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# The Iowa Socialist

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## Impressions

A LABOR DAY SONG.

With steady tramp they march today,  
The sturdy hosts of toil;  
Today the cares of mill and mine  
Shall neither vex nor foil.

Let cowards cringe beneath the blow  
And kiss the smiting hand,  
But these at least have dared to beard  
The greed-crazed robber band.

'Gainst mocking and the scoffer's scorn,  
'Gainst privilege and power,  
The pioneers press'd onward to  
This, Labor's triumph-hour.

They builded better than they knew,  
That brave unselfish throng;  
O let us not lay down their work  
While yet remains a wrong.

When Caesar's warring hosts return'd  
With Afric slave and white,  
Rome's victor-shouts were mingled with  
The groans of shackled Right.

And so this day, though Caliban,  
In seeming splendor reigns,  
'Mid cheer and shout and loud hurrah  
I hear the clank of chains.

'Mid scream of fife and roll of drum,  
'Mid cymbal's ringing clash,  
Methinks I hear the hissing of  
The heartless master-lash.

Those stooping forms and hoary locks,  
Those features drawn with woe,  
Were done by sculptor's cruel steel  
In hands of fiendish foe.

O there are wrongs for us to right;  
As on the ancient Nile  
Were molded bricks without the straw,  
Today is raised the pile.

E'er since the brand of Cain was set  
On Cheop's grizzled brow,  
Our brothers' blood has cried to heav'n—  
We hear it even now.

Then let us hold as priceless gem,  
Our hard-won heritage,  
Let us press forward to the goal—  
The dream of poet-sage—

When hardy glebe and darksome mine  
Their largess shall bestow,  
On those who toil in endless toil  
And not upon their foe.

These noble bands of brotherhood,  
Presage the coming dawn  
Of that bright day of love and life—  
For those of brain and brawn.

Ye hosts of toil, so true today,  
O listen to the call,  
And speed the answer to the pray'r—  
All for each—each for all!

—A. A. T.

with this party, composed almost exclusively of workers, instead of voting for the parties of your masters? Think it over!

The Dubuque Times says "Class distinctions must be pronounced if Socialism is to thrive," while the Telegraph-Herald says the great growth of Socialism in Germany is not due to the sharpening of class lines because it is shown by statistics that the poor of Germany are growing richer every day. Those doggone Socialists are certainly hard to please, don't id.

The union employes of the government printing office have been compelled to take an oath of allegiance to the United States government. To the superficial this signifies nothing. Ordinarily no man, whether union or non-union, would object to swearing allegiance to the government of his (?) country even if it is run in the interest of the capitalists—for they are seemingly not aware of the latter fact. But in view of the recent threatened strike in Uncle Sam's big print shop, it would seem that even the dullest "pure and simple" unionist ought to see in this action of the authorities a sinister suggestion or rather palpable admission of the fact that this alleged "government of, by, and for the people" does NOT care a whit for the interests of labor—whether organized or unorganized. Those having taken this oath could not strike without becoming guilty of treason. It may be said that this was done to conserve the interests of the people as against the interests of the comparatively few employes of the government printing office. It must be admitted that ALL should receive first consideration as against ANY. But is this the rule followed by governments? Did you ever notice that it is only when organized labor through a strike, or the threat of stike, temporarily inconveniences the public, that all the powers of government are rushed to the aid of the "dear public" and oceans of crocodile tears are shed over the wrongs inflicted on suffering humanity by the tyranny of organized labor? Go to, ye hypocrites!

Labor is boss on Labor Day.

How would you like to be It all the year round?

There can hardly be a doubt but that you would like to be your own boss.

And that you would prefer shorter hours, better pay and better conditions.

These are some of the reasons why you joined your fellows in forming your union.

But you didn't always get what you struck for; you never got all what your hands produced.

Did you ever stop to think why it was that, in spite of your union, all you ever get out of life is mere existence?

Did you ever notice that with every increase in wages, the cost of living also advanced—advanced even more?

Did it ever occur to you that the cause of this lies in the ownership by others of the machines and shops with which and in which you work?

Perhaps you thought that if you could only get all workingmen to join the union, your fight could be easily won, but can't you see that so long as the boss owns the machine and the product he practically owns you?

Can't you see that your only hope lies in your owning the machinery of production and distribution in common with your fellows and thus become assured of the full product of your toil, whether of hand or brain?

