system has its dagger out to stab their efforts. Their accomplishments, good as far as they go, are extremely puny. It would be too bad to neglect the individuals they are helping, but these men and women ought to use their first hand knowledge of conditions to scourge the system which produces these conditions, and they ought to directly ally themselves with the Socialist movement in order to work practically for the abolition of that system.

Some New Books Worth Reading

May McDonald Strickland

HENRY ASHTON, by R. A. Dague, Alameda, Calif., is an interesting little story. The plot at times is quite thrilling and holds the reader's attention throughout. The author presents some very good arguments on Socialism. The literary merit is ordinary, but the book is well worth reading.

JAIN, or THE EVOLUTION OF A MIND, by Lady Florence Dixie, tells in an interesting manner the struggles of a child's mind with the orthodox teachings of the church. While she shows the reader what not to teach the child, she does not tell what to teach it and leaves a desire to know what the real truth is. The authoress believes in the emancipation of woman and has some striking

passages on the equality of the sexes and on the marriage laws.

Another good book by the same author is THE SONGS OF A CHILD. This is a collection of poems written when she was a child. Many of them are not only beautiful, but furnish food for thought.

Lady Florence Dixie has also written a drama entitled ISOLA, or THE DISINHERITED. Some of the Socialist dramatic clubs which are being organized should stage this drama. We all know the power of the drama, and some time the Socialists will use this power.

In looking for good books we must not forget WALT WHITMAN, THE POET OF THE WIDER SELFHOOD, by Mila Tupper Maynard. Whitman lovers will welcome this book, and those wishing to study him should by all means have a copy. As one Socialist puts it, "She places Whitman in his true light."

The Fate of Despotism

Egypt, Assyria, Greece and Rome! how vain
The trophies which of all your power remain!
How shadowy is the fame ye sought to span,
By piling stones upon the soul of man!
Your gold corrodes—your adamant is rotten:
Art hath no name when nature is forgotten:
It lives thro' toil and dies with toil's subjection—
Only through Man redeemed comes Art's true resurrection!

Did Egypt build the pyramids, and baptize
Their walls with half a nation's sacrifice?—
Behold! self-immolated, Egypt dies!
Was Greece thro' Helot toil made half divine?—
Lo! the Necropolis is her last sad shrine.
Did Rome o'er trampled men aspire to power?—
Ler life departed in her triumph hour.

No work—no nation—can exist, which rears
Its sinful fame on servile toil and tears.
If Labor's sinewy frame be shackled down
By law or custom—fetter, scourge or frown,—
If it be not, as God's great laws decree,
And Nature teaches,—if it be not Free—
Then is all toil a doom—a plague—a curse—
Than which the human soul can dream no worse!

—Augustine Duganne.

A Storm Gathering

In a speech at a recent dinner in Cleveland, Ohio, Senator M. A. Hanna said:

"You gentlemen had better trim your sails—for indications point to the fact that one of the greatest panics the world has ever seen is about to occur in the United States. Workingmen of the country are discontented with their wages and hold that in proportion to the increase in the cost of food, wages have not kept pace. That is a statement that can readily be proven by consulting any of the tables published by either Bradstreet's or Dun's, and the quicker we recognize this phase of the political question, the better it will be for us and the business men whose duty it is to help conserve.

"I am anything but optimistic on the situation. I see very plainly the storm clouds gathering on the political situation. Workingmen are absorbing quickly the revolutionary spirit which is being inculcated by the Socialists, who are spreading their propaganda broadcast, and it is bearing fruit in the ranks of the workers, and WE CAPITALISTS had better not close our eyes to these pregnant facts, but on the other hand meet them, and if possible divert their fire into OUR political parties.

"I warn you against these signs which mean so much to US, and urge upon you the necessity of doing all in your power to stem the tide of what I firmly believe will end in the social revolution, if we continue in the way we have been doing for the past decade.

"We are at fault. Everything that Wall street could do to foment trouble it has been guilty of doing. Millions upon millions of securities have been issued, and the great middle class has been pumped dry.

"The buying power of the workers has been reduced greatly, and we have offered every inducement to the laboring man by our attitude to revolt. When that day comes—and it is coming soon—I would not give a mill for J. Pierpont Morgan's head, for the workers blame him for a great many of past sufferings.

"That is how I feel on the situation, and I urge you to heed the warning which I send home to you this evening."

Shoe Sale still going on at Althaus's.

