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Some men seem to think their heads were made for hat racks.

In aping the capitalist it would be well for the worker to ape his class consciousness.

With workingmen the pursuit of happiness is largely a pursuit of the full dinner pail.

The capitalist is useful only as a horrible example. But the workers are too blind to profit thereby.

Socialism will not give you a living without work, but, unlike capitalism, it will not give you work without a living.

The size of the bank account of the capitalist cuts no figure. A man who demands tribute in rent, interest or profit is a parasite.

The abject slavery to custom and fashion of the day is a sad commentary on a system which is boasted of as one of great individuality.

Governor Peabody, of Colorado, refuses the protection of the militia to the union miners of Idaho Springs. Yes, this is a government for the people. But the people are the capitalists.

Wonder if that correspondent of the A. L. U. Journal meant what he said when he asked that paper to demand the resignation of a district judge on the ground that "he is a disgrace to the judicial vermin."

13,000 new members have been added to the Socialist organization in Essen, Germany, where the Krupp gun works are located and where the kaiser made several especially bitter attacks on the Socialists just before election. The kaiser is a first-class organizer.

"The first grand ball of the season of 1903 took place tonight at 'Beechwood,' the villa of Mrs. Wm. Astor, and from now on until the early part of September there will be a continual round of dinners, dances and balls." Of course you will drop your continual round of work and take it all in.

With every railroad train a mail train and every street car a mail car, it only remains for the capitalists to make their shops and factories branch postoffices and there will be no more strikes and everything will be lovely—for the capitalists. "Government ownership" by the capitalists is a great thing, you bet.

The convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies which was held at Atlantic City last week, declared in favor of trades unions. This declaration has been made by Catholic authority before, but the union printers would like to see the good intention backed up by the use of the label on printing.

In another column we print the referendum returns on the amendments to the state constitution recommended by the state convention. It will be observed that all the amendments have been adopted, and locals should hereafter be governed accordingly. The constitution as revised has been printed and copies may be had from the state secretary. Especial attention is called to the adoption of the national membership cards and dues stamp system, and that the state dues have been raised from ten to fifteen cents per month for each member.

As a result of the report of capitalistic spies who attended a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, criminal prosecution will be begun against members of that body for contempt of court in denouncing Judge Holdom. Since the capitalists claim their interests and those of labor are identical it is but natural that they should want spies at union meetings to look after their share of the "interest." They don't like to trust Brother Labor too much in matters of this kind. Here is another lesson labor might learn from the opposi-

The pen is mightier than the sword—when used in marking Socialist ballots.

"Mother" Jones says "human liberty in America is dead." We are of the opinion that it never was alive.

A man begging for a chance to work may be called an independent freeman, but we have some doubts as to whether he feels like one.

Can it be possible that the "full baby carriage" will be the issue next year?

The school of experience is an expensive one. For cheaper instruction read the lessons of the past.

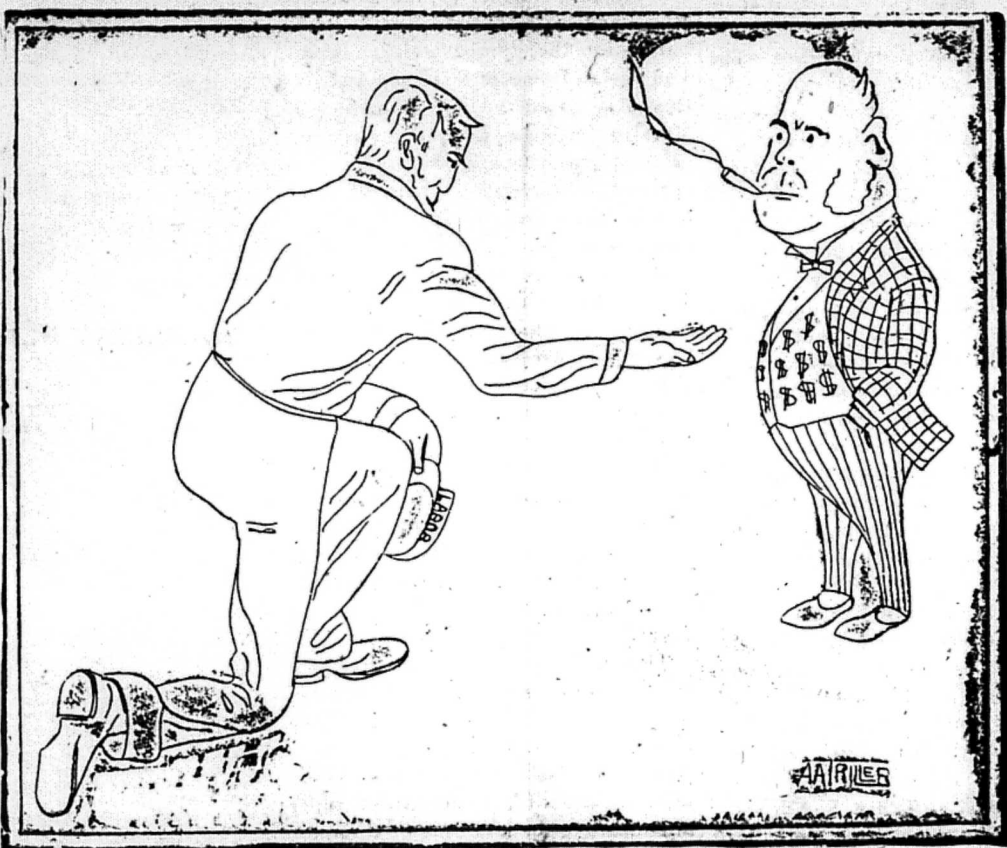
The consensus of public opinion at present is that of those in control of the opinion forming agencies—the school, the press and pulpit. Who controls these?

A thirteen-year-old girl in Chicago committed suicide because the work she was compelled to do in a laundry was too hard. Another case of race suicide; Mr. President.

Some people are bent on having harmony between capitalist and laborer, even if they have to fight for it.

Of thirty-five locals in the state only eleven evinced enough interest in the amendments to the state constitution to vote on same. This is not as it ought to be.

"The supreme court stands as a bulwark against the attacks of the rabble upon the rights of the employers," says President Baer. We always suspected that. The funny part of it is that the "rabble"—by which Mr. Baer means the working class—insists on maintaining this bulwark against itself.



"The great appear great to us only because we are on our knees; let us rise."

There may be some question as to what constitutes a "fair" return for labor, but no one will deny that 83 per cent of the wealth of the country is a pretty fair return to the capitalists.

The capitalist may tell the workingman that their interests are identical, but he hasn't enough faith in his own assertion to vote for a working class candidate. "Words are good only when backed up by deeds, and only so."

The Chicago Tribune announces that the new chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who succeeds the late P. M. Arthur, will continue the policy of that leader, and then gleefully remarks that "nothing more need be said." And it might have added "or done"—by the railroads. Their interests will be advanced by leaders of the Arthur stripe.

Iowa comrades will notice from the state secretary's weekly reports on the state organizing and campaign fund that outside of Des Moines and Boone very little has been contributed to this fund. Although the dues have been raised they will be insufficient to meet the expenses of the campaign and it is of the utmost importance that the state committee be supported with liberal contributions to this fund. For lack of finances the state organizer has been unable to push the work in the unorganized localities. However, he has been devoting his time to stimulating the movement in some of the formerly organized cities where it had practically dwindled down to nothing. Some of the larger cities, such as Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Oelwein, Ottumwa, Marshalltown and Council Bluffs will shortly receive the attention of the organizer. Comrade John M. Work, our candidate for governor, will make a speaking tour of the state during September and October. This will put the state committee to considerable expense and they ought to have the liberal support of every comrade in Iowa. If your local has not already done so, apply to State Secretary J. J. Jacobson, 1129 13th street, Des Moines, for subscription blanks and have them circulated in your community. Don't put this off, but act today.

WHAT OF RELIGION?

Socialism is not idealism, for it does not include the whole round of human activity. It proposes the establishment of economic justice only. Questions of education, art, ethics and religion lie beyond this. To be sure, no human problem can be solved until the question of making a living is disposed of; but having laid the basis for the solution of all higher human problems, the task of Socialism is ended.

Personally, I believe that a multitude of movements will flow out of the Socialist movement. Some of these I have vaguely defined to myself, but these are no part of Socialism.

Personally I have a religion. It is the most real thing of my life. Socialism is the necessary, material basis on which I hope to realize my religion. But this is no part of Socialism.

The Socialist movement has but one goal—ECONOMIC FREEDOM. This seems so incomplete to some that they refuse to join the Socialist party, or accept it only "with amendments and additions." They are unwilling to perform one task at a time. Just now we have a new-crop of "additions." Some comrades wish to add the Golden Rule and the preaching of righteousness to our immediate demands. This is natural. To many persons these matters seem essential in a synthesis of truth.

But Socialism is not a synthesis of truth. We are doing but a single task. On other questions we may differ. We agree that the present historic mission of the working class is to attain its economic liberty. Our synthesis of truth must for the present be personal.

Some day the race may have a universal movement of universal truth, but not now in the midst of a class struggle. We must end the class struggle first. The last subject class, the wage earners, must throw off the yoke of bondage.

This one task is great enough for a life time, if necessary. My best personal satisfaction is in losing myself in this one task. Beyond is a higher goal, and then, on and on! But the second goal is dim, until I stand triumphant on the goal I must now seek: THE ECONOMIC DELIVERANCE OF THE USEFUL CLASS OF HUMANITY.

Frank G. Strickland

Result of Referendum on Amendments to Iowa Constitution

LOCAL	1st Prop.		2nd Prop.		3rd Prop.		4th Prop.		5th Prop.		6th Prop.		7th Prop.		8th Prop.		9th Prop.		
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	
Sioux City	18	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Des Moines	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Lake City	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lester	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Hocking	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Hiteman	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Dubuque	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Clinton	8	1	7	5	6	5	7	1	5	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7
Newton	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Muscataine	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Davenport	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	110	71	107	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Majorities	110	29	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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.

Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith and Fancy. By Peter E. Burrowes. The Comrade Publishing Co., 11 Cooper Sq., N. Y. Cloth. \$1.25.

This is a collection of essays—dealing mainly with the psychological aspects of Socialism—by one of the most profound thinkers in the Socialist movement. In typography the volume is up to the high standard of all the publications of The Comrade Publishing Co. It contains a fine portrait as well as the autograph of the author, and a characteristic dedication by Prof. Geo. D. Herron. There are fifty-six essays in all, from one of which we clip the following as typical:

"The ideal government for the present hour and for all future times is a focussed vision of the nation's best view, ultimately of the best view of all nations, for the guardianship of that which is fundamental to public life, the health, the leisure, the intercourse, the mutual understanding and co-operation of all the people; and that fundamental matter in public life around which all other matters cluster is the daily doing of its working people.

"It may not now appear to be an heroic role, it may not suit the stomachs of flash statesmen, but labor is the role of the statesmanship that shall abide forever.

"When we are ripe in Socialism, every one will see that the preservation and happiness of the worker is the interest of all; and the best men will devote themselves to that, because it is the nation's life.

"But the class consciousness, so indispensable to the proletariat today, in saving itself from being ground under the feet of plutocracy, is not a consciousness fit to survive into Socialistic government. In the course of the proletarian struggle that consciousness will be taken up into the nation.

"While getting there, it is now the mission of labor, vicariously and alone, to tread the wine press for the nation's soul. In its crude way now, and for its own self-preservation, it has to save the liberties of the world.

"It is now the lot of labor to be deprived not only of honor, but of the deprivations of manhood, and, as an animal in want of food, to fight to win it back, and in securing these for itself, it incidentally secures the whole program of humanity.

"It is the mission of the worker, while hounded as an anarchist, to restore government to its right and permanent foundations, even though he cares not a jot for any other thing in the doing of it than the daily filling of its own stomach.

"It is the mission of the mere animal worker to bring solidarity to the world while seeking only his own crust; to bring the ruling intellects and theological consciences of the world to shame-facedness while in the act of simply extricating himself from the toils of bread bondage. It is the mission—the privilege—of the worker to deliver up out of the pit where he has been hidden from the amenities and the sunshine of the civilization—to give out of that darkness and degradation—a clue to the world, which when followed shall lead us to the establishment of an everlasting society of tranquil righteousness, based upon the daily labors of the people."

