



Socialism will solve all the riddles of the economic sphinx.

The difference between the politician and the statesman is in the size of the boodle.

The capitalist may pay the laborer wages, but that doesn't prove that the capitalist made the wages.

Nevertheless, Mr. Capitalist, the average workingman knows enough to go home when the whistle blows.

After the devil invented private ownership he took a rest and let it work. And it has been working for him ever since.

Eighty-three per cent on the dollar is a high rate of interest for workingmen to pay to the capitalists for the use of the earth.

All social problems are the outgrowth of the labor problem. Settle that and all the others will be settled. Socialism will settle it right.

Capitalism has become a cancer on the body social. It must be exterminated root and branch. No opiates or other palliatives will do.

The democrats down south who are "still voting for Jackson" are acting just as sensibly as those who vote for any other candidates of the old parties.

Last year 35,000 babies died in this grand and glorious country for want of proper food and medical attention. This isn't race suicide, but race murder!

The pure and simple labor leader doesn't believe in "politics in the union," but he always overcomes his scruples when offered a fat political appointment.

Two billion dollars are spent yearly in advertising in the United States. This is quite an item that would figure in the reduction of the working day under Socialism.

"Step at a time Socialism" sounds plausible, but it won't work. A feather bed is a nice thing to sleep on, but it doesn't follow that one feather would make a downy couch.

There are 500,000 prostitutes in this country, and 68,801 illegitimate children. Socialism would have to work overtime in its "destruction of the home" department to beat a record like that.

Those employes of the steel trust who purchased fifty millions of the trust's stock on the profit sharing plan have no doubt learned from the recent slump in their stock that "profit sharing" also means "loss sharing."

If six per cent of the people, the capitalist class, own eighty-two per cent of the wealth, and seventy-five per cent of the people, the working class, own only three per cent of the wealth, as is the case in this country, are the interests of the two classes apt to be identical?

The capitalist may tell you that you cannot get along without him, but the fact that he fights Socialism tooth and nail, knowing that under a socialistic regime he would lose his fat job and the workers would get along without him, proves he doesn't mean what he says. He knows that under Socialism HE will be compelled to do his own share of work, and that's what hurts.

The Altruist, of St. Louis says "The Socialists show great inconsistency in sympathizing with the trades unions, which still uphold the wages system, and at the same time opposing the co-operators who agree with Socialism." Co-operatives on a small scale in a highly developed capitalistic environment such as is found in this country have again and again proved failures and will continue to do so while the vast machinery of production and distribution remains in the hands of a few capitalists. Moreover, a co-operative grocery or butcher shop is not Socialism.

You make a profit only at someone's loss.

The pope leaves a fortune of seven-  
teen millions. Christ didn't leave a cent.

There are 2,500,000 professional tramps in this country. This does not include those at Saratoga and Newport.

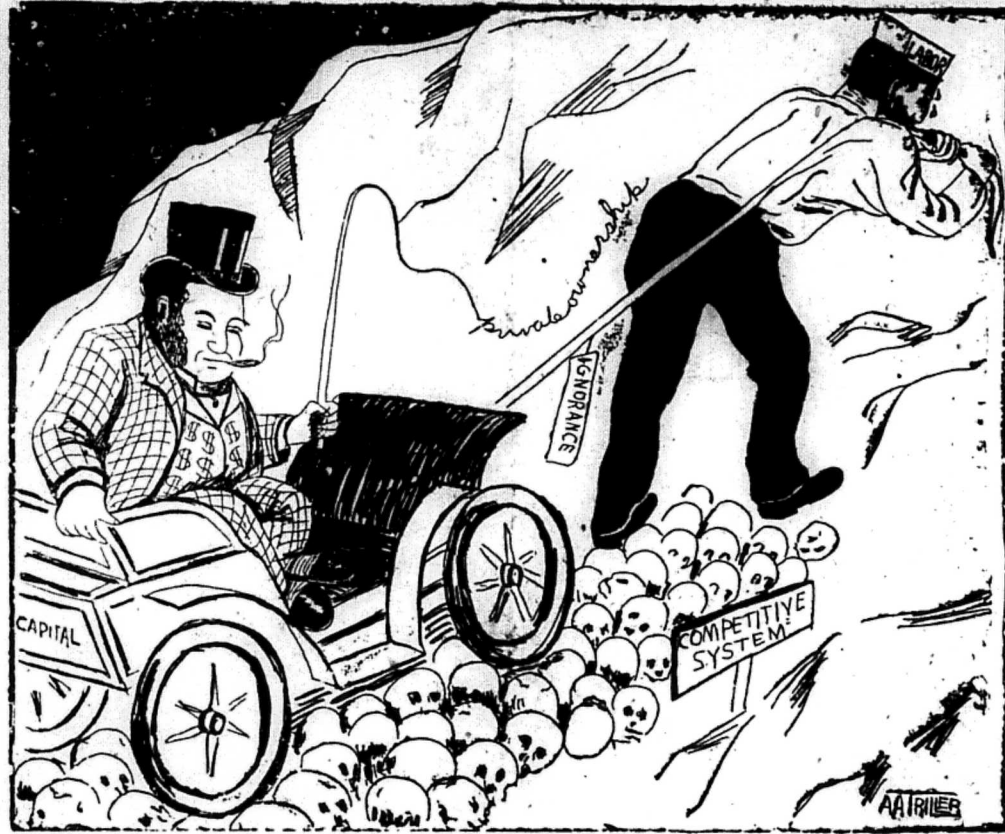
The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald still insists that with access to the land free the economic sores that fester on the body social would disappear. Like Tolstoy, it advocates the reactionary policy of going back to the land. Everything that the genius of organization has accomplished in the way of greater efficiency through the division of labor is to be thrown to the winds and every man is simply to be given an opportunity to scratch out a miserable existence from the face of mother earth by his own individual efforts with a crooked stick or a sharp stone. The Telegraph-Herald supposes the case of "Jones,

inate private ownership of land, why not eliminate private ownership of the equally important machinery of production and distribution?

### Book Review

"Henry Ashton." By R. A. Dague. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 58 Fifth Ave., Chicago. Price 75c.