Do you know that the Socialist party, which is an international party commanding about 8,000,000 votes, stands for the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, publicly owned and publicly managed? Don't you think it is your duty as a good union man to vote

A committee of the American Bar Association, reporting to the recent convention of that body on the trust question, after reviewing at length the decline of competition and the development of the trust and monopoly, admits that "a monopoly is desirable; that is for the monopolist;" that "the Standard Oil Co. is economically holy, for it pays 40 per cent dividends;" that "the sugar trust is economically correct, for whereas the individual sugar refiners lost money on small capitalization, the sugar trust pays big dividends on a large capitalization;" that "railroad combinations are economically impregnable, for they pay;" and yet this committee, in its infinite wisdom, in the face of all these admissions, suggests the killing of the trusts in one of the three following ways:

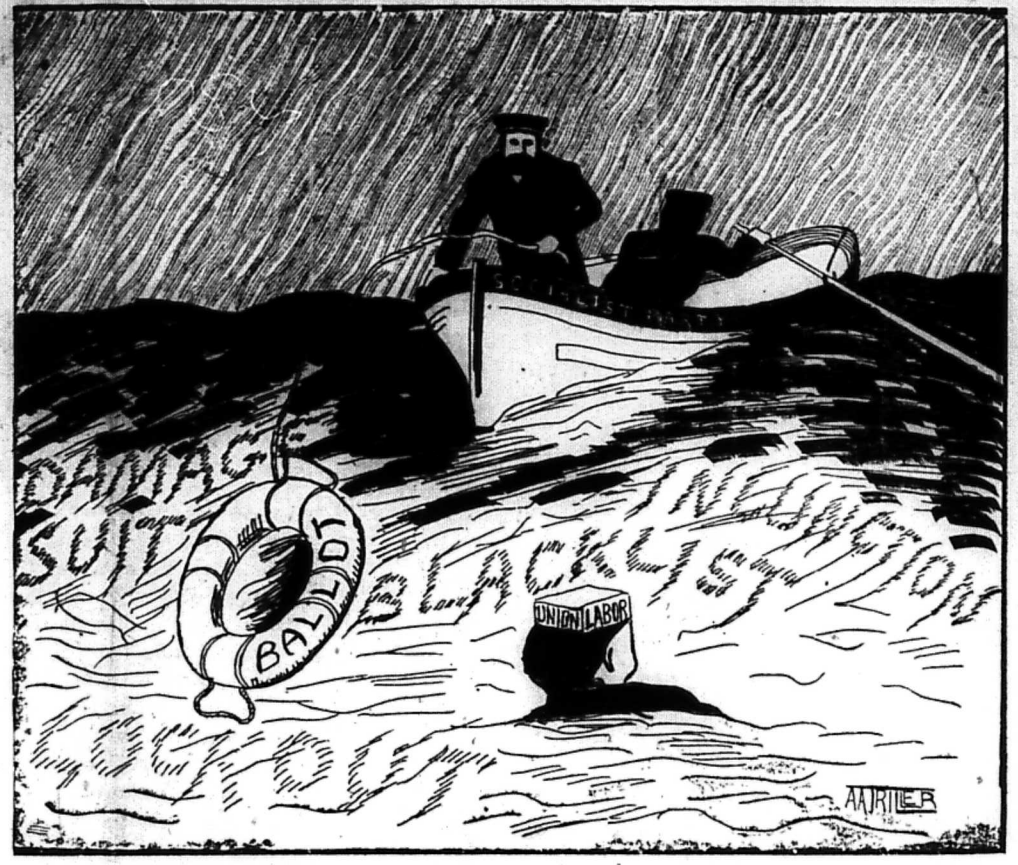
"1st. Tax them to death, or if that is too radical a remedy, tax them until their growth and enlargement is impeded."

"2d. Compel them to render better and cheaper service."

"3d. If necessary, the state itself can enter the industrial field as producer and restore the force of competition to its former supremacy by becoming itself a competitor of great trusts."

The first two remedies are too silly to consider even for a moment, and why the state should become a competitor in order to restore the force of competition—the abolition of which is admitted to be "economically correct"—is a problem whose solution would tax the genius of a Philadelphia lawyer. After considerable discussion the report was recommended with instruction to the committee to report remedies for illegal combinations which threaten commercial intercourse. The members of the committee should also have been instructed to sit on a cake of ice during their deliberations in order to prevent the overheating of their brains.

## A Labor Day Suggestion for Election Day



A Hint to the Wise is Sufficient

## Labor Day and Capital Day

By John M. Work, Socialist Candidate for Governor of Iowa



Labor Day comes on the first Monday in September. Capital Day occurs on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. On Labor Day we pat ourselves on the back and tell ourselves that we are the people.

