



Impressions

Fusion means diffusion.
The strike is out of date. Fight at the ballot box.

In the lexicon of Socialism there is no such word as fail.

Let us have no class struggle or any other kind among the party members.

The Georgia legislature has refused to put a stop to child labor. Democrats too.

Religious and political freedom are nice things, but they won't buy the baby a new dress.

"State Socialism" is a misnomer. There can be no "Socialism" except that of the people.

While the dinner pail may be full, it is noticeable that considerable striking is required to keep it filled.

The republicans do not "point with pride" to their new militia law, and even the democrats do not "view with alarm."

\$19,000,000 in gold was exported to Europe during the past six months. Another sign of prosperity! But what did you get for it?

The free silver graft having been worked to death, the tariff will again be used as a means of dividing the workers against each other.

Bryan and Hearst would like to turn back the clock of progress, but it is not recorded that anybody was ever successful at a job of that kind.

The question of who will do the dirty work under Socialism looms up big to some people, but the training of the old party politicians will admirably fit them for some of it.

Two workmen of Berlin were sentenced to eighteen months in prison for accidentally upsetting a statue of Kaiser Bill. The charge was "lese majeste" or, in the German, "majestaetsbeleidigung." No doubt it was a serious matter.

The Dubuque Times may "doubt the representative character of a Socialist convention that nominates a man named Work," but it may perhaps be in a better position to appreciate the point of its joke after the votes are counted on November 3.

The lying misinformation in regard to the recent street car strike in Dubuque contained in the correspondence of Wm. E. Curtis to the Chicago Record-Herald might be presumed to have emanated from the office of the Union Electric Co. were it not for the fact that the company's press agent, even in his most delirious moments, never attempted anything quite so wide of the truth. In about a column of fabrications, "slandorous and otherwise, anent the labor situation in Dubuque, almost the only thing that bears the semblance of truth is the statement that the Socialists polled 786 votes in this city in 1902. How this capitalist lickspittle ever managed to get this correct is a mystery. No doubt it was done by accident or in a fit of absent-mindedness. Even the Dubuque Times remarks that "Wm. E. Curtis' recent tour of Iowa has not been of value to his reputation as a reliable newspaper correspondent with the skill of an expert cross examiner in separating truth from fiction and bringing out all the material facts," and "a local correspondent without an international reputation could have given the Record-Herald more reliable information." Now all this is no surprise to the Socialists. They know that wherever working class interests are involved the information of the capitalist press is the personification of unreliability and untruth. But what a jolt it must be to those who take Mr. Curtis as a divine oracle and accept anything he writes as truth with as much gullibility as though it were over the signature of Moses or Matthew! Yea, verily, the misinformation of the world is great.

In an editorial on "Socialists and Farmers" the Dubuque Times concludes that the Socialist propaganda will make little headway among the farmers because, though many a farmer in debt was easy game for the greenbacker, the populist and the free silver champion, and was caught by the proposition that the dollar had appreciated since he borrowed it and in justice to him should be depreciated to the level of the purchasing power it possessed before the "crime of '73" was committed, he is not so susceptible to the Socialist program as to deed his farm to a trustee for the people but "would rather be an independent proprietor with a net income of \$1,000 per year than an employe of an agricultural trust at a salary dependent upon the arbitrary will of the trust and his success in currying favor with those in control of the organization."

Now here is an array of facts and circumstances that would baffle a Sherlock Holmes. We know that republican prosperity has been credited with some wonderful feats, but here is something that makes Aladdin's lamp look like a tallow dip. The "many" debtor farmers of greenback and populist days have become independent proprietors with net incomes of \$1,000 per year. That is, according to the Times. But the census figures tell a different story. In the statistics of agriculture of the Twelfth Census, Vol. V, general table 50, page 688, the percentage of farms operated by owners is given as 64.7, while the balance, or 35.3 are operated by tenants. The percentage of rented farms in Iowa is a little lower, being 34.9, of which 19.5 are cash tenants and 15.4 share tenants. Of the 65.1 per cent of farms operated by the owners about 8 per cent are operated by "part owners, owners and tenants, and managers." How many of these farms are mortgaged the Lord only knows. But the census shows that only 57 per cent of the farms of Iowa are owned by those operating them. Thus nearly half the farming population of Iowa has no farms to "deed to a trustee of the people" or any other kind of trustee, and are about as "independent" as any other wage slave. And further, there is a steady increase in the percentage of rented farms. In 1880 the percentage of rented farms was only 23.8.

It is unnecessary to go to the census statistics to show that the average farmer, whether owner or tenant, is not getting an income of \$1,000 per year. Every school boy knows that farmers of that kind are as scarce as snow balls in Lucifer's winter resort.

The "agricultural trust" that the farmer would work for under Socialism would differ from the several trusts he now works for in that he would be a share-holder and would have a voice in the "control of the organization." His salary would depend not upon anybody's "arbitrary will," but upon himself, as to whether he contributed his share of work to the co-operatively conducted agricultural industry, which would give him the value of the full product of his labor. With the improved methods that would be employed under Socialism, and which would be as much of an improvement over the antiquated methods of today as the steam thresher is over the flail and the self-binder over the sickle, the farmer's income would be not the alleged \$1,000 of the Times, but three or four times that amount.

But the Socialists are not worrying themselves about not getting the vote of farmers. The reason there are not more farmers in the Socialist party is not because they are too busy clipping coupons or seeking investment for that \$1,000, but because the Socialists have not been able to carry their propaganda into the country. When they are in a position to do that they will find willing listeners, and as the populist movement has shown, the farmers are not slaves to the old party lash or craven cowards who tremble when "the boss" frowns.

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

Socialist State Ticket

For Governor,
JOHN M. WORK,
Des Moines.
For Lieutenant Governor,
A. K. GIFFORD,
Davenport.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
I. S. McCRILLIS,
Des Moines.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
MRS. FLORENCE A. BROWN,
Delta.
For Railroad Commissioner,
OAKLEY WOOD,
Lake City.



Mrs. Florence A. Brown.

DELTA, IA., July 7, 1903.

J. J. Jacobsen, Des Moines, Ia.:
Dear Comrade: Your favor of the 6th is at hand, also a letter from Dr. E. J. Rohrer, of Sigourney.

Relative to the use of my name on the state ticket would say that, while this is a great surprise to me, I am here to serve; and that, having been assigned to a post of duty, I feel it but right to accept the work assigned.

Thanking the convention for the honor of a place on the state ticket, I am,
Very truly yours,
(MRS.) FLORENCE A. BROWN.

Mrs. Brown, the Socialist candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, was the candidate of the Socialist party of Keokuk county for the office of recorder in the election of last fall. Anent her candidacy The Delta Enterprise of October 25, 1902, said:

"If the merits of a party may be judged by the character of its candidates for office, then the Socialists of Keokuk county are entitled to the respectful consideration of all who believe that the most essential qualification of a candidate should be fitness for the office sought.