"Of the making of many books there is no end," is coming to be most applicable to Socialist literature, and when a new book is announced one naturally feels a fear that it is another of the many attempts at explaining the great subject so often uncomprehended as yet by the



A Journey to Golgotha

In some parts of the country the dinner pail is full—of riot bullets.

The shrinkage in the stock that Wall street gambled in during the past two years amounts to two billion dollars. This means that somebody has been buncoed to that extent.

The railroads of this country are valued at \$12,000,000,000. Two-thirds of this is watered stock. Uncle Sam would have a small lake on his hands if the government ownership men had the say.

Secretary Mailly's Semi-Annual Report, issued July 14, shows thirty-four state and territorial organizations in good standing. Forty-seven new locals in unorganized states have been chartered since Jan. 1. The total receipts from Jan. 1 to June 30, inclusive, and including a balance of \$370.91 on hand on January 1, were \$5,842.67. The total expenditures for the six months were \$5,406.29, leaving a balance of \$436.38 on July 1.

The amount received for national dues shows an average membership for each of the six months of 12,879 in the organized states, and 603 in the unorganized states and territories; a total of 13,482 per month. This is an increase of over 3,500 above the average for each month of 1902. Were the accounts owing to the national office for due stamps, by various states, paid, the receipts would probably show a membership of 16,000.

Of the \$1,794.22 indebtedness on January 1, \$812.51 has been paid, leaving a balance of \$981.71. An effort will be made to wipe out this debt entirely before January 1, next.

The financial report shows that \$1,068.77 has already been paid toward the expenses of the last National Committee meeting, of which \$51.32 was donated, leaving a balance still to be paid of \$236.10.

The report shows commendable activity in agitation and organization work, while it is believed that the benefits accruing from the use of the special organizing fund, the appeal for which has received most generous response, will put the party organization on a solid financial basis by the time a new fiscal year opens.

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

who operates a mill, offers employes \$1.50 for a ten hour day. They are free to till the soil and they can get full return for their labor by doing so." But what would this return under the above conditions be? Free access to land without free access to the improved implements required in modern agriculture is an ignis fatuus to the man who has been working for Jones at \$1.50 per day. The full return for his labor on the farm under these conditions would be nearer 150 mills than 150 cents per day and Jones would be surfeited with applicants for work on his own terms just as he is today. Fifty years ago when the shoe maker had finished a pair of shoes with his simple hand tools he had the full product of his labor. It would be just as wise to tell the worker in the modern shoe factory to return to this method of making shoes as to tell Jones' workmen to go to the farm and get the full product of their labor. The Socialist does not want the full product his labor may create under the conditions of 100 or 1,000 years ago. The productivity of labor has been increased a thousand fold through the perfection of machinery. The machine is a social product and it must be socially owned in order that its benefits may be socially and equally distributed. The monopoly of the machine—whether of production or transportation—is as inimical to the interests of the working class as the monopoly of land. Will the Telegraph-Herald kindly explain how free access to land will destroy monopoly in the machinery of production and distribution, or transportation? What assurance has the man who is given free access to the land that the railroads, for instance, will not confiscate the major portion of his product in transportation charges, as they are in fact doing today, particularly in the South and West? "The competitive system under conditions which deny opportunity and father monopoly is responsible for the economic sores. The remedy lies in the elimination of monopoly," says the Telegraph-Herald. Monopoly is only an effect. Private ownership is the cause. In fact, monopoly is private ownership carried to its logical conclusion. If the Telegraph-Herald is willing to eliminate monopoly, why is it not willing to eliminate its cause—private ownership? And if willing to elim-

author. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," is also applicable to the majority of writers on Socialism. I must confess to a certain sense of foreboding when I heard that my old friend Hon. R. A. Dague was writing a book on Socialism, and the more so, when I learned that it was in novel form. I knew him to be talented and gifted, but I also knew him as comparatively new in the movement. It seemed such a short time since I had discussed the question with him—and by the way, I have taken to myself some of the credit for the fact that he finally came out as a bold and enthusiastic champion of our great cause.

But when the book appeared and I received and read it my forebodings vanished, for I said, here is a book that explains Socialism in an attractive way—really explains the subject.

The book takes its title from the hero, Henry Ashton. No long-haired-ranter, he, but a good, healthy, strong-minded, well-poised mechanic. Of course there is the usual love story, not altogether smooth, but the author explains that this method is chosen in order to tempt those who have not sufficient interest to peruse the dry details of a prosy exposition of Socialism.

The story opens in Australia where the hero is preparing to take steamer for America. On the steamer we meet the several characters who are to figure in the romance: Lilly, the daughter of a wealthy capitalist, her father and mother and John Batty, a rising young attorney, who, by the way, is an opponent of Socialism. The villain is also present—Tom Lawson. After a shipwreck and many vicissitudes during which the characters are parted, we again find Ashton and Lilly in San Francisco, where, after the death of her father and mother, she marries the hero.

The scene now shifts to Zanland, a fertile island in the South Pacific, where Ashton and his lovely wife are putting into practical operation the co-operative commonwealth. The closing chapter will be found exceedingly fascinating and instructive. Here the actual workings of the new order are explained and the questions so frequently asked and objections offered to Socialism are answered.

Women will be especially interested

### 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.

in the plan outlined for maternity hospitals. Perhaps the most deplorable phase of the present system—or lack of system—is the discount placed on motherhood, and certainly any method which has for its purpose the betterment of the mothers should be hailed by the women, and I would urge all women to study this chapter of the book.

Of course there is the possibility that the time has passed for the Socialist novel. The Socialist thought has progressed very rapidly of late, and the forces that are at work are compelling men everywhere to investigate present methods and future ideals, but if you have a friend who does not manifest sufficient interest to take up the study of the subject in the abstract, you will do well to place in his or her hands a copy of "Henry Ashton."

HARRY M. MCKEE.

### Resolutions by Local Sioux City

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 27, 1903.