On Capital Day millions of honest workingmen vote for capital's interest and against their own, while the capitalist laughs gleefully and says, "What an entertaining and accommodating damn fool labor is anyway!"

It is to the interest of the capitalist to keep on exploiting the workers. It is to the interest of the workers to put an end to exploitation. Exploitation of the worker by the capitalist is the core and essence of capitalism. It must continue so long as capitalism continues.

The capitalists are numerically weak. Their own votes are not sufficient in number to continue exploitation one hour.

Exploitation is continued by the votes of the workers themselves. The workers walk up to the ballot box on election day and vote the capitalist tickets. Therefore, the capitalists have control of all the public powers. When they use these public powers to oppress labor, why should labor complain? Labor voted for oppression.

When a capitalist judge issues an injunction against labor, why do you growl? You voted to have him do it. When a capitalist governor or president orders out the troops to shoot down workmen and assist the capitalists to win a strike, why do you swear at him? You voted to have him do it.

When your employer drops you from the pay roll, why do you jaw about? You voted to have him do it.

When the periodical hard times come and your wife and babies cry for bread, why do you whine? You voted to have the hard times come.

The United States is a popular government. All statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the people rule. Their will, as expressed at the ballot box, is approximately carried into effect.

You get what you vote for!

So long as the workers continue to vote for exploitation, bullets, injunctions, blacklists and hard times, they will surely get them.

When they quit voting for their enemies' interests and begin to vote for their own, all these outrages will dissolve like the mist before the morning sun, and Socialism will begin.

There is no other way.

The republican party gets its campaign funds from the big capitalists. It is run in the interest of the big capitalists.

The democratic party gets its campaign funds from the little capitalists. It is run in the interest of the little capitalists.

The Socialist party gets its campaign funds from the working class. It is run in the interest of the working class.

The republican and democratic parties stand for the continuation of capitalism and the consequent continuation of exploitation, military oppression, injunctions, blacklists, poverty, child labor, and all the rest of its miserable retinue.

The Socialist party stands for the abolition of capitalism and the consequent abolition of exploitation, military oppression, injunctions, blacklists, poverty, and the rest of the wretched retinue of capitalism.

The howl which we hear in favor of the annihilation of the trusts is the dying wail of the middle class. The small capitalists in the middle class want to smash the trust so that they can exploit labor themselves, instead of letting the big capitalists get the lion's share of the swag as at present.

Does it make any difference to you whether the bandit who robs you carries a rifle or a pistol?

No? Well, then, it doesn't make any difference to you whether the republican or democratic party wins. No matter which one of them wins, you have to hold up your hands and be stripped of the bulk of the product of your toil.

The tariff question, the money question the publicity of trust affairs, the smashing of the trusts, the income tax question,—these are merely squabbles between the capitalist robbers as to how they shall divide the booty they steal from the working class.

None of these issues touch the interests of the workers. The only thing that can bring relief to the working class is the public ownership and the popular management of the means of production and distribution.

To accomplish this, the working class must conquer the powers of government through the Socialist party.

Mere public ownership is not sufficient. Public ownership under the republican and democratic party would merely result in the few getting the benefit, as heretofore.

To banish exploitation, the working class must obtain control of the government itself through its own party, the Socialist party. Then the benefits will go to those who do the necessary mental and manual labor of the land.

This can be accomplished only by voting the Socialist ticket.

So long as the workers vote the capitalist tickets, election day will be Capital Day.

When they vote the Socialist ticket, election day will become a magnificent Labor Day.

That time is not far away.

It is steadily approaching. Every time a worker finds out what's what, he begins to vote the Socialist ticket. Thousands of them have found it out of late, and thousands more are finding it out right now. At the present rate we shall not have to wait long until labor will emancipate itself by making election day a Labor Day.

## McGinnis on Child Labor

By Jas. H. Brower

"Me Mary comed home last night wit her thumb done up 'n a rag an' smelin' iv deoderofome till ye 'ud think we was runnin' a hospital," Murphy announced as he



took his accustomed seat at one of Mike's little round tables.

"Mary Ellin? Th' wan wid the black eyes?" McGinnis questioned, and then went on: "A year ago whin she wint out iv the school until the box fact'ry her cheeks were that rosy that anny wan 'ud have said she'd be wan iv th' best lookin' gurls 'n th' ward whin she comed to machurity. An' she comed home wid her thumb 'n a rag—was she hurted much?"