"In the selection of Mrs. Florence A. Brown, of this city, as their nominee for recorder, the Socialists made a choice that could not be improved upon. Gifted as she is by nature with a ready intelligence, and thoroughly educated in the best of schools, she also has the advantage of having served for two years as a deputy in the recorder's office during the time, some years since, when her husband, W. N. Brown, held the position of county recorder.

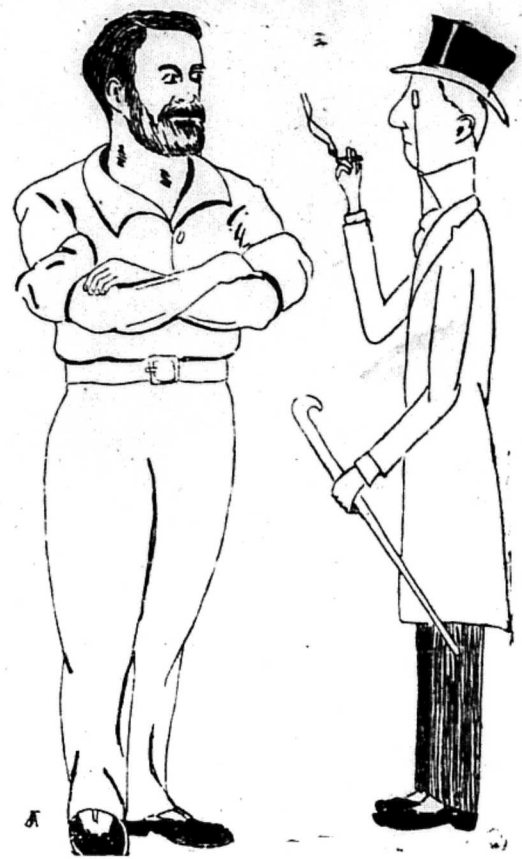
"Mrs. Brown was born in Iowa Falls. After graduating from Oskaloosa college she was engaged in teaching school for a time in the Delta school. In 1880 she was married to W. N. Brown and in 1886 they came to Delta, which has since been their home. During her residence here she has been prominently identified with almost every movement for the betterment of society. For several years she was president of the local W. C. T. U. organization and has always borne her share in the work of her church. For the past eight years she has been studying the methods of the Socialists as applied to the modern industrial system and is an earnest advocate of the doctrine of "equal opportunity" for all citizens.

"Mrs. Brown has been very happy in her home life, and after living a score of years with a radical republican husband she is a living refutation of the charge that the entrance of women into politics necessarily causes strife and discord in their homes.

"As a matter of local pride, if for no other reason, The Enterprise hopes Mrs. Brown may receive a liberal vote."

If workmen would only hang together at the polls they wouldn't be fired separately when they demand a "fair share" of their product.

Puzzle Picture



Find the "identity of interests" of the two.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT

The Socialist Party is still but an infant and the many of its trained nurses are of the New Thought school and would "suggest" to us that we are going to avoid the mumps, measles and whooping cough of an orthodox childhood, yet we seem to be "whooping" a good deal of late, and strange spots and swellings occasionally appear.

Not only is the infancy of our organized movement a cause for our little troubles, but the tender years of some Socialist advocates may also be noted, with the further observation that the hysterical spasms come largely from our younger element or those who are young in the cause.

It is a noteworthy fact that the older men, clear in the science of Socialism, are not fretting about the mistakes that are made now and then. They know that we are working in line with evolution, and the robust vigor of the infant will overcome the "whooping."

But the comrade who has just come to understand the economic determinism of history, the class nature of our movement, and the underlying groundwork of self-interest, immediately becomes impatient with his comrades who are not so far on the road, and instead of scientifically persuading them to his position, he unscientifically repels them with his dogmatism.

It is useless to advise comrades to grow older in the movement! This they will do in good season, but in the mean time some of them could be properly advised to temper their zeal with a little discretion. The movement is not going to pieces either because some tactician has neglected the science of class emancipation, or because some scientific Socialist is devoid of all tactics.

Be patient. We will find our equilibrium.

Frederick G. Strickland

Why He Wasn't There

OMAHA, NEB., July 12, 1903.

My Dear Comrades: I notice in this week's "Iowa Socialist" that you remark the disappointment at my failure to appear at the state convention on July 4. I regret that the comrades should be disappointed at my non-appearance, but I assure you I was also. I had looked forward with great interest to attending the convention and if it had not been for a delinquent alarm clock which caused me to miss the five o'clock train, and an astonishingly tardy street car I would have caught the one at seven o'clock. I had already bought my ticket on Friday, but fortunately succeeded in getting my money back.

If I had known that my appearance was generally expected I would have wired the convention. As it is now, I shall have to trust to the near future to provide me with an occasion to "make good."

I congratulate the Iowa comrades upon their good judgment in adopting the national dues stamp system, and I am sure they will soon see that it is necessary to the upbuilding of a strong organization.

In Comrade Work you have a most creditable and fitting candidate for governor, and the work of the convention shows that we may soon expect Iowa to take its place among the growing number of states in which the working class has commenced to ascend the "heaven

kissing hill" at whose top lies Socialism. With fraternal greetings,

WILLIAM MAILLY.

Aspen Letter

July 4th was a gala day for the Socialists of Aspen. Having our temple on Main street, very near the out-door sports, our ice cream and strawberry tables were well patronized through the day.

Early in the afternoon a group of Socialists gathered at the court house grounds and held the only patriotic exercises of the day. The Declaration of Independence was first read. This was followed by an excellent address by Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett on the meaning of the day to the Socialists.

In the evening the fireworks display was given at the foot of a hill a few blocks beyond the Socialist Temple. Just at the close of the pyrotechnics, Mrs. Hazlett was introduced on a platform at "our" corner. As the great throng came up the hill, the novel sight of a woman speaking from a table in the open air arrested their attention. Mrs. Hazlett was at her best, and for one hour she held the great audience with a clear and forceful exposition of Socialism. "More people were reached than by any other one meeting ever held in Aspen, and her masterful address is the talk of the town.

A dance in our hall closed the day, and we all went home happy.

FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

Public Document No. 33.

A New Declaration of (In)dependence

An act to promote the efficiency of the Militia and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states, territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided in two classes—the organized militia to be known as the National Guard of the state, territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as shall be given them by the laws of the respective states or territories, and the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia.

Section 1. The organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia in the several states and territories, and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, within five years of the date of the approval of this act.

Sec. 2. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States or the president is unable with the force at his command to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the president to call forth for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the state, or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws and to issue his orders for the purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

Sec. 3. That whenever the president calls forth the militia of any state or territory or of the District of Columbia to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required not exceeding nine months, and the

militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by order of the president.