Dear Comrades: I am instructed by Local Sioux City to forward the enclosed resolutions adopted by Local Sioux City with but one dissenting vote after a full and free discussion, and after a full week's notice had been given of same; and to ask that same be published, together with this explanation, in the next issue of your paper, we believing it in the interest of the Socialist party so to do.

Very sincerely yours,  
J. C. SMITH, Secretary.

Whereas, The Seattle Socialist and Local Omaha have been waging an unrelenting warfare against Walter Thomas Mills and other class conscious revolutionary Socialists who are eminent before the public as propagandists, and inasmuch as we deem these attacks unjustifiable, therefore, we, Local Sioux City, feel called upon to express our sentiments in regard to this much to be deplored imperialism within the Socialist party. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Local Sioux City, in regular business meeting assembled, declare the action of said Seattle Socialist in its hair-splitting and technical interpretation of who, in the exploited class, may become Socialists, is obviously detrimental to working class interests and out of harmony with our national platform.

Whereas, Logical deductions are the result of general facts, and minutia invariably lead to error and false conclusions, therefore, it is obviously clear that this effort to build up a class within a class conscious body of workers is detrimental to working class interests and unscientific in deductions relative to party tactics. A man with an empty stomach and no prospect of a meal ahead is not the fighter for revolutionary Socialism that Morgan of Local Omaha seems to think. In the records of our whole international movement it has been the precipitation of the middle class into the ranks of the proletariat that has furnished the material for revolutionary action. Therefore be it further

Resolved, That we deplore the action of the Seattle Socialist and Local Omaha in their attempt to retard our movement in a country where capitalistic development is so far in advance of the economic ideas amongst the great mass of workers. A united class conscious revolt against private exploitation should be stimulated. And be it further

Resolved, That we request all other locals to take action along these lines lest the Socialist party be ruined by these dangerous elements gaining the ascendancy whilst the true Socialists are working for Socialism.

J. C. SMITH, Secretary,  
Local Sioux City.



# Race Suicide

A Letter to the President

Mr. President: A month or two ago you wrote a letter to Mrs. Van Vorst in which you deplored the tendency to "race suicide." I did not see it for some time, as we do not take any newspapers or magazines, for reasons that will appear hereafter. But I have a sister who is a teacher in one of our city schools, who is not married, as it is the understanding that a married woman is very likely to lose her place as a teacher; and aside from that the position of teacher appears to be naturally incompatible with that of prolific motherhood. That is one thing that tends toward "race suicide."

My sister takes a monthly magazine, which she lets me read; and that is the way I happened to see your letter to Mrs. Van Vorst.

Permit me to suggest that you appear to have overlooked one matter of great importance. I will try to explain what I mean by reference to my own household.

Our family consists of my husband, myself, three children (between six and twelve years of age), and my mother (sixty-six years of age). My mother is useful about the house, but she is too old and feeble to work out for pay, so her support comes out of my husband's wages.

I read in that magazine of my sister's that the average earnings of the laborers in all the manufacturing establishments of the United States, according to the last census, were less than \$450 per year. My husband earned a little more than that. His wages were \$1.50 a day. He fortunately was in excellent health, and worked every day except Sundays and holidays—306 days—and his income was \$459.

I had our eldest daughter, as practice in arithmetic, as a matter of business training, and to see to it that we did not run into debt, keep an exact account of our expenditures. They were as follows:

The sum total paid out for food materials was \$328. That was a fraction less than 90 cents per day—15 cents for each of six persons, or not quite 5 cents a meal. I economized in every way to reduce the expense below that figure, but could not. A pint cup of bread and milk for one of the children costs more than that.

Our family occupies a three-room house in the outskirts of the city. Of course we are badly cramped for space. There must be a bed in each room. Fortunately we have not much other furniture. We are always in a cluttered-up condition, from the fact that we have no cellar. I do not see how we could get along with any smaller house. For this we pay \$7 a month—\$84 per year.

Our clothing, including hats, shoes, everything for summer and winter, cost a total of \$30; an average of not quite \$4.30 each. I can not see how we could have got along for less.

We have but one stove in the house—an old broken concern that was second hand when we bought it. In the winter my mother lies a-bed considerable of the time to keep warm and give the rest of us a chance at the fire. I do not see how we could have been more economical than we were in the use of fuel, but it cost us \$16 during the year.

Light costs us comparatively little. Sometimes—in summer—we used none whatever, for several evenings in succession. Probably we felt the deprivation less than we would if we had anything about the house to read. But in the winter, when darkness came early, I was sorry that the children had to go to school with lessons unlearned, which they might have learned if there had been lamplight by which to study them. Light cost us an average of three-quarters of a cent a day—\$2.75 for the year.

Last winter, because of getting my feet wet while wearing untrimmed shoes and sitting in a cold room, I was taken down with pneumonia, and was sick for a fortnight. As our house sits down flat on the damp ground my mother has become afflicted with rheumatism. However, we both got along without a doctor, or we would have had to add his bill to our other outlay.

To sum up, the year's expenses were as follows:

Clothing .....	30.00
Fuel .....	16.00
Light .....	2.75
Total .....	\$48.75

You see, the very best we could do we expended a little more than my husband's earnings. And his work was not interrupted by sickness. There was no doctor bill to be paid for any of us. The furniture we bought the first year after our marriage, before we had any children, is wearing out, but we have bought none to replace it; my husband spent not a cent for tobacco nor intoxicating drinks; he walked to his work every morning, even through the rain, without spending a cent for street-car tickets; we have not been to church this year, for we will not occupy anybody else's pew, nor the pauper pew, and sit like a bump on a log when the contribution plate is pushed under our noses; we have not gone out on picnics, nor excursions, nor attended any entertainment of any kind. How could we? Few slaves on a southern plantation ever worked harder, or had less in the way of amusement or recreation in the course of the year, than we.

Dividing \$459 by 6 gives \$76.50 as the average annual expense for each member of our family—less than 21 cents a day. Our county board of supervisors allows our sheriff 25 cents a day for feeding prisoners in the county jail; and the same allowance is made for the paupers in the county alms house. It seems to me it is as much as I ought to be required to do to support our family—food, rent, clothing, fuel, everything—on less than is paid out for food alone for paupers and criminals.

Our house rent can not be crowded down a cent; the landlord must have his pay, and that in advance, no matter what else may happen. Most of the other items of expense, as you see, are already at their lowest limit. If we expend anything for furniture, books, newspapers, entertainments, preachers, doctors, funerals, or other incidentals, it must come out of our food bill. For instance, by eating only 3 cents' worth of victuals at breakfast this morning, instead of 5, I saved 2 cents with which to buy the paper on which I am writing this letter. By eating a 3-cent dinner I saved 2 cents with which to buy a postage stamp to mail it. The pen and ink I have borrowed from a neighbor.

I find in that magazine of my sister's the statement, deduced from the census reports and the bulletins of the Labor Bureau, that more than twelve millions of the citizens of the United States—men, women and children, the families of laborers—are living on even a less amount per day than we.

But to come back to my own family. You will observe that \$76.50 is the average annual expense for each of us now, when there is no extra medical attendance on account of the advent of another child into the household. That would mean certainly more than \$25 additional.

Now, Mr. President, I submit to your candid judgment whether it would not be the height of folly—worse than that, criminal recklessness—for us to make family arrangements that would necessarily involve us in an expense next year, and for indefinite years to come, of from \$75 to \$100 a year more than we have any reason to expect my husband's income will be, even in case he keeps his health, and work remains plentiful, and prosperity continues to reign?

Very respectfully,  
(MRS.) CY. J. CREMLER.

[The above article can be obtained in pamphlet form at 1 cent each, by addressing Mrs. Cy. J. Cremler, in care of The Iowa Socialist.

The governors of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Arkansas have each been ordered to furnish one regiment of militia to take part in the Fort Riley maneuvers. These state militia will form part of the regular army under the Dick law, and be equipped with regular army munitions of war, and officered by regular army officers. It's getting to be a great game, for all of which the men against whom this military display is directed put up the coin. Simple? Even the Filipinos have more patriotism.

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## Section 16 Again

MUSCATINE, IOWA, July 18, 1903.

In the issue of The Iowa Socialist of July 18 I called attention of the comrades to the proposition to strike out section 16 of the state 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.

And asked for enlightenment as to how we could nominate national delegates should the proposed substitute be adopted, as it in no way provides for said nomination. The information asked for has not been forthcoming to any noticeable degree. Our comrade editor presumes that nominations by the branches would be called for by the state committee and submitted to a referendum vote of the entire state; stating further that the framer of the amendment might give us more light upon the subject. But up to the present no such information has been imparted, as I have seen, and I take this opportunity to protest against the adoption of the substitute.

As I have said before section 16 is the only section which provides for the nomination of national delegates as the constitution stands at present.

The substitute in no way provides for such nomination. Thus, in case of its adoption, leaves the party without a means of nomination. Of course, the state committee might call for nominations as our comrade editor states and then again it might decide to do the nominating itself. It would not be unconstitutional, don't you know. In other words, the substitute adopted places the power in the hands of the state committee to nominate candidates for national delegates regardless of the party membership. This, if nothing more, once understood, should cause the proposed substitute to be voted down.

But this is not all. Section 16 as it now stands allows but one national delegate to be elected from any single branch. The substitute makes no such provision, but makes it possible to elect all from one branch and with no provision made for nomination, other than what the state committee happened to devise. It would be a very easy matter to elect the delegates from one branch and leave the rest of the state out in the snow. It seems to me rank folly to place such a section in our constitution as the one proposed, which not alone does not improve upon the section whose place it was framed to take, but provides only for future internal dissensions.

The present section provides ample means for the nomination and election of national delegates and at all hazards should be retained.

It is rather surprising that the late convention should concur in the recommendation of the constitutional committee upon this proposition, the more so

when its framer can advance nothing in justification of its adoption.

For the reasons given above it is my opinion that the proposed substitute for section 16 should and will be voted down.

OLIVER C. WILSON.

## What Others Say

The following tribute from the capitalistic Washington Post is not far from the mark: "The Socialists are perhaps the most energetic and indefatigable of all the political and social propagandists, leaving even the single taxers behind by their amazing zeal. They invest not only brains and time, but freely contribute financial aid to the furtherance of their cause—the destruction of the individual and the annihilation of competition. The New York Mail and Express declares that Socialism is being preached in that city more extensively and persistently than was ever known there in the past. Indeed, our contemporary doubts if it was ever preached so freely, so insistently, so conspicuously and so widely, all at once anywhere else in the world. A dozen halls resound every night with Socialist orations—generally unreported, but by no means unheard."—Cleveland Citizen.

"How did you happen to be fired?"

"I tried to make a speech on Socialism, and the foreman and superintendent had a race to the general manager's office to see who could tell him first."

"Had a race?"

"Yes, I suppose you might call it a sack race."—Ex.

"One feature about the Socialist party is its persistence. It does not seem to have the evanescent feature that caused such erratic changes in the Populist strength. It persists, and politicians may as well put it among the forces that have to be reckoned with. The labor unions have been found a fertile field for Socialism. The individual subordination required by union rules seems to prepare the ground. Then a large class of men like to be spared the labor of thinking for themselves, and are willing to seek a system under which they will not have to do for themselves."—San Francisco Call.

## Directory of Secretaries

Wm. Mally, National Secretary, 10-11 Arlington Bldg., Omaha, Neb.  
J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 12th street, Des Moines.  
W. A. Jacobs, State Organizer, 216 E. Sixth St., Davenport.

## Secretaries of Iowa Locals

Avery, F. J. West.  
Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St.  
Brazil, R. Sharp.  
Burlington, Conrad Holstein, 1324 N. 7th St.  
Centerville, Edward Lowrey.  
Clarinda, Dr. J. T. Furguson.  
Clinton, A. R. Kolar, 511 2d St.  
Cresco, E. P. Dieter.  
Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 821 E. 14th St.  
Deloit, Stanley Browne.  
Des Moines, J. R. Bienes, 506 7th St.  
Diamond, R. G. Young.  
Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St.  
Eldon, B. F. Bowdre.  
Fairbank, S. E. Moore.  
Grinnell, Nick Hise.  
Hamilton, Louis Paulding.  
Hiteman, Wm. Truman.  
Hocking, Thomas Love.  
Hynes, Samuel Cooper.  
Keb, Miles Martin.  
Lake City, Oakley Wood.  
Lester, Chas. H. Alberts.  
Little Rock, W. H. Attleson.  
Logan, A. D. Wilson.  
Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage.  
Madrid, F. A. Woodard.  
Marshalltown, S. G. Vance.  
Monroe, W. M. Shaw.  
Muscatine, J. G. Kent, Fletcher Ave.  
Mystic, G. H. Freyboff.  
Newton, W. J. Porter.  
Oelwein, L. Lauridsen.  
Rock Rapids, George Monlux.  
Scandia, 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 Horn, Roy L. Schroeder.  
Waterloo, F. Connor, 1112 Franklin St.  
Webster City, L. W. Hockman.

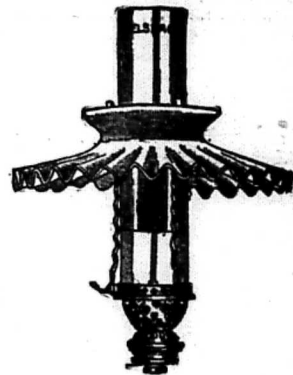
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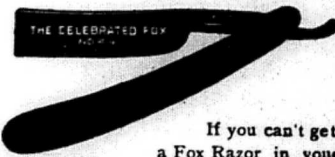
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German Socialism

Hard upon the heels of the false and widely published statements of the subsidized American press that the Socialist party of Germany is only a mild reform party and not in accord with the revolutionary spirit of the platform of the American Socialist party, comes the edict of Kaiser William that "The Social Democratic gang must be exterminated with fire and sword. The weakness of my government has recently been shown in its manner of dealing with Socialists. The Socialist movement cannot be tolerated any longer." Below are the German and American platforms in full. There is no "milk and water" in either.

Platform of the German Social Democrats

The economic development of industrial society tends inevitably to the ruin of small industries, which are based upon the workman's private ownership of the means of production. It separates him from those means of production and converts him into a destitute member of the proletariat, whilst a comparatively small number of capitalists and great land owners obtain a monopoly of the means of production.

Hand in hand with this growing monopoly goes the crushing out of existence of these shattered small industries by industries of colossal growth. To the proletariat and to the rapidly sinking middle classes, the small tradesmen of the towns and the peasant proprietors, it brings an increased uncertainty of existence, increasing misery, oppression, servitude, degradation and exploitation.

Ever greater grows the mass of the proletariat, ever vaster the army of the unemployed, ever sharper the contrast between oppressors and oppressed, ever fiercer that war of classes between bourgeoisie and proletariat which divides modern society into two hostile camps.

Private ownership of the means of production, formerly the means of securing his product to the producer, has now become the means of expropriating the peasant proprietors, the artisans and the small tradesmen, and placing the non-producers in possession of the products of labor. Nothing but the conversion of capitalist private ownership of the means of production—the earth and its fruits, mines and quarries, raw material, tools, machines, means of exchange—into social ownership, and the substitution of Socialist production, carried on by and for society, in the place of the present production of commodities for exchange can effect such a revolution that, instead of large industries and the steadily growing capacities of common production being, as heretofore, a source of misery and oppression to the classes whom they have despoiled, they may become a source of the highest well being and of the most perfect and comprehensive harmony.

The social revolution involves the emancipation, not merely of the proletariat, but of the whole human race, which is suffering under existing conditions. But this emancipation can be achieved by the working class alone, because all other classes, in spite of their mutual strife of interests, take their stand upon the principle of private ownership of the means of production. The struggle of the working classes against capitalist exploitation must of necessity be a political struggle.

The interests of the working classes are identical in all lands governed by capitalist methods of production. Therefore, the emancipation of labor is a task in which the workmen of all civilized lands have a share. Recognizing this, the Social Democrats of Germany feel

and declare themselves at one with the workmen of every land who are conscious of the destinies of their class.

The German Social Democrats are not, therefore, fighting for new class privileges and rights, but for the abolition of class government, and even of classes themselves, and for universal equality of rights and duties, without distinction of sex or rank.

Starting from these principles, the German Social Democrats demand, to begin with:

1. Universal, equal and direct suffrage, by ballot, in all elections, for all subjects of the empire over twenty years of age, without distinction of sex.

2. Direct legislation by the people by means of the right of initiative and of vote.

3. Universal military education. Substitution of militia for a standing army. Decision of popular representatives of questions of peace and war. Decision of all international disputes by arbitration.

4. Abolition of all laws which restrict or suppress free expression of opinion and the right of meeting or association.

5. Abolition of all laws which place woman at a disadvantage as compared with man.

6. Declaration that religion is a private matter. Abolition of all expenditure from public funds upon ecclesiastical and religious objects.

7. Secularization of education. Compulsory education at public national schools. Free education, free supply of educational apparatus and free maintenance to children in schools.

8. Free administration of the law and free legal assistance. Compensation to persons accused, imprisoned or condemned unjustly. Abolition of capital-punishment.

9. Free medical assistance and free supply of remedies. Free burial of the dead.

10. Graduated income and property tax to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation.

For the protection of labor we demand, to begin with:

The fixing of a normal working day not to exceed eight hours. Prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years. Prohibition of night work, except in those branches of industry which, from their nature and technical reasons, or for reasons of public welfare, require night work. An unbroken rest of at least thirty-six hours for every workman every week. Prohibition of the truck system.

Supervision of all industrial establishments, together with the investigations and regulations of the conditions of labor in the town and country by an imperial labor department, district labor bureaus and chambers of labor. A thorough system of industrial sanitary regulation.

Platform of the American Socialists

The Socialist party in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, 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 maelstrom of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

But the same economic causes which have developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both our entire social system and the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domination abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

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 employees, and to the improvement of the service, and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

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

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

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

To "Geese"

Of all the creatures on this earth That run upon two legs, There's none so silly as the geese That lay the golden eggs. Not dressed in feathers like the geese That lay their eggs in shells, But, clad in rags, producing things Some other fellow sells. These geese are common working men Who sell their skill and toil, For just enough to keep on top Of old earth's sunny soil. A few rich men own all the earth, And oh, I ask how long Shall they grab all the golden eggs From weak geese and from strong? A working goose may change his boss When he a new one finds, But any boss and every boss For still more profit grinds. The landlord and the merchant too, The banker and the priest, All try to grab the golden eggs, And thus these geese are fleeced. Why under heaven don't these geese Take all the land and tools, And own the products of their toil And not be such big fools? The earth by right belongs to all Who live upon it now, And when these geese just find it out There'll be an awful row. Don't tell me of the "man and hoe," The "brother of the ox," These geese will fly upon the rogues In mad resistless flocks. These geese that lay the golden eggs Will soon prevent all loss, By laying only for themselves Instead of for their boss. Yes, then their every living hour May happily be spent, For they will use what they now lose In profit, interest, rent. —Western Clarion.

Meant What He Said

VIRGINIA, Minn., July 23, 1903.

Dear Comrades: Noticing an extract from my letter in the Iowa Notes of The Socialist of July 18, will try to explain. When I spoke of slaves I meant slaves, for what is the use of calling a man who labors for another and does not receive the full product of his toil a workman or a skilled mechanic.

What is the use of calling a spade an agricultural implement when it is only a spade. But some say that we are not slaves, for we work for wages and get our price and if we cannot get it we will strike till we do. But I notice that the law of self preservation and the lash of hunger generally whips them back before their master, and they go to work at his price, not their's.

I was reading a few days ago about the rubber forests of Colombia. These are controlled mostly by the Brazilians, and they use the Indians to gather the rubber. The Brazilians do not own these forests as the capitalist class owns the things we work with in the United States, but they take the lash and gun and actually force the Indians to gather rubber.

If the Indians bring in their baskets well filled they reward them with money—no, but they use nice brass wire. It shines and is beautiful to the eye.

It is exchangeable for commodities such as the Indians wish to buy, but in no case could they buy the rubber back with the wire they receive. Sometimes the leaders of the Indians are not satisfied with the reward they receive and make a demonstration. Now they need all the Indians they can get and it would not do to kill them, so they get the lash or a little more wire.

Much the same to me is the slavery in Colombia and the slavery in the United States, for what is the difference whether you are paid in gold, silver, paper or brass wire, as long as you cannot buy back the products of your labor with the rewards you receive.

But the day is coming, and it is not far off either, when the hunger lash will be in other hands; when the laborers will quit dividing up the product of their toil with this master class.

And then that law of self-preservation—that hunger lash that they seem to know so little about, will force them to grab the flow handles, the spade, pick and shovel and dig their own living, and then the laborers of the world will rejoice. W. O. SNYDER.

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.

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

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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.

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

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

THE COMRADE

Table listing various Socialist literature titles and prices, including 'The Comrade', 'The Agitator', 'Child Slaves in Free America', etc.

THE COMRADE

11 COOPER SQUARE, N. Y.

Books of Scientific Socialism.

Table listing various scientific socialism books and prices, including 'A Study in Government', 'The Student's Marx', 'The Communist Manifesto', etc.

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# Party News

National  
State  
Local

## National Headquarters Bulletin

### SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

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

R. H. Lane and W. R. Mango, Aurora, N. C.	\$ 1.00
Local Hyde Park, Mass.	2.45
Fourteenth Ward Club, Local Boston	.62
Local New Haven, Conn.	10.00
W. B. Slusser, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Local Riverside, Cal.	3.50
Clarence Smith, Butte, Mont.	7.00
W. E. Boynton, Ashabula, O.	1.00

Total to noon, July 25 ..... \$ 26.57  
Previously reported..... 695.00

Total ..... \$721.57

Comrades throughout the country should take renewed interest in the special organizing fund. As the report of the quorum meeting, held July 5-6, showed, a strong effort will be made to have every state organized by the time the national convention meets next year. The sooner these states are organized the better work they will be able to do in the national campaign. Besides this, the national office is now assisting a number of important states to put and keep organizers of their own in the field, something that never has been done before. In addition to this, while the old debts are being rapidly wiped out, no new ones are being contracted, and by the time another year opens the national party should be able to enter the campaign with a clean slate. All this should stimulate every Socialist to further support the special organizing fund. The work undertaken cannot be relaxed. It must go forward and every comrade who can afford a contribution to the fund should make it at once.

### SPEAKERS FOR LABOR DAY.

The national secretary is now able to announce that the following speakers are open for engagements for Labor Day: J. Mahlon Barnes, B. Berlyn, Geo. E. Boomer, Chas. L. Breckon, John W. Brown, Paul H. Castle, John C. Chase, W. E. Clark, N. P. Feiger, Geo. H. Goebel, George D. Herron, F. A. Kulp, Algernon Lee, Dr. Granville Lowther, L. D. Mayes, William Mahoney, James Oneal, John M. Ray, A. W. Ricker, John Spargo, John F. Taylor, Ernest Untermaun, John M. Work and M. W. Wilkins. Communications regarding terms, etc. should be addressed to the national secretary, 10-11 Arlington block, Omaha, Neb.

Financial secretaries of locals who have been faithfully sending monthly reports to the national office, in accordance with the system adopted last year, need do so no longer, as the total number of reports received is not sufficient to be either useful or valuable to the national organization. This should not prevent secretaries from sending reports to their state secretaries as usual.

The semi-annual report of the national committee will be issued in a few days, and a copy sent to each local in the United States. Local secretaries are requested to read same at meetings, as it is important that the party members should know what the national organization is doing.

The national secretary has received the names of subscribers in unorganized states, for organizing purposes, from the Appeal to Reason, Chicago Socialist, Coming Nation, The Comrade, International Socialist Review, Iowa Socialist, Seattle Socialist, while Wilshire's Magazine and The Worker will also do the same.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports successful meetings at the following places in Washington, from June 26 to July 12: Charleston, Seattle, Ballard, Renton, Fremont, Green Lake, Bremmerton and Puyallup. Three meetings were held at the latter place, each one larger than the preceding. Wilkins says: "The Washington movement, so far as I have gone, is a fine one. Never have had so many searching questions asked anywhere."

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel's dates, so far arranged, are: July 31, Freeport, Pa.; Aug. 1-2, Pittsburg; Aug. 3-7, Wheeling, W. Va., and nearby towns; Aug. 8-13, Hagerstown and Washington county, Md.; Aug. 14-20, Norfolk, Va., and surrounding towns.

National Organizer John M. Ray closed his work among the miners in the Birmingham district on July 29, and

after a week's rest will go through North Carolina.

The following resolutions, which were introduced by the Socialist alderman, William Johnson, at a meeting of the Chicago council on Monday, July 20, illustrate the position taken by a representative of the Socialist party:

Whereas, The workingman is the producer of all wealth, but under the present capitalist system of production he receives but a precarious existence, and Whereas, Owing to this system he is constantly compelled to struggle for better conditions through every peaceable means, often involving strikes or lockouts, a condition of actual warfare; therefore be it

Resolved, That the workers, who constitute the majority of the citizens of this city of Chicago, shall have full protection of the police department, and be it further

Resolved, That the police department be, and hereby is, instructed to remain neutral in all labor disturbances, so long as no attempts at violence are made, and shall in no case prevent these strikers' endeavors to better their conditions.

The Socialist assessor of Anaconda, Mont., is also squaring his acts with the Socialist platform. To the disgust of the corporations he is reversing the usual order of things and raising their assessments instead of lowering them. The assessed valuation of the Amalgamated Copper Co. has been raised from \$6,000,000 to \$16,000,000, while that of the railroads has been doubled. More taxes will be raised in Anaconda this year on a 13 mill levy than were raised last year on a 30 mill levy.

The third order of 10,000 of the new party buttons has been placed. So far nothing but commendations of the new button has reached the national office. It is conceded by all to be by far the prettiest and neatest design of the national party emblem that has yet appeared. Locals in unorganized states can be supplied to any amount by addressing the national secretary, 10-11 Arlington block, Omaha, Neb. Locals in organized states can order through their state secretaries. Buttons are one cent each for any number less than 500; \$3.25 for 500, and \$6 for 1,000.

Comrade John Catrell reports further to the national headquarters upon the street car strike at Richmond, Va., under date of July 19, stating the strike situation is unchanged and the men are still firm.

## Iowa Notes

Comrade J. W. Wilson, local organizer for Sioux City, writes: "I am now out on my second trip and am having good success and thought you would like to have some news for your valuable paper. I started at Mapleton, spoke two nights there and organized a local of nine members, mostly old-time populists, but they all agree that they have had enough of fusion and are ready to fight the common enemy along the lines of the class struggle, recognizing that all the parasites, interest and profit mongers are our common enemy. I also spoke three days in Logan, but was somewhat hindered there on account of a medicine fakir on the street. I left Logan Sunday morning for Missouri Valley I organized a local there Sunday night. This is an enthusiastic place as regards Socialism and I think the local here will be a good one with a large membership of railroad men. I go from here to Council Bluffs Thursday morning and hope to organize there also. I shall be in Deloit some time next week or week after; also Lake City and Sac City and others."

Comrade M. M. Curtis, of Correctionville, says: Comrade Bennett is doing good work wherever he goes and comrades or locals wishing for good efficient speakers cannot do better than engage him.

Comrade A. R. Kolar, of Clinton, orders a bundle of 25 for four weeks and a bunch of sub cards. He is going after the spiritualists who will hold a camp meeting in that city.

Comrade W. J. Porter, of Newton, orders a bundle of Iowa Socialists and says he thinks we will hear good news from Jasper county this fall.

Comrade Harry M. McKee, formerly of Iowa, and now organizer for the Southern California district says: "Was

delighted with proceedings of your convention. You certainly will make a strong fight this fall and greatly increase your vote."

Comrade A. K. Gifford, of Davenport, is going after that first scholarship with a vengeance. He remits for twenty sub cards. He reports the Davenport comrades having started a "soap box crusade" with local talent with great success, and orders a bundle of The Iowa Socialists for street distribution.

Comrade Martin Johnson, of Des Moines, also orders another bunch of sub cards, which, by the way, is getting to be chronic with Comrade Johnson. He says: "I am going to drown capitalism around the coal camps at least."

A tent has been pitched on State square, at East Fourteenth and Walker streets, by the Des Moines Socialists and Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock W. A. Jacobs, of Davenport, the late secretary of the state organization, will deliver an address opening the state campaign. An effort is to be made to convince the prejudiced public that Socialism has no connection with anarchy, but teaches a highly moral, orderly and scientific form of government.—Des Moines Daily News.

"Comrade J. W. Bennett, of Sioux City, was with us July 24 and gave a lecture on Socialism. Comrade Bennett is a good speaker and we will have a local organized here at once," writes Comrade J. Tangborn, of Correctionville.

Comrade Stanley Browne, secretary of Local Deloit, writes: "We are not a very strong local either financially or numerically. Comrade J. W. Wilson, of Sioux City, will be here Aug. 13 to stay with us awhile. It is intended to have two meetings here and meetings perhaps at Denison, Dow City and Vail while he is here. We challenged the local committees of republican and democratic parties and they quietly ignored it as, of course, to debate meant defeat it was the best plan on their part. A challenge was also issued to Mr. Morgan, a reverend gentleman here who is reported to be opposed to Socialism and he pretends not to know what Socialism is as taught by the Socialist party. I presume we must take ignorance of its principles as the real explanation of his reported opposition. Otherwise as an honest man and a teacher of Christianity, he would be compelled to accept Socialism, as it is truly what Jesus taught. We will let him off. The laboring men here are progressing, many of them having lately united with the Railroad Trackmen's union. This is a step in the right direction, showing that they are conscious of the class cleavage separating them from the brass-collared parasites who ride the road in specials and do no work while they shovel gravel in the scorching heat of a July sun. Let me tell them, though, that as fast as the employers organize and consolidate against them, they will be beaten at every turn and compelled, literally driven, to go into politics to gain their rights. I overheard two parties talking at the time of the Omaha riots and one of them said that he thought union labor was often wrong, and the other blurted out that the unions were always wrong and that a man who tries to persuade a scab to quit work because he was interfering with a strike ought to be hung. Of course all who read this will expect it, when I say this man has a few thousand dollars, all of which was given him by his father or inherited by him since his father's death. These are the class of men who talk thus. The mere accident of birth is the only difference between him and his hired man so far as money goes."