Mills in the Field

The following letter addressed by Comrade Mills to the subscribers to the building fund for his school building in Kansas City speaks for itself:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28, 1903.

Dear Comrade: Kindly find herewith—dollars in repayment in full of your payments on contract for rooms at Terraced Woods. I further cancel the contract with this repayment and for the following reasons:

1st. I am fully convinced after a careful looking over of the situation that the greatest financial panic ever known is sure to come long before the installments under this contract can possibly be paid. In such a case, relations of great embarrassment would be sure to result, working people finding themselves unable to continue payments and unable to use sums paid for current expenses would be subject to serious hardships. I have concluded to return your payments while I am able to do so.

2nd. On the other hand, I am sure that politically the coming presidential election will be the most important in the history of this country. While the work so far undertaken has demonstrated to me beyond all question the soundness and practicability as well as desirability of the undertaking to build

for the better accomodation of my school, I am fully convinced that my present duty is to devote all my strength and time and earnings to matters bearing wholly on this coming election. It is impossible for me to do so and be responsible at the same time for completing this undertaking.

The work of my school will be pushed more earnestly than ever but in rented quarters in the immediate future as in the past, while the whole effort of the school work will be to complete its text books, its local class lessons and especially in the next training school term to help prepare the particular studies and the particular line of addresses likely to aid most effectively the campaign of 1904.

I cannot close this letter to you without thanking you for the cordial and generous support which you have given me and my work since my coming to Kansas City and especially to express my thanks to members of the Carpenters, Stone Masons and Painters and Paper Hangers Unions who had so largely provided and without reward for the work of construction.

You will be glad to know that more than twelve thousand dollars had been subscribed toward the buildings and that these subscriptions were growing rapidly and further that collections have been made on these subscriptions sufficient to cover all current expenditures, including the \$1,000 payment of the 1st of May. This payment is optional and I have decided to exercise my option and not make the payment. Some five hundred dollars have already been expended. These sums I am able to return at once which I am doing today with the exception of a couple of comrades with whom I have arranged for the repayment of their balance as I am able to earn the same.

My immediate program takes me away from Kansas City and within the next sixty days I will have spoken in as many of the largest and leading centers of population including every portion of our country.

The confidence and readiness of my comrades to co-operate with me, as shown by their ready response in this undertaking, I assure you I appreciate with all my heart.

My one word in closing this note and in closing this relationship which has promised so much for us in our personal connections, is that days of great trial are not unlikely very far away. The best we can do to make these coming days in any way endurable is to push with all the strength we have the regular Socialist party propaganda.

Go after your neighbors and make them Socialists. Yours truly,
WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

Ladies' Oxfords from 25c to 75c at Althaus's shoe sale.

Secretaries of Iowa Branches

- Avery, F. J. West.
- Berwick, Moses Slack.
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- Brazil, R. Sharp.
- Burlington, Thomas Breen, 322 Plane St.
- Carbondale, Wm. Collins, Fair Ground Station, Des Moines.
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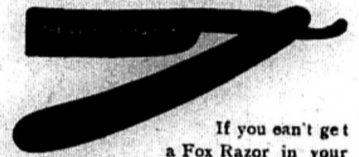
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Confiscation

Does Socialism involve and do Socialists advocate wrongful confiscation of property? The affirmative of this question is the common assumption and assertion. But this is Webster's definition of the noun confiscation: "The act or process of taking property, or condemning it to be taken as forfeited to public use," and of the verb "to confiscate," "to seize and appropriate by the government to the public use." Note in this definition that the act is defined as pertaining only to the government and for the use of the government, or, in other words, by and for the people. Note also that compensation is not mentioned in the definition. The government does not always compensate the individual directly. It is not difficult to see the reason why. It takes property from the individual, sometimes even life itself, for public use. But in no instance does it do so without compensation.

For an instance take the purchase and maintenance of a fire department. The property of the private individual is taken and appropriated to public use. An individual's property is taken who may never have the occasion to use the fire department. His property is taken by the public for the public welfare. No one says this is wrong. The same act is involved in the public school system and mail department and so on. Private property is taken, "seized" (tho it be by taxation or "government revenue" that does not alter the character of the act.) It is taking the property of the private individual and appropriating it to public use. Does anyone object? Some do and so far as in them lies avoid paying their legitimate taxes. But by a vast majority the act of taking and appropriating of property of the individual to public use is considered right. Else it would not be maintained. It is considered right because the property is taken by the public and is devoted to the general or public use. This is the only reason that justifies the act of taking. There is no compensation given to the individual except as he is one of the public or general government and with the public receives a benefit. This is considered his sufficient compensation.

