



The Socialist does not object to work.  
But he does object to being "worked" by a parasite.  
He is willing to do his share of the work of the world.  
But he wants to do it under the best possible conditions.  
And through the aid of labor saving machinery, with the least expenditure of human energy.

Anything unreasonable or anarchistic about that? Nobody wants to do hard work for the fun of the thing.

The capitalist even goes so far in his dislike of hard work as to saddle it all onto somebody else. Ever notice that?

Of course he poses as an exemplar of the "strenuous life." But then there is a whole lot of posing done for the benefit of those who "look up to" the posers.

We admire filial respect and duty, but do not believe it should be carried to the extent of voting the republican or democratic tickets "because father voted that way."

However, if President Roosevelt's admonition in regard to rearing large families was generally heeded, it would do away with the necessity of importing laborers from Europe in order to keep down the price of labor in this country.

The workingman's only share in the alleged prevailing prosperity is work—plenty of work. And the capitalists don't begrudge him this a little bit. It is the only thing in which the workingman is allowed undisturbed possession.

The difference between what the laborer produces and what he gets in wages is the root of all evil. "It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the dotting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment, blasts parental hope and brings down old age in sorrow to the grave."

Socialism means the public ownership of the tools of production and distribution collectively managed. It would seem unnecessary in an enlightened age to explain that this does not necessarily mean public ownership and management of the knife and fork with which you eat. And yet Socialists are sometimes called upon to make this explanation.

The average woman would no doubt be shocked if she caught her husband providing for another woman. And yet every workingman's wife is being treated in that way under the existing system. Of course if even the men are not conscious of their infamy, how can you expect the "dear things" to make the discovery. But there'll be a hot time in the old home some night if my baby ever "catches on."

The American Federation of Catholic Societies in convention assembled at Atlantic City, N. J., adopted a resolution condemning Socialism and calling on all Catholics to aid in suppressing the evil. A Catholic convention held in France last June endorsed Socialism. The Arena remarks that the action of those French Catholics must be wormwood and gall to Father Sherman and other American priests who have been railing against Socialism.

Those union men of Idaho Springs, Colorado, who were taken out of jail by a mob of "leading" citizens headed by a prominent banker, and escorted out of town with the parting injunction never to return, will hardly need to be told that there is a class struggle on. Now just suppose some union men had done this to the "leading citizens"—but that would be too awful to contemplate. But did you notice that no militia were called out in this case to preserve "law and order?" Who owns the militia, anyhow?

The poor we will have with us—until we get Socialism.

"Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain," is the motto of Iowa. It's all right—if it isn't unconstitutional.

When labor has learned the lesson of its class interests it won't be necessary to arbitrate the point as to what constitutes a "fair day's wages."

Individuality is a nice thing, but it won't thrive on \$1.50 per day.

Contentment with a full dinner pail is a virtue that even a hog will not cherish.

To produce a bushel of wheat with modern methods costs about five cents. Ever buy any at that price?

They are called public servants, but judging by the way they act we are led to believe that they are working for someone else.

It may be true that labor unions are sometimes unjust and tyrannical, but then they haven't always had the best of examples before them.

If you don't want a few to own the earth, enter your objection at the ballot box.

The American workingman is a sovereign, no doubt, but he isn't conscious of it.

Certainly you have a chance of some day becoming a Rockefeller—about one chance in 80 million—but we wouldn't advise you to stake too much on the chance.

Kaiser Bill is having his daughter instructed in the art of cooking. Of course it is an open question as to whether the large Socialist vote influenced this decision of the Kaiser.

### 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.

the individual, and because of certain laws in operation in the economic world. These laws are no new appendages to economics, but might very properly be said to have always existed.

It was a study of economics and an understanding of these laws that made it possible for Karl Marx more than half a century ago to so accurately portray the conditions under which we would be living today. It was a simple process of reasoning from cause to effect that enabled Marx to foretell the development of capitalism, and by the same process of reasoning he told of the coming of Socialism.

Paul LaFargue says: "Socialism is not a scheme that a few people are trying to force upon society, but is more in the nature of an historical discovery." If then Socialism is right in line with a natural economic development the "dangerous man to society" is not to be found among the Socialists, but among their opponents.

Socialism demands that co-operation in the productive and distributive industries shall take the place of competition. In order that this change may be made complete the means of production and distribution must pass from the hands of the individual into the hands of society as a whole.

Co-operation in production has already in a great measure supplanted competition, but because of the private ownership of the industries the worker does not share in the advantages.

Years ago the little shoemaker around the corner owned the tools with which he made a pair of shoes. Not so today. That pair of shoes is made with modern machinery in a large factory, all of which is owned by men who do not make the shoes, and the shoes are made by men who do not own the factory.

Thus we see that one of the laws in operation in the economic world has resulted in the development of the hand tools of years ago into the great machine of today. We will notice, however, that this change has not carried with it the ownership of the tools by those who are compelled to use them. The result has been the creation of classes; the employing class on the one hand and the wage working class on the other. The former class wishes to retain possession of the tools of production, while the mission of the working class is to regain possession of these tools.

Here then we have the class struggle, but unlike the class struggles of the past the end of this one means the annihilation of class, so far as equality of opportunity is concerned.

If we would empty our insane and penal institutions, if we would annihilate our poor houses and like charitable concerns, if we would check the great increase in crime of all kinds, if we would take that great army of little ones from the sweat shops and factories, then must we work for Socialism.

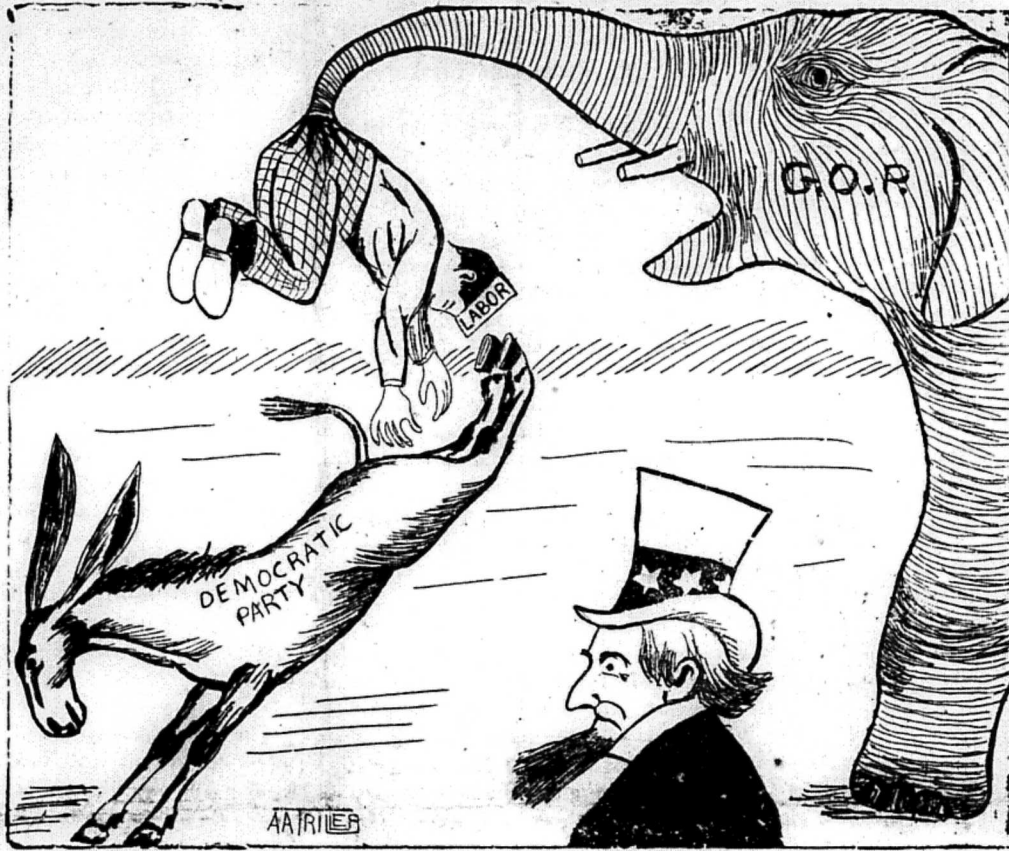
We have received a number of pictures published by the Comrade Publishing Co., 11 Cooper Sq., N. Y., which includes portraits of Karl Marx, Wm. Liebknecht, and "Mother" Jones, and "The Triumph of Labor" and "The Race of the Nations Toward Socialism," the latter being a particularly fine reproduction of a pen and ink drawing by Walter Crane.

The Barbarian is a neat little Socialist amateur magazine published quarterly by Thomas R. Ford at Riverside, Cal.

Father Thos. J. Hagerty will speak at Chicago, Sept. 27, at a picnic given by the Chicago comrades.

The Ohio Socialist is the latest. It looks good and is as good as it looks.

### Will He Ever Wake Up?



UNCLE SAM—"Say Jack, what are you and Bolivar up to now. Better be careful; that fellow will wake up some day."

Clarence S. Darrow says he feels that Socialism is the coming movement. Kaiser Bill is sure of it.

Between mobocracy in business and snobocracy in society, democracy, in the abstract, is sadly run down at the heels.

Speaking of postal scandals, how about the \$60,000,000 the railroads get for hauling the mails? Do you wonder that there is a deficit in the postal department?

Nevertheless, the workingman hasn't reached the point where he believes that bed bugs and mosquitoes are necessary to his existence. That's why the capitalist has a better graft than his bugship and the 'skeeter.

Then again, the training the workers are getting in managing the business of the boss while he is sojourning at the seashore or over in "Yurup," will stand them in good stead when they go into the co-operative business of Socialism.

If Bismarck were alive today he might give Kaiser Bill some valuable pointers on how not to "exterminate the Social Democratic gang." The Iron Chancellor tried the extermination act himself and over three million votes in Germany is the monument to his folly. The attempt to throttle free speech in this country as evidenced in the arrest of Socialist street speakers in Denver, Washington, and other cities, can have only the same result.

The patriotism of the soldier boy who shoulders his musket and marches to the front and 'mid scream of shell and battle smoke unsullied keeps the glory of the flag has been embalmed again and again in song and story, but how cheap and tawdry this patriotism is compared with that of ye editor of the country paper who uses up all the ciphers in his print shop in dilating upon the amount of gold that "we" annually export to Europe, while the news column of his paper contains the interesting information that Squire Jones came to town last week and paid a subscription bill of two years' standing with a dozen cabbages and a bushel of turnips.

Russel Sage goes Chauncey Depew one better in his statement that strikes are sign boards of prosperity by claiming that panics are earmarks of prosperity.

As to who will compensate the capitalists, we are strongly of the opinion that the balance on the books will be found to be to the credit of the workers for their centuries of unpaid labor.

President Roosevelt may like to see large families of children, but he wasn't particularly strenuous in his desire to meet the children "Mother" Jones marched all the way from Philadelphia to Oyster Bay for his special benefit.

Editing a Socialist paper is a nice job. If we publish jokes, people say we are rattle-brained. If we don't we are fossils. If we publish original matter, they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections, they say we are too lazy to write. If we don't go to church, we are heathens; if we do, we are hypocrites. If we remain in the office, we ought to go out and hustle for news items. If we go out then we are not attending to business. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us. If we wear good clothes, they say we have a pull. Now what are we to do? Just as likely as not someone will say we stole this from an exchange, and so we did. But it is a good thing, so pass it along.

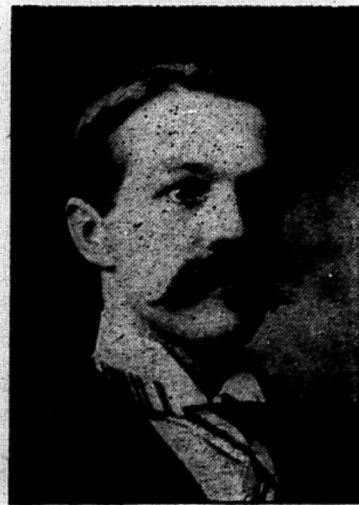
When the revolutionary Socialist tells the would-be reformer that all his reforms under a capitalistic regime are so much rubbish, the opinion the reformer forms of the Socialist would probably look something like this, in phoetic spelling: "Damfule." But when his reforms are declared unconstitutional, as was recently done with the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution of Oregon, he is apt to change his opinion or apply it to himself. Now here was an amendment adopted by an overwhelming majority of the people of Oregon. And then somebody pulled a string and an ossified old mossback croaked "unconstitutional." You bet, the people rule in this country. What asses some people really are.

### The Class Struggle

By A. K. Gifford

The keystone of the Socialist movement rests upon the proposition of the "class struggle." This does not, however, consist in an attempt on the part of the Socialists to create classes, but in a simple recognition of the fact that the "classes" already exist and the struggle of the classes is on.

The inconsistency of the position taken upon this question by the average capitalistic politician is well illustrated



A. K. GIFFORD  
Candidate for Lieutenant Governor

in the following extract from an address delivered by W. R. Hearst in accepting the nomination for congress: "At the same time I do not seek to divide the nation into classes, nor foster unreasonable dislike of one class by another." The first part of the above statement is to the effect that he does not wish to do a certain thing, while the latter part of the statement is an admission that the "certain thing" has already been accomplished.

Of course Mr. Hearst does not wish to divide the people into classes, nor could he if he so wished. Politicians cannot create classes, Socialists cannot create classes, nor can labor agitators create classes. This division of the people into classes has not taken place because of the individual but in spite of

# Is He a "Steal" King?

By Victor L. Berger

Under the heading "Debs on Carnegie," the Milwaukee Germania of last Monday says the following editorially on the Milwaukee speech of Eugene V. Debs:

"Debs renders a severe and, in some respects, a very unjust judgment on Carnegie and his life-work. For instance, the remark that Carnegie is not a 'steel king,' but a 'steal king' was surely quite out of place. If Carnegie is a thief, honest men must be very rare among the great industrial capitalists of America; at least we have never yet heard that Carnegie has used other methods than are now customary in large enterprises. And although Carnegie's entire personality is not especially sympathetic to us, still he has done services which give him a right to a more unprejudiced and friendlier criticism than Eugene Debs grants him and, therefore, we cannot let pass unchallenged the following:

"Every library which Carnegie has built is a monument of the sweat and pain wrung from the crucified sons of toil. Mr. Carnegie has given millions abroad, but every penny of it was squeezed from the workingmen of this country."

"This is so gross an exaggeration that it may be simply set down as nonsense. It is indeed asserted that the Carnegie plant in its time skinned Uncle Sam unmercifully on the furnishing of steel plates, but to our knowledge this has never been proved; if it were true, Uncle Sam would surely have had something very serious to say to Carnegie, for in such matters it is dangerous to fool with Uncle Sam."

"Mr. Eugene Debs at any rate may thank himself fortunate if he is ever faked for so useful a life as Andrew Carnegie has led."

Thus the Germania. Now we do not believe that the Germania will persuade anyone of this, who has a better memory than its editor. Everybody knows that the furnishing of "rotten armor plates" in the eighties was not only proved against the Carnegie plant, but Andrew Carnegie & Co. were even sentenced to a fine of \$400,000. It is therefore NO EMPTY ASSERTION that "the Carnegie plant in its time skinned Uncle Sam unmercifully on the furnishing of steel plates." On the other hand it is, to say the least, a ridiculous phrase when the editor of the Germania says in regard to this: "If it were true, Uncle Sam surely would have had something very serious to say to Carnegie."

The courts were indeed very lenient in their sentence, but mark you, the president of the United States saw fit to remit to Mr. Carnegie even the payment of this fine by a special act of grace, after he, the president of the United States, had remained a while as Carnegie's guest on board his world-renowned yacht. The case at that time excited a great deal of attention throughout the country, and the democratic press made extensive use of it in their propaganda against the high tariff; this ought to be remembered by the editor of the Germania, who was formerly an editorial writer on a democratic paper. Moreover, in view of the postoffice scandal, the scandal in the war department, and in all other governmental departments—the "irregularities" in the different branches of our government have been estimated by republican papers at more than forty-five million dollars a year—it is really amusing when the Germania maintains that "in such matters it is dangerous to fool with Uncle Sam." It depends entirely on who fools with him. Indeed if a letter-carrier or a post-office clerk steals a quarter from a letter which has not been registered, he may be pretty sure of the penitentiary; but the man who makes forty or fifty thousand dollars, with the help of contracts, can defend himself tolerably well; and a multi-millionaire like Carnegie can do pretty near as he pleases with Uncle Sam. Carnegie's fine, which in itself was insignificant enough, was duly remitted to him by TELEGRAPH.

And now as to other points in the editorial of the Germania. "Steal king," instead of "steel king" is certainly not very gracious, but the pun lay handy,

and its justice can be proved. Or will the editor of the Germania maintain that Carnegie earned by honest labor the two hundred and eighty million dollars which he confessedly owns? How long would it take for a man to earn this sum by honest labor?

Just one example. Let us suppose that Adam, the first Biblical man, when he was driven out of paradise had received from God a steady job—ten dollars a day for HONEST LABOR. And that Adam since that day had worked honestly—every day except Sunday and high holidays—therefore, about 300 days in the year. That would make three thousand dollars a year. Now let us suppose further that Adam had kept his ten-dollar-a-day job since the creation of the world—according to the geology of the Germania for 6,000 years—that during this time he had never lost a day through illness or idleness, that he had laid up all this money, and not used a cent, and had begged or stolen food for himself and family, and had "clothed" himself and his Eve in innocence; how much would old Adam have today? If he had not put his money to interest and never exploited other men, he could now after six thousand years call eighteen million dollars his own. But Carnegie also began without capital, God gave him no ten-dollar-a-day job, and yet Andrew has saved for himself two hundred and eighty million dollars within thirty years.

Could he then have earned this money honestly? Can such money be earned honestly in so short a time?

But enough of this. The riots at Homestead, the fight at Monongahela give the answer. On Carnegie's money there is BLOOD.

However, not only the workingmen in the steel mills, but the whole American people has been exploited by Carnegie. Wherever a cottage is built or a plow is bought—directly or indirectly Carnegie receives tribute. This may be business; but it is robbery all the same.

Moreover, Carnegie's gifts are also humbug. The steel trust was capitalized at fourfold its value. By means of his presents—jointly and severally in steel shares—Carnegie will now make all sorts of learned institutes and city corporations joint owners and joint creditors of the steel trust. And if Carnegie should finally give even one hundred or indeed two hundred millions of his two hundred and eighty millions—up to the present time he has not given away one-fifth part—he would not suffer at all in his manner of living through his munificence. A man with a property of ten million dollars can lead exactly the same kind of life as with fifty, one hundred or five hundred millions. With ten million dollars he can keep yachts and mistresses, buy race horses and automobiles and build castles. Besides in any case he has less care with ten million dollars than with two hundred millions.

But it is unnecessary to waste more words. Even to compare Carnegie with Debs is to cruelly insult Debs. Carnegie is an oppressor, a "steel king" and a "steal king"—Debs is a liberator and a workingman. Debs will live in the history of America as an emancipator when Carnegie and the other money-bags have long been forgotten. The spending of his bloodily gained wealth can buy Carnegie neither peace of mind nor the immortality which he, the "freethinker," would gladly win in this way. On Carnegie rests the curse of the workingmen of America. The name of the "Carnegie libraries" will one day be changed throughout the whole country, because the people will be ashamed of the beggary of their forefathers. Of him shall it be said as of the tyrant in Uhland's poem:

"In vain was all his striving for a crown of purchased fame,  
In darkest night forgotten is lost his faded name."

The capitalist with a bottle of ink and a steel pen can increase profits faster than the strongest union on earth can increase wages. You can't beat a man at his own game—the only way is to break up the game. Join the Socialist party and break up the game of profit.—Coming Nation.

## The Menace of the Tower

In storied Venice, down whose rippling streets  
The stars go hurrying, and the white moon beats,  
Stood the great Bell Tower, fronting seas and skies—

Fronting the ages, drawing all men's eyes;  
Rooted like Teneriffe, aloft and proud,  
Taunting the lightning, tearing the flying cloud.

It marked the hours for Venice: all men said  
Time cannot reach to bow that lofty head:  
Time, that shall touch all else with ruin, must  
Forebear to make this shaft confess its dust:  
Yet all the while, in secret, without sound,  
The fat worms gnawed the timbers underground.

The twisting worm, whose epoch is an hour,  
Caverned its way into the mighty tower;  
And suddenly it shook, it swayed, it broke,  
And fell in darkening thunder at one stroke,  
The strong shaft, with an angel on the crown,  
Fell ruining; a thousand years went down!

And so I fear, my country, not the hand  
That shall hurl might and whirlwind on the land;  
I fear not Titan traitors who shall rise  
To stride like Brocken shadows on our skies—  
Not giants who shall come to overthrow  
And send on Earth an Iliad of woe.

I fear the vermin that shall undermine  
Senate and citadel and school and shrine—  
The Worm of Greed, the fatted Worm of Ease,  
And all the crawling progeny of these—  
The vermin that shall honeycomb the towers  
And walls of state in unsuspecting hours.

—Edwin Markham.

## The Richmond Strike

Very little about the strike of the street car workers in Richmond, Va., is being said in the outside world, so it is not generally known that the state militia is on active duty there, and martial law is practically in force. Since the strike commenced and the militia has been on the ground numerous outrages against the strikers and their sympathizers have occurred, one of the outrages being the shooting of a small boy. As the state and city are controlled by the democratic party, a report of the strike situation in Richmond from Comrade John Catrell, a member of the bricklayers' union of Richmond, is exceedingly interesting.

Comrade Catrell's report is a graphic description of the methods being employed to defeat the strike and the manner in which the local Socialists are improving the opportunity to put the strikers in the right political track which leads to Socialism. He says:

"There were two competing street car lines here until recently, when they were consolidated and were granted franchises for which the city had recently been offered \$300,000. Frank Gould, of New York, owns the controlling interest in the consolidation. There are 627 street car men now on strike, and when the struggle began the company failed to move a car for 48 hours, and since that time the service has been very poor. The company has imported strike breakers from a detective agency in New York—Drummond's. The leader of the strike breakers is the notorious Farley, who makes strike breaking a business, and who claims to have a force of 2,000 men throughout the country ready to act on demand. Farley receives \$2,500 a year and expenses, and his 'professionals' get \$2.50 per day and all they are permitted to 'knock down.' I heard one scab say, 'Dis was a bum trip for knocking down; didn't have but three guys.'"

"When the first car left the barns there was rioting, the tracks were torn up and the switches spiked. The local papers immediately roared and ranted for protection for the 'sacred rights of private property.' The militia was called out, and although martial law has not been declared, yet the police powers are being exercised and if a man makes a derogatory remark in the presence of a scab the soldiers jump off the cars, 'arrest the offender and the police justice (?) soaks him for \$10 and 60 days."

"Last night a man was shot to death by militiamen in Manchester, our twin city, because he refused to stop when told to halt. All the powers of government are being used most brazenly, and all laws openly violated in the interest of the company, while the workers are being intimidated and shot down under the guise of upholding the 'majesty of the law.' The city council refused positively to listen to a resolution brought up by one of the councilmen demanding that the company arbitrate the strike. Class antagonism was never so clearly manifested."

"The labor organizations have rallied to the support of the street car men, and my union, the bricklayers, in which there are ten Socialists and eighty subscribers to party papers, out of the 150 members, has contributed \$750 to the aid of the strikers, mainly through the efforts of the Socialists. The members

of the city government, including Mayor Taylor, who was a boyhood friend of many of the strikers, have had their eyes opened by this fight.

"The Socialist local has made it a point to keep prominently before the unions. We have distributed thousands of papers and are taking advantage of the present situation to the utmost. This strike is simply the beginning of a general fight in this city. One of our business men, Fritz Sitterding, director of several banks, building contractor and material man and nabob of this city of 100,000 people, is president of the street railway company. Our union has boycotted his material. An alliance has resulted between the contractors and material men, to resent the 'shameful tyranny of organized labor,' and if the street car company wins, the other labor skimmers will begin operations on the other unions."

"The Socialist local pledged moral and financial aid, participated in a strikers parade, and on the following morning I went before the union and told the strikers what the Socialist party was doing, to the undisguised chagrin of some of the so-called 'labor leaders' who stomp the city every election for the politicians. These people tried to have me shut out, but the union men knew me, as I had helped to get relief for the striking miners and for the street car men of Norfolk during their strike, so the leader's efforts were unavailing. I have visited the union a dozen times and each time have been called upon to speak, despite the efforts of the newspapers to scare the strikers by misrepresenting us, and of the leaders to create prejudice against the Socialists."

"These same leaders were quietly engineering to have a labor party launched but all our boys are working like Trojans, and we know that this strike opens up a new era for Socialist propaganda in Richmond. I am off to address a meeting now to which the strikers have invited me." Comrade Catrell requests that Socialist papers be sent him for distribution.

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.

I repair all kinds of stoves. George Sheldon #61 18th street, Dubuque.

## SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

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 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 sole 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, 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 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 republicans, 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 the 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 combinations; 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 consumer.
  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 sum 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 15 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 Cooperative 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 emancipation of the conditions of the working class.

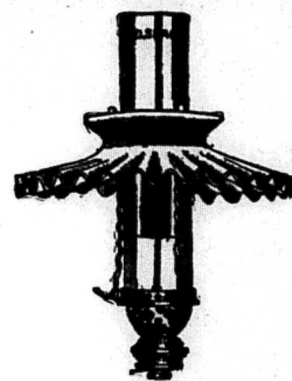
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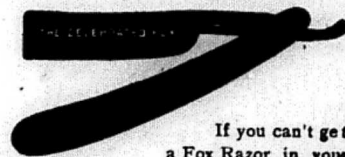
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- Ladies' \$3.50 Julia Marlowe Shoes \$2.75
- Ladies' \$2.50 Shoes, heavy or light soles, for 1.85
- Ladies' \$1.75 Oxfords for 1.35
- Ladies' \$1.50 Oxfords for 1.10
- Misses' \$1.00 and \$1.25 Patent Leather Strap Slippers for 75c and 85c
- Men's \$2.50 and \$2.75 Shoes in all Leathers 2.00

PETER MEYER,  
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Iowa Insurance Companies

By the Observer

Writing to the Chicago Record-Herald from Des Moines recently, W. E. Curtis, special correspondent of that paper, says that many of the Des Moines insurance companies are rotten to the core; that the insurance laws of this state are so lax that they afford absolutely no protection to the policy-holders; and that half the state officials who lose their offices settle down in Des Moines in the insurance business and their combined influence is sufficient to prevent the enactment of laws to protect the innocent victims of a scandalous insurance system.

Unfortunately, there is only too much truth in Mr. Curtis' statements. What is true of the insurance companies is to a great extent true also of the building and loan associations. The case of the Iowa Mutual Building and Loan Association is still fresh in the minds of many. In the spring of 1898 that company issued a circular letter to its stockholders stating that the Iowa Mutual had been merged with the Home Savings and Trust Co. of Des Moines and lauding the latter company to the skies. Relying upon the statements of the officers of the Iowa Mutual and the further fact that some of the officials of the Home Savings and Trust Co. were men who had occupied high positions under the state government, many of the stockholders of the Iowa Mutual transferred their stock to the Home Savings and Trust Co. A majority of the stockholders, however, refused to transfer their stock and demanded the appointment of a receiver, the demand being complied with, the stockholders receiving about 45 cents on the dollar. From present appearances, the stockholders of the Home Savings and Trust Co. will do well if they receive as much.

On Aug. 24, 1901, E. C. Spianey, secretary of the Home Savings and Trust Co., issued a circular letter to the stockholders stating that under the new laws governing building and loan associations it was a difficult matter for such associations to make any money and requesting the stockholders to attend a meeting to be held in Des Moines on Sept. 24, 1901, to decide whether or not the company should go into liquidation, as provided by chapter 60, Acts of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of Iowa. Accordingly, on the above date a meeting of the stockholders of the Home Savings and Trust Co. was held, and by a large majority it was decided that the company should go into liquidation. On Oct. 4, 1901, State Auditor Merriam appointed Mr. W. H. Bremner, of Des Moines, trustee to take charge of and wind up the affairs of the company. In the fore part of January, 1902, Mr.

Bremner issued a circular letter to the stockholders, stating that he thought the company would be able to pay about 85 cents on the dollar. In May, 1902, at the solicitation of certain parties in Des Moines, the local court appointed a receiver for the Home Savings and Trust Co. Mrs. Bremner, the trustee appointed by Auditor Merriam, and whose selection was approved by a majority of the stockholders, refused to step aside. The case was taken to the state supreme court. It was to have come up for hearing last November, but did not. Again in January and in March of the present year it was expected the case would be heard, but it still hangs fire. The stockholders, however, are hopeful it will come up for trial some time between now and the day of judgment, provided the members of the supreme court are restricted in their vacations. Meanwhile, Mr. Bremner and his associates still hold the fort. Of course, the longer the affairs of the company are in litigation, the less the stockholders will receive in the end.

One thing, however, the stockholders would like to know, and that is why, when a majority of the stockholders of the company voted to go into liquidation in accordance with the laws of the state, and when the state auditor appointed as trustee a gentleman who was acceptable to a majority of the stockholders, why did the local court at Des Moines step in and appoint a receiver? It is stated on good authority, that those who asked for the appointment of a receiver did not own one dollar's worth of stock in the company, but were simply borrowers, yet they seem to have had influence enough to have a receiver appointed in the face of the opposition of a majority of the stockholders of the company. It begins to look as if the average building and loan association was organized for no other purpose than to create business for the legal fraternity. Mr. Curtis deserves the thanks of the people of the state for calling attention to this matter. Millions of dollars have been wrung from the people of this state during the past decade by fake insurance and building and loan associations. The most lamentable part is that in most cases the loss falls upon those who are least able to bear it—in many cases the savings of an entire lifetime have been swept away. The people of the state, irrespective of party, should rise up and demand that the infamous insurance lobby which has so long controlled legislation in Des Moines, be swept out of existence and that the insurance laws be so amended that it will no longer be possible for false companies to swindle the people.

Economic Determinism

By Carrie L. Johnson

Did you ever stop to think how the industrial system of any time or country determines the nature of every other phase of life? Take, for instance, our own present competitive system, in which all industries are conducted for private profit, can you not see its fingermarks in politics, laws, literature, churches, schools, homes, everywhere? In politics, it is a scramble for the spoils of office, and for the election of such men as will legislate for the continuation of the spoils system. Legislation is always in favor of the dominant class, so we have laws passed to protect property and "things"—not people.

Human beings may be riddled with bullets on the slightest pretext if some man fears that his private property is in danger. Where property and profits are the main consideration, there is nothing so cheap as human life.

In the schools, the important point is to become able to make a lively skirmish for the almighty dollar. The rooms are crowded and teachers overworked because "the earth is the land-lords'" and the fullness thereof," and they object to being taxed for the establishment of completely equipped schools; they must have their "rent, interest and profit," whether their school keeps or not.

In the church, the priest or pastor is alive to his economic interest and preaches to please his best-paying parishioners. He promises heaven on the

other side of the moon to cheer his less fortunate followers during their present poverty and hell. He preaches for profit.

And homes? Well, what can you expect under a system that puts a premium on dollars, but that any man or woman who is hard pressed to get a living will marry for money if the chance comes their way? What can you expect from a home built upon such a foundation? Just what you get—discord—suffering—misery—divorce.

Now, take a glance at the other side. When private profit is abolished, when industry is conducted for the benefit of all the people and not for a class, we will have laws to protect life; schools that will bring out the best powers and attributes that will teach the sacredness of all life, with heaven right here and now; and homes that will be founded upon the purest and holiest love—homes that will stand the tests of time and grow in peace and power for good through all the ages.

"Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished." Help us to abolish the profit system and secure to every worker an equal opportunity and the full product of his toil, and we will be able to realize all these good things and many more.—Light of Truth.

The labor leader who does not recognize the existence of a class struggle may not be conscious of the fact but he is the worst foe that the working class could possibly have. He is a blind leader of the blind.—Chicago Socialist.

A Little Bit Different

He stole a tart From the baker's cart— "Oh, what a thief!" they cried, They sent him to jail Without any bail And published it far and wide.

He stole some gold (A million cold) They said, "What a financier;" They set him on high With worshipful eyes, And hustled his past to the rear.

—Lippincott's.

What Others Say

Why should the workers build automobiles for the idle rich to ride in and then walk to work themselves? Why?—Ohio Socialist.

Those southern democrats are sticklers for the Jeffersonian doctrine. They will insist on "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" even though they have to squeeze it out of the child slaves they employ.—The Toiler.

Seventeen hundred and fifty thousand boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 15 years are at work in the mines and factories of the United States. If Socialism proposed such a condition of things as that, how you would rail against us! But you—some of you—defend the capitalist system with your votes and don't let its murder of the children bother you a little bit.—Social Democratic Herald.

President Roosevelt wouldn't see Mother Jones when she called at Oyster Bay to enlist his sympathies in behalf of the striking women and children in the Philadelphia textile mills. Still he had time to attack the Washington book-binders and encourage a man who was proven disloyal to the union. Then, again, the women and children of the mills have no votes, like the miners, for example, and what would a statesman be without votes!—Cleveland Citizen.

The Socialist party of these United States and of the world, thank you, is composed of men who insist on doing their own thinking, who decline to bow the head or bend the knee to the opinions of others unless that opinion is in conformity with their ideas of right and justice. The Socialist atmosphere is fatal to tin gods. Those whose sensibilities are so keen that criticism of their views, or condemnation of their attitude gives offense, had better envelop themselves in a rhinoceros hide at once or else cultivate the golden virtue of silence. 'Tis by discussion that we broaden and grow and more than one advocate of the cause of justice owes his present position of intelligent and capable advocacy to keen, unsparring but intelligent and logical criticism. No man is so small as to escape the criticism of his comrades in arms and no man is so big that he can hope to be spared in a movement where every man does his own thinking, and some questions of tactics are still open questions. Again, criticism has done a world of good while the only harm it has ever done was to wound the tender feelings of the man under fire, and, by the way, feelings are a luxury the proletariat has no business with anyhow. Had the capitalists planned the universe, feelings would have only been given to those who enjoy an income of \$50,000 per year.—A. L. U. Journal.

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. Burlington. Conrad Holstein, 1324 N. 7th St. Clarinda, T. F. Willis. 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. Blenes, 506 7th St. Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St. Fairbank, S. E. Moore. Grinnell, Nick Hise. Hamilton, Louis Paulding. Hiteam, Wm. Truman. Hocking, Thomas Love. Keb, Miles Martin. Lake City, Oakley Wood. Lester, Chas. H. Alberts. Little Rock, W. H. Attlessea. Logan, A. D. Wilson. Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage. Madrid, C. J. Peelsstrom. Mapleton, C. A. Piper. Missouri Valley, John T. Culavin, P. O. Box 124. Muscatine, J. G. Kent, Fletcher Ave. Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff. Newton, W. J. Porter. Oelwein, L. Lauridsen. Red Oak, E. W. Churchill, 109 W. Elm St. Rock Rapids, George Monlar. Scanda, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2. Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer. Sioux City, J. C. Smith. Waterloo, F. Connor, 1113 Franklin St. Webster City, L. W. Heckman.

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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.

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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:

Geo. H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.	5.00
M. H. Spangler, Ft. Casey, Wash.	2.00
Local Kearney, Neb.	2.25
Alex Contner, Freeland, Wash.	5.00
J. T. Barnes, Beloit, Kas.	1.00
Italian Club, Local Novinger, Mo.	1.25
American Club, Local Novinger, Mo.	1.25
E. M. Plumb, St. Joseph, Mich.	1.00
G. H. Strobel, Newark, N. J.	50.00
Edward Kirby, R. F. D., Gatewood, W. Va.	.25

Total to noon, Aug. 1.....\$ 69.00  
Previously reported..... 721.57

Total.....\$790.57

Comrade Alexander Contner, of Freeland, Wash., sends \$5 to the special organizing fund and says: "I may send you another contribution later on if I have anything like steady employment. I am a poor man, 63 years old, and have to work for my living, and I understand the Socialist party is fighting the poor man's battle; that being the case we can hardly expect the rich to put up the money to organize a party for their own defeat, and so the necessary funds must be provided by the working people." That sums up the situation in a few words. It is the knowledge and devotion displayed in them which show that the working class are able to emancipate themselves.

The financial report for July shows a larger amount received for national dues than during any previous month in the party's history, notwithstanding the fact that no dues were received from six organized states. Dues were paid on a total of 17,296 members, 16,776 of which were in organized states and 520 in unorganized states. This showing is all the more gratifying since July is supposed to be the duller month in the year for dues paying. The largest previous month was last April, when dues were received on 16,478 members.

The national secretary is delayed in the preparation of the manual of party information because of the failure to receive lists of Socialist officials elected from several state secretaries.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel's engagement for Wheeling and vicinity, from Aug. 3 to 7, was canceled because of arrangements for speakers being made through another source. Comrade Goebel will fill in the time thus left vacant by working in the territory between Pittsburgh, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md. He is due at the latter place on Aug. 8.

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow, of Nebraska, will make a lecturing and organizing tour through Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida, beginning the middle of August, under the direction of the national headquarters, Socialist party.

Additional names of speakers for engagement on Labor Day through the national office are: Isaac Cowen, Nicholas Klein, G. W. Davis, Geo. E. Bigelow, Prof. Thos. E. Will, A. G. Miller, Joseph Wright and Dr. H. A. Gibbs. Comrades John M. Work, Geo. D. Herron and Ben Hanford have been engaged.

## Iowa Notes

Comrade John E. Shank says Sioux City is the worst place in the country to propagate Socialism. We have heard this same story in regard to other places. Don't get discouraged. Keep a stiff upper lip.

Comrade D. M. Hardy, of Logan, comes in for a bunch of sub cards.

Comrade G. R. Jones, of Des Moines, fires in a club and order for sub cards. Des Moines is climbing right up on our sub list.

Comrade Carl Hostrup, of Clinton, takes exception to our statement in a recent issue that Mrs. Florence A. Brown is the first woman to be nominated for a state office in Iowa. He claims the honor for Mrs. Eva Pardee-Travis, who was nominated for the same office by the S. L. P. four years ago.

The Socialists of Lyon county will hold their convention on Sept. 12.

Socialist Singing Society (German) of Davenport held a picnic Sunday, Aug. 3, at Scheutzen Park. Nearly 500 came from Chicago. There were also crowds from St. Louis and Clinton. Everybody

enjoyed themselves and the picnic was a big success.

Comrade A. H. Weeks, of Des Moines, writes: "We are having tent meetings now every night in the week and twice on Sunday and hope to be able to get the boys in Des Moines roused up (before the election) so they will have the courage to vote for themselves once just to see how it will seem. I notice you are doing something up in your corner. If you people have ever done anything that caused the blind to see or the lame to walk, why just tell me, I should like to try it once, just so the fool killer might take a day off."

### SECRETARY'S NOTES

Comrades John W. Bennett and J. W. Wilson, of Sioux City, are campaigning in northern and western Iowa.

The referendum returns on the state constitution should be in the hands of the secretary not later than August 10. But few locals have reported so far.

Comrade Ellis Fox, of Cresco, has been elected state committeeman for the Fourth congressional district, and Comrade J. S. Burrell, of Logan, as committeeman for the Ninth district.

The following comrades have made application as members at large: Albert L. Schroeder, Keokuk; Ross J. Miller, North English, and C. J. Thorgrimson, Decorah.

Iowa paid national dues on 379 members for July.

The prospects are good for Winterset being again known on the Socialist map of Iowa shortly. Comrade G. W. Davis made a speech there Monday evening of this week, and he reports that they are very much alive and will reorganize at once.

The following amounts have been contributed to the organizing fund during the past week: John M. Work, \$3; R. H. Schlater and J. J. Wilson, 25 cents each; H. G. Cathcart and R. Warner, 50 cents each; all of Des Moines; subscription blank circulated in Boone, \$2.75; D. S. Ehrhart, 50 cents, and J. S. Burrell, \$1, both of Logan; total, \$8.75. Previously reported, \$24.20.

The state committee has by referendum vote adopted resolutions providing for an auditing committee of two to be elected by the branch where headquarters is located, and has endorsed Comrades J. W. Bennett and J. W. Wilson, of Sioux City, as state organizers, the Ohio plan to govern on all work referred to them by the state committee.

The Des Moines campaign tent has been tendered to the state committee during state fair week.

## Local Notes

Comrade Paul H. Castle addressed a meeting at Kniest street and Rhombert avenue last Thursday evening. This was the first time Local Dubuque has attempted a meeting so far from the central part of the city and it was a success in every respect.

Nat. G. Eaton, of St. Louis, first vice president of the International Car Workers Union and general organizer for the A. F. of L., was in the city during the past week in the interest of his organization.

Chas. F. Ceilly, general organizer for the Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union of America and general organizer for the A. F. of L. is also in the city on special work for the Woodworkers.

A meeting has been called for Saturday evening, Aug. 8, for the purpose of organizing the coffin and casket makers, box makers, bench hands, machine hands, cabinet makers, planer hands, wood turners, carvers and coach builders.

Comrades Carl Rieck and W. M. Shaw, of Clinton, were in the city on business last week and paid The Iowa Socialist a visit.

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

W. G. Critchlow speaks at Xenia, Ohio, every Saturday night for one month. The working people of that town are getting thoroughly stirred up, and something can be looked for at the next election.

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

## Local Denver in the Courts

In June Local Denver employed Comrade J. Edward Morgan, of Omaha, to speak on the streets for a period of thirty days. One night about the close of his engagement he was arrested by the police under an order of the fire and police board prohibiting all street meetings except those held by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America. Bail was offered and refused. The next morning Comrade Morgan was discharged by Police Judge Thomas, who held that the order of the fire and police board would not stand if tested in the higher court.

Comrade J. B. Osborn, the blind orator, then took up the street work and he and Comrade Fox were arrested, but released on their own recognizance, and on the hearing Judge Thomas discharged them.

Local Denver then took the matter up and appointed a committee to have charge of the street meetings and to attend to any legal complications which might arise. The committee, of which the writer is chairman, retained as counsel one of the ablest attorneys in the city, J. Warner Mills, and we prepared for the fight which we knew was coming. Judge Thomas, to give us a chance to get into a higher court, agreed to impose fines. This was the status of the case Saturday, July 25, when the legal battle really commenced.

That evening we had a meeting on Champa street, near Sixteenth. Comrade Osborn mounted the soap box and after speaking fifteen minutes he was ordered to "move on" by the police. Refusing to do so, he was arrested. Two other comrades, Fox and Kalver, attempted to speak but were pulled down and hustled off to the city bastille with scant ceremony.

Accompanied by a half dozen comrades, I went to the jail to see if we could get them out on bail. Police Captain Lee refused to admit them to bail. I urged the matter quite strongly, but with due respect to the dignity of the great man before me, as I supposed, but he took offense at something I said and struck me in the face and ordered me to leave the building, which I did. About midnight the authorities decided to let the boys out on bail. Each of them was fined \$25 and costs Monday morning and we at once took an appeal to the county court. The speaking has been kept up each evening since then. Arrests are regularly made and fines suspended, pending the decision of the appeal.

Tuesday evening the program was varied a little. Miss Carrie L. Johnson consented to be the victim and mounted the famous soap box. She was not disturbed for nearly half an hour, but at last the guardians of the law took her in custody and she was incarcerated in the city jail. In an hour bonds had been arranged and she was at liberty.

Friday morning, July 31, was the time set for the hearing of the appeal. The Socialists and their counsel were promptly on hand, but the attorney for the city, afraid to meet the issue, moved to dismiss the case at the cost of the city, which was done.

This was a victory for us, but not what we wanted. It was a victory on the skirmish line when we were ready and eager for the battle.

Friday evening Miss Wood and Miss Johnson spoke on the street and were not molested.

Saturday evening Walter Thomas Mills was arrested and released on bail, to appear Monday morning for trial. On trial his case was dismissed. In the meantime we were carefully looking after our legal rights in the courts. After our appeal was dismissed by the city attorney, we had Comrade Osborn again jailed on a fine which was not annulled by the dismissal of our appeal, and at once proceeded to get a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Mullins of the district court. The writ was issued late Saturday evening, the 1st of August, and by 9 o'clock the same evening we had him out on bail. The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus is set for Aug. 6.

Here the matter rests for the present. Local Denver is in dead earnest, and proposes to carry on the fight in the courts until our rights are either acknowledged or lost. It is a serious matter for an organization of working people who work hard to make a living, but the comrades realize that it must be done. Many of our people who can ill afford it, have given \$5 or \$10 each toward the legal expenses. About \$200 has already been secured and more will

be needed. How much more no one can tell. We have retained as able counsel as there is in Colorado, but the other fellows have able counsel, too, and with the wealth of the Citizens Alliance back of them they are going to put up a desperate fight.

Local Denver has made no formal appeal for help from outside, but if any reader of this feels moved by sympathy to assist a struggling band of comrades who are fighting against almost overwhelming odds for the constitutional right of free speech and peaceful assemblage, such assistance will be most gratefully received and acknowledged. Send remittances to the writer at 3341 Quitman St., Denver, Colo.

Comrades, this is your fight as well as ours. In fact, every citizen who values the few remnants of liberty remaining to us, should feel a deep interest in this cause. If we succeed, we have gained a victory for free speech not only in Colorado, but in the whole country, for a court decision in one state has great weight in other states. If we lose, the defeat will be equally far reaching in its effect.

J. W. MARTIN, State Sec.,  
Chairman Committee on Legal  
Defense, Local Denver.

## Secretary's Financial Statement.

July 5 to August 1, 1903

### RECEIPTS.

July 5 W. A. Jacobs, ex-secretary.....	\$ 75.53
" 13 Lost Creek Local, charter fee and July dues.....	3.00
" 13 Fairbank Local, dues for June.....	1.00
" 13 Burlington Local, dues for July.....	1.70
" 13 Davenport comrades, organizer fund.....	2.00
" 13 Collection by Jacobs at Muscatine and Burlington.....	3.80
" 14 Clinton Local, dues for June.....	1.80
" 17 Scandia Local, dues for June and July.....	1.00
" 18 J. C. Frazey, Shelby, member-at-large, to August, 1904.....	1.80
" 19 Madrid Local, dues for July.....	.60
" 20 Dubuque Local, dues for July.....	4.00
" 20 Subscription blank No. 7A.....	5.00
" 20 Subscription blank No. 9A.....	9.00
" 20 Subscription blank, by A. H. Weeks.....	3.25
" 22 Subscription blank, by A. H. Weeks.....	1.75
" 22 L. B. Ballenger, Lacey, member-at-large, to January, 1904.....	.90
" 23 Mapleton Local, charter fee and July dues.....	.90
" 26 C. J. Smith, Iowa City, member-at-large, to October, 1903.....	.45
" 27 Rock Valley comrade, member-at-large, dues to August, 1904, and contribution.....	5.00
" 27 Red Oak Local, charter fees and August dues.....	.80
" 27 Subscription blank No. 9A.....	2.00
" 28 Lester Local, dues for July.....	.90
" 28 Clarinda Local, dues for May, June and July.....	2.10
" 28 Missouri Valley Local, charter fee and August dues.....	.60
" 29 A. L. Schroeder, Keokuk, member-at-large, dues to May, 1904.....	1.50
" 30 Burlington Local, dues for August.....	2.30
" 31 Grinnell Local, dues for July.....	1.00
" 31 Subscription blank No. 9A.....	3.00
" 31 Subscription blank circulated in Boone.....	2.75
Total.....	\$139.53

### EXPENDITURES.

July 5 W. A. Jacobs, organizer.....	\$ 40.00
" 5 Wm. Mally, national dues for June.....	10.70
" 6 Postage and supplies.....	2.75
" 8 Stationery, express charges, etc.....	2.55
" 10 Postage, nomination papers, etc.....	1.60
" 13 Printing, as per bill.....	9.25
" 13 W. A. Jacobs, organizer.....	12.10
" 14 Postage, circular No. 2.....	2.00
" 15 Wm. Mally, membership due cards.....	.50
" 18 Secretary's supplies.....	.20
" 20 Postage.....	1.75
" 25 Telegram.....	.25
" 27 Postage.....	1.00
" 31 Postage, printing and typewriting.....	10.50
" 31 Secretary's salary to Aug. 1.....	9.00
" 31 Wm. Mally, supplies.....	5.50
Total.....	\$115.65

### RECAPITULATION:

Total received.....\$139.53  
Total expended.....\$115.65

Cash on hand.....\$ 23.88

J. J. JACOBSEN,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Aug. 4, 1903.

This is to certify that we, the auditing committee elected by Local Des Moines on the authority conferred by the state committee, have audited the books and vouchers of the state secretary and treasurer, for July, and find same to be in conformity with the above financial statement issued by him.

E. L. CROSBY,  
E. ERICSON.

## Ohio Notes

One hundred and eleven new members were taken into the Socialist party in Ohio during the month of July.

Over 110 dates are included in the Ohio circuits now and the speakers are doing the greatest work by far that has ever been attempted in Ohio.

Jason and Glickert have just completed a most successful tour of the southern and western part of the state. They were successful in organizing one new local at Bellefontaine.

Dayton, Ohio, Socialists are averaging from two to twenty open air agitation meetings every week and the number will be increased each week as the election draws near. Caldwell, Glickert, Jasin, Smith, Hynes, Gardner, Whitney and Lewis have all contributed their share of this good work. Here is a

UNION MADE SUITS  
UNION MADE HATS  
AND CAPS  
UNION MADE SHIRTS  
UNION MADE OVERALLS & JACKETS  
UNION MADE PANTS  
UNION MADE SUSPENDERS

—AT—



438-446 MAIN STREET.

pace for others to follow. Every speaker who lands here speaks twice a day at least, and the noon-day shop meetings are always productive of more good than any other.

Howard H. Caldwell organized two new locals last week, one at Bethel and one at New Richmond. In addition to this he formed temporary organizations at two other points in Clermont county. Here is an organizing record for a regular circuit speaker in the discharge of his regular duties and speaking every day.

Candidate for lieutenant governor, M. J. Hynes, will start to work upon the circuits Aug. 10. He is a speaker of exceptional ability, and is one of the most thorough proletarian characters that we have in the state. He has an especial faculty of being able to demand a hearing when speaking to people of his own class, and has endeared himself to the comrades wherever he has worked by his work for Socialism.

The state quorum has nominated Martin Goss, of Newark, Ohio, to go upon the state ticket for member board of public works, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the present incumbent of that office. The nomination has been filed and accepted at Columbus.

The Toledo Times of July 27 contains a double column article about Mayor Jones and the Socialists. It leaves the impression that the Socialists of Toledo are in cahoots with "Golden Rule" Jones, are arranging a fusion deal with him for the coming election. The comrades of Toledo want it distinctly understood that this is absolutely false. There is not an organization in the nation that stands for uncompromising Socialism any more than Toledo. Their watchword is "no fusion," "no compromise," "no quarter to capitalism or its parties." The efforts of the Toledo dailies to fuse the Socialists without asking them will prove futile, just as in the past, and the Socialist candidates will again appear before the working class of that city at the fall election asking for their suffrage in order to gain industrial freedom. And the Socialists of Toledo present their candidates and platform with a clean record, too, which can't be said of the other parties.

W. G. CRITCHLOW.

## 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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