Sec. 4. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia, who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore described, and shall be found fit for military service, shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States; provided, however, that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed, shall be subject to trial by court martial.

Sec. 5. That court martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only.

Sec. 6. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, on the requisitions of the governors of the several states and territories, or of the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, such number of the United States standard service magazine arms, with bayonets, bayonet scabbards, gun slings, belts and such other necessary accoutrements and equipments as are desired for the army of the United States, for arming all the organized militia in said states and territories and District of Columbia.

To provide means for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, equipment and ammunition to be exchanged or issued hereunder is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That this act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

Approved January 21, 1903.

What's the Matter with Kansas?

When Socialists take a notion, things happen worth while.

A few weeks ago the Wichita comrades decided to build up their Local. A plan of campaign was devised which divided the comrades into ward, precinct, soliciting, visiting, organizing and propaganda committees. The result of the first three weeks' work is most encouraging. Thirty-five new names were enrolled, many of the delinquent members paid up their dues and re-entered the battle. We now have a total membership of one hundred and nineteen, including twelve ladies who boldly declare their intention to work for universal suffrage and Socialism. Street meetings are being held nearly every night, and such shining lights as A. W. Ricker, of the Appeal to Reason, Thos. E. Will and W. A. Ross of the American Socialist College, A. L. McIntosh, from Arkansas, and students attending the American Socialist College, have been doing good work.

Thousands of Socialist papers and tracts have been sold and given away, and we are now devising plans by which we intend to place a sample copy of every Socialist paper in America in the home of every voter in Wichita.

Dr. Granville Lowther, the great Socialist preacher of the West, delivers a sermon lecture on Socialism in Garfield Hall every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. A good choir has been organized and Prof. Baird Hamlin, Director of Music (piano) in the American Socialist College, and who is one of the best pianists in the West, has joined our local and gives a selection from one of the great composers every Sunday.

The American Socialist College is no small part of the Wichita movement. The faculty are kept busy helping to plan the local work, answering letters of prospective students and of friends who are sending money to help build up a college where teachers may teach the truth without fear of losing their positions. President Thomas E. Will will soon start on a lecture tour through

southwestern Kansas and western Missouri.

A number of young men who are thorough-going Socialists have written that they will come to Kansas to work during the harvests, and will enter college in the fall to take a course in economics. They will bring a number of band instruments with them and a Socialist band and orchestra will be organized this fall.

Comrade G. W. Davis, field secretary of the American Socialist College, is now making a tour of Iowa. Locals in that state who desire to hear him speak can correspond with the college and arrange dates.

Comrade O. D. Jones, of Edina, Mo., has donated several hundred copies of his latest book to the college to be sold to help advance the cause.

J. E. SNYDER,
Deputy State Organizer for Kansas.

\$4.48 buys a Refrigerator at Althaus's.

A Red Hot Fourth

PINE RIVER, Mich., July 5, 1903.
Comrade Editor: The local politicians are greatly excited, and Arena county worked up over the Fourth of July oration by Frank P. O'Hare, the well known Socialist advocate, which turned out to be the event of the day at the Standish celebration.

After Mr. O'Hare had been invited to speak, influences were set to work to kill the oratorical part of the program.

But despite this a large crowd from all parts of the county were in attendance to hear the address. After the speaking began a drunken gang of roysterers were incited to annoy the assemblage, but the immense crowd demanded order, and there was no further trouble.

The orator devoted the first part of his address to a review of the many years of agitation and battle which finally culminated in the establishment of the principle that the citizens of the country are the owners of the govern-

ment of that country, and called attention to the fact that our celebrations of past victories of humanity against oppression are meaningless and futile unless they embody and presage continued conquests for freedom. Even at the present moment another great conflict is being entered into and its results will determine whether the citizenship of the nation shall own and control all the sources of the means of life, or whether the industries upon which all depend shall be left in the possession of organized greed; whether the flag of the Workers Republic shall fly over the work shops, or the black flag of Private Piracy shall continue to cast its hideous shadow over the lives of the men, women and children of the country our forefathers died to save.

O'Hare is slim and boyish looking but his tremendous power over audiences is indicated by the fact that at the close of his address the audience which had at the start been largely antagonistic was completely won and gave a ringing unanimous vote of approval for the principles which he had enunciated.

JOS. LABARGE.

Special prices on Refrigerators at Althaus's this week.

Wants to Know

MUSCATINE, Iowa, July 11, 1903.

Dear Comrades: I would like to ask for enlightenment upon the action of the state convention in concurring in the recommendation of the committee on constitution in relation to striking out Section 16 of the present constitution which reads as follows:

"Section 16. In selecting delegates to any national convention, nominations shall be made by the branches and a state referendum taken. Those receiving the highest vote shall be elected, except that if more than one are members of the same branch, only the one receiving the highest vote shall be elected."

And the substitution therefore of the following:

PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE.

"Delegates to national conventions shall be elected by referendum vote of the entire state. Those receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Of those elected, the one receiving the greatest number of votes shall be the delegate-at-large."

What I would like to be enlightened upon is: Should the proposed substitute for Section 16 be adopted by the membership, how are we going to nominate delegates to a national convention? Section 16 of the present constitution is the only section which provides for the nomination and election of national delegates. The proposed substitute in no way provides for the nomination of delegates and in case of adoption would leave the party without a means of nominating national delegates. Therefore, if a mistake has not been made in the publication of the substitute it should be defeated.

OLIVER C. WILSON.

Box 203.

[We presume nominations by the branches would be called for by the state committee and submitted to referendum vote of the entire membership.

Perhaps, however, the framer of the amendment may give us more light on the subject.—Ed.]

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

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

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the 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.

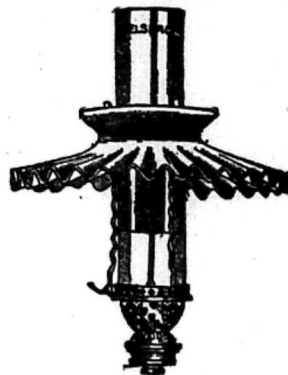
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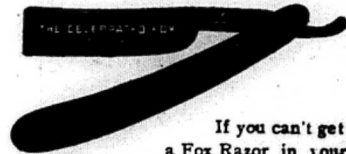
Shoe and Slipper Sale.

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- Ladies' \$2.50 Shoes, heavy or light soles, for 1.85
- Ladies' \$1.75 Oxfords for 1.35
- Ladies' \$1.50 Oxfords for 1.10
- Misses' \$1.00 and \$1.25 Patent Leather Strap Slippers for 75c and 85c
- Men's \$2.50 and \$2.75 Shoes in all Leathers 2.00

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TWENTIETH CENTURY PRESS
17 East 16th Street, NEW YORK

No Danger from Middle Class

By Walter Thomas Mills

DENVER, Colo., July 8, 1903.