"Twas th' whole ind of her thumb th' bloody press tuk aff—she'll be laid up fur a month, an' wit Mikes bein' locked out iv th' brass foundry, an' me not havin' stiddy wurk, 'tis goin' to be hard to make me paymints and kape up th' insurance."

"So she lost th' ind iv her thumb—but Murphy, that's a small thing, tho' 'tis bad to be shure, beside what she have lost since she wint t' wurk 'n th' box fact'ry."

"What else have she lost, I'd like t' know?" Murphy demanded with a scowl.

"A year's schoolin'," McGinnis replied, "An' if I'm t' judge—her health, as well—things thet money can't buy, ar' th' price childer pay for th' right t' live whin forced t' go until th' grind iv modern commercialism as a part iv th' machin'ry. Whin Mary Ellin wint until thet box fact'ry t' wurk," McGinnis shook an accusing finger at Murphy, "yez signed th' paper swearin' before high hivin' that she was more nor fourteen years ould—"

"She was big fur her age," Murphy protested, "an' besides we naded the wages t' pay an' th' house."

"Liss iv a house t' sleep in, an' more iv a home t' live in, an' liss iv this chasin' afther th' gu-gaws iv th' rich, an' more time t' git a head full iv good hard Irish sinse ar' th' things th' childer iv th' day do be afther nadin'."

McGinnis lit his pipe and kept an eye on his silent neighbor the while.

"Two iv yer gurls wurks 'n thim places of constant torcher, an' man thet yez ar', Murphy, yez set 'sthill an' see thim take th' money thet ripsrints th' best years iv their lives—an' their health—an' their thumbs; an' belike a whole hand th' next time, t' thrim up wan room 'n th' house til it looks like th' brick-brack department iv a down-town sthore—savin' thet th' prices hev bin marked up. An' what's it all fur, Murphy, what's it all fur?"

"'Tis more nor I know," Murphy admitted.

"Thin I'll tell yez. Somewher's in th' wurld thes a man, an' somewher's thes a woman, as sits the pace fur society; they're 'Pied Pipers,' th' two iv thim. An' the whole wurld's a follyin' afther thim as best they can. The will-t-do man buys silverware an' oil paintin's; the impicunicus professional man buys photogravers an' plate; but th' laborin' man puts his childer to slow death 'n th' fact'ry, an' wurks his own sowl out iv harmony wid God, an' 'n th' ind can hardly hope fur more thin a house half paid fur, wid a few 'buckeye' daubs an' th' walls, coco-bolo handles an' his knives, an' a sparkin' room fur th' gurls chucked t' th' joists wid trash. He's gived up his peace iv mind, th'

health an' thumbs iv his childer, wurked his wife to a shaddy, an' 'n th' ind a man loaded wid 'Hook-wurrums' takes th' house—it nivr were a home—"

"I'd thank ye not t' make a personal matter iv me Mary Ellin's thumb!" Murphy admonished.

"Th' Lord bliss yez, Murphy, I'm no whit better than yez. If I was a man—such as they tell us wanst lived t' right th' wrongs iv th' wurld, d' yez think I cud go peaceably to my wurk iv a mornin', past places where I see thousands iv wee bits iv byes an' gurls goin' until t' give up the best there's in thim to some wan that's ahead iv us 'n th' race afther thim 'Pied Pipers.'"

"What's a 'Pied Piper,' is it wan iv thim Socialist argumints?" Murphy inquired with a grin.

"Nothin' iv the sort," McGinnis retorted, "Th' original iv the Piper tribe was a felly that be some hook 'r crook got nixt t' th' music a rat likes best, an' will go t' th' devil t' hear. An' be usin' his wits he organized a trust t' exterminate rats be callin' thim out iv th' towns t' th' music of his fluke, 'r fife, 'r whatever else he played an. He was th' father iv th' first millionaire, Murphy, an' whin he died th' rats, cilibrated! Since thin his family have used th' money th' ould man made be destruyin' rats t' build up rat-shops iv a hundred kinds 'n th' cities iv th' wurld. And be a sweet chune called 'Succiss' they lure th' byes and gurls until the shops an' fact'ries an' kill thim there."

"In ould times the Piper family was paid t' take th' rats out iv th' towns so's t' save t' th' people th' things th' rats destroyed. Now th' Pipers gits their pay out iv th' things th' byes and gurls prouje in the rat shops iv modern civilization. An' be long odds the lasht iv the the family hev th' best iv the business."

"But I'll tell yez wan thing, Murphy: If it was't fur th' fact thet the whole systim iv wurk an' wages th' wurld over loads the people wid sorrises, an' woes, an' misery, an' want, an' throuble, so't they don't wheres t' turn, th' people iv this land iv the free 'ud go out as wan man an' ither liberate the ar-rmy iv childer whose blood iv life's bein' ground until dollars—whose vir-ry sows are bein' rejuiced t' cracklin's—whose chanst to be dacint an' live t' bliss th' land thet gived thim birth is tooked away before they ar' ould enough t' know wan thing iv all they've bin chated out iv—'r we'd tear the walls down stone be stone an' brick be brick! An' mind yez, we'd not be careful iv where th' bricks hit th' sowlless devils who make profit out iv th' life blood iv th' youngsters."

"No man hates worse nor I do t' see me childer tied t' th' sthring that blows th' fact'ry whistle—but what can I do?" Murphy protested.

"Nothin'," McGinnis made answer, "so long as uther men name th' ticket yez must vote whin they hand yez th' week's wages, 'r pray fur yer poor little sowl—"

"There ye go agin!" Murphy shouted, jumping from his chair and banging the table with his clenched fist, "Ye cudn't talk t' a man five minutes about th' buildin' iv a hog-pen widout a ringin' in that domped Socialism iv yours!—ye cud not!"

McGinnis leaned back in his chair and puffing contentedly at his old pipe made reply:

"An' onliss yez helps me an' the rist iv the byes t' ring in thet same Socialism th' wurld's like t' resimble a cross between a hog-pin an' a butcher-shop, an' th' discussin' iv thet condition will not be made wid wur-ruds—even be sich men as Mr. Murphy."

### Socialist Party on Trades Unions

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same eco-

nomie forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political bat-

ties of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

### Limitations of the Union

By F. A. Lyburner

At this particular time of the year when trades unions are making preparations for their annual celebration, it is well to give some thought on the subject of trades unionism as related to Socialism. During the past several months the growth of trades unions all through the country has been enormous, and, keeping pace with the growth, was their activity. While some failures have attended their efforts, most reports show that the organized workers have wrested from the capitalists some concessions, either in wages or hours. With these results known, no one can successfully contend that trades unions are not of benefit to the working class. And yet, after all, we find ourselves just as much the wage slave as before. Our relation to the capitalist class is still as master and slave, and we are actually dependent upon the private individual for a living, for he owns the tools of production with which we make our living. The trades union movement has accomplished what the Socialist movement could not accomplish, simply because the Socialist movement is revolutionary and not calculated to get something out of this system, while the trades union is especially designed to fight the battles of the working class while working in a capitalist system. On the other hand, the trades union cannot be expected to accomplish what Socialism aims at, for the same reason. While the trades unions have accomplished much, we still must beg the boss for a chance to make a profit for him in order that we might live; we still have all the attending evils of capitalism—robbery, murder, suicide, insanity, out-of-work, etc. The last report of the American Federationist shows 8.3 per cent out of work in unions reporting, numbering 60,000. It is but fair to take this for an average for the whole country. In these great prosperous times with 800,000 to 1,000,000 out of work, we can readily see that all is not sunshine, and we can only look with horror upon the condition of the working class when a period of depression comes over the country.

The profits of the business man are sufficient to carry him through any ordinary crisis, so he does not care, for after it is all over he will have the workingman make some more profits for him. His interests are not those of the working class, yet he will ask you to vote the same ticket he does. With the working man, in spite of his having raised his wages and shortened his hours, he makes hardly enough to buy meat for his meals, and no more than is necessary for support of himself and family.

When the hard times come he has nothing left of his wages and he is compelled to suffer and beg from his fellows who, if they are the fortunate ones in holding a situation, must now, in addition to earning a profit for the boss, support his unfortunate brother. It is clearly to the interest of the worker to free himself from these conditions, and he can only do so by voting for the overthrow of the system that makes them. There is only one political party that stands for even the slightest change. Both old parties believe this system is all right, simply because it is to the interest of those who control those parties, and while thousands of working men still are fooled by the politicians, they are fast learning of the inconsistency of voting with the millionaire and then going on strike against him to get enough to live on.

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## The Labor Union

By The Observer



The origin of the labor union is shrouded in obscurity. To obtain the first authentic record of its formation we must go back in English history to the year 1348, when one-third of the entire population was swept away by the Black Death. Following the Black Death, immediately, there being a scarcity of villeins, or serfs, the rate of wages rose. The prices of commodities and provisions also advanced. The tradesmen raised their prices and the workmen tried to raise wages by refusing to labor except at equally advanced pay.

Naturally the wealthy objected to this, and being in possession of the law making machinery, then as now, passed a statute requiring all laborers to accept the wage that prevailed before the plague. But the law failed of its purpose. Then another statute was enacted. In this not only wages were regulated, but what laborers should wear was prescribed. The peasants rose in revolt, organized into bands, sustained themselves by payment of dues and finally secured a means of relief, although other statutes of similar import were passed so late as 1363. This was the rudimentary labor union, and it was organized for the protection of the serfs. The restrictions of the act of 1363 were futile, for wages advanced, the serfs enjoyed great prosperity and an era of contentment prevailed until 1390. Those were halcyon days for the British laborer. During these years of prosperity the children of the serfs were educated as highly as the children of the nobles, and many of them rose to eminence in politics and letters. Their homes were comfortable and their society uplifting. Speaking of this period, Thorold Rogers says: "It was the golden age of the English laborer. He would provision his family for a twelve-month by fifteen weeks of ordinary work; and an artisan could achieve the same result in ten weeks. The working day was one of eight hours."

Contrasted with the present condition of the British and American workingman, it was indeed a golden age for labor. Toward the end of this period some followers of Wickliffe, called Lollards, began to preach the doctrine that all men are equal. They incited a spirit of restlessness, and in 1383 Wat Tyler's Rebellion broke out. History says that Tyler fomented the rebellion to redress a personal injury. The truth is, the peasantry went to war to resent the attempt of the privileged classes to force down wages. Tyler belongs in the same class with Jefferson, Lincoln, Phillips, Marx and Eugene Debs. His murder was one of the most cowardly that history records. After the death of Tyler, King Richard II. revoked all the concessions which Tyler had compelled him to make in favor of the peasantry. From 1390 on, except for one bright chapter in the fifteenth century, the story of the British peasantry is a pitiful one. Prof. Rogers says of the period from 1390 to 1824:

"A conspiracy concocted by law and carried out by parties interested in its success was entered into to cheat the English workman of his wages; to tie him to the soil; to deprive him of liberty and degrade him into irreparable poverty."

By the statute of 1824 it was made easier to oppress the laborer, notwithstanding it legalized combinations of British workmen. This statute ordained that the testimony of masters should take precedence of the testimony of their servants on questions of dispute. The judges decided that all combinations in "restraint of trade" were criminal and so late as 1867 the queen's bench confirmed that doctrine. The privileged classes, through a subservient press, proclaimed that this last decision dealt unionism a death blow, but it has remained a lively corpse, notwithstanding.

In 1871 a statute was enacted recognizing the general legality of the trades unions, giving them the right to own property, protecting their society funds, absolving the members from trials for conspiracy, and conferring the privilege of holding meetings. Under the light and liberty so bestowed the labor unions of Great Britain took on a larger life and continued to flourish to the benefit of

the working classes and the general welfare of society.

Before the Civil War labor unions in this country were few in number. But when the civil war was ended; when the men who had assembled to do battle for the life of the union had laid aside the sword and returned to their homes to renew the avocations of peace, it was found that during the continuance of that war the hand of monopoly had so fastened itself upon the vitals of the republic as to have become a serious problem; that millions upon millions of acres of public lands had been donated to corporations having only a paper existence. Railroads and telegraphs were projected in every direction, each and every enterprise receiving a large portion of that which should remain the common heritage of the people—our public lands. Capital became rapidly concentrated in the hands of a few, becoming every day more arrogant and despotic, while the natural opportunities open to men were almost completely monopolized. The few labor organizations then in existence, unable to withstand the encroachments of monopoly, were almost entirely obliterated. Capital was everywhere triumphant; labor powerless. The conditions of the old world seemed to have been suddenly transplanted to the new. The American workingman had indeed become a serf; the Declaration of Independence practically a nullity. But labor, though trodden under foot, was not entirely crushed. The spirit of liberty but slumbered in her breast and she only awaited a favorable opportunity to rise erect and demand her rights. During these years it was as much as a workingman's position was worth to have it become known that he was a member of a labor union. Secret societies sprang up in every direction, the most conspicuous of these being the Knights of Labor, a vestige of which organization still remains. But it was badly counseled, and disintegrated from inherent weakness. The Knights of Labor were organized Dec. 28, 1869. The first attempt at amalgamating the various unions was made in 1866, the name of the organization being the National Labor Union, which went to pieces in 1892.

The American Federation of Labor was organized in Pittsburgh in December, 1886. At present it has enrolled under its banner over 2,000,000 members, and is the most potential labor organization in the world.

Such is a brief history of the labor union. What has the labor union done? It has advanced wages and shortened the workday, not only for its supporters, but for the non-supporters, its competitors in the labor market. It has broadened the great doctrine of universal brotherhood—that an injury to one is an injury to all. It has succored the oppressed, girded the loins of the weak and helped right to overthrow might in contests for simple justice. It has brightened the homes of millions by its self-invited contributions to relieve the sick and feed the hungry.—It has erected homes for its weak and superannuated communicants. Its principles are grounded in sympathy; its aims are benevolent; its ideals are illumined by the overshadowing nimbus of eternal justice. It is the one organization that has withstood the assaults of greed, cunning, bribery and cajolery in their constant warfare on common justice and individual liberty. It has advanced the cause of civilization, has been and is, a potent factor in preserving the liberties, increasing the comforts, diminishing the worries and broadening the intelligence of the common people. That it has made mistakes is possible. It does not claim to be either impeccable or infallible. Let its critics point, if they can, to any other organization that has accomplished as much for the welfare of the people.

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# Socialism et Unionism

By Rev. A. Doremus

What is the relation of Socialism to unionism? There are unions and unions, ranging from the millionaire combines to the poor washer women's unions. They are all the same in nature, having the same origin and purpose. They originate in the idea of having a common enemy and a necessity of combining strength to more capably battle with and overcome that which is against them. The objective point is that of individual self interest. Unionism is very ancient. Solomon in his day couched its benefit in a proverb, "A three-fold cord is not easily broken," and illustrates by the incident of a person traveling the highway alone in a region infested with robbers. If there were two or more in company there would be greater capability of coping with the enemy, Eccl. 4:9-12. The same conditions prevailed politically in his day as in the present and through all the ages intervening, because human nature is ever human nature. There was necessity for unions then, the same necessity exists still, and the end sought was the same—the betterment of the individual.

"The condition," some say, "is unchangeable. As it was in Solomon's day, so it is today, because human nature is unchangeable. Until you can change human nature you cannot change the past or present conditions. There always have been some rich and more poor, and always will be. It is in the nature of things and until you can change human nature it will continue. Human nature can't be changed." The reply is that there always have been robbers and murderers, exploiters and exploited, and always will be; injustice, rapine and murder since the day of Cain until the present, therefore always will be. Ergo, it is useless to organize society, to pass laws and endeavor to enforce them against it. You must first change human nature. Until you can succeed in doing this all uniting of individuals into society and passing of measures for defense against the above evils is useless. Every individual should "go it alone for himself." Is such talk irony? It certainly is folly, and as much in the one as in the other case. Society, or government is but another term for union. It plainly comes under the term of "unionism." It has the same origin and the same purpose, the necessity to battle with evil, and the advantage of combining for mutual benefit. It is said that human conditions are better today than they ever were before—that labor is better paid, that their conditions in every way are better than even a few years since and infinitely better than in ancient times. This recognition is the recognition of the benefit of unionism, the system or principle of individuals combining. Some persist in saying "let well enough alone." If this had been the spirit of the ages, whence would have come progress. How would human conditions have been changed to better. We do hear it said that the present conditions are good enough, and by others that they are too good. This with regard to the poor and with regard to the rich. But the rich are never satisfied, and why should the poor be with their present condition? All are well acquainted with the motto, "Excelsior." This is the education imparted from time immemorial. Excelsior! Whatever attainment may be reached, press on and upward. Better your condition regardless of what it may be at present. Upward and onward through all time and through all eternity. This is the motto and purpose of unionism—to better the condition of the ego—self—the individual. We never beheld the individual who worked and sacrificed for the betterment of society as an end in and by itself. Disinterestedness is not an element in human nature or character. Nor is it in divine character. The theologian declares that God works for his own glory. "For his own glory he foreordains whatsoever comes to pass." Of Jesus it is written in Heb. 12:2 "that he is the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God." And of his great prototype Moses it is written "that when he came to years he refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer af-

fiction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; esteeming the reproach of the annointed greater riches than the treasures in Egypt; for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward." And this same motive as an incentive is placed before every follower or disciple of Christ by his angel unto John. "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I overcame and am set down with my Father in his throne." Thus the best authority may be quoted for the statement that the purpose of all unionism, namely the betterment of the individual's condition is legitimate and is the goal of the life of all beings, including the Divine. Self interest is often decried as a base motive. It may become base. The reason of this is not far from us. Unionism may also become base.

The Golden Rule recognizes the love of self as legitimate—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Not one whit less, not one whit more is required. A person who loves himself truly loves his neighbor truly. He who loves his neighbor truly loves himself most truly. The principle is reciprocal. Self-interest is the life of the Golden Rule. No individual or community of individuals, however much enlarged, can attain to their best condition, either for time or eternity, without obedience to this injunction. The so-called laws of nature are no more inviolable without injury to the violator, than is this ethical law. It is the imperative law for the individual, and also for every community of individuals. The statement that it cannot be obeyed, and much less enforced, is not supported by history. The fact admitted that the condition of the individual and of society is better today than in the past, is admission of the practicability of the rule and its enforcement. It is the demand of the individual, strengthened by union with his fellow and fellows who have a common interest, that demonstrates the value and practicability of this rule. It is the interest of every individual, seen by him to be such, to unite with his fellows in order to secure, and maintain, and advance his own interest. Let every person dwell upon this fact and the more he does the more he will see the truth of it. The extent to which this rule is disregarded to that degree is the welfare of the individual sacrificed.

There are unions of unions. It is seen that the strength of the enemy is too extensive for a single union, and thus the necessity of a federation of unions. We also have the anomaly of the lion inviting the lambs to come and unite with him. He loves the lambs so much; is so much concerned for their welfare. He has so much interest in common with them. He is simply following the common law—self-interest as he sees it.

Now the greatest evil, or source of evil, to man is short or near-sightedness. There are interests, many and various. Some are small and some are greater. Many fail to see their greatest interest on account of near-sightedness. There is value to you in meditating upon this. It is the source of and the perpetuation of all evil. The individual may think it is his interest to go it alone if he knows that his would-be companion is his enemy. But his folly is great if he knows that his would-be companion is his Jonathan and that his enemy is vastly stronger than he and can only be overcome by uniting his strength with his friends who are in like circumstances. His own interests are conserved, not by going it alone, but uniting with his companions. His evil lies in his failing to see the value of unionism. History points to the folly of uniting with an enemy, but the wisdom of uniting with those who have the same interests, and as the strength of the enemy is disclosed to enlarge the confederation on the ground of the greater common interest.

Recalling the question, what is the relation of Socialism to Unionism? The answer is that Socialism is but an enlarged union, a greater confederation, having the same origin and design as all unions, viz: the betterment of the condition of the individual. In overthrow-

ing the evil world wide, it requires a union, a co-operation that is world wide. And as it calls for united strength to overcome lesser evils it requires the united strength of lesser unions to overcome the giant enemy of all.

As unionism is for the betterment of the individual class, so is Socialism for the betterment of the individual in the greatest class, a class that embraces all classes. It finds analogy in the union of states constituting the United States. The states have smaller communities with smaller interests. These smaller interests have interests common in the state. And the states have a greater interest which is common to all and conserved by a union of all the states. Just the same, the unions, by whatever terms designated, have their individual interests. Then they have interests in common with others, which lead to greater federations, because the individual interests, or betterment, can only be conserved by the greater combine. Now this is the source and history of all combines or unions. The origin, necessity and purpose of Socialism is the same. It is a world-wide union. Its purpose is not for the betterment of any one individual by himself, or class of individuals by themselves, but of every individual and classes of individuals through the betterment of all. Its ultimate and sole purpose is to apply the rule or principle, so well demonstrated in lesser unions, to the union of all on the ground or base of a common interest, because of the fact that the wealth of individuals in the fullest and broadest sense is involved in the highest degree in the commonwealth or the wealth of all.

It is not true, as often said of it, that Socialism contemplates the obliteration of the individual as the individuality of the rain drop is obliterated by its falling into the ocean. In ancient time this was to a great extent the fact, and is still to a large extent in the east. The individual had and has no interest except as being useful to the individual or individuals who use him. In so far as the condition of the individual is better than before, or than that of others of his fellow beings is solely attributable to the principle of Socialism or unionism. The individual combining with his fellow beings for the recognition of and maintenance of his individuality and intensifying his own personal worth in the body politic. Not his worth to others, but to himself, to his own personal self. Self-interest is what the Socialist aims at, works for, combines for. He believes with all his soul, if he is an intelligent Socialist, that his own highest wealth lies in the commonwealth—the wealth of all. That he cannot secure it without combining—combining with the greater or greatest combine. The enemy of the individual is that which destroys his individualism—minifies more and more his value to himself, until his life becomes of no value except to another who is his master. This enemy cannot be overcome single handed. Nor can it be overcome by a single union. This is recognized in the federation of all labor unions. But in the federation of unions there remains the struggle of class against class. The attempt is not the destