

## EUGENE V. DEBS ON FATHER HAGERTY

(In American Labor Union Journal)



THAT every great movement calls forth its leaders and prepares them for their several parts was never more manifest than at the present time, when we see men and women summoned from every walk to take their places, according to their fitness and training, in the van guard of the mighty movement of the masses for the overthrow of capitalist despotism and the establishment of industrial freedom and social democracy.

We see priest and poet espouse the cause of proletariat. The fervid oratory and impassioned poetry to which the twentieth century is hearkening in its springtime are but the breathings of the impending revolution. The leaders that are to be are stepping forth,

obedient to the summons, each the embodiment and expression of an element in the rising power which is to sweep the capitalist system from the path of progress as if it were a stack of straw in the track of a tornado.

The social revolution will have its galaxy of greatness and it is even now in process of formation. Karl Marx, philosopher and prophet, who thought and wrote and wrought for, and may be claimed by all humanity, will doubtless be its central figure.

Statesmen, agitators, writers, poets, painters, musicians, orators and warriors—all will be in the giant group that is destined to blaze the way to the new emancipation and glorify the age with their immortal achievements.

Among the latest accessions to the proletarian movement is Father Thomas J. Hagerty, who, by right of intellect and moral courage, will, from the first rank with the foremost.

Three years ago at Cleburne, Texas, I first met this brave and intellectual priest. His heart was all aflame with the passion for freedom, and he was chafing under the limitations his priestly office imposed. He was being hammered and tempered into heroic fibre for his greater work.

When the workers held a meeting, Hagerty was there; when they had a grievance, Hagerty was called on to right it. And never once did he disappoint them.

On one occasion he stepped upon the platform after an old party hanger had concluded and went through him like a cyclone, literally tearing his speech to tatters and holding him up to the ridicule and contempt of the workmen he had deceived.

Thereupon the railroad corporations and their hirelings who ran the town gave him twenty-four hours to leave for other parts. "Tell the people who sent you here," said Hagerty to the messenger, "that I have a brace of colts and can hit a dime at twenty paces." He was frequently threatened, but never molested.

In Texas and New Mexico, where Father Hagerty held charges, the working class, including Spaniards, Mexicans and half-breeds, made his house their home. Not one was ever denied, and this is why they loved this genuine man. He was, indeed, their friend and well did they know it.

When I heard that Hagerty had resigned his pastorate to enter the broad field of Socialist activity, I was filled with joy. I knew he would be a power in the movement.

First McGrady, next Hagerty—and what a brace of Titans they are! Twice six feet and three inches of stalwart fighting material added to the Socialist equipment.

It is doubtful if in all the American movement there is a man of Hagerty's intellectual attainments. Not only is he a classical scholar, but a linguist, biologist and physiologist. He devours books and assimilates all there is in them.

Father Hagerty can also set type and work alongside any man at house building. He is peculiarly fitted for service in the working class movement.

I have observed with greatest interest the stirring triumphs of Father Hagerty in Montana and in the Northwest. In fancy I see and hear him as he recites the crimes of capitalism and points the way to freedom. This is the work for which he has been trained, and he will do it well. Tall, massive, erect, he would command attention anywhere. On the rostrum he is a striking figure, and when aroused is like a wounded lion at bay. He has ready language, logic, ridicule, wit, sarcasm, and at times they roll like a torrent and thrill the listening multitude like a bugle call to charge.

(Father Hagerty will lecture at Stout Auditorium Monday, May 25.)

At the convention of the Iowa State Federation of Labor last week a resolution recommending that social and economic problems be discussed at trades union meetings with a view of enlightening the members as to existing conditions, their cause and remedy, was laid on the table. Of course, the resolution was introduced by a Socialist. Perhaps it is just as well that it was tabled for the present. The average "pure and simpler" is not yet in a teachable mood and a discussion of economics for his benefit would simply be a waste of time and energy. In cheering contrast to the action of the Iowa State Federation was that of the national convention of machinists at Milwaukee, which not only recommended "our members to vote for and support candidates who are in favor of public ownership and control of all the means of production and distribution," but also repealed all restrictions relative to politics in the union and in the Journal, their official organ. In the decoration of the convention hall a pic-

ture of Eugene V. Debs formed the central figure.

Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick writes: "The more I read The Iowa Socialist the better I like it. You are 'putting up' a good—a thoroughly good—paper." Comrade Kirkpatrick is now in Indiana and reports an astonishingly increasing interest on the part of the public in Socialist lectures and literature. Writing from Terre Haute, Comrade Kirkpatrick says: "Father Sherman sneered at Socialism for an hour and ten minutes here last evening; was brought here for that purpose. He and the local committee managing his lecture here politely, but firmly, declined to debate the merits of Socialism and capitalism with me."

Following are Comrade Kirkpatrick's dates until June 1: Terre Haute, Ind., May 9-17; Brazil, May 18-19; Clay City, May 20; Washington, May 21; Vincennes, May 22-23; Evansville, 25-27; Booneville, May 28-31; Jeffersonville, June 1.



**Cholly on the Street Car Strike**  
"We'll walk, but it's denced inconvenient, docher know."

Study Socialism.

Then teach it to others.

Public capital must not be privately owned.

Don't forget Father Hagerty next Monday at Stout Auditorium.

The "dream" of Socialism has become a nightmare to Brother Parry.

It is said Mark Hanna's Civic Federation is putting in so much over-time that a strike of the members is threatened.

The capitalists may be selfish, but the workers certainly are not. They give the former nearly every thing they make.

There are more crimes committed under capitalism every day than were ever dreamed of in the most rabid tirade against Socialism.

A great many people imagine that we couldn't possibly get along without capitalists. Why, even a dog wouldn't be guilty of such an absurdity. He knows that he can get along without fleas.

In crediting the cartoon in The Iowa Socialist of May 9 to Father Hagerty, we overlooked the fact that it should also have been credited to "The Socialist" of Seattle, Wash., in which paper it originally appeared.

The world is full to overflowing with hypocrites. That's why the Socialist is so often criticised for pointing out the class struggle. Everyone with half an eye can see it, but the Socialist alone proclaims its existence. The hypocrite would cover and hide it.

There are in round numbers 2,000,000 union men in this country. Two hundred applications for charters from new unions were received during the present month by the secretary of the American Federation of Labor. This is the largest number on record for any one month.

Speaking of the alleged loss of individuality of the worker under Socialism, how about the individuality of the workmen in the large manufacturing establishments of the country who are known only by number, like blooded horses in stud books, or the machines of the factory?

On another page we print an alleged reply to the "Open Letter to the Clergy" of Paul H. Castle, published recently in The Iowa Socialist. This reply was handed to Comrade James Nevin, of Keb, Iowa, with the request that it be published. If any of our Christian friends, whose corns may have been trod upon by Comrade Castle, are able to derive any satisfaction from this reply they are welcome to it.

The Socialists of Aspen, Colorado, have purchased a business block on Main street in their city for the permanent headquarters for all of their local activities. The first floor will be "Socialist Hall," an audience room for public meetings of the party. The second story will comprise a reading room and "Labor Hall," a lodge room to accommodate the labor unions. The entire building will be called the "Socialist Temple." The title to the property is vested in Aspen local of the Socialist party of Colorado.

## A Hint to the Wise

You may strike for the union; you may strike for the right;  
You may tie up all the business, and "stick" till black is white—  
But your wage will never reach past the living point till each  
Man shall have a share in the Commonwealth to come!

You may strike for the union; you may paralyze all trade;  
You may boycott all the "trust goods," and vote your brothers aid—  
But commercial war's in vain and your point you'll never gain  
While you leave the opposition in possession of the gun!

You may strike for the union; you may stick till you win—  
But don't ever shout Hurrah! till all the news is in—  
For you'll find to your disgust the exploiter will adjust  
The price of all commodities to meet the raise you've won!

You may strike for the union; you may kick for your share  
In the proceeds of prosperity, and you'll find you get it where  
The chicken got the ax—for the current system's lax  
In dispensing out the dividends beyond the chosen few!

You may strike for the union; you may strike for the right;  
You may arbitrate the matter till the point is out of sight—  
But you'll never make advance while you leave an open chance  
For the class which rules the market to man it with their crew!

You may strike for the union; you may buck against the "trust"—  
But you'll find out that capital isn't Morganized to "bust".  
Your claim of twin identity doesn't void the known propensity  
To beat the silent partner in the business—which is you!

Robert Bielby.

Under Socialism the people will rule. They need not tolerate anything they don't want.

A job the civic federation has overlooked is harmonizing the democratic mule and the populist goose.

The attempts to settle the street car strike in Dubuque seem to have fallen into a state of innocuous desuetude.

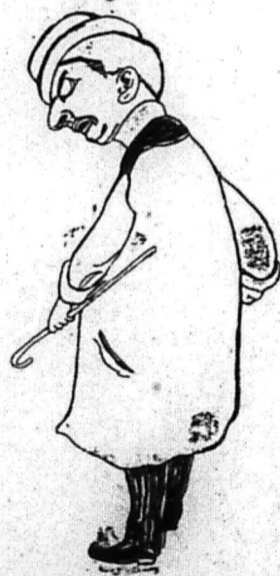
The people of Dubuque are still walking. They seem to prefer walking to riding on publicly owned street cars. People always get what they want. But the trouble is they usually get it in the neck.

Comrade J. J. Jacobsen, of Des Moines, sends in a list of eight names—all new members of the branch in that city. Des Moines and Dubuque branches charge an initiation fee of 25 cents, which entitles the new member to a year's subscription to The Iowa Socialist.

The United States government appropriated \$116,000,000 for war during 1902. This sum would have provided homes for 116,000 families. But they don't want the home because they had been told it would destroy individuality, reduce them all to a dead level, etc. "It is to laugh."

Since he is charged with being both the "lowest output of hell" and a saint whose plan for the upliftment of humanity is too good and ideal for this wicked world and people, many a poor Socialist is kept in an agony of suspense as to whether he is to develop horns and a spiked tail or whether he will sprout wings and develop a halo.

## Like Perpetual Motion



A good thing that won't work.

Every time a prominent Socialist is divorced every 2x4 capitalist paper in the country jumps on him with both feet and puts the blame on Socialism. Question: When a democrat gets a divorce (and it occurs every day) why don't the republicans put the blame on "free silver" or "free trade"? Or when a republican is divorced why don't the democrats charge it to the "full dinner pail"?

Once upon a time the people of a certain land were attacked by numerous parasites, called octopi, which fastened their innumerable tentacles upon the people and thus sucked out their life blood.

And when it came to pass that the people were dying because of the loss of blood, there arose in that land numerous quacks of the "Reform" school who began to administer divers remedies to the people in order to keep them alive.

Some said the people must be given more food so that their supply of blood might be replenished, which would benefit both the people and the octopi, as their interests were also held to be identical by this school of quacks. Moreover, they said this would also give each one of the people an opportunity of becoming an octopus and in turn sucking the blood of their brothers.

Others said that the amount of blood which the octopi should be permitted to take must be "regulated," and if they were not permitted to take too much of it the people could be kept alive. Like the first school, this one also held that it was necessary to the well being of the people that their blood should be sucked, but maintained that it was better that they should suck each other's blood than that a few large octopi should suck the blood of all.

Still others there were who held that inasmuch as the octopi had grown so large as to cover the greater amount of the land, all that was necessary was to place a heavy tax upon the land, which would compel the octopi to give up some of it and allow the people to get back on it and raise more food that they might have more blood—for the octopi to suck.

A small body of quacks asked that a law be passed forbidding the use by the people of certain liquors and beverages, claiming that if they would not drink these the ravages of the octopi would not affect them so badly.

There was also a large number who advised that the tentacles of the octopi be removed one at a time. This advice seemed good and it was followed to some extent, but it was found that the remaining tentacles were so much strengthened thereby that it became impossible to remove them.

Now there chanced to pass that way a doctor of the school of Socialism who, having made a thorough study of the patients and the affliction with which they suffered, said the only remedy was to remove all the tentacles of the octopi at once and the people would need none of the remedies proposed by the quacks. But the quacks threw up their hands in amazement and said that would kill the octopi as well as the desire of the people to eat and make blood. And the people believed them. The doctor was astonished at this ignorance and stupidity of the people, but he continued to go up and down the land advocating his remedy although he was persecuted and called divers names, such as anarchist and autocrat, materialist and idealist, murderer and saint. Notwithstanding, there were many who looked with favor upon his plan.



# Why We Strike

By ROBERT BIELBY

There is a great deal of anxious and querulous inquiry, at the present time from that faction which at all periods has been representative of the laissez faire idea—"let well enough alone"—as to the cause of the present labor troubles: the strikes, lockouts, boycotts and other surface indications which mark the progress of organization.

The capitalist organs of the press are seemingly not anxious to probe, very deep into the matter, which is not surprising considering the position they are bound to defend, and dismiss the subject with the semi-contemptuous assertion that it is "an effort of the laboring classes to obtain a share in the general prosperity," and that "the laboring class is becoming infected with the Socialist doctrine which is being sown broadcast through the land."

These statements are undoubtedly true, agitation and education will bear fruit in due time—but the Socialist party is not so selfish as to claim all the honor of injecting an aggressive policy into the ranks of organized labor.

Aside from all political and economical considerations, there is many a man in the union ranks who has not forgotten the bitter pills which he was forced to swallow during the periods of industrial depression of the last decade. He has not forgotten that the class which in 1903 endeavored to placate his antagonism with the sugar-coated lie, "identity of interest" had as much use for him as they did for a rattlesnake when the labor market was "baered" in 1893—and he is not so blind as to be unaware of the fact that, despite the assumed position of partnership, he is met by the curt refusal, "none of your business," whenever he seeks to obtain data from his "partner" on which to estimate a fair wage scale. This kind of a man is not a sentimentalist, or a theorist, perhaps he is morally wrong, but nevertheless he is more than willing to even matters up on the strength of the old adage, "turn about's fair play."

He has not forgotten the tremendous bluff that was handed out to him in 1896 when the capitalistic class held him up with the threat of a panic and induced him to vote in the "good old way."

He is 'wise' to the fact that the next panic will probably result in transforming the politically passive labor union into a tremendous force for good or evil in the administrative affairs of the nation. He is slowly becoming convinced that a "panic" in such a country of unparalleled resources as the United States is a criminal monstrosity which is largely the result of manipulation—and with organization to back him, the command to obey the dictatorial policy of a few individuals will no longer intimidate him, but instead will strengthen his determination to rescue the democracy from degeneration into an autocracy of wealth.

In the meanwhile for the comfort of our capitalistic friends, we may state the strike is a tentative means of testing the fighting strength of the proletariat. They seem to be relying upon the next period of depression to dampen the ardor of organization, but the G. O. P. axiom, "in times of peace prepare for war," is coming home to roost. You cannot educate a citizen in the spirit of militant civilization and expect him to be ignorant of aggressive principles—and by the time the next "stringency" on Wall street looms on the horizon the labor unions will probably be strong enough to take a hand in the manipulation of "panics" themselves, and will be precipitated into a battle for public ownership, as against the individual monopolies by illegal mergers, giant "corners" and corporate brigandage.

Another undercurrent of feeling which finds expression in the strike is the conviction of the laboring class that justice is fast becoming a luxury for the rich. They are convinced that the law, like hope prolonged, leadeth to despair—unless touched by the genius of Midas, which turns even corruption to gold. The amazing long windedness of corporate counsel in damage cases; the exposition by Jerome in New York and by Folk in Missouri of official rottenness resulting from syndicated bribery; the exposure of the Pennsylvania combination methods by the efforts of Hearst

and Darrow; and the notorious reminiscences of Philadelphia crookedness, is awakening in all large cities a fellow feeling of disgust with the dollar domination which will make all honesty kin.

The "common" citizen who does not enjoy the special illuminative intelligence of modern legal lights is appalled at the utter callousness of the corporations as developed by testimony, and is beginning to regard them as neighbors with as much joy and appreciation as he does the Mafia and Highbinders societies.

The strike as a means of emancipation from this legalized system of robbery is absolutely useless—but as a means of expressing the popular sentiment of mistrust in the extant methods of legal redress for grievance it is invaluable.

It is quite in the fitting order of things for Mr. Parry to get up on his hind legs and declare that the business interests of his colleagues is being destroyed. It is a fact, and Mr. Parry has our sympathy. He represents a class which is destined to be destroyed in the evolution of commerce, between the upper and nether millstones of organized labor and organized capital. In the due course of time the comparatively small independent manufacturer will either be forced into the ranks of the proletariat, or be absorbed by the organization of the monopolistic interests.

Mr. Parry proposes to plant his feet on the constitution of the United States and make a fight in accordance with the statutes which governed the competitive era of the past. But he will find that there are already some pretty large sized feet (whose size is being accurately described by Ida Tarbell in the current issue of McClure's: History of the Standard Oil Company) using that constitution as a doormat to the Court of Prolonged Appeals. And considering Mr. Baer's gratuitous amendment to annex the natural resources, he will have to take his stand very diplomatically, or he will find himself opposed to two classes instead of one.

Mr. Parry claims especial consideration by stating as a fact that the class he is endeavoring to bring to the scratch built up the United States with their energy and capital. Maybe they did, but if he succeeds in alienating the class which represents energy and labor he will discover a few items of later news in the way of democratic architecture.

The patriotism and self-sacrifice of the capitalistic interest in building up this country is so deserving that it would be unkind to pass the claim unnoticed.

The banner organization of them all—which has succeeded in rendering the coinage 99 per cent U. S. and 1 per cent Standard Oil—generously supplies us with light at a rate of 45 per cent realized and 50 per cent proposed interest on an estimated \$1,000,000,000 investment. The exact figures are not available, for the reasons given above: It's none of your business.

The steel, coal and railroad corporations are so "amicably" constituted that it is almost impossible to separate the dividends of the one from reinvestment into the other long enough to see what they really are—it's none of your business anyhow—but an 'item' of the steel trust's operation recently developed 200 per cent on an investment of \$20,000,000. The railroad per centage, when identified from the general mass by the interstate commerce commission is seen to be perceptibly suffering from the increased demand for rolling stock and legislature—it has been darkly hinted that the "lobby" is on strike, too—but, be that as it may, they are nobly continuing their efforts on behalf of the American people, and if some maladroit Wellington does not "corner" Napoleon Morgan, we confidently expect to see railroad "water" rise to an unprecedented height in the tide of prosperity.

These corporations, and many more, are already organized, and well organized, too. We do not think Mr. Parry's method will be taken into consideration by the "captains of industry"—for bribery as a means of gaining an end is more sure, though less honorable than fighting. If Mr. Parry could by any possible means induce this class to join with him in openly throwing off the mask of "identical interest," the thanks

of the Socialist party should be immediately forwarded to him.

He would succeed in crystalizing the classes into that clear cut line of conflict which otherwise is liable to be indetermined for some time to come—and precipitate the struggle for the survival of the fittest which will be decided, not by strike bullets, but by strike ballots. He would concentrate the scattered sentiment which finds expression in minor disturbances into one grand strike at the polls, which will result in the reconstruction of the degenerate democracy on its true foundation as a commonwealth. If the constitution reads: "Of the people, for the people, by the individual," Mr. Parry is right. If it reads: "Of the people, for the people, by the people," Mr. Parry is wrong. It is a matter which will be decided at no very distant date, not by arbitration, but by Determination.

## A Reply to Paul H. Castle's Open Letter

By Rev. Geo. Scott

My Dear Brother: I would not resist a good cause. We are brought face to face with the facts brought out in your letter and I believe there is but one way to settle this question and that is through Christ. We know that the laborer in general does not get what is due him, and he never did. When the church was following dumb idols in Malachi 3-5, He says: "And I will come near to you to judgment and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers and against the adulterers and against the false swearers and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widows and the fatherless and that turn aside the stranger from his right and fear not Me saith the Lord of Hosts." So you see this brings in almost every known sin on the calendar, and if we are guilty of one of these sins it will separate us from God. Over in James 5 it reads like this: "Go to, now ye rich men; weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten, your gold and silver is cankered and the rust of them shall be a witness against you and shall eat your flesh as it were fire; ye have heaped together treasure for the last days. Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields which is of you kept by fraud, crieth and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts as in a day of slaughter; ye have condemned the just and he doth not resist you." While all these things are taking place you see that this class of people did not resist them and Jesus said that we should not resist evil but overcome evil with good. You see it is evil that God hates, no matter where it is and if he finds the working man in the saloon, or gambling hell, or in the house of ill fame, you see one is as bad as another. "Thou hypocrite, first cast the mote out of thine own eye and thou shalt see clearly to cast the beam out of thy brother's eye." This is the state that we find the church in today and all hypocrites will go down to hell as well as all nations that forget God. We must not be partakers of other men's sins.

In Revelation, chapter 22, 14th and 15th verses: "Blessed are they that do His command that they may have right to the tree of life and may enter in through the gates into the city, for without are dogs, sorcerers, whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie." Now, I am sure that Jesus will settle everything all right if we take it to Him in prayer.

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

Child labor is the most most important question, said President Holder of the State Federation of Labor at Davenport May 14. Mr. Holder and the trades unions may get all the state laws that they want against child labor, but as long as we have the competitive system the money power will take your unconstitutional state laws to the supreme courts and there have them so declared. If such wise gods as the labor leaders, such as Mr. Holder, had read the decisions of courts affecting labor in the different states as are found in the bulletins of the department of labor, No. 35 to 40, printed by the government for the people, they surely would abandon the idea of legislation as a remedy under a competitive system.—L. J. Smith.

I repair all kinds of stoves. George Sheldon 661 18th street, Dubuque.

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

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

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

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

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalistic class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, and to the improvement of the service, and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
  2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
  3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.
  4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers secure 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.

### Secretaries of Iowa Branches

- Avery, F. J. West.  
Berwick, Moses Slack.  
Boone, George E. Bisbee, 609 Monona St.  
Brazil, R. Sharp.  
Burlington, Thomas Breen, 322 Plane St.  
Carbondale, Wm. Collins, Fair Ground Station, Des Moines.  
Cedar Rapids, J. W. Wilson, 123 3d Ave. N.  
Centerville, Edward Lowrey.  
Clarinda, Dr. J. T. Ferguson.  
Clearfield, Wm. McGinnis.  
Clinton, Carl Reick (P. O. Lyons.)  
Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 323 E. 15th St.  
Deloit, Stanley Browne.  
Des Moines, J. J. Jacobsen, 1220 Laurel St.  
Diamond, R. G. Young.  
Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St.  
Eldon, B. F. Bowdler.  
Fairbank, S. E. Moore.  
Grinnell, Nick Hibel.  
Hiteman, Wm. Truman.  
Hocking, Thomas Love.  
Hynes, Samuel Cooper.  
Keb, James Nevin.  
Lake City, S. R. McDowell.  
Logan, A. D. Wilson.  
Marshalltown, S. G. Vance.  
Monroe, W. M. Shaw.  
Muscatine, T. J. Grant, 611 Iowa Ave.  
Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff.  
Newton, W. J. Porter.  
Oelwein, L. Lauridsen.  
Ottumwa, J. M. Winn.  
Rathbun, Harry McVeigh.  
Scandia, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D.  
No. 2.  
Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.  
Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer.  
Sioux City, John E. Shank, 614 Bluff St.  
Van Horn, Roy L. Schroeder.  
Winterset, W. H. Bobbitt.

Wanted—Canvassers for article used by farmers and others. Three to five dollars a day. Inexpensive; quick seller. Address XXX, Iowa Socialist.

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or more for twenty-five cents per year.

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

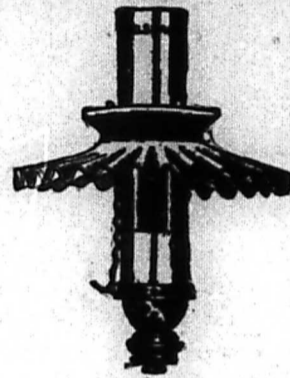
# The Hub

Successors to PLATT BROS. CO.

Always the Very Newest here with Prices within reach of Everyone.

Union Made Goods a Specialty.

## A Light That is a Light



A Welsbach Gas Light is a real light—it makes a brilliance for less money than any other medium except the sun. Its favor is shown by the number of places it is being used now where a short time ago it was unknown. Now you will find a Welsbach in almost every home. It is there because it gives so much more light for less or the same money.

IT IS: Best for the eye Best or the Pocketbook

Key City Gas Co.

### When You Buy a Razor

see that it has the picture of a Fox on it if you want to be protected from inferiority. This trade-mark is our responsibility.



If you can't get a Fox Razor in your town send us \$2.00 and we will send you one with our guarantee.

Fox Cutlery Co., (Of New York.) Dubuque, Iowa.

## A New Line of Union Made Shoes For Spring.

PETER MEYER, 1564 CLAY STREET.

## Seeds...

Garden, Flower and Lawn Grass. Onion Sets, Hoes and Rakes, in fact, everything for planting time at

## LINDENBERG'S,

Both Phones. 575 Main Street.

## A. R. Knights & Co.

Jewelers and Opticians

Finest Store, Largest Stock and Lowest Prices on same quality of Goods and Work in the State of Iowa.

708 to 714 Main St.

## Wittmer's Drug Store..

IMPORTED and DOMESTIC PERFUMES

1347 Clay St. For the Holidays.

## H. H MEHLHOP GREAT 5 UNION MADE CIGAR

Are you still hustling for subscribers for The Iowa Socialist?



# Ruskin University

Comrades A. M. and May Wood Simons are to give courses on American Economic History, Political Economy, and Socialism in connection with Ruskin University. The following outlines give suggestions of what the course will be. Lectures have been prepared following these outlines. These lectures will really be but a small part of the work in the course, indeed it is the intention of the authors to publish these lectures as fast as they can be put in suitable form, either in the Socialist press or books and pamphlets. They will then constitute what they really are in the course, simply a portion of the required readings. In addition to these regular lectures each course is varied to suit the capacity and inclination of the individual students. Elaborate bibliographies are given. Students are required to prepare papers and answer questions and in every way the correspondence methods of the very best universities in the country are maintained.

## American Economic History

BY A. M. SIMONS

The fundamental object is to set forth the great underlying economic factors that have given rise to political and social institutions. As the methods of production and the forms of industry have changed, different classes with divergent economic interests have arisen and struggled for the control of governmental and social institutions.

Beginning with the peculiar conditions in Europe during the Renaissance—the accumulation of capital and the facing of Europe toward the west, and the closing of the eastern trade routes to India—which led to the discovery and settling of America, we proceed to a discussion of colonial times.

Primitive colonial communism, the sectional differences due to economic conditions, the introduction of slavery and the slave trade, and finally the rise of class struggles within the colonies and the independent economic life which led to the Revolution are discussed.

The real underlying causes of the Revolution and the classes who were interested in its success are pointed out. The adoption of the Constitution is discussed as a struggle between the mercantile and manufacturing class and the debtor, farming and laboring class of that time. The Hamiltonian regime which followed the Revolution laid the foundation for capitalism and established the essentials necessary to the development of individual industrial life in America.

Special emphasis is laid upon the frontier movement which has been the most distinctive characteristic of American history. The causes which gave rise to this continuous migration, the routes pursued, the various stages of advance, the influence of commerce with the Indians—particularly the fur trade—are some of the features dwelt upon.

"The Jeffersonian Democracy" is given thorough treatment and the economic classes which it represented are pointed out. A lesson is devoted to Jackson, his struggle with the bank, the question of internal improvement, the panic of 1837 with a survey of the conditions of the country as shown in the census of 1840, which was the first census to give any adequate presentation of the economic conditions.

A series of lessons are given on the slavery conflict with elaborate references to contemporary authors and special emphasis on the struggle of the two divergent systems of production, the relation of the slavery question to the tariff, internal improvement, state's rights and the western frontier. The Civil War is treated only to such extent as is necessary to show the actual economic forces which were struggling for the mastery and the essential reasons why the superior productive system of the North was bound to prevail, and the opportunity which it gave for the foundation of great fortunes and its general effect on industrial life and social institutions. This same line of development is traced through the reconstruction period which formed the "Golden Age" of the competitive system, during which the Pacific railways were being built and capitalism was running a headlong race which ended in the ditch of the crisis of 1873. From that time on the work of the lessons is devoted to two subjects: First, the growth of a body of class conscious laborers, the trade union movement, its origin, struggles and present condition, and the beginnings of the Socialist movement. Second, the consolidation of industries, the growth of trusts, the conquest of the world market by American capitalists, the crisis of 1894 and the present alignment of the forces of capitalists and laborers.

## Socialism

BY MAY WOOD SIMONS

The aim of this course is to give a thorough foundation in the history of

the evolution of Socialist thought and a comprehensive understanding of modern scientific Socialism. Since modern Socialism had its roots in Utopianism, the course opens with a treatment of the great Utopian writers. This lesson summarizes the various doctrines set forth, shows their relation to current economic development and the part they were destined to play in modern Socialism.

Scientific Socialism is treated as rising out of the economic revolution which came at the close of the 18th and first of the 19th century. The contributions of Rodbertus, Marx and Engels to Socialist doctrine are thoroughly dealt with.

The essential principles of Socialism are then taken up one by one and elaborated upon, beginning with the economic interpretation of history. In this the previous attempts at the unification of history are discussed and compared with historical materialism, and then a full statement of that theory as accepted today is set forth. Two lessons are devoted to the economics of Socialism, taking up the theory of value, surplus value, crises, and with each of these the contributions made by various writers are pointed out.

The course next proceeds to a discussion of Socialism and the organized labor movement, the modern trade union, Continental, English and American, and its relation to the Socialist movement is shown. The process of industrial concentration through the various stages of corporation, trade agreements and trusts forms the subject matter of another lesson. Slavery, serfdom and the wage system are treated with in their relations to each other, followed with the growth of the circle of the market from domestic to town and national economy showing the importance of trade routes and colonial possessions and the final growth of the two great "world powers," labor and capital.

The foundation having been laid, a series of lectures is then devoted to Socialism and the state; science, with special reference to the theory of evolution; education, showing how the system of education is affected by capitalism and how modern pedagogy is in accord with the philosophy of Socialism; ethics including comparisons of various economic theories; art, its relation to the people, the doctrines of Ruskin and Morris, and the possibilities of art under Socialism.

The assigned work closes with a history of the Socialist movement in Europe and America, giving the strength and position of the Socialist parties all over the world at the present time.

In this as in other courses there will then be an opportunity for the individual to select any one of the various phases treated and specialize in it through three or four more lessons.

## Political Economy

BY MAY WOOD SIMONS

The course on Political Economy treats the subject by evolutionary and comparative methods. The different theories which have grown out of divergent economic history during the various economic stages are taken up in turn. The fundamental ideas which are common to all society and which make up the matter of political economy are treated exhaustively.

The various ideas which have grown to make up the wealth concept are brought out and the ideas which contribute to it at the present time are set forth. Sufficient time is spent on industrial history to thoroughly bring out the economic causes which gave rise to the Ideological position. The different stages of economic development from savagery to capitalism are sketched and then the work proceeds to the further discussion of the essentials of political economy.

The factors in production, land and material forces and their position in any system of economics is set forth. Labor is considered as a productive factor and

the laws of its application to matter discussed.

The origin and function of capital are next dealt with, together with the theory of its place in economics. Money, value, utility, price, credit and its mechanisms are treated in their relations to economic subjects, and the treatment of exchange will close with a survey of commercial geography.

In the development of distribution considerable time is given to the theories of wages, interest and profit, and the foundation having thus been made for the static side of distribution, the course next proceeds to a discussion of the dynamic. Custom, competition, monopoly, and authority, which constitute the great distributive forces of past and present are thoroughly treated.

Under-consumption, saving, luxury, and the relation of the consuming capacity of society to economic crises are among the points considered. This is followed by a treatment of the state in its relation to industry, including taxation and public finance in general. This matter leads to the economic side of some state expenditures, particularly those for education, protection, the diplomatic service and charity.

The course is closed with a summary of the history of economic thought from the earliest times to the present, concluding with a critical examination of the various schools, particularly the historical and Austrian school, and contemporary American political economists.

Throughout the entire course the relation of these ideas to modern scientific Socialism will be continually pointed out. There will be a number of lessons offered after the completion of the assigned line of work from which the student is expected to choose a certain number, enabling anyone so desiring to specialize in any direction.

## Think or Surrender

By Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick

This planet has been inhabited by human beings for probably a half million years. The late Dr. John Fiske, lecturer in Harvard University, and known all around the world as one of the profoundest thinkers of the nineteenth century, was quoted in support of the statement that man has been on this planet probably five hundred thousand years.

What has consumed the energies of man during this long, long period of time? Simply this: the struggle for the mastery of the vast and often cruel forces of nature. Always man has had the alternative: master nature or be mastered by her; think or surrender to disease, to superstition, to the rigors of winter and the sickening heat of summer; think or surrender to the passions that run riot in the blood; think or surrender to wild beasts of the forests and the pitiless cruelties of famine; think down the barriers that balk the proud, onward march of mankind. This has been the battle of centuries. This has consumed the life of the race.

A special feature of this struggle has been the effort to compel the earth to yield a living. This problem has been solved. The total amount of freight hauled by rail in this country in 1897 was equal to sixty billion tons one mile, or one ton moved one thousand miles by each man, woman and child in this country. There is one engine in New York city with the capacity of seventy thousand horses. We have mastered nature. One ton of freight can be hauled one mile by the best engines with a piece of coal the size of half a lemon. One hundred and sixty thousand persons with modern machinery can weave as much cloth as sixteen million people could a century and a quarter ago. The greatest printing press has now a capacity of ninety-six thousand eight-page papers in one hour. All of Iowa a few years ago supported but a few thousand ignorant Indians. The same territory today supports over two million people, and could easily sustain ten millions of people, simply because we have mastered the forces of nature. By the use of lightning we can today transmit an idea around this planet in two minutes.

We have mastered nature. The first problem—the production of wealth—has been solved. We can produce an abundance for all. No American citizen should be hungry or ill-clad or poorly sheltered, or shut out from a full, free, glad life.

But under the present capitalist, rent, profit, interest, "rake-off" system, the working class is not to be permitted

to use this earth at its maximum of power to produce. The following is the program to which the working class must absolutely submit (as long as it votes to uphold this system): The working class must produce (in the form of rent, interest and profits) enough for the necessities, comforts and luxuries for the master class; and also produce enough (in the form of wages) to secure bare necessities for the working class. If a machine should be invented tomorrow by the use of which enough, with one-tenth the present working force and in one-tenth the time, could be produced for necessities, comforts and luxuries for both—both the master class and the working class—still the working class would be compelled to submit to a program of bare, lean, cheap necessities for itself while stuffing the pockets of the economically powerful (the owners of the means of production) with necessities, comforts and luxuries.

This—this—is the great lockout—the working class is to be indefinitely locked below the deadline that marks the difference between the physical and the intellectual (the psychic—human—life). The horses and cattle in the pasture field want only food, clothing and shelter. The human being needs food, clothing and shelter—below the deadline—and also infinitely more: the ennobling, glad, free life above the dead line, the life of delight in great literature, in fascinatingly beautiful pictures, in entrancing music, in the dignifying joys of noble sculpture and magnificent architecture; in the supreme pleasures of the mighty drama, of God-searching science and of peace-yielding philosophy—all of these and still more: a trained, developed taste for these things; and still more than all—leisure to enjoy these things—leisure to live above the dead line breathing each day the perfumed air of psychic delights.

The teacher, editor, preacher, priest or lecturer who urges the working class to be "content" with the present condition—with the cheap food, cheap shelter, cheap clothing, cheap furniture program of the present day—the program of sweat and tears and aching joints and muscles, mind-deadening toil that marks the "lower classes" (below the dead line), to be content with a cheap, mean, cheerless life in a world in which plenty can be produced for all with ennobling leisure for all, to be content with a system that forces the working class to fatten the parasitic class on profits, interest and rent for the disgusting humiliation of living below the dead line where the creatures of the pasture field live—any man who will urge the working class to be "content" with this "lower class," socially outlawed life—any such man is a stupid ignoramus with an oyster's diameter of life-views, or he is a crafty villain serving as a paid attorney for the master class who divide (in the form of salary or otherwise) the rent, interest and profits so basely scooped up out of the lives of the working class.

Discontent is the mainspring of human

## Full Line of

Spring and Summer Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Shoes All Union Made.

Close 6:30 p. m. except Saturday.

## The NATIONAL Clothing and Shoe House

WATCH THE MOVEABLE ELECTRIC SIGN

progress. The working class is becoming discontented with a system that compels it to build palace cars and ride in the cheap day coach or not at all.

But the master class will never voluntarily unlock this deadlock, will never let the working man into the glad free life above the dead line. If the working class were permitted to pass through the schools and have developed its tastes for the life above the dead line and were given six months of the delights of the joys above the dead line, they would destroy the system that today locks them down to a life of cheap clothes, cheap food, cheap shelter and cheap furniture. However, they must think or surrender to this system. The soldier stands ready for "business"—the business of defending the rent, interest and profits. The masters above the dead line are masters simply because they privately own the means of production and the workers vote for the system. When the workers vote to own the means of production the workers will be master.

Patronize our advertisers.

Dr. L. H. Engelken,

Specialist for

## CHRONIC DISEASES

Office and Institute  
N. W. Cor. 10th and Main Sts.

F. L. EGELHOF,  
Undertaker  
and Embalmer

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

H. TRENKLE,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Phones: Bell, No 3602. Sausages  
Dubuque No. 454.

1227 CLAY, Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.

## Books of Scientific Socialism.

ALLEN, Henry E. A Study in Government.	50c	—Revolution and Counter-Revolution.	1.00
AVELING, Edward. The Student's Marx.	1.00	—Wage Labor and Capital.	.05
BELLAMY, Edward. Plutocracy or Nationalism, Which?	.05	MARX and ENGELS. The Communist Manifesto.	.50
BATES-POWER, B. H. Village Communities in India.	1.00	—The same in paper.	.10
BAX, E. Belfort. The Ethics of Socialism.	1.00	MACHINIST, A Black-Listed. Capital and Labor.	.25
—Outlooks from the New Standpoint.	1.00	MASBART and VANDERVELDE. Parasitism, Organic and Social.	1.00
—Story of the French Revolution.	1.00	MAYNARD, B. The American Farmer.	1.00
—The Religion of Socialism.	1.00	MILLS, Walter Thomas. How to Work for Socialism.	.05
BERNSTEIN, Edward, Ferdinand Lassalle.	1.00	MORMAN, James H. The Principles of Social Progress.	.50
BLATCHFORD, Rob't. Britain for the British.	.50	MORRIS and BAX. Socialism; Its Growth and Outcome.	1.25
—The same in paper.	.25	NEWSPIPER MAN, A. Man or Dollar, Which?	.25
—Imprudent Marriages.	.05	NOYES, W. H. The Evolution of the Class Struggle.	.05
—Morrie England.	.10	PERSINGER, C. E. Letters from New America.	.50
BLISS, H. L. Plutocracy's Statistics.	.10	—The same in paper.	.25
BOUROFF, Basil. The Impending Crisis.	.35	PLATO. The Republic. Book I.	.15
BROOME, Isaac. The Last Days of the Ruskin Co-operative Association.	.50	—The same. Book II.	.15
BROWN, W. L. Open Letter from a Catholic to Pope Leo XIII.	.02	—The same. Book III.	.15
—The same in paper.	.05	ROBERTS, Evelyn H. The Pure Causeway.	1.00
BROWN, Wm. T. After Capitalism, What?	.05	—The same in paper.	.50
—The Real Religion of Today.	.05	ROBERTS, Karl. Over-production and Crises.	1.00
—The Axe at the Root.	.05	ROGERS, J. E. Thorold. Work and Wages.	1.00
—The Relation of Religion to Social Ethics.	.05	SCHAEFFLE, Dr. The Quintessence of Socialism.	1.00
CARPENTER, Edward. England's Ideal.	1.00	—The same in paper.	.50
—Civilization, Its Cause and Cure.	1.00	SIMONS, A. M. The Economic Foundation of Art.	.05
—Love's Coming-of-Age.	.05	—Packings Tax vs. Socialism.	.05
CORRY, W. A. How I Acquired My Millions.	.05	—Single Tax vs. Socialism.	.05
DARROW, Clarence S. Crime and Criminals.	.10	—The Man Under the Machine.	.05
—In Memory of John F. Algeid.	.05	—Socialism and Farmers.	.05
—Realism of Nature and Art.	.05	—What the Socialists Would Do if They Won in This City.	.05
—Resist Not Evil.	.75	—Socialism vs. Anarchy.	.05
DAWSON, W. H. Bismarck and State Socialism.	1.00	—The Philosophy of Socialism.	.05
—Germans Socialism and Lassalle.	1.00	—What is a Scab?	.02
ENGELS, Frederick. Condition of the English Working Class in 1844.	1.25	—The Class Struggle.	.02
—The Origin of the Family.	.50	SIMONS, May Wood, Woman and the Social Problem.	.05
—Socialism, Utopias and Scientific.	.50	SOCIALIST Campaign Book.	.25
—The same in paper.	.10	SOMMART, Werner. Socialism and the Social Movement in the 19th Century.	1.00
HERRON, Geo. D. Why I Am a Socialist.	.05	TWINING, T. Intemperance and Poverty.	.05
HINDS, Wm. A. American Communities.	1.00	VAN CHARLES, H. The Socialist Movement.	.10
KAUTSKY, Karl. Life of Frederick Engels.	.50	—The Mission of the Working Class.	.05
—The Social Revolution.	.10	—The Trust Question.	.05
KELLEY, J. W. Let's All Get Rich.	.02	VANDERVELDE, Emile. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution.	.50
KERR, Charles H. Morals and Socialism.	.05	—The same in paper.	.25
—The Folly of Being "Good."	.05	WATERS, Robert. John Swinton.	.25
—(Complex). Socialist Songs.	.05	WESTWORTH, Franklin H. The Pride of Intellect.	.05
—Socialism with Music.	.25	WILSHIRE, H. Gaylord. Trusts and Imperialism.	.05
KERR, May. Waiter. Socialism and the Home.	.05	—Why Workingmen should be Socialists.	.02
—The Folly of Being "Good."	.05	WOOLDRIDGE, Dr. C. W. The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand.	.10
LA FARGUE, Paul. The Evolution of Property.	1.00	YOUNG, Walter L. Rational Prohibition.	.05
—Socialism and the Intellectuals.	.05		
LIEBKNECHT, Wilhelm. No Compromise.	.10		
—Memoirs of Karl Marx.	.50		
—Socialism, What it is, and What it Seeks to Accomplish.	.10		
LOZ, Achille. The Economic Foundations of Society.	1.25		
MACCAY, H. W. Boyd. A Sketch of Social Evolution.	.05		
McDILL, J. T. Let's All Get Rich.	.02		
MARX, Karl. Capital. Ck. 87 pages.	2.00		

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

SPECIAL OFFER. For one dollar we will send THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW one year to a new subscriber (one who has never been a subscriber before), and will mail any book or books from the above list to the amount of one dollar at advertised prices.

THE IOWA SOCIALIST, SIXTH and IOWA STREETS, DUBUQUE IOWA



# Strickland-Jones Socialist Lectures

Address all  
Inquiries  
to  
F. G. STRICKLAND  
Aspen  
Colorado

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 Bulletin

### SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

Since last report, the following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund: E. C. Parks, Lyons, Kas., 50 cents; Local Albuquerque, N. M., \$2; Local Lee, Ark., 26 cents; Algernon Lee, New York City, \$1; Local Chico, Mont., \$1.25; L. B. Hanna, Alba, Iowa, \$1; Dr. P. E. Gold, Palestine, Tex., 50 cents; E. J. Cook, Texas, \$1; Josephine DeBerry, Highland, Cal., \$2; Local Orlando, Fla., \$10; Local Humboldt, Neb., \$10; Local Morrison, Colo., \$2.50; Jos. B. Renie, Reyno, Ark., 25 cents; E. Redstone, Daunt, Cal., \$1; Ed. Elder, Porterville, Cal., \$3.10; Henry Smith, Fairbury, Neb., \$1; Branch 1, Local Cleveland, Ohio, \$10; Local Brownsville, Pa., \$1; Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore., 25 cents; Local N. Adams, Mass., \$2; Local Malden, Mass., \$3; Twenty-second Assembly district, New York, \$2; Tom Fitzmaurice, Cleveland, Ohio, \$1; G. W. Slonecker and J. H. Praver, Gardiner, Ore., each 50 cents; Ninth Ward Socialist Club, Boston, \$14.30; R. K. Swope, Santa Clara, Cal., \$2.50; Local Barre, Vt., \$1; Otto Kunath, Evansville, Ind., \$5; Local Oakland, Cal., 75 cents. Total to noon May 6, \$82.16. Previously reported, \$145.40. Total \$227.36.

Local Chico, Mont., is a regular contributor to the special organizing fund. Secretary Mabie writes: "Organization is the keynote now. Local Chico was organized Oct. 1, 1899, with five members, and until January last had only seven members. Have held our meetings regularly, paid our dues in advance and kept the literature circulating and last fall we got 28 votes out of 58 votes on the legislative ticket. So much for organization. Eleven members now."

The following contributions have been received through the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, New York City, to apply on the old party debt, (contracted prior to the unity convention): Local Toledo, per Chas. R. Martin, \$10; Branch 1, Cleveland, Ohio, per R. Bandlow, \$5; A. L., \$1; H. Rieth, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y., \$1. Total, \$17.

Charters have been granted to new locals as follows: Tulsa, I. T.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Providence, Rhode Island.

Socialists lacked only four votes of electing an alderman in New Decatur, Ala. Comrade Fred A. Genaty writes that the white laborer who voted to disfranchise the negroes "finds that the whites are effected very nearly as bad. I guess they will have to be squeezed a little more before they come to their senses."

The following clipping from the Chicago American shows what Comrade Johnson, the newly elected alderman, is doing. The last sentence also displays the real attitude of that paper toward union labor:

Alderman Johnson of the Thirty-third ward, the only "socialistic" alderman in the city council, had his maiden experience in the council last night. Mr. Johnson introduced an ordinance providing that no franchise should be granted to any traction company in the city of Chicago in the future unless it contained a provision for an eight-hour day, and that no employe of such a corporation should be compelled to work more than six days a week. He asked a suspension of rules for its passage, and when the mayor put the question to a viva voce vote it was hopelessly lost.

State Secretary Lipscomb, of Missouri, is arranging a tour for John C. Chase among the locals of his state.

## Ohio Notes

Father Hagerty writes from Phoenix, Ariz., under date of May 8 and says that they organized a local at that town the evening previous with twenty-two charter members. He adds that it has been a most successful trip from start to finish but that the heat is very intense and naturally very hard on one not used to the climate.

Father McGrady will speak at New Orleans on May 24, 25 and 26 and the comrades there are making great preparations for these meetings. They will be held in the Grand Opera House and it is expected that the building will be packed.

Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will be the first speaker over the Ohio open air circuits and he will start at Dayton on June 6.

Frank P. O'Hare has been making things go in Ohio and comrades are sending in reports of the excellent work that he is accomplishing. His tour in Ohio has been lengthened and he will be with us until June 2. He will be at the following places in closing the tour: Mansfield, May 28 and 29; Burton City, May 25; Canal Dover, May 26; East

Liverpool, May 27; McMechen, W. Va., May 28; Zanesville, May 29; Columbus, May 30 and 31; Wauseon, June 1, and Montpelier, June 2.

Father Hagerty will speak as follows: Dubuque, Iowa, May 25; Freeport, Ill., May 26; Hillsboro, Ill., May 27; Canton, Ohio, May 31; Sandusky, Ohio, June 1; Toledo, Ohio, June 2; McMechen, W. Va., June 3. Other dates to follow this list.

Walter Thomas Mills spoke in Dayton on May 13, 14 and 15 and his lectures were successful from every point of view. The comrades are a unit in declaring him to be one of the most able men in the movement. He is always welcome in Dayton whenever he can come.

The Ohio state convention at Columbus will be the largest convention ever held in the state notwithstanding that the representation is but one delegate for each local and one additional for each twenty-five members or major fraction thereof. Many comrades are coming from all points as visitors and the Columbus comrades are arranging for a parade on Saturday evening, May 30. The convention will convene at 10 a. m., May 30, in Fraternity Hall, 111 1/2 S. High street, and will last two days. Reduced rates at the hotel and on railroads.

W. G. CRITCHLOW.

## Result of Referendum

OMAHA, Neb., May 18, 1903.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Dear Comrades: The following result of the referendum vote on national headquarters, with the protest of the Nebraska state local quorum against counting the vote of Ohio, is hereby submitted to you for your consideration and action;

### RESOLUTION NO. 1.

	Yes.	No.
First—That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago.	3484	3527
A majority of 43 voting no.		
Second—That the local quorum until the next national convention be composed of the members of the national committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky.	3747	2965
A majority of 282 voting yes.		
Third—That all acts of the national committee at its last annual session, in conflict with the above provisions, be rejected.	3569	2916
A majority of 653 voting yes.		

### RESOLUTION NO. 2.

First—Shall the action of the national committee in removing the local quorum be approved.	5375	1180
A majority of 4195 voting yes.		
Second—Shall the old local quorum be reinstated if vote stands against approval.	617	5709
A majority of 5092 voting no.		
Third—Shall the action of the national committee in removing the national headquarters to Omaha, Neb., be approved.	3734	2660
A majority of 865 voting yes.		
Fourth—Shall the national headquarters be returned to St. Louis, if vote stands against approval of removal to Omaha, Neb.	1952	5687
A majority of 5200 voting no.		

I hereby certify that the foregoing vote is correct.

Signed J. P. ROE,  
Member Quorum.  
W. E. CLARK,  
Assistant to National Secretary.

The action of the local quorum on the manner in which the national referendum was put in Ohio was included in the national secretary's fourth report to the national committee. And the protest of the Nebraska state quorum was mailed to the national committee under date of May 15, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

The questions to be decided by the national committee, therefore, are:

First—Was the national referendum on the question of headquarters properly put by the Ohio state committee.

Second—Shall the Ohio vote on the national referendum on the question of headquarters be counted?

Fraternally submitted,  
WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary,  
Per W. E. Clark.

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

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or more for twenty-five cents per year.

**UNION MADE SUITS  
UNION MADE HATS  
AND CAPS  
UNION MADE SHIRTS  
UNION MADE OVER-  
ALLS & JACKETS  
UNION MADE PANTS  
UNION MADE SUS-  
PENDERS**

AT



438-448 MAIN STREET.

## Convention Call

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 18, 1903.  
To the Socialists of Iowa, Greeting:  
In compliance with the referendum vote taken, a call is hereby issued for a convention of the Socialist Party of Iowa to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, on July 4, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of

Governor of the State,  
Lieutenant Governor,  
Judge of Supreme Court,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Railroad Commissioner,  
And for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows:

Each Branch will be entitled to as many delegates as the members care to send. The delegates present from each Branch shall have power to cast the entire vote to which their Branch is entitled as per section 15 of the Constitution of the Socialist Party of Iowa.

The following is a copy of section 15 of the Constitution of the Socialist Party of Iowa:

Sec. 15. The state conventions of the party shall consist of one thousand delegates, except when automatically limited by the further provisions of this section. The State Committee shall appoint these delegates among the branches in accordance with the number of their members in good standing, provided, however, that no branch shall be entitled to more delegates than it has members in good standing. The number of members in good standing in each branch shall be ascertained by striking an average of the number of members on which state dues shall have been paid during the months intervening since the preceding state convention, except that in case of branches organized after such preceding state convention the full term of their existence shall be the basis of calculation. The delegates present from each branch shall have power to cast the entire vote to which their branch is entitled under this section.

STATE COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY OF IOWA.

W. A. JACOBS, State Secretary.

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

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

## Working Men, Stay Away!

The capitalistic combinations of the west are acting in concert to bring from the eastern states a tide of immigration, that will inundate the Rocky Mountain regions and the Pacific slope, with no other object in view than to starve labor into abject serfdom.

There are now thousands and tens of thousands of men and women in the west, whose hands are tied in idleness. The seductive and alluring circulars that are being scattered throughout the eastern states, are the products of a literary bureau that has been established by employers associations, promotion companies and mine owners' associations, whose capital expands as hungry and homeless working men become fierce competitors on the labor market for jobs.

The voice of discontent is heard all over the west. Strikes, injunctions and boycotts are flourishing between the Missouri river and the coast, from British Columbia to Mexico, and should warn the laboring man of the east that his presence in the west will only enable the corporate interests to prolong the struggle of the masses against the robbery of exploitation.

Thousands of working men are being landed in the western states every week on account of the cheap fares, and the misleading pamphlets that extend such generous invitations to the laboring men of the east. Stay away from the west! The volcanic rumbling of war between employer and employe can be heard in every state of the west, and it is the intention of the corporations to use eastern immigration as a strike breaking aggregation. Conflicts between organized labor and organized capital are raging throughout British Columbia, the Pacific slope and the intermountain region, and the employers of the west who long for larger dividends, desire to pit the immigration from the eastern states against the men of the west, who dare to ask for a reasonable remuneration for their toil.

While wages in the west may be a little higher than in the east, the cost of living is far more expensive and the difference in wages is consumed by the higher prices in the necessities of life. Members of organized labor and all working men, stay away from the west until the storm cloud disappears from labor's sky.

CHARLES MOYER, President.  
WM. D. HAYWOOD, Sec'y-Treas.  
Western Federation of Miners.  
Denver, Colo., May 12, 1903.

If the church insists on clinging to the skirts of plutocracy it must expect to be dragged in the dust.—Social Democratic Herald.

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

Patronize our advertisers.

## Correspondence

### From Sioux City

SIoux CITY, May 18, 1903.

The city council, recently, in the face of a substantial protest, voted in favor of granting a twenty-five year extension of franchise to the Sioux City Gas Co. The proposition is now up to the people and at a special election next month will be asked to ratify the action of the council. The first gun in opposition to the proposition was fired by the Socialists at their regular Sunday meeting. The Municipal League is making the fight for dollar gas, and is opposing the franchise from that standpoint while the Socialists recognize the fact that it matters little whether we have dollar gas or two dollar gas the worker will be exploited for all he has just the same. The Socialists claim that we have no right to barter away special privileges to private or corporate bodies. The streets belong to future posterity and we only have the use of them today and have no right to give away their use for any future period. It is principle the Socialists are fighting for, not for a reduction in the amount of the plunder. If it is wrong to vote away the privilege because the gas company charges \$1.40 for gas, it is also wrong if only \$1 was charged. Down with the franchise for any purpose except to give all of the people a gas plant of their own and gas at actual cost, which is estimated at about 60 cents.

Comrade Shank returned Sunday morning from Davenport and reports having had a good time at the labor convention, although he was not well impressed with the laboring men's way of begging of the politician for what they want instead of demanding it at the ballot box.

The Sioux City local has organized a lecture bureau and has already commenced the work of arranging for speakers to organize the Eleventh district.

Arrangements are being made to bring Father Hagerty to Sioux City at some date in the near future. It is also expected that satisfactory arrangements and dates will be made to have Comrade Jones with us soon.

Comrade Wilson continues to pour Socialism into the street crowds every evening. Much good is being accomplished by the efforts being made on the street corners. KRANK.

### From Keb

KEB, Iowa, May 16, 1903.

Comrade Simonton spoke here three times. He is one of the best speakers we ever had here. Anyone can be assured of hearing Socialism explained thoroughly when they hear him. There is none better. Keb branch recommends him to all as a great expounder of Socialism and a thorough gentleman. He is a drawing card and the crowds turn out to hear him. At his second speech the house is crowded. JAS. NEVIN.

## Marriage and Socialism

What are the people going to do about the marriage question under Socialism? You might as well ask what tune they are going to play on their harps when they become angels. I'll tell you what they are going to do, for one thing: "The majority are going to rule, and what the majority want they are going to get. And great gods! does anyone think that the American people are going to want anything detrimental to the best



Socialists of this country have a positive treasure in "The Comrade." The April issue is certainly not inferior to the greatest of our magazines. There is nothing so distinctive in Socialist periodical literature, either in this country or in Europe, as The Comrade.—SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

**Special Offer.**  
Send us NOW \$1 for a year's subscription to "The Comrade" and receive FREE any two of the following LARGE PICTURES for wall decoration: The Triumph of Labor, by Walter Crane; The Race of the Nations Towards Socialism; Karl Marx portrait; Wm. Morris; Wilhelm Liebknecht. Single pictures 25c. To get the premiums, please mention this paper.  
THE COMRADE, 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

## The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.

Sixth and Iowa Sts., Dubuque, Iowa.

COMRADES—Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_ for which please send THE IOWA SOCIALIST to the addresses below.

Name.	Street and No.	City.	State.

## UNION MADE...

Suits, Pants,  
Spring Overcoats  
Hats, Caps,  
Overalls and  
Jackets, Work-  
ing Shirts, Etc.



CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

interests of society? I don't. And remember, the women are going to have something to say under Socialism. What do you think your wife, your sisters, your daughters and your mothers will do about it? Decide that in your own mind, and you'll have a fairly good idea what will be done about marriage under Socialism. I've got considerable faith in the manhood and womanhood of the American people. Haven't you? But whatever they may or may not do, let it be understood that it has nothing to do with the philosophy of Socialism, any more than it has to do with the philosophy of capitalism, except as we all know, that all things are indirectly correlated. Socialists claim that capitalism breeds immorality, while it stands to reason that Socialism will on the other hand breed morality.—Coming Nation.

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or more for twenty-five cents per year. Four postal subscription cards good for one year each for \$1.00. They are handy. Order a bunch.

### 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.

### CALL ON

**H. C. Bechtel**

177 Main St. Bet. 1st and 2d

FOR YOUR

**...SHOES...**

He carries the largest and best line of Union Made Shoes in the city. Exclusive Agent Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoe.



Demand this label on packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

**TESTIMONIALS** are cheap. Symptoms of disease are easily described. Here is something better: Your money back if Liquid Electricity don't benefit you. As a medicine it is a germ-killer. As a liniment nothing beats it for curing all kinds of pain or anything a liniment is used for. Drop me a postal and it will be delivered. 25c and 50c. Canvassers wanted.  
ED. BRASHER, 367 Sixth Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Journeyman Tailors Union Label on all garments.

**Wilberding, Tailor,**

1524 CLAY STREET.

**S. SUTTER,** Proprietor of...

**& Columbia Bakery**

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

**C. O. D. Laundry Co.** Both Phones

Up-to-date, Modern Equipped.  
High Gloss or Domestic Finish.  
Hotel and Restaurant Work. 24-36 8th St.,  
Clean Towel Supply. Dubuque, Ia.