Dear Comrades: During the last sixty days I have traveled over nine thousand miles and have spoken in forty-one towns in twelve states, extending from New York City to San Francisco—have spoken seventy-one times and to more than a hundred thousand people; fourteen times to trades unions, once under special committee made up of trades unionists and Socialists, and twice for propaganda clubs—all the other addresses, fifty-four in all, were under the auspices of regular Socialist locals.

This trip was undertaken on the invitation of many of the most active workers in the Socialist party, but on my own responsibility as to expenses and appointments.

My bills are all paid for the trip, and a small surplus has been earned in excess of expenses; and as to appointments, I have had applications for more than four appointments for every day on the calendar.

The meetings everywhere have been most gratifying. So far as I know, the collections have in all cases paid all the expenses and have frequently left a surplus for the further work of the party, after paying to me the sums agreed upon.

The receipts for the Cooper Union meeting in New York were \$145; in Denver, for two meetings, \$107; in Los Angeles, \$106; in San Francisco, \$140; in Seattle, one meeting, \$70. In a dozen cases I was unable to get out of the hall till after midnight, and everywhere the interest has been intense. In many cases the halls have proven too small for the crowds, and once, at Modesta, California, I adjourned the meeting to the outside, with the most gratifying results.

At San Bernardino, five neighboring Socialist locals joined in the meeting, ran a special train, filled the park with people, and the comrades said that after paying all the bills from the collection, Richardson alone was out of pocket five cents.

Concerning a few things I am fully satisfied, as the result of this trip. I am convinced that I have not been mistaken in contending that there is no sectionalism in this movement. There is not a place in America where the Socialists are not anxious to push the work and first of all to win Socialism for all mankind rather than to seek personal consideration for anyone inside or outside of the Socialist party. While in New York I insisted that Ben Hanford should come west. He is coming. When he has crossed this continent he will tell you the same story in the same way that Vail and Chase and every other eastern comrade has done who has come to personally know the western comrades.

Again fusion is dead. As is now everywhere known, it was not undertaken in California until after it had been discussed in New York.

I am assured and am convinced that it was never seriously undertaken by the comrades in New York, and I did not find a single comrade in California anxious for any more of it in that state. In both San Francisco and Los Angeles I spoke to trades union meetings on their invitation and in both cases argued at length and with the most pronounced approval of my hearers, in favor of trades unionists going into politics but against the separate organization of a trades union party and in favor of their support of the Socialist party with the only possible political program whereby the workers could win not appointments or offices for a few union men, but lasting victory for the whole working class against the masters.

Again, and finally, there is no danger from a middle class control of the Socialist party. All the fear of such a thing, so far as I can learn, comes from the activity of a few small business men in the Socialist party. But, even this fear has existed more away from home than "on the spot" where it is contended that the thing is taking place. In almost every case, when you come close to the "middle class man" you find him a butcher, or a painter, a carpenter, a shoemaker, a barber or a stationary engineer. But in every case where I have really found a real middle class man in the Socialist movement, I have yet to

find the first one who asks the Socialist party to adopt any middle class measures or in any way to seek to conserve their interests as middle class men. I do not know of a single farmer or merchant who is in the Socialist party, who wants any measures of any sort adopted by the party with the hope of securing his own advantage as an employer of labor or as a buyer and vendor of goods. In fact, these men know even more clearly than the rest of us how absolute is the doom of their industrial and commercial class, and they are not coming to our party to try to use it for the triumph of special relief for the small farmer or the small business man.

They are not coming to us with the hope of regulating big capitalism; but to co-operate with us in the abolition of all capitalism.

The proposal that the Socialists adopt a special "farmers' program" did not come from the farmers, and will not be supported by them.

So long as men from the middle class continue to recognize the doom of their class—ask for no middle class measures at our hands and demand only Socialism, pure and simple and outright, there is no danger from that quarter. Even the immediate demands and all palliatives, if not directly of a middle class nature, come into our platform, not with the support of small farmers and small business men, but in spite of their opposition.

If there is any danger here, it is from the inability of so many of the comrades to make any clear distinction between a middle class proposal and the man with partial middle class interests. Most men with middle class interests have working class interests also—they are exploited as well as exploiters. If they come to us it will be because their working class interests are to them of more serious concern than any advantage they may have or hope to have under capitalism.

Capitalism is utterly destroying the middle class business interests and is leaving its wrecks more helpless than are those of us who have grown used to being utterly without property.

Socialism will utterly destroy all capitalism, both big and little, but it will give all men, including those who are now capitalists, an equal chance at life under better conditions than most of them are able to obtain under capitalism. But Socialism can triumph only by the triumph of working class interests. If our party will abandon all talk about special farmers' programs or special negro proposals or special trades union proposals to be provided for by special pledges of the Socialist party, and, instead, will simply pledge to everybody, and to everybody alike, the collective ownership, democratic management and equal opportunity of the regular Socialist program, bearing in mind that this is the only possible program for the working man's side of the class struggle—if doing this and stamping out all middle class proposals, we will fight hard for the working class program, the middle class Socialist will never harm the party in its fight for working class interests only, for members of the middle class will co-operate with us only so far as they have interests in common with the working class, which are of more importance to them than any advantage they may now have as employers of labor or buyers and sellers of goods.

For the next sixty days I shall be in Denver, reviewing my lessons in social economy and preparing for the next term of our training school at Kansas City, which will begin on December 8, when I am to have the assistance in my school work of Comrades Kirkpatrick, Wood, Etherton, the O'Hares, Fitts, Lockwood, Spargo of New York, Fieldman of New York, Critchlow of Ohio, Chambers of Nebraska, Smith of Montana, Jones of Colorado, Richardson of California, and Utermann of Kansas. I have already on the list of students for the coming term the names of 121 comrades, representing nearly all of the states of the Union and provinces of Canada.

I shall enter the field again September 1, and shall speak every day until the opening of our next term. Yours fraternally, WALTER THOMAS MILLS. 1855 Lincoln Ave., Denver.

The Kaiser's Soliloquy

To be or not to be, that is the question; Whether to dissolve the Reichstag and suffer The "miserables" to capture still more seats To oust me (oh, outrageous fortune!) Or to take arms against my sea of troubles And seek to end them? To kill; to slay Reds all; and by one sweep to say I end The heart-ache and the thousand unnatural shocks They've made me heir to, is a consummation That I devoutly wish. . . . But conscience doth make cowards of us all; And then this beastly hue of revolution Sickles me o'er with a pale cast of thought—I see myself emigrating to America. —Mickey Doogan.

Scabbing on the Old Man

Here is an o'er true tale showing the genius and methods of one of our "captains" of industry. An old and faithful employe whose long time service endeared him to the aforesaid "captain" and who had during the years of faithful service been rewarded by the munificent wage of \$8.00 per week of sixty hours, having become emboldened by the siren song of prosperity which is persistently chanted at the factory presided over by the "captain," respectfully petitioned for material evidence of the same in the form of an additional dollar per week in his pay envelope. The good "captain" was perplexed, in fact, grieved, but it was impossible to grant the petition—that is, outright. But a seductive plan—certainly the product of genius—presented itself, and the old employe was entrapped. In another department the old man had a lusty son about twenty years of age drawing \$6.00 per week. While the good and benevolent "captain" could not waste any of the company's hard-earned money in an increase of the wages of the elder man, he would venture to increase the weekly stipend of the robust youth to \$7.50. The old man was not only satisfied but delighted. The youth was surprised and overjoyed. The magnanimity of the "captain" is extolled by both. It never seemed to dawn upon either of the victims of this scheme that the boy, on his own merits, was entitled to at least as much as the father was receiving, and is thus made the instrument by which the old man is "skinned," and made to enjoy it. T. J. GRANT.

Althausen is making special low prices on New Iceberg Refrigerators this week.

Premiums for Club Raisers

1. The solicitor securing the largest number of subscribers to The Iowa Socialist between July 1, 1903, and Aug. 26, 1903 (a period of eight weeks), providing he secures at least one hundred, will be given a one-year, transferable tuition scholarship in the American Socialist College, covering tuition for the forty weeks beginning Sept. 1, 1903, and ending June 21, 1904.

2. The solicitor securing the next largest number of subscribers to The Iowa Socialist between July 1 and Aug. 26, 1903, providing he secures at least fifty, will be given a sixteen-week transferable tuition scholarship, covering tuition for any sixteen weeks in the regular school year 1903-04.

The subscription price of The Iowa Socialist is 25c per year in clubs of four or more. Postal subscription cards, good for one year's subscription, may be bought in lots of not less than four at 25c each, and will be counted in the contest. A record will be kept at this office of all subscriptions sent in between July 1 and August 26, and the winners announced in the issue of August 29, 1903. Single subscriptions for six months at 25c will be accepted, but no subscriptions for six months at the 25c per year rate will be taken. Remember you may buy postal subscription cards. Cash must accompany all clubs and orders for cards. Here is an opportunity to secure an education at very little expense and at the same time advance the cause of Socialism by increasing the circulation and thus extending the influence of The Iowa Socialist. The scholarships are good for tuition only and do not include board and lodging, but these may be had at very reasonable rates.

New Iceberg Refrigerators at Althausen's.

Predicts Socialist Victory

The increase of the Socialists' vote in the general election in Germany is the most significant event in the current politics of the Old World. Their leader said in January: "We are by far the strongest party in Germany, but we shall be still stronger after the next election. By and by we shall have the majority of the German voters on our side, and perhaps some day also a majority of the deputies." The prophecy is be-

ing rapidly fulfilled. The total vote in 1898 was 2,100,000. These figures have been swelled to over 3,000,000 in the election just closed. Representation in the Reichstag has increased from fifty-five to over eighty. All but one of the twenty-three members from the Kingdom of Saxony are Socialists. The representation of German democracy is far in the lead of all other parties. The next largest is the Catholic Center party, polling a vote of over 1,800,000. Forty-five per cent. of the aggregate vote polled in the empire was cast by the Socialists, as compared with 27 per cent five years ago. But while casting 1,200,000 more votes than the Center party, the Socialists will have about twenty less votes than their chief competitors in the new Reichstag, which is explained by the hostility of the government to liberal ideas. In due time, however, if the party of the people pursues a wise and temperate course, it will overcome all obstacles and bring Germany where it belongs, into the family of free nations by the side of the United States and Great Britain. The especial enemies of the emperor's medieval ideas are the Socialists; and we predict that in the end they will win. An intelligent, liberty-loving people like the Germans cannot submit forever to the reactionary and despotic policy which their erratic emperor would carry out.—Christian Standard.

Secretaries of Iowa Branches

- J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1120 12th street, Des Moines. Avery, F. J. West. Boone, George E. Bisbee, 609 Monona St. Brazil, R. Sharp. Burlington, Thomas Breen, 322 Plane St. Carbondale, Wm. Collins, Fair Ground Station, Des Moines. Centerville, Edward Lowrey. Clarinda, Dr. J. T. Furguson. Clinton, Carl Reick (P. O. Lyons.) Cresco, E. P. Dieter. Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 821 E. 14th St. Deloit, Stanley Browne. Des Moines, J. J. Jacobsen, 1120 12th St. Diamond, R. G. Young. Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St. Eldon, B. F. Bowdre. Fairbank, S. E. Moore. Grianell, Nick Hisel. Hamilton, Louis Paulding. Hiteman, Wm. Truman. Hocking, Thomas Love. Hynes, Samuel Cooper. Keb, James Nevin. Lake City, Oakley Wood. Lester, Chas. H. Alberts. Little Rock, W. H. Attlessea. Logan, A. D. Wilson. Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage. Madrid, F. A. Woodard. 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. Rock Rapids, George Monlux. Scanda, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2. Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth. Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer. Sioux City, J. C. Smith. Van Horne, Roy L. Schroeder. Waterloo, F. Connor, 1112 Franklin St. Webster City, L. W. Hockman.

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

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

Books of Scientific Socialism.

Table listing various books of scientific socialism with authors and prices. Includes titles like 'A Study in Government' by Henry E. Allen, 'The Student's Marx' by Edward Aveling, 'The Communist Manifesto' by Marx and Engels, etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, edited by A. M. Simons, is the one periodical which every well-informed socialist finds an absolute necessity. 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 you a book or books from the above list to the amount of one dollar in advertisement value.

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Party News

National State Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

MINUTES OF THE QUORUM.

The national quorum met at national headquarters Sunday, July 5, with Victor L. Berger, B. Berlyn, John M. Work and S. M. Reynolds present. The national secretary called the meeting to order. Berger moved that Berlyn act as chairman, and that a chairman be elected at each session. Motion carried.

W. E. Clark was chosen secretary for the entire meeting.

The national secretary then gave a verbal report of his work, which will be included in the semi-annual report, and outlined the questions to be considered by the quorum.

The following applications for local charters were read and ordered: Tonopah, Nevada; Ardmore and Ada, Indian Territory, and Jennings, Louisiana. The national secretary was empowered to grant all applications for local charters in unorganized states, when properly filled.

The following correspondence was then read and considered:

Telegram and letter from H. Gaylord Wilshire, New York, saying in substance that he would be present at the meeting of the International Socialist Bureau and, if desired, would officially represent the party. Berger moved to ask by wire if Wilshire was a member in good standing of one of our branches, and if so that he be given credentials to represent the party. Carried.