But while there is a confiscation that is just—freely and generally admitted to be so, because it is by the public and appropriated exclusively to the public use—there is also a confiscation of property that is not right, but done in violation of a common sense of right and justice, because not done by the government for public use. One cannot look into the direction of any point of the compass and not see property that has not been wrongfully confiscated—property taken from the people collectively and from individuals and given to a private individual or individuals for private use and emolument. Time and space is not at command to name the many cases and variant forms of this confiscation of public and private property, which is fundamentally unrighteous.

The not willfully blind can see—and if not wholly morally blind, must admit the act wrong. The reply perhaps will be so very commonly given by the benefited and accepted by the unthinking:

"It is to the benefit of the public." That it is not without benefit to the public is freely admitted. But that cannot make it just and right. Every individual who enters or would enter into business in the country does and would contribute a benefit to the community in which he established a legitimate business. He would contribute to the general welfare of the general public as well as to the individual community. But is that a reason for the taking of the property of another individual or individuals by any means whatsoever, and giving it to private use and emolument, the individual or corporation of individuals giving no other or more compensation than other fellow citizens who were or might enter into such business? Let it be that A owns a store, a factory, a lot, or a farm, or it may be personal property. B wants to enter into a business. He can't enter into this specific business—pretends he can't—without he can have the property or a portion of the property of A. Will any man, with any moral perception at all, say that B has a right to confiscate, take by open force or subterfuge, any of the property of A and appropriate it to his own private use and for his own private wealth, he only giving to A benefit or compensation which is given to any and every other individual by every other business? Is not this unrighteousness done in the whole circuit of the sun? Done, it may be, under various captious terms, false pretense—"public welfare," "grants of right of way," "land grant," "franchise." But whatever the terms used they cannot alter the character of the confiscation. It is not the act of taking property by the government and devoted to public use. It is the act of private individuals taking—whatever the means employed—and appropriating to private use the property of the public or of other private individuals. If this were advocated by Socialists or was involved in the adoption of Socialism no moral man should fail to raise his voice loudly against it. But is this involved in the adoption of Socialism? Is it advocated by Socialists? Far from it. Indeed the very opposite. It is what Socialism will remove. It is what Socialists decry, the taking what belongs to one individual and giving it to another without compensation in any form. There is confiscation that is right, holy, acquiesced in by all rightly educated and rightly minded individuals. There is confiscation that is wrong and should be decried and removed. The former is by the people for the people; the latter is by private individuals for the use solely, exclusively, of private individuals and their private emolument.

Can any mind be rightly informed or candid and continue the assumption and repeat the assertion that Socialism involves and Socialists advocate the unrighteous confiscation of property, either by the government or by private individuals? It requires simply investigation. This is invited. But shame, everlasting shame, to the willfully blind and who knowingly call light darkness and darkness light; evil good and good evil; who hypocritically, loudly denounce the right and with all might defend the wrong.

they made, and are "patriotic" and pay tribute to our money kings with complacency. While we are too "American" to be ruled by "crowned heads," we consider it anarchy and sedition to rebel against money kings.

See Althaus's Line of Go-Carts.

The labor unionist demands that he shall have a portion of what he produces. The Socialist demands that he shall have all he produces. Some unions are yet to be found who oppose Socialism. In other words, they are willing to work for a less wage than their Socialist brother. This kind of scabbing is not so general as it once was.—American Labor Union Journal.

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

Are you still hustling for subscribers for The Iowa Socialist?

The Seeds Ye Sow
 The seeds ye sow another reaps;
 The wealth ye find, another keeps;
 The robes ye weave, another wears;
 The arms ye forge, another bears.
 Sow seed, let no tyrant reap;
 Find wealth, let no imposter heap;
 Weave robes, let not the idle wear;
 Forge arms, in your defense to bear.
 —Shelley.

Organized Labor

Iowa State Federation of Labor

- CHARTERS ISSUED.
- Clinton Ice and Coal Handlers, No. 10,123.
 - Clinton Building Laborers, No. 9782.
 - NEW UNIONS.
 - Ottumwa—Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.
 - Des Moines—Hosiery Mill Employes.
 - Mason City—Cigarmakers and Barbers.
 - Ft. Dodge—Garment Workers.
 - Sioux City—Woman's Union Label League.
 - Chariton—Carpenters and Building Laborers.
 - Albia—Building Laborers and Plasterers.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The attention of delegates to the eleventh annual convention at Davenport, which convenes May 12, is directed to the following provision in the constitution: "Credentials of delegates shall be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer, a duplicate of which will be placed in the hands of the delegates for presentation to the convention." Another provision requires the committee on credentials to meet the day prior to the convention and make their report immediately after the addresses of welcome. A compliance with the foregoing provisions saves time.

Up to April 27, Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Strief, of Sioux City, had received seventy-six certificates of election, from the following localities: Davenport, 12; Cedar Rapids, 11; Des Moines, 9; Sioux City, 8; Burlington, 6; Clinton and Keokuk, 5 each; Council Bluffs, 4; Creston and Dubuque, 3 each; Muscatine and Oskaloosa, 2 each; Mason City, Boone and Marshalltown, 1 each; state organization United Mine Workers, 3 delegates-at-large.

The foregoing enumeration likely represents less than one-third of the delegates elected to attend. Des Moines, for instance, has already elected twenty-five delegates, and hopes to increase the number to forty. Ottumwa, Waterloo and Oelwein will also, according to reliable information, be represented by large delegations. The credentials, however, as stated above, should be forwarded immediately.

The trades unionists of Davenport are making elaborate arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of delegates.

A rate of one and one-third fare on all tickets exceeding in cost fifty cents has been granted by the railroads. Delegates are requested to obtain from local ticket agents a certificate when purchasing tickets. Failure to procure a certificate will invalidate any claim for a reduced rate. A fee of twenty-five cents will be collected by railroad agent at Davenport signing certificates.

IN GENERAL.

The tenth annual convention of the State Federation selected the first Sunday in June as Memorial Day, it being the aim that unions in the various cities should unite in appropriate exercises and decorate the graves of our deceased brothers and sisters as a tribute to their memory. Several cities in the state have already taken steps to carry out this noble resolution, and the movement should become general. Commence preparations now.

President Holder will lead a strenuous life for the next few weeks. After attending the annual conference of the chiefs of the labor bureaus in Washington, D. C., he will proceed to Milwaukee to participate in the International Machinists convention, from whence he expects to reach Davenport in time for the opening of the State Federation convention.

It is contemplated to organize a woman's auxiliary to the Typographical Union in Des Moines.

J. J. JACOBSEN.

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P. C. Murray, the lawyer in the office building, makes a specialty of drawing wills and settling estates.

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

As such means we advocate:

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

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures in steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

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Comrade Strickland is not traveling at present. Comrade Jones is in the field with a moving picture, entertainment by which he is gaining a larger hearing for Socialism and helping to fill the treasuries of the Locals. After filling his dates in Colorado and Nebraska, Comrade Jones will enter Iowa.

National Headquarters Notes

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund since last report: Local Portland, Me., \$10; R. H. Swope, Santa Clara, Cal., \$2; E. M. Plumb, St. Joseph, Mich., \$2; Local Covington, Ky., \$10; Local Kalamazoo, Mich., \$1; Joseph Labarge, Pine River, Mich., \$1.50; Local Jacksonville, Fla., \$1.20; Local Joplin, Mo., \$5; Local Chattanooga, Tenn., \$7.05; John E. Lehmer, St. Louis, Mo., \$1; W. B. Slusser, Cleveland, Ohio, \$1; W. E. Boynton, Ashtabula, Ohio, 50 cents; Local Pinon, Colo., \$5; William Thomas and friend, of Pittsfield, Mass., \$2; W. O. Patterson, Pueblo, Colo., \$1; Local Miami, Fla., \$1.75; Will Hoffman, New York City, \$1; Will Weidenmuller, Jr., New York City, \$1; F. E. Wheeler, Unionville, Conn., \$1; A. F. Way, Unionville, Conn., \$1. Total at noon, Saturday, May 2, 1903, \$56.00. Previously reported \$41.70. Total received, \$97.70. Geo. H. Goebel, Newark, N. J., has pledged \$5 to be paid within three months.

The publishers of the Coming Nation, Rich Hill, Mo., announce that they will turn over 20 per cent of all money received on subscriptions or for postal subscription cards from Saturday, May 2, to Saturday, May 17, inclusive, to the special organizing fund.

The publishers of the Worker, New York, have issued the appeal for the special organizing fund as a part of a neat propaganda pamphlet, which also contains articles by Leonard D. Abbott and Owen R. Lovejoy.

Local Washington, D. C., has voted to have the appeal for special organizing fund read at every meeting, so that each member can subscribe at least once or oftener if he desires.

The financial report for April shows that dues were paid on 16,475 members during the month, 15,358 of which were in organized states. Massachusetts and New York led with \$100 each, and Ohio next with \$80, although the latter also paid a balance of \$34 on an old account. Comrade Eugene Dietzen donated the \$235 due him on account of the Chicago national executive board. And \$181.51 of the old party debts were also paid off.

LOCAL CHARTERS.

Last week's bulletin should have stated that charters had been granted to Locals Bonanza, Ark.; Jenay Lind No. 2, Bonanza, Ark.; Moundsville, W. Va.; Cove Creek Township, Strickler, Ark.; Mobile, Ala., and Lee, Ark.

Charters were granted during this week to Locals Chunchula, Ala.; Avondale, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn., and Hardyville, Ala.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The sleepless activity of the Socialists throughout the year is clearly manifest in the number and character of the state conventions that are being held, or that will soon be held, in all parts of the country.

The Indiana convention, held at Indianapolis on April 26 and 27, was the largest in the history of the party in that state. Twenty-three delegates were present. The offices of secretary and treasurer were combined and means will be provided so that the secretary-treasurer can give his whole time to the work. The following nominations were made to be submitted to a referendum vote of the party: For headquarters, Terre Haute, Bluffton and Marion; secretary-treasurer, James Oneal and Winfield Silver; national committeemen, Martin H. Wefel, S. M. Reynolds and Matt Hollenberger. A plan similar to the Michigan one was adopted to further organize the state and local speakers will volunteer their services for the work.

The New Hampshire convention, held at Concord on April 23, was also the largest in the party's history. Thirty-one delegates were present, representing locals in Concord, Dover, Manchester, Franklin, Claremont, Portsmouth, Milford, East Hampstead and Nashua. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the national and international platforms of the Socialist party and defining its attitude on state conditions in a forcible and fearless manner. Sumner F. Clafin's report as national committeeman and the reports of Secretary Louis Arnstein and Treasurer B. T. Whitehouse were enthusiastically received and adopted. The following were nominated to be submitted to a referendum: For selection of a state executive committee of five, Louis Arnstein, J. S. Murray, M. H. O'Neil, J. H. Morgan, O. H. Buker, Joseph Foley, S. F. Clafin, Geo. A. Little, Scott Somerville; Louis Arnstein and B. T. Whitehouse for state secretary and treasurer, respectively. M. Tibbetts, of Claremont, was elected state organizer to take the field immediately. Reports from all parts of the

state were most encouraging, and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the convention.

The Pennsylvania state convention will be held at reading on Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30. The basis of representation is one delegate from each local, and one additional delegate for each fifty members or majority fraction thereof in good standing for three months prior to date of convention.

The referendum vote of Arkansas locals on the place to hold a convention to form a state organization resulted in the selection of Little Rock and the national secretary has therefore called the convention to meet there on Saturday, May 23, the date formerly agreed upon.

The quarterly report of the state committee of Maine, ending April 1, shows that in addition to agitation meetings which were addressed by prominent speakers, 1638 pieces of literature were sent out from state headquarters, the circulation of party papers was extended, seven new locals were organized, and the state organization is on a sound financial basis, there being no debts, but a small balance in the treasury. A special fund has been started to provide a salary for the maintenance of state headquarters and support of secretary, whose entire time is now taken by the organization. Members are urged to pay dues promptly and so advance the work of organization preparatory to the campaign of 1904.

Secretary Willett, of Montana, reports charter granted to Travers Creek, with good prospects of more coming in.

Secretary Lipscomb, of Missouri, is sending reports of each quorum meeting to every local in the state. At the first meeting charters were granted to Neesho, Panama, Dexter and Thayer. Comrades J. A. Slanker and W. C. Benton are speaking in southwest Missouri under the direction of the state secretary.

All of the Omaha comrades who were arrested for speaking on the streets have been discharged, except J. Edward Morgan and P. J. Hyland, who were fined \$2 each. Their cases have been appealed to the district court. The meeting held to protest against the outrages committed upon the Socialists was a success, the collection netting sufficient to defray the expenses of a special issue of a four-page paper called "The May Day Strike." Ten thousand copies were distributed on May 1, especially among the striking teamsters, white cooks, waiters and others who are out for higher wages and shorter hours. The waiters are fighting to have the law enforced that provides against women working seven days a week, and only three restaurants have signed the scale. It is conceded that the Socialist ticket will poll a large vote. The present mayor, who is running for re-election, has offered to sign a pardon for the Socialists who were arrested and fined, but the offer was promptly declined.

CHASE'S WORK IN TEXAS.

National Lecturer and Organizer John C. Chase, under date of April 27, reports his work in Texas during April as follows:

"Began at Bonham on the 7th, small meeting, people being scattered through crop failure and having to go elsewhere for livelihood. Big meeting at Dennison next day and found movement in good hands. Addressed good meeting, composed of students and citizens, in college at Commerce, April 9. Next day had a small meeting at Greenville, owing to bad weather, but organized a local afterwards. Went to Houston April 12, but meeting was postponed by request until May 3, when a big picnic of the brewers union is held.

Spoke twice at Galveston, 14th and 15th, once for Central Labor Council and also for Longshoremen's Union. Filled deferred engagement at Lake Charles, La., on the 16th for Socialists who are enthusiastic and have good movement. At Beaumont on the 17th, I spoke for the Trades Assembly to a good meeting. One year ago a Socialist was jailed and later taken out and flogged almost to death in Beaumont, but no such reception greeted me, however, and there are many Socialists to be found there now. On April 19, at San Antonio, I had the best meeting of the trip, speaking outdoors. The best movement in the state is here. On the 20th, had a fair crowd in small town of Uvalde, and had the same experience in Del Rio, on the 21st. These two places are farming towns and Socialism is somewhat backward, although there are some good Socialists doing all they can.

On the 23d and 24th, I spoke in Fort Worth for the Trades Assembly; had two very good meetings and after the second one, organized a local with thirty-one members with the most active union workers enrolled. Fort Worth is an excellent field for Socialism. On the 25th, at Henrietta, another farming community, the meeting was held in the court house in the afternoon with a fair

audience, and in the evening spoke again from a box on the street.

Texas has had crop failures for two seasons and with prospects for another one this year and everyone is discouraged and poor. Many of our people have been compelled to leave for other parts so that all in our cause has suffered. Again, too, Texas is a great empire in itself and the distances between points are so great that it is almost impossible for the Socialists to keep in touch with each other, or to do any work of organization. Texas ought to have a half a dozen organizers. I was somewhat disappointed in the people of Texas. I thought them more like the westerners than they are. They are very conservative and slow, accepting things as they come along without much kicking. Many thousands of voters are completely disgusted with politics and do not bother to vote at all.

This state had something like 160,000 populist votes at one time, but they have either crawled into their holes, politically, or have gone back to the democratic fold. The legislature has done two things, however, that are causing the people to do some thinking. They have passed an anti-trust law which affects, and was intended to effect, no one but labor organizations. There has been much speech making and passing of resolutions by the labor organizations to get it repealed, but it is still there.

After a few of the trade unionists are put in jail they will see where they belong politically. The other law is a poll tax, which has disfranchised thousands of working men, who are considerably agitated about it, and it will eventually result in good for our cause.

The task of converting the Texans to Socialism is a big one and seems almost appalling to the comrades here. It is growing fast however, and with organization she will fall in line. The crying need is organizers and speakers, and to have them in sufficient numbers to make any impression, help must be had from other states. It is nearly as far across the state of Texas as Chicago is from Boston. When we think of this we can realize what a task the local Socialists have to reach the people.

JOHN CHASE.

Lawn Mowers at Althaus's.

Iowa Notes

During the month of April three charters were issued to the following places: Fairbank, Grinnell and Clarinda. Comrade Harry McKee did the work and it is duly appreciated by the state committee.

Numerous places in Iowa have sent inquiries concerning our organization and if we had the money to send out competent organizers a grand work could be done this summer. Will not the comrades take up this matter at the next branch meeting? Subscription blanks may be obtained from the state secretary.

The vote on place for the next state convention shows Des Moines to be the choice by a large majority, as follows: Des Moines, 89; Sioux City, 19. The vote on the amendment to section 15 of the state constitution resulted as follows: For the amendment, 86; against the amendment, 29.

Branches will send in their dues and elect delegates to the next convention, which will be held at Des Moines on July 4, 1903.

The proposed amendment to section 15 of the state constitution carries by a large majority. This amendment gives each branch as many votes in the convention as it has members in good standing. Each branch may be represented by as many delegates as the members care to send. The delegates so representing a branch will cast the vote of the branch. The number of delegates does not alter the voting strength of a branch. It is desired that every branch be represented by several of its members in order that the convention may assume a good appearance, so far as delegates are concerned.

The Iowa Federation of Labor will meet at Davenport on May 12 and no doubt quite a number of our comrades will attend that convention. The state secretary is anxious to meet every member of the party as well as other Socialists who may be in attendance, in order that we may devise some improved method of organizing the Socialists of Iowa and carrying on our propaganda.

Comrade Simonton will do work for the state committee next week and will be in Davenport on May 11-16.

Both Hamilton and Eddyville have asked for information concerning organization and speakers.

W. A. JACOBS, State Secretary.
216 E. Sixth street, Davenport, Iowa.

Dinner Sets for \$2.98 at Althaus's.

The Iowa Socialist for one year, The Comrade, illustrated Socialist monthly, for six months, and "The Triumph of Labor," a beautiful picture, by Walter Crane, 12x24 inches in size, all for one dollar.

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Correspondence

From Ryan

RYAN, IA., April 26.

Dear Comrades: Our little town has had a great treat in the way of a course of lectures by Comrade Kirkpatrick, which have aroused all the sleepers on economic questions, both republicans and democrats. I have not heard anything but praise of the speaker and all wish he may come back. I am sure if we could have had a few more lectures the hall would not have held the audiences. One, J. A. Thomas, the richest man in town (a republican) was so well pleased with the lectures that he came forward, congratulated the speaker and gave a dollar toward paying expenses. I would advise the comrades all over the state, or states, to engage Comrade Kirkpatrick for a course of lectures whenever they can get him. As a result of our meetings here I send a club of new subscribers to The Iowa Socialist. Although I am 72 years of age, yet if we had 1,000 lecturers in the field like Comrade Kirkpatrick I should expect to live to see the co-operative commonwealth established.

CHAS. HICKETHIER.

From Des Moines

To the Editor: The Des Moines branch contemplates opening its summer campaign within the next few weeks. Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow will be here for a series of lectures on the 11th, 12th and 13th of May, following which we expect to purchase a tent with a seating capacity of 200, moving it from one place in Des Moines and vicinity to another, hoping eventually to reach nearly all parts of the county. Comrade Bigelow will speak at the mining camps adjacent to this city, and several new branches should be the result of these meetings.

The principal feature of our Sunday meeting was a farewell address by Comrade Work to Comrade Finkelstein, who is about to remove to Chicago. He carries with him the well wishes of all the Des Moines comrades for his faithful and persistent method of distributing party literature, and as a token of the esteem in which he is held he was presented with a \$5.00 package of Socialist pamphlets and books for distribution, which to him will make his journey one of exceeding pleasure. The following resolution was adopted also:

"Resolved, By the Des Moines branch of the Socialist party that we keenly regret the departure of Comrade Finkelstein, that we sincerely appreciate his constant and effective work for the movement in Des Moines, and that we congratulate the Socialists of Chicago on securing so valuable an addition to their ranks."

J. J. JACOBSEN.

Give 'em Hell

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., May 5.

Dear Comrades: You will please send The Iowa Socialist to the following at Cambridge City. * * * You are telling the truth. You will be on top ere long. Give the liars and hypocrites hell, for they deserve it.

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Ohio Notes

Frank O'Hare, accompanied by Mrs. Kate O'Hare, will tour in Ohio beginning May 5. Dates already arranged are as follows: Ashtabula, May 5; Canton, 6; Mansfield 7; Lexington, 8; Youngstown 9 and 10. Other dates will be announced later.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak in Dayton on May 13, 14 and 15. Great preparations are being made for this series of meetings and a large attendance is already assured to hear this wonderful propagandist.

Father McGrady will lecture in South Chicago, Ill., May 18 and in Davenport, Iowa, May 19.

The fund to place a permanent organizer in the field in Ohio is progressing and within the next few weeks it is expected to have the work of organizing every county in the state well under way. At the present time only one-half of the eighty-eight counties are organized and it is hoped that we will have a working local in every county before the fall election.

BRANCH MEETINGS

Des Moines—Branch No. 6 meets first and third Sunday afternoons of each month at 3:00 o'clock in Marks' Hall, 518 Walnut St.

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

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