Comrade H. Langstraat, of Hamilton, in sending a club, writes: "I got four subs for The Iowa Socialist, the best paper in the land."

### SECRETARY'S NOTES

During the past week charters have been issued to Red Oak, with eight members, Missouri Valley with six members and Mapleton with nine members. The two last named locals were organized by Comrade J. W. Wilson, of Sioux City.

For any information relative to the Iowa movement, organizing, etc., address J. J. Jacobsen, state secretary, 1129 Twelfth street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Comrade John M. Work has been engaged to deliver the Labor Day address at Keb.

Applications for membership at large have been received as follows: C. Jay Smith, Iowa City; Louis P. Ballinger, Lacey; and a comrade at Rock Valley

who pays a year's dues and donates \$3.20 to the campaign fund.

Comrade Ellis Fox has been nominated by Local Cresco as state committeeman for the Fourth congressional district.

The referendum returns on the state constitution are coming in mighty slow.

Comrade C. W. Benton, in charge of Coming Nation Van No. 1, will accept place on Labor Day program in either Appanoose or Monroe counties. No charges. Apply to secretary. From either of these counties the van will work west and north, crossing the state to the Mississippi river and Illinois, where it is due about Nov. 1. A strenuous effort will be made by the Coming Nation to complete Van No. 3 by Oct. 1, sending it into Iowa also. Push it along!

The following amounts have been contributed to the campaign and organizer fund during the week: J. W. Hicks, \$1; J. E. Orcutt, J. L. Weeks and L. G. Bennett, each 25 cents; E. H. Larson, \$2, all of Des Moines; comrade at Rock Valley, \$3.20. Total, \$6.95. Previously reported, \$17.25.

Meet once a week until November. Important announcements requiring immediate action will be made from time to time. Iowa must take her place with the states where the Socialist movement shows the greatest gains. Once having acquired the habit of weekly meetings, the habit will never be discontinued.

The Des Moines campaign tent, now in full operation, will likely be loaned to the state committee during state fair week.

### APPANOOSE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Socialists of Appanoose county met in mass convention in Mystic, July 25. G. H. Freyhoff called the convention to order. A. F. Thompson, of Centerville, was elected chairman and Scott Judd, of Mystic, elected secretary.

On motion the following were selected as members of the county central committee: Scott Judd, Mystic, chairman; W. C. Willis, Centerville, secretary; J. T. Lewis, Forebush; G. W. Patrick, Dean; John Kester, Brazil. This committee was empowered to fill all vacancies that might occur.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Joe Wheeler, W. C. Willis, J. T. Lewis and A. F. Thompson.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

On reassembling, the committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, We view with a spirit of gratification the acts of the capitalistic class as being conducive to socialistic propaganda work as an object lesson, as the acts of the masters during chattel slavery days were conducive to the abolition of slavery so the czar system of injunctions and calling out of state militia against strikers—at all times against the laborers—without regard to who struck first, it being nine times in ten the capitalist that struck first against human liberty. Therefore be it

Resolved, That as a means to remedying the present existing conditions that we endorse the national Socialist platform and the platform of the Socialist party of Iowa; and be it further

Resolved, That we redouble our efforts in the propaganda work of spreading the gospel of righteousness and the golden rule among the people of Appanoose county.

The following ticket was then nominated:

Senator Third Senatorial District—H. G. Street, of Mystic.

Representative—G. H. Freyhoff, of Mystic.

Treasurer—G. W. Patrick, of Weltz township.

Sheriff—Bruse Purdurn, of Caldwell Township.

Superintendent of Schools—D. R. Guernsey, of Centerville.

Member of Board of Supervisors—Peter Ambuster, of Centerville.

Coroner—J. T. Lewis, of Forebush.

### Local Notes

The amendments to the state constitution proposed by the convention were ratified by Local Dubuque.

A committee has been appointed to look after the organization of a branch in the Fifth ward.

Rain prevented Comrade Paul H. Castle from speaking out doors Tuesday evening. Instead he gave a talk at headquarters that was much appreciated by the local. He admonished the comrades not to feel discouraged because the burden of the work fell on the shoulders of but a few, and pointed out that this has always been the case in all movements for the upliftment of humanity. He also pointed out the danger attending any tendency to fusion or com-

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

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promise and the necessity of a thoroughly class conscious movement whose integrity could be maintained only by a thorough grounding in and teaching of the class struggle, and whose aim is the complete overthrow of capitalism. Wednesday evening Comrade Castle addressed a large audience at Seventh and Main streets and demonstrated his ability to take rank with the older and experienced men in the movement. With a strong, though pleasant, voice and a forcible and yet graceful delivery, he held the audience for over an hour. Clear in science and free from sentimentalism, he showed the necessity of the working class initiating the movement for the accomplishment of its own emancipation. Just as the trade union movement was initiated by the working class in the face of bitter opposition, so must any movement for the advancement of the political interests of the working class be initiated by that class. There was absolutely nothing to be expected from the old capitalist parties. The existence of the two classes in society was pointed out and the working class urged to become conscious of the fact that its interests and those of the capitalist class were in eternal opposition, and above all to remember this and act accordingly when exercising the right of suffrage. It is to be regretted that the meeting advertised for the evening previous could not be held on account of rain, as it would certainly have been productive of much good.

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

The official nomination papers for the Socialist party of Ohio were filed during the past week at Columbus with the secretary of state. They have been officially accepted and the emblem which the state convention adopted, the arm and torch, will appear upon the official ballots at the head of the ticket.

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 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.

### PRISONERS, PAUPERS, PROSTITUTES and PARASITES.

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