Letter to the national secretary from Cripple Creek, Colo., tendering dues to the national committee, on the ground of preferring to deal direct with the national office in preference to the existing state committee. The national secretary's reply, in which he informed the secretary of Local Cripple Creek that the national committee could not accept dues from a local in an organized state, was endorsed by the quorum.

Letter from M. S. Clarkson, organizer for Local Riverside, Cal., asking the national secretary to request the state secretary of California to supply a tabulated statement of the vote on the recent headquarters' referendum, by locals, and also stating that a fusion clause had been inserted in the California state constitution. Upon consulting the California state constitution of 1902, the following was found under the head of "Proposed Amendments": "Provided that if a bona fide working class party has made nominations of genuine working men pledged to the abolition of the wages system, a local may omit making nominations in opposition to such working class nominees."

After discussion, Work moved that the national secretary inquire of the state secretary of California, if the proposed amendment, relating to the nomination of candidates, printed on the last page of the "Constitution of the Socialist Party of California," bearing date of 1902, had been adopted; and if this amendment had been adopted to demand its repeal on the ground of its being in violation of the letter and spirit of the national constitution; and that the national secretary be notified when such repeal had been made. Carried.

As a result of this discussion, Berger moved that each state secretary be requested to supply the national secretary with fifty copies of their respective state constitutions, and the same number of all alterations and amendments, for the use of the national committee. Carried.

It was also decided that the national secretary should furnish the organizer of Local Riverside with a copy of the letter to the state secretary of California.

Resolutions from Locals Omaha, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyo., were ordered sent to the national committee.

A communication from the Nebraska state local quorum, charging W. T. Mills and W. G. Critchlow, national committeemen from Kansas and Ohio, respectively, with violation of Section 4, Article 6 of the national constitution, was read, but action deferred pending adjournment.

Upon invitation of Local Omaha, the quorum members attended the annual picnic during the afternoon for the purpose of addressing the large crowd on the subject of Socialism.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session was called to order at 9 p. m., and Reynolds was chosen chairman for the session.

The communication of the Nebraska state local quorum concerning Mills and Critchlow was then considered. After discussion, Berger moved that a copy of the communication from the Nebraska quorum, pertaining to Mills and Critchlow, be sent to both comrades, with a request that each make reply to same; and their statements, together with the communication, be placed before the national committee. Carried.

A letter from A. M. Simons, Chicago, suggesting that additions be made to the national municipal committee, appointed by the Indianapolis convention, and that the party prepare a campaign book for use in the presidential election next year, was read.

The quorum adjourned at 11 p. m. before taking action on Simons' letter.

THIRD SESSION.

The third session was called to order at 9:45 a. m. Monday, July 6, and Berger chosen chairman for the session. Before considering Simons' letter, laid over from the previous session, the question of the rule of conduct governing party members while residing in states other than those in which they are members, was discussed. The quorum finally recorded as its opinion that, according to the spirit of our constitution, the Socialist activity of any member of the Socialist party is governed by the laws of the party, both state and local, having jurisdiction over the community in which he may sojourn permanently or temporarily.

Taking up the question of the campaign book, Berlyn moved that the party issue a campaign book next year and that National Secretary Maily be empowered to act as editor-in-chief, and call upon those named by the quorum to assist in the work, or upon any others who may be needed as occasions demand. Carried.

The following were selected as contributors upon the subjects named to the proposed campaign book: Municipal Socialism, A. M. Simons; Census Statistics, Lucien Sanial; Outrages Against Workingmen, Frederic Heath; Trades Union Movement, Max S. Hayes; Child Labor, Elizabeth H. Thomas; Foreign Socialist Movement, Alexander Jonas; Ernest Untermyer, John Spargo, S. Ingerman and M. Winchevsky; Legal Aspects of Modern Capitalism, Morris Hillquit; American History, Algernon Lee; American Politics, Victor L. Berger; Trusts, H. Gaylord Wilshire; Religion and Ethics, George D. Herron; Woman and Socialism, Mrs. May Wood Simons; Theoretical Socialism, Joshua Wanoboe; Socialism and Legislation, James F. Carey; Strikes, Eugene V. Debs; The Class Struggle, Chas. H. Vail.

On motion of Berger the national secretary was empowered to prepare a manual on organization and party information.

On the suggestion contained in Simons' letter, Work moved that all mayors of municipalities, who are party members, be added to the committee on municipal Socialism. Carried.

and the state secretary of Utah relative to the standing of the organization in that state with the national committee, was brought before the quorum. And after a thorough discussion, Reynolds moved that the national secretary notify the state secretary of Utah that if dues to the national organization were not paid within sixty days from date, the state charter of Utah would be revoked and the present Socialist state organization of Utah should cease to be an integral part of the Socialist party of America. Carried.

In connection with the above, Berlyn moved that the question of recognizing either W. H. Tawney or Murray E. King as national committeeman from Utah be deferred until the question of the standing of Utah in the national organization has been decided. Carried.

Quorum adjourned at 1 p. m. to meet again at 2 p. m.

FOURTH SESSION.

The fourth session was called to order at 2 p. m., and Work was chosen chairman for the session.

Under the head of organization, the national secretary reported as follows: John C. Chase would conclude his tour in New York this month; John M. Ray would be in Alabama for the next two weeks; M. W. Wilkins was in Washington; John W. Slayton had completed his tour; John W. Brown was in Maine, and John Spargo was in Philadelphia for a week agitating among the striking textile workers. The proposition made by Ben Hanford regarding terms for a western tour was endorsed and the national secretary empowered to make arrangements accordingly. Applications to act as organizers were read from Geo. H. Goebel, Jas. A. Slanker and others. Pending action on these applications, requests for assistance were reported from Connecticut, Florida, Delaware, New Orleans, Illinois and Maine.

The national situation was canvassed and the country divided into blocks of territory requiring special organizing attention. In this connection, Berger moved that it shall be the policy of the national committee for the following year:

First. To organize every unorganized state. Carried.

Second. To lay special stress on the work of assisting states where we can accomplish the greatest results, viz: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. Carried. Work voting no.

The question of placing organizers was then taken up and the national secretary was given discretionary power to select an organizer for Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. John M. Ray was assigned to the territory including Tennessee, South and North Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia. Geo. H. Goebel was assigned to the territory including Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and Louisiana.

The question of appointing an organizer for the district of Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona could not be settled definitely on account of a letter from Walter Thomas Mills, filed with the national secretary, objecting to the appointment of Harry M. McKee, who had made application for that work. After discussion, Reynolds moved that the national secretary notify Mills of the desire of the quorum to appoint Harry M. McKee as organizer in Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona, and that he state his objections to McKee before any further arrangements be made. Carried.

M. W. Wilkins was assigned to the northwestern states, including Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas.

Applications for assistance from the various states were then considered. And on motion of Reynolds, a donation of \$10 a month for three months was made to Florida. On motion of Berger, \$5 a week for ten weeks was donated to the work in Connecticut. On motion of Berlyn, an appropriation of \$20 was made to the work in Delaware. On motion of Berger, an appropriation of \$25 a month for three months was made to the work in Illinois. On motion of Berlyn, \$20 was donated to the work in Kansas.

The national secretary was advised to assist the middle western states as much as possible in promoting organization and arranging lecture tours.

A letter was read from A. W. Ricker, of the Appeal to Reason, with reference to the national office assisting in sending a representative of that paper to a meeting of the state quorum of Texas. After discussion, Reynolds moved that according to the letter and spirit of the national constitution, adopted at the unity convention, we are not permitted to advance one paper more than another, therefore we cannot grant the request of the Appeal to pay the expenses of the proposed representative of the Appeal to Texas. Carried.

The national secretary was instructed to tender the services of the national office to the state secretaries of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, asking what assistance can be rendered in the matter of organization.

By motion of Berlyn, Reynolds was ordered to consult Eugene V. Debs concerning a month's lecture work in Pennsylvania and other states during the early fall.

On motion of Berger, the national secretary was given full power to act on all applications for positions as lecturers, but that references of each applicant be submitted to the quorum.

The question of reports from locals and state secretaries, as ordered by the national committee at its last meeting, was taken up, and the following motion by Work was unanimously adopted: "That the quorum recommend that a system of reports be adopted, by which states can choose their own system of reports from locals, and the national office prepare a form for monthly reports from state secretaries, to secure such information as may be needed."

The national secretary was instructed to have the national constitution printed as adopted at the unity convention, relative to headquarters, but to add a note concerning the change of same. Instructions were also given to obliterate from the 30,000 fusions already printed the clause in the anti-fusion resolutions, recently stricken out by a vote of the national committee.

The national secretary was instructed to pay the indebtedness to the International Socialist Bureau as soon as possible.

It was voted that the national secretary and assistant be allowed any extra expense incurred through the quorum meeting.

Before adjournment a telegram was received from Wilshire stating that he is a member of the Tenth assembly district, Social Democratic party of New York.

The quorum adjourned at 5 p. m. to meet again on Saturday, November 14, 1903.

W. E. CLARK, Secretary.

NEBRASKA STATE CONVENTION.

The Nebraska state convention was held at Omaha, July 4. F. S. Wilbur acted as temporary chairman and A. L. A. Schiermeyer, Lincoln, as permanent chairman. J. J. Condon, Omaha, was both temporary and permanent secretary.

While waiting for committees to report, Comrade B. Berlyn, of Chicago, was invited to address the convention. In his speech he showed the folly of compromise in any form, and made it clear that there is no place in the Socialist party for fusion with any other political party. The meeting was enthusiastic from the very start, and while there was some energetic dis-

ussion over proposed amendments and resolutions for safeguarding the movement in the state, yet a general spirit of harmony prevailed throughout, and when it came to the nominations they were made unanimous. The candidates are: C. Christenson, Plattsmouth, for supreme judge; F. S. Wilbur, Omaha, Thomas P. Lippincott, Blair, for regents of the state university.

Contributions to the special organizing fund for the week ending July 10 amounted to \$85.05. Total, \$676.75.

Iowa Notes

To judge by the way the sub cards are pouring in from Burlington Comrade Jacobs "got busy" in that neck of the woods. And by the same token there is "somethin' doin'" in other parts of the state.

Keokuk county is "strictly in it" with reference to the office of state superintendent of schools. The republican candidate for that office is John F. Riggs superintendent of schools at Sigourney, and last Saturday the Socialists in their state convention at Des Moines nominated Mrs. Florence A. Brown, of Delta, for the same office. One of the two is likely to be elected, and either one is well qualified for the position.—Delta Enterprise.

Comrade W. O. Snyder, formerly of Iowa, but now of Virginia, Minn., says: "This is a city of about 5,000—50 capitalists, 4,950 slaves, 38 saloons and about the same number of houses of superstition. This would be a good territory for a Socialist speaker and things are ripe for one." Virginia is indeed sorely afflicted.

"Krank," of Sioux City, sends us the graduation essay of Miss Zoe Funk, which the newspapers of that city failed to mention, while giving notices of all others. Too Socialist. It will appear in The Iowa Socialist next week.

Dr. A. J. Swing, of Cincinnati, says: "I am pleased with your bright little paper and wish you success."

Mrs. Florence A. Brown, of Delta, conducts a reading circle including five families and nine members, reading Socialist literature and studying the subject.

Comrade J. W. Wilson will speak at Logan July 22 to 29. "When he gets through watch the fur fly," says Comrade A. D. Wilson, of Local Logan.

SECRETARY'S NOTES

Judging from present indications Comrade John M. Work will be in great demand this fall.

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow of Lincoln, Nebraska, has four dates—July 24-27—which he desires to fill in Iowa on his return from a successful tour in Michigan. Rates \$3.50 and the collection, Address him care of C. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

National Secretary Maily is managing a tour across the continent for Comrade Ben Hanford of New York.

Subscription blanks for the organizer and campaign fund are being successfully circulated in Des Moines. Acknowledgments of all contributions will be published in The Iowa Socialist, commencing with next issue.

J. J. JACOBSEN.

SIoux CITY NOTES

The propaganda meeting of Sunday, the 12th, was the best of any held in the hall for several weeks. The paper entitled "There are Millions in It," by Miss Zoe Funk, of South Sioux City, was a remarkable paper and called forth many comments from the audience. Many new faces were seen in the hall and all seemed deeply interested in everything said by the different speakers.

Comrade Frank Boni contemplates organizing a branch local in his ward in the near future. He is a rustler for Socialism and will surely make a ward branch a success. He has succeeded in securing the school house for weekly meetings, the first of which was held last Thursday evening.

The Ladies Social Economy Club gave a picnic at the park last Tuesday. About sixty ladies and gentlemen were present and all had a fine time. The ladies surely know how to make a success of whatever they undertake.

Comrade J. W. Bennett returned Monday morning from a short trip in South Dakota. He spoke at Vermillion Sunday to a large crowd in the opera house. He reports much enthusiasm among the working people everywhere.

Comrade J. W. Wilson started on his second trip through the Eleventh district this week. He expects to add several locals before returning home.

All comrades seem to be fairly well pleased with the report of the doings at the Des Moines convention. Of course, we of Sioux City would not have made any great roar if we had been considered on the map. However, Sioux City local does work and handles lots of cash and perhaps by the time the party is strong enough to hold a convention we will be able to let the state know that we are really in earnest up in this corner.

One thing sure, we will let the state candidates know we are in it this fall by polling a good strong vote for every candidate. Every Socialist should work hard to roll up at least 15,000 votes for the Socialist state ticket this fall.

By reading the convention report it is plain to be seen that the party is sadly in need of more men willing to shoulder some of the burdens necessarily falling to the lot of our faithful workers. It is not fair to force Comrade Work to take the responsible position of head of the

state ticket beside asking him to be both national and state committeeman. Then again, we surmise for lack of willing candidates Comrade Jacobsen is forced to be both secretary and treasurer. Of course, we are glad to know that our Capitol City can furnish enough capable men to keep the party afloat until our outside cities wake up to the fact that a Socialist is a Socialist regardless of the color of his hair, where he lives or whether or not he carries a union patch on the seat of his pants.

Comrade Brodkey, one of the wheel horses of the Sioux City local is off on a month's vacation in Michigan. The comrades of Michigan will find out there are lots of good Socialists down on the prairies of Iowa.

The trades unions of this city are fast becoming socialistic. They show evidence of the fact often by pushing a good Socialist to the fore. The latest is Comrade Shank as chairman of the painters union.

Twenty-five dollars was quickly subscribed at the business meeting Sunday by comrades to secure a wagon to be sent out into the Eleventh district. If the comrades of the state would like to help this corner a little just send in your contributions to the wagon fund.

Next Sunday, July 10, Comrade Richardson, of Chicago, will be the principal speaker of the day. Richardson is a "hot number" and always stirs the drones to action. There is no snoring in the meeting when he talks.

KRANK.

Local Notes

The last meeting of Local Dubuque was largely taken up with the reports of the delegates to the state convention.

Comrade Paul H. Castle was engaged to speak in Dubuque on July 28 and 29.

The following committee was appointed to solicit funds for the local campaign: D. S. Cameron, A. A. Triller, E. Staheli, C. Holmberg, A. B. Wymer, H. E. Cosgrove, J. Enser, F. Stahlschmidt, G. Sheldon, C. J. Mathis. Blanks for the state fund will also be circulated. It is hoped the committee will be treated generously by the non-affiliated.

Of the new officers of the Trades and Labor Congress all but one are avowed Socialists. Six of them, including the president and secretary, are members of Local Dubuque.

LABOR CONGRESS

Delegates from the new unions of the Grocery clerks, Bakers and Confectioners, and Sheet Metal Workers were installed.

Lists of the unfair saloons and grocery stores were read.

F. A. Lymburner read his report as delegate to the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

It was decided to withdraw from the state federation.

Preliminary steps in preparation for the Labor Day celebration were taken and it was voted to hold a parade.

A resolution from the street car men's union thanking President Milan and Secretary Lymburner for their untiring devotion to the cause of the former in the recent strike was presented by the delegates of that union.

A motion was carried imposing a fine of 50c on any member found using the product of the Myers Cox Tobacco Co. A resolution was also adopted that all cigars, tobacco, bakery goods, beer, etc. sold at the labor day picnic must bear the union label and all men employed at the park must be union men.

The following officers were elected by acclamation for the ensuing half year:

President—Michael Milan.

Vice Presidents—F. Holz, C. Belden.

Secretary—F. A. Lymburner.

Treasurer—Geo. Weitzel.

Trustees—F. Hilger, A. A. Triller, Miss Nellie O'Rourke.

Sergeant-at-Arms—H. O. Dieterich.

Statistician—H. E. Fischer.

The National Clothing and Shoe House is making a specialty of furnishing uniforms for Labor Day. Labor Day committees would do well to see them before ordering elsewhere. Everything bears the union label.

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

You can buy a good Refrigerator cheap at Althaus's this week.

Ohio Notes

During the past week new Socialist organizations have been formed at St. Bernard and Fulton. Jos. Jasin organized St. Bernard and Howard H. Caldwell organized Fulton after a red hot Socialist speech on July 7.

Many Socialists are joining the regular party organization as members at large because they live in localities where no regular organization exists. This is a good plan for all Socialists to follow who wish to obtain a voice in the management of the party work.

Father Hagerty lectured at Ryan, Iowa, June 27. Upon arrival he received a letter with one of his pictures enclosed which had been cut from the advertising folders. This picture was all worked up as a warning to keep him from speaking and had his forehead cut

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

—AT—



438-446 MAIN STREET.

open, lip swollen, eye bandaged and several pieces of court plaster on the face. At the top were the words "after his speech." Father Hagerty paid no attention to this warning but delivered one of his characteristic lectures which was full of fire from beginning to end. He dared the mobbers to put into practice their warning and hurled open defiance to these would be underhanded assassins. After his meeting, which was the most successful ever held in the town, he organized a good strong local of the Socialist party who will now carry on the fight harder than ever.

H. W. Smith, a speaker and organizer of exceptional ability, will start his work in Ohio on the 19th of July when he will start upon the regular circuit work for the balance of the season.

Arrangements have been made to secure Walter Thomas Mills for a tour of fifteen days in Ohio just previous to the fall election. Mills is one of the greatest campaigners in the country and his work will be of great help to us in the campaign this fall.

New towns are being constantly added to the circuits for speakers and the work from the agitation standpoint is progressing wonderfully.

Dates for Howard H. Caldwell are as follows: Lockland, July 20 and 21; Newport, Ky., July 22, 23 and 24; Clermont county, July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30; Portsmouth, July 31 and August 1; Ashland, Ky., August 2, 3 and 4; Jacksonville, August, 5 and 6; Corning, August 7, 8 and 9.

To many anxious inquirers: Please address all your requests for information about the new state paper, the "Ohio Socialist," to Business Manager Jno. W. Martin, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton, Ohio. Yes, that paper is assured and will be a pleasant surprise to the workers in Ohio.

H. W. Smith has engagements definitely made as follows: Cleveland, July 19 and 20; Painesville, July 21; Independence, July 22; Canton, July 23 and 24; Mansfield, July 25 and 26; Lexington, July 27; Sandusky, July 28 and 29; Toledo, July 30; Wauseon, July 31 and August 1; Ely, August 3; Findlay, August 4 and 5; Fostoria, August 6 and 7; Bucyrus, August 8, and Galion, August 10.

Springfield and Dayton Socialists have started the open air speaking with their own local speakers which are highly successful. The work in all places should be taken up along this same line and have your local talkers to speak in the public these summer evenings as much as possible.

W. G. CRITCHLOW.

The best what is—the New Iceberg Refrigerator at Althaus's.

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 bur ch.

BRANCH MEETINGS

Des Moines—Branch No. 6 meets first and third Sunday afternoons of each month at 8:00 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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H. H MEHLHOP

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