Warren's Monthly for September has been received. It has been enlarged to 20 pages, size 8x11, containing 16 full page drawings by the editor, Ryan Walker. Printed in colors, it is a red hot number and bristles with satire and humor "from kiver to kiver," and will prove a powerful factor in beating down the walls of capitalism. On sale at news stands and by Coming Nation.

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

Across the Pond

Compiled by Agnes Wakefield

GERMANY.

The complete official returns of the parliamentary elections are published in the Berlin Vorwaerts of July. Germany has 3,008,377 Socialist votes; in 1898 there were 2,107,075, so the gain is 901,301. Prussia has 1,647,603, a gain of 505,645, for in 1898 it had 1,141,958. Saxony has 441,764, a gain of 142,574, for in 1898 it had 299,190.

The great Socialist victory in Saxony will sweep from the government Minister Von Metzsch, the most influential representative of Saxon reaction who helped establish unjust privileged suffrage for the Legislature. He will resign in autumn.

In reviewing the parliamentary elections in Saxony, where the Socialists won 22 out of 23 districts, many conservatives are saying that the chief cause of the people's opposition to the government is the suffrage system for electing members of the Saxon legislature (landtag), which was introduced in 1896, giving more power to the privileged classes. To coax back the votes of the people, those frightened conservatives now call for legislative suffrage reform. It is reported that the king of Saxony is opposed to suffrage reform; this will increase his unpopularity. Berlin Vorwaerts declares that the king's opinion will have no influence on future events.

The Socialist Women's Electoral Club of Berlin did good work during the campaign. June 4, Comrade Mrs. Klara Zetkin, editor of the Socialist women's fortnightly review, Die Gleichheit (Equality), spoke to 1,000 persons on "Socialism and the Emancipation of Women." June 12, the club held its last meeting before the elections; Comrade Mrs. Dr. Wally Zeppler addressed a large audience on the subject "Why Must Women Obtain the Suffrage?" In the seven weeks of its existence, the club was compelled by law to disband at the close of the parliamentary campaign, June 25, but it will be reorganized in autumn at the Prussian legislative elections, and later at the Berlin city council elections. The women comrades did their share of distributing Socialist leaflets, and they went from house to house urging tardy voters to get to the polls in time.

Berlin Vorwaerts of July 14, contains the following additional statistics of the German parliamentary elections held June 16 and 25: "At the main election in the year 1903 there were in all 12,490,660 persons entitled to vote; in 1898 there were 11,441,094. The valid votes cast in 1903 amounted to 9,495,952, in 1898 there were 7,752,693.

"The number of persons entitled to vote has increased by 1,049,566; the number of votes cast has increased by 1,743,259. The 'party of non-voters' has sunk from 3,088,401 to 2,984,708. The Socialists with their more than three million votes have surpassed even the hitherto strongest party—that of the non-voters. The Socialists are not only stronger than all middle class parties, but have also defeated the lazy mass of the indifferent. The civilizing power of Socialism further reveals itself in having saved the German people this time from the shame which has hitherto existed, that their largest party was composed of non-voters. The Socialists now form almost a third of the active voters and almost a fourth of those entitled to vote."

The German papers deny that Emperor Wilhelm has said "The Socialist band must be destroyed with fire and sword," etc. It is denounced as a sensational fabrication without a word of truth.

The Christian trade unions of Germany had 85,367 members in 1901 and 83,596 in 1902, a loss of 715. The Christian trade unions lose, while the independent trade unions gain. Out of sixty-one trade union federations in Germany fifty have reported their members for this year, 727,709 in all, a gain of 81,148 since last year.

The Berlin night asylums for the shelterless received 28,763 persons (28,225 men, 1,538 women) in June.

In Berlin, during May, sixty-one persons committed suicide. It is the largest in the history of the city.

The penalties inflicted on those who criticize the court scandals in Saxony

are very effective in stirring up the people against the government. Comrade Dr. Lentsch, editor of the Leipziger Volkszeitung, on July 9 was sentenced to four months of fortress imprisonment for "insulting" the king in an article on "The King of Saxony's Entrance into Dresden."

A Socialist mayor, Comrade Westermann, has been elected in Gruenwinkel, Baden.

Many of the Socialist journals of Germany report that during the elections their subscriptions have largely increased. The central Socialists daily journal, Berlin Vorwaerts, with about 75,000 subscribers, now has the largest circulation of all the political newspapers in Berlin.

The German Socialist bicyclists, "The Red Cavalry," as they are called, did their duty in the parliamentary campaign, distributing Socialist literature in country places. They have been holding great festivals to celebrate the victory. They have a workers' bicycle federation, "Solidarity," which extends all over Germany, and is divided into twenty-two branches. The dues are 5 cents a month. There are about 15,000 members. Branch 9, with headquarters in Berlin, has about 2,000 members.

In Pforten, in Keil Brothers' brick yard, a large number of women who were tired of working hard and starving on wages of 3 cents an hour, made the modest demand that they be paid 4 cents an hour. The firm refused, so the women struck.

At the end of each quarter, Berlin Vorwaerts publishes the addresses of all the Socialist and labor press in Germany. Vorwaerts of July 11 gives such a list, from which it is seen that there are now 53 Socialist dailies, 9 papers published three times a week, 3 twice a week, 9 weekly, 4 twice a month and 2 monthly, making 80 Socialist periodicals in all.

The German labor press consists of 31 weekly papers, 1 issued 3 times a week, 2 three times a month, 29 once in fourteen days and 10 monthly, making 86 in all. The German Socialist and labor press together consist of 166 periodicals.

FRANCE.

The French revolutionary Socialists' weekly organ Le Socialiste, of Paris, has had a financial surplus for the last nine months. Formerly it had to depend partly on gifts.

The Socialist deputy, Magniaude, in the French parliament, July 2, presented a motion to substitute an income tax for the four direct taxes, personal, furniture, door and window taxes, but by 445 against 93 votes it was decided to discuss separately the two kinds of taxation.

Le Socialiste of July 12 gives the addresses of 22 periodicals belonging to the party, 19 of them are published weekly, 1 daily and 2 monthly. Le Socialiste is published weekly at 7 Rue Rodier, Paris. It is in the 19th year. It is a four-page paper and is not illustrated. The subscription in France is \$1.20 a year; in foreign countries, \$1.60.

In Croisy, June 21, the Socialists won a victory in the municipal elections. Six Socialists were elected with a strong majority.

The mayor of Saint Bonnet-Tronçais, who has furiously tried to drive Socialism off the earth is seriously disappointed at the results of the elections held July 5. Three common councilmen were to be elected and there were two tickets. The three Socialist candidates, Gozard, Pailletet and Magnant, secretary of the Social Educational Union, were elected with 151, 130 and 125 votes. Their radical opportunist opponents had 107, 80 and 69 votes.

ITALY.

According to press dispatches, the Countess Gallapa, a married woman, has brought libel suit against the Roman Socialist daily, Avanti, for publishing a story of Pope Leo XIII, in which her name is mentioned. At the pope's death, Avanti said: "We Socialists, without disdain, but with indifference, pass before this corpse and await the new enemy."

Oddino Morgari, editor of Sempre Avanti (Forward Forever) of Rome, has made a speech in parliament, vigorously

protesting against the czar's proposed visit to Italy. Comrade Morgari declared the Russian despot had better stay at home, for if he comes to Italy the people will greet him with hisses.

Avanti and its chief editor, Enrico Ferri, have been prosecuted by ex-Minister Bettolo on the charge their denunciations of Bettolo's navy administration are calumnies and insults. It is not known whether other papers which supported Avanti in this attack on official corruption will be prosecuted.

RUSSIA.

Comrade E. Levin, in a letter on the "Manifesto of the Socialist Revolutionists," published in Justice of London, July 11, explains the difference between the Social Democratic Labor party of Russia and the Socialist Revolutionary party of Russia. He says that the latter is an "opportunist, semi-anarchical so-called party." The Socialist Revolutionary party includes in the term proletariat also the small master and the small farmer. It uses terrorism, bombs and other methods of the anarchist school and has a special militant organization for the "propaganda of deed." The Social Democratic Labor party of Russia is based on the principles of Marxian Socialism; its methods are persuasion, argument and education. It is opposed to violence. There is no friendship between the two parties and they are very hostile.

Describing the terrible conditions under which Socialist propaganda is carried on, Comrade Levin says that in Russia "the average 'life' of a Socialist is from ten months to a year; the rest passes in prisons, Siberia or exile. One arrest very often leads to the collapse of a whole organization, and it takes years to build it up again." The American Socialist papers which have published the "Manifesto of the Russian Socialist Revolutionists" advocating assassination, should reprint from Justice Comrade Levin's very interesting letter.

That the revolutionary movement in Russia keeps gaining ground is proved by official documents frequently published in Vorwaerts of Berlin. A circular of the Russian minister of education calls the attention of the district superintendents to the lessening of discipline in the schools and cites cases of propaganda hostile to the government and of open revolt against school authorities on the part of pupils in the higher classes. At the same time, the minister gives the teachers instructions for conduct in which he says that the "lack of discipline" must not be opposed with repressive measures; besides correct conduct of the teachers, a constant influence upon the religious and moral development of the scholars is requisite.

A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from St. Petersburg, dated July 20, says: "The attitude of Japan and the warlike tone of the majority of the Japanese press have attracted much attention in official circles here. It is declared by the best informed people that there is no likelihood of war, certainly not upon Russia's initiative. Russia has every motive for desiring peace, chiefly for financial reasons, with which is bound up a desire for extensive domestic reforms; which the government considers to be the most efficacious manner of disarming internal discontent and nipping the revolutionary propaganda in the bud."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In England, of every \$5 derived from taxes for workhouse purposes the poor receive \$3, while \$2 are spent in distributing the money.

"The causes of drunkenness are worry and poverty," says the Bishop of London.

The Odd Fellows' meeting in Edinburgh the first week of June, adopted a resolution that old age pensions should be paid by the state.

The underground workmen and bankmen in the Northumberland coal trade district have had their wages reduced by 2 1/2 per cent.

The Irish trade union convention, held in Nowry the first week of June, unanimously passed resolutions favoring Socialism and urging the unions to affiliate with the Labor Representation committee. (The Social Democratic Federation is not affiliated with the latter body.)

H. M. Hyndman, the great Socialist economist, is candidate for parliament in a special election in the Burnley division, and Harry Quelch, editor of "Justice," is running in Dewsbury, both representing the Social Democratic Federation.

Drones and Parasites

Those gilded flies
That, basking in the sunshine of a court,
Fatten on its corruption—what are they?
The drones of the community. They feed
On the mechanic's labor; the starved hind
For them compels the stubborn glebe to yield
Its unshared harvests; and yon squalid form,
Leaner than fleshless misery, that wastes
A sunless life in the unwholesome mine,
Drags out in labor a protracted death
To glut their grandeur; many faint with toil,
That few may know the cares and woe of sloth:
Whence think'st thou kings and parasites arise?
Whence that unnatural lide of drones who heap
Toil and unvanquishable penalty
On those who build their palaces, and bring
Their daily bread?—From vice, black, loathsome
vice;
From rapine, madness, treachery, and wrong;
From all that genders misery, and makes
Of earth this thorny wilderness; from lust,
Revenge, and murder.—And, when Reason's
voice,
Loud as the voice of nature, shall have waked
The nations; and mankind perceive that vice
Is discord, war, misery—that virtue
Is peace and happiness and harmony;
When man's maturer nature shall disdain
The playthings of its childhood; kingly glare
Will lose its power to dazzle; its authority
Will silently pass by; the gorgeous throne
Shall stand unnoticed in the regal hall,
Fast falling to decay; whilst falsehood's trade
Shall be as hateful and unprofitable
As that of truth is now.
—Shelley.

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.

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalists the control of the government, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workmen 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 reckoned for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged, and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CLASSIC OF DEMOCRACY

Direct Legislation By The People

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF MARTIN RITTINGHAUSEN

This celebrated work, from the pen of the founder of the Swiss Republic, is now made accessible to English readers. It is the book which led to the establishment of the present form of legislation in Switzerland. The eminent English statesman, Lord Balfour, in his principles of Direct Legislation by the People, showing it to be the only true type of democratic government; all other forms, and particularly the representative system, being dead. No social reformer, no matter of what creed, can fail to derive instruction from its pages.

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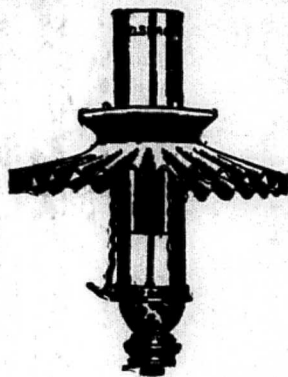
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Five Laborers

By Wm. R. Fox

Capitalist No. 1 was an earth-owner. He hired A, a laborer, who, for \$1.50, brought up ore that sold for \$14.00. The account stood this way:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include To use of earth, Wages to A, Administration to watch A, Wear of machinery, taxes, sundries, Taxes and tribute for lawyers, police, soldiers, Cost of finding a market, Delivering product.

Total \$12.00 Received for product \$14.00

A scanned the account and squealed. His master sent for F. G. R. Gordon, who explained:

"Don't you see it costs \$12.00 to produce ore which brings \$14.00? Only \$2.00 remains. You get \$1.50 of that—75 per cent—leaving but the beggarly pittance of 50 cents to your employer. Aught's an aught, and a figure's a figure. Get some brains and be satisfied."

"Clear as mud," mutters A and he buys a jag to rectify his muddled brain.

Capitalist No. 2 has the ore. His workman, B, for \$1.50 turns it into pig iron that sells for \$30.00.

Account No. 2:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Cost of raw material, Cost of buying it, Wages to B, Administration, sundries, taxes, tributes, interest, dividends, rent, insurance, losses, bad debts, unfaithful employes, etc., Light, fuel, wear of machinery, Cost of finding a market.

Total \$28.00 Received for product \$30.00

B kicked. Gordon to the rescue. He showed that it cost \$28.00 to produce \$30.00 worth of pig iron. Of the \$2.00 left B got 75 per cent.

B clapped his hand to his addled pate and yelled. He is now the occupant of a padded cell in the county lunatic asylum.

Enter Capitalist No. 3. He has the pig. His man, C, for \$3.00, works it into steel that sells for \$60.00. The books show a total cost to Capitalist No. 3 of \$56. Gordon demonstrated to C that the four dollars excess was the full product of his labor, and of this he had received 75 per cent.

Crestfallen C! "I got more for half the product 25 years ago," he said. "I guess I'd better quit before the boss

loses money on me." He hanged himself.

Capitalist No. 4 was a manufacturer of metal ware, and for \$9.00 wages, his workman, D, turned the stuff into goods that went for \$180.00. The books showed many items of cost that swelled into a grand total of \$168.00.

D began to figure. Gordon came to his aid with the news that the difference between the cost, \$168.00, and the selling price, \$180.00, was the full product of his labor, and of this he had received 75 per cent.

D continued to figure. Then he said, "In computing the part that belongs to labor it is wrong to deduct the wages received by labor, or the profits of the capitalist, or the wastes of the capitalistic system."

"Socialist!" hissed Gordon. "Right for once," said D.

The boss overheard and D was fired. But he didn't weaken. He mounted a soap box and began to air his views. He was arrested for loitering. He is now behind the bars and it costs the community ten dollars per day to keep him. "At last I am getting the full product of my labor," says he. And business kept right on. The metal ware landed in a retail store, where it finally fetched \$400.00.

The account:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Cost of goods, Cost of buying, Clerk hire in selling, Delivery, Rent of store, Advertising, Loss, breakage, bad debts, thefts, Light, heat, wear of furniture, insurance, postage, sundries.

Total \$300.00 Received for goods \$400.00 Proprietor's profit \$100.00

"That's all right!" laughed the book-keeper, as he prepared to join the militia to shoot A, who, just after he had voted the capitalistic ticket, had been laid off and was beginning to riot. Gordon smiled in fiendish glee and wrote the article that appeared in the July American Federationist. He admits that the statistics show the average wage to be \$437.50 per year, then he opines that labor is getting 75 per cent of its full dues. If that is true the full product of labor is about \$580.00 per year, or \$1.85 per day. Mr. Gordon is a statistician.—Ohio Socialist.

common herd comes last. Before I came to this country, over twenty years ago, it was a common saying in England that in America men were so free and independent that they would call no man master, but would call him boss. My experience in a general sense is that a boss is a more heartless creature than a master as I knew them in England. Many a man does not know that when he says boss he still says master, for it is the Dutch name meaning master, so I want to carry this thought further and compare this free wage earning system with chattel slavery. The chattel slave was a working man; don't forget it. He was never an aristocrat. The wage earner of the present system is a working man and he doesn't belong to the aristocracy; don't forget it. These propositions, simple as they may seem, so much depends on a right realization that under both systems it was the same to the workingman. He was compelled to do the world's work, and we may plaster the present system terms with such prefixes as freedom, liberty-loving working men, the ugly fact still appears that we have never been free and never will be until the industrious and duty-loving element of society takes the political power from the lazy, licentious, libertine classes of society and run the world in an orderly, systematic manner. No democratic party can do this; it is too narrow. The republican party has the same failing, but the Socialist party, the only party that has ever had the world for its field of campaign, is the party to right the political wrongs by means of principles based on justice. The Socialist regime, whenever inaugurated, will make men of us without the absurd prefaces of money-men and workmen. Both must be eliminated and then men will owe a duty to Society that will consist of work co-operatively done and leisurely travels to improve and broaden our minds in social intercourse with humanity in other lands; also leisurely scientific research in all kinds of ways and directions that would be thought of to the interest of all.

While we must agree that our good old forefathers had a lot of pluck doesn't it occur to you that they lacked good judgment? Think of wasting a lot of good tea just because King George, president of the tea trust, wanted to impose a tax of 3 cents a pound on it! It is criminal to destroy things the people want and need. We are now taxed 5 cents a gallon on oil. What a lot of idiots we would be to burn up, or empty all the oil in the ocean! If a 5 cent tax on oil produces a revolution as did the 3 cent tax on tea, let us be wiser than our forefathers and instead of destroying the oil let us restore the machinery of production to its rightful owners, the people. Then we will produce oil for use and not for profit.—Coming Nation.

The campaign in Ohio is starting in earnest now and the work is being enlivened by the reports of the tremendous success that is being achieved by the speakers and organizers. New territory is being opened up rapidly and nearly every county in the state will have been invaded by Nov. 3. The capitalist parties of Ohio have good reason to look well to their fighting weapons. The young giant is awake and is rapidly fighting its way into the front column Clear the deck for action.

Directory of Secretaries

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

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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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Some Phases of Socialism

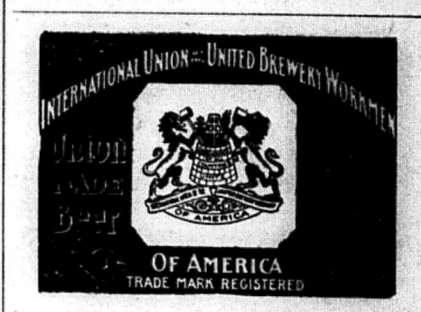
By D. S. Cameron

Recently a man with vague ideas of Socialism, but full fledged ideas of churchism and all its ceremonials undertook in conversation with me to show the absurdity of a man being a Socialist and a Christian at the same time, and to illustrate his idea of the superiority of Christianity over Socialism he told of a loving Christian mother who had gone to her reward. Christianity gave him the hope of meeting his beloved mother in another and better world, and he passionately asked me what hope could Socialism give him of meeting his friends in the hereafter. I answered him that Socialism could give him no such hope; that Socialism had nothing whatever to do with the spiritual beliefs of anyone, and it is not necessary that it should have to do with the spiritual. And in saying this it is not acknowledging that Socialism has its spiritual limitations, for it cannot have limitations in what it has never made the shadow of a claim, but it is acknowledging that Socialism has its limitations in regard to the full, rounded out life of a human being, namely, the spiritual and the temporal, but as I told my friend, Christ's teachings did not deal alone with the hereafter. He also spoke of our duties to each other here. Much of his teaching along this line has been ignored, and in so doing they have added to the world's misery, where they might have added pleasure instead. If Socialism should be adopted it would make a great change in the life and thought of the preacher. It would not be necessary then for him to preach the gospel in a way that would give no offense to the rich clique in the church for fear of losing his job. One of the grandest possibilities under

Socialism will be in the changed condition of women and children. The unhealthy factory life of millions of women will be done away with, as under a proper system there will be no need for the mothers of the race to work as they are economically compelled to do under the present unjust and degrading system. Such work as women will do will deal with the home and those things that make life pleasant and beautiful. As she then will have a vote, I presume she will use her brains in the disposal of it to the interest of her sex, in marked contrast to some of the men, under the present system, who decide how to vote by aid of their appetite for beer and the last candidate that has been a good fellow to him in setting them up is the man he will vote for. The child of the average worker in the world has a very hard road to travel. Forced to work before they are physically able, it deforms them more or less and does not give them a chance to develop mentally so that society would benefit by their increased intelligence. It is often said that the capitalist is such because he is the shrewdest of men, but I have observed that in the eastern cotton factories where the capitalist has to contend with men in unions that have brains enough to get all they can under present conditions, the capitalist gives up the contest and goes south where he can have child labor. He is shrewder than the children and they are so obedient and so confident that their masters will look after their best interests, and their confiding natures reminds one forcibly of some large voting children that keep voting the capitalist ticket confidently, expecting that the business men of the country will look after their interests. The bosses trust none but their own class to have power and the right of the

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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:

Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Max Brodkey, Sioux City, Iowa	2.00
H. H. Meyers, Soldiers and Sailors Home, Sandusky, Ohio, purchaser of five shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., donated by Wm. English Walling	50.00
Patriot, Knoxville Tenn	5.00
Two comrades contribute to the fund by purchasing shares of the Chas. H. Kerr Co., donated by Wm. English Walling	20.00
Hermine Schreiber, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
A Comrade, Evanston, Ill.	2.00
Julius Bernard and Ed. Johnson, Hamilton, Mont.	1.50
Local Porterville, Cal.	1.50
Luzerne County Committee, Pa.	5.00
Total to noon, Aug. 8	\$ 90.00
Previously reported	790.57
Total	\$880.57

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. have sent in \$110 in all for the organizing fund on the offer made by William E. Walling, and there are fourteen more shares of stock for sale which will bring \$140 if comrades will avail themselves of the opportunity. The shares sell for \$10 each, and the money is given to the organizing fund. Address Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill., for particulars.

The revised list of Labor Day speakers for whom engagements can be made through the national headquarters is as follows: J. Mahlon Barnes, John W. Brown, Chas. L. Breckon, Geo. E. Boomer, Paul H. Castle, W. E. Clark, Isaac Cowen, G. W. Davis, N. P. Geiger, H. A. Gibbs, Walter Huggins, Frank Jordan, F. A. Kulp, Courtenay Lemon, Granville Lowther, L. D. Mayes, William Mahoney, A. G. Miller, James Oneal, R. H. Sherrill, John F. Taylor, Ernest Untermann, Prof. Thos. Will, Joseph Wright. Comrades John C. Chase, Algernon Lee, A. W. Ricker and John Spargo have been engaged. Communications regarding terms, etc., should be addressed to the national secretary, Omaha, Nebraska. It should be understood that the national headquarters is making no charge to either organizations or speakers for making arrangements for Labor Day, the work being done merely to facilitate matters for the organizations who desire Socialist speakers on that occasion.

Il Proletaire, the Italian Socialist paper in New York City, is now being published as a daily. Although still supporting the S. L. P. it treats the Socialist party fairly. It devotes itself to fighting capitalism, not to perpetrating division in the Socialist ranks. In a recent number it published an extended interview with Algernon Lee, editor of the Worker, setting forth the position of our party.

State Secretary Dial, of Kentucky, reports three new locals during July, with the prospects very bright for organizing several more. A call for a special organizing fund has been issued. Local comrades are speaking and working hard in many localities. Altogether the movement in Kentucky is in great shape and the future seems bright indeed.

Comrade P. J. Cooney is the new state secretary of Montana, with headquarters at Butte, and he seems to have taken hold of the work in a capable manner. Comrade Cooney reports several amendments to state constitution are being voted upon by the membership, and these tend to safeguard the movement in Montana against the "old party heelers" who are showing a partiality for the Socialist party since the spring elections. The state committee, at its meeting July 12, adopted resolutions that "locals shall not engage speakers to speak for them in the name of the party unless such speakers have the approval of the state committee, and that under no circumstances shall any speaker be paid more than \$15 per lecture." Blank pledges, special stamps, for donations to support the state organizer (who is also the state secretary) have been issued. A Socialist picnic at Anaconda was a success despite corporation intimidation. The outlook for a well organized Socialist movement in Montana is exceedingly favorable and the party can expect to show increased strength at the polls in consequence.

City, reports that the local has opened headquarters at 502 E. 12th street and that the names of 1,800 sympathizers have been compiled by wards, in the card system, and the comrades are going after these sympathizers for organization purposes. That's the work that counts.

The national headquarters has received lists of subscribers in unorganized states from The Worker, Wilshire's Magazine and the Social Democratic Herald. The Appeal to Reason has sent the list of Kansas readers to assist in Comrade Bigelow's tour. The Coming Nation will do the same.

Ben Hanford will begin his western tour at Philadelphia on Saturday, Aug. 22. The following dates have now been arranged: Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 24; Coudersport, Pa., Aug. 25; Erie, Pa., Aug. 26; Conneaut, Ohio, Aug. 27. Hanford will be the Labor Day speaker at Cleveland, Ohio.

The secretary of Local Elgin, Ill., reports that the semi-annual report was read at a meeting of the local and approved. She said: "Most of us see the necessity for supporting the state and national committees and we have resolved to increase our contributions, especially to the state organization fund."

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

John C. Chase concluded his work for the national party at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 28; going thence to Massachusetts preparatory to his touring Maine for the state committee. Besides the Mt. Vernon date, meetings at Peekskill, Yonkers, New Rochelle, Long Island, New York and Brooklyn covered Chase's last week under the direction of the national office.

During his entire southern tour Chase visited 117 cities and towns in seventeen states and territories, addressing one or more meetings in each place. Besides the regular engagements, extra meetings of trade unions and similar organizations were spoken to, upon request. Eight days were spent in Arkansas, arranging for a state organization, two days in Philadelphia for the striking textile workers and eight days in Kentucky at the expense of the national office. The floods and washouts of May and June caused the waste of several days in Missouri and Tennessee, involving confusion and increased expense, and preventing dates being made for the return journey. The unorganized condition of the territory, necessitating long distances between meetings and high expense made the tour a difficult one. Three thousand miles was covered in Texas alone. Nearly thirty locals were organized, directly or indirectly through Chase's efforts.

The financial report for the trip was as follows: Salary, Jan. 13 to July 29, \$546; hotel, \$270.25; railroad fare, \$460.14. Total, \$1,276.39. Receipts, \$984.55, leaving a cost to the national office of \$291.84 for the entire tour.

John Spargo spent eighteen days altogether during July among the striking textile workers of Philadelphia and vicinity. He addressed twenty-five meetings in all, some of them being at places where "Mother" Jones' army of striking child workers were assembled. Nine of the meetings were indoors. The Philadelphia strike agitation committee speaks in high terms of Spargo's work and says that "the national office could not have sent a better man for the occasion." Financial statement shows the following: Expenses, salary (18 days), \$54; railroad fare, \$11.90; hotel and miscellaneous, \$33.30. Total, \$99.20.

During John Ray's recent work in Alabama, from July 5 to July 25, he visited Athens, Decatur, Birmingham, Dolomite, Adger, Belle Sumter, Blocton, Brookside, Lipscomb, Brighton, Bessemer and New Decatur. New locals were formed at Adger, Belle Sumter, Brighton and Dolomite with over 100 members. Ray addressed twenty-five meetings in all, mostly among the miners, 12,000 of whom were idle through a suspension of work, pending a wage scale settlement with the operators. State Secretary Waldhorst speaks enthusiastically of Ray's work, and says he gave old locals a fresh spurt as well as organizing the new ones. Comrade

Johnson, of Bessemer, reports the meeting at Brighton a most successful one, and tells how Ray captured a citizen's meeting and turned it into a Socialist one.

Since entering Washington on June 23 Comrade Wilkins addressed nineteen meetings, all successful, up to Aug. 1. He reports: "I have been hampered much in my work in Washington. State Secretary Moore deputized Chas. Hart, of Washougal to make ten or twelve dates for me in Clark county, beginning at Vancouver on June 22. On June 20, Hart notified me that owing to widespread smallpox, public meetings were forbidden in that county. Hence I came to Seattle, June 23, and found that no dates were made for me. Pending arrangements, I spoke at Charleston, Seattle, Ballard, Renton, Fremont and Green Lake. In the meanwhile Comrade Moore was taken very sick and remained in bed three weeks. As he had all arrangements in hand this broke into them and caused delay and loss of time. I have had to work with Acting Secretary Curtis to arrange a route and meetings. This will make my receipts low for July, but I expect to make up later, as it looks as if things will go smoothly from now on." The national office is in receipt of letters from places visited by Comrade Wilkins, highly commending his work.

George H. Goebel's two meetings at Wilmington, Del., resulted in an English branch being formed, and arrangements will be made through Comrade Ella Reeve Cohen for speakers to address more meetings in Delaware. At Baltimore, Goebel attended a conference of forty comrades looking to forming a state organization. At Washington a fairly good meeting was held indoors, and at Alexandria, Va., a very attentive audience attended an open air meeting. Goebel went next to Freeport, Wilmerding and Spring Church, Pa., after which he spent two days in Greater Pittsburg for the South Side branch. Comrade Donaldson writes that both meetings, one indoor, the other open air, were very successful and that "Goebel is O. K." All of his dates were not cancelled in the Wheeling district. He is in Hagerstown, Md., from Aug. 8 to 13, and in Norfolk, Va., from Aug. 14 to 20.

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow, of Lincoln, Neb., will begin a tour of Kansas for agitation and organization purposes on Monday, Aug. 17, under the direction of the national headquarters. The dates arranged so far are as follows: Scandia, Aug. 17; Beloit, 19; Rice, 20; Clyde, 21; Clay Center, 22; Junction City, 24 and 25; Abeline, 26; Acme, 27; Minneapolis, 28; Salina, 29 to 31; Lyons, Sept. 1; McPherson, 2; Canton, 3; Hutchinson, 4 and 5; Wichita, 7 and 8, and Eldorado, 9.

Iowa Notes

The newly reorganized Ottumwa local has elected the following officers: I. H. West, secretary; Bert Gillett, treasurer; W. C. Minnick, organizer.

Comrade Jacobsen, of Des Moines, remits for a bunch of sub postals.

State Organizer Jacobs will spend a few weeks at Clinton.

Comrade G. R. Jones, secretary of Local Des Moines, orders a bundle of Socialists and sub cards. He writes: "We closed our first two weeks tent meetings Sunday with an address by Comrade John M. Work to a packed tent at which many business men were present as well as laboring men. I never saw an audience give a political orator such close attention. It was my first opportunity of hearing Comrade Work. His address was a scholarly presentation of the Socialist position, delivered with an earnestness and high oratorical ability that was very effective. I believe I have never heard a more effective Socialist vote making address and regret much that he cannot be kept constantly in the field during the fall campaign as it is the desire of the state committee to do. Let me here make an appeal to the individuals of the Socialist party of Iowa to contribute directly to State Secretary J. J. Jacobson, 1129 W. Twelfth street, Des Moines, Iowa, to the end that Comrade Work may be kept in the field this fall. A contribution from every Socialist who reads this would be sufficient and would work wonders for the party this fall."

Comrade G. W. Davis, of the American Socialist College of Wichita, Kas., writes as follows from Des Moines: "After a couple weeks' work in the harvest, I am back to the Capitol City.

There is much that presents itself to the quickened eye of the conscious soul as we pass over the country that I would like to write you but time and space forbid. But there are a few observations that I must record. The tent meetings here are progressing finely, as they might be expected to under the careful and able direction of Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Hedges. The addresses are exceptionally good. Comrade Work's address last Sunday evening was, the ablest presentation of the fundamentals of Socialism that I ever listened to. Profound in learning, unanswerable in argument, splendid in diction, inspiring in lofty sentiment, the large audience was loth to have him cease speaking. In our blunt farmer way we felt like saying, 'Boys, let us with our ballots knock a hole in the capitalistic wall large enough to let a truly great man who loves the toiling masses through to the governorship of Iowa.' If labor only knew, nothing could prevent so happy an event. Comrade Jacobsen is doing heroic service in the secretary's office. After working at his trade all day he attends to the large correspondence at night. Comrades of Iowa, this is too much to ask for a long period of time. The cause demands the full time of our state secretary. The comrades of Local Des Moines are doing everything possible to assist the state work. A more wide awake, able, unselfish band of comrades could not be found. Comrade Ricker once remarked to the writer that a party having the poetry and song that ours possesses could not fail. But your humble servant wants to add that a party having so many heroic souls directing its councils and casting up its highways is sure to win; grandly moving on to a victory, that when won they will know how to use for the benefit of the dispossessed toilers of the earth. In my work for the American Socialist College I find the same noble spirit actuating the work of the comrades wherever I go. 'Twere better to be a dweller in the tents of such people than reside in the palace of a cruel captain of industry.'

Comrade Chas. H. Alberts, of Lester, will start on a lecture tour the 1st of October. He writes: "We have had five new converts since you last heard from me. Comrade Bennett, of Sioux City, spoke here the 6th to a nice crowd. Comrade Bennett is a good speaker and shoots straight out from the shoulder. He did some good work for our local here and we appreciate it."

Comrade Bennett, of Sioux City, spoke at Rock Rapids to a fair sized crowd last week. Comrade J. J. Grout says: "It was a fine address and was highly appreciated by those who listened. Comrade Bennett is a logical and forceful speaker and is winning many converts to Socialism. The comrades of Lester local called on us last Sunday afternoon and helped make our meeting a success and one to be long remembered for its good cheer and brotherly sentiment. Our local is going to visit them next Sunday evening at their regular semi-monthly meeting."

SECRETARY'S NOTES

Charter has been issued to Correctionville, with five members, John Tangborn, secretary. Organizer John W. Bennett is responsible for it. He has held successful meetings during the past week at Sheldon, Rock Rapids, Lester and Elk Point.

The following dates have been made for Organizer Jacobs the coming week: 17th, Grundy Center; 18th, Reinbeck; 19th, Marshalltown; 20th, Boone; 21st and 22d, Madrid; 23d, Des Moines. He will likely touch the mining camps in the Sixth district the week following.

James H. Brower, business agent of the Building Trades Council of Elgin, Ill., who has been engaged to deliver the Labor Day address at Dubuque, has offered to devote six days of his time to the Iowa campaign, from Sept. 1 to 6. An effort is being made to secure dates for him at Clinton, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington, Waterloo and Oelwein. Comrades in contiguous territory wishing to secure him for an address may have an opportunity to do so. Address the state secretary.

The following amounts have been contributed to the organizing fund during the past week: Des Moines, Andy Swanson, A. D. Pugh, G. R. Jones, each \$1; M. Lundberg and Owen Bromley, each 50c; George Phillips, 25c. Boone, subscription blank circulated by James Conway, \$16. Go thou and do likewise. Total for the week, \$20.25. Numerous county conventions for the

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nominations of senators, representatives and county officers are being arranged for. Appanoose and Calhoun have already held theirs, and have put complete tickets in the field. Polk county will hold its convention Saturday, Aug. 15.

Jacob C. Saltzman, of Mt. Ayr, makes application as member at large, paying a year's dues.

Comrade C. P. Hagerty, of Burlington, has been elected a member of the state committee from the First district.

Membership books will be furnished all locals free of charge when August dues are paid. Dues stamps will also be sent, making the change to the new system comparatively easy.

J. J. JACOBSEN.

Local Notes

Comrade D. S. Cameron entertained Local Dubuque at its last meeting with a paper on "Some Phases of Socialism; Its Limitations and Its Practical Possibilities." This paper is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Comrade Fred Stahlschmidt turned in his subscription blank for the local campaign fund with subscriptions to the amount of over ten dollars.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS.

At the meeting of the congress, Sunday, Aug. 9, delegates from the Brewery Workers, Cigarmakers, Casket Trimmers, Freight Handlers and Retail Grocery Clerks were seated. The latter three are new unions.

The committee on grounds for the Labor Day picnic reported having decided on Twin Springs.

The Retail Clerks union reported having won over one of the two remaining clothing houses that had been unfair in their hours of closing.

President Milan announced the standing committees for the ensuing term.

Nat. C. Eaton and Chas. F. Ceilly, organizers for the A. F. of L., made addresses to the congress.

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BRANCH MEETINGS

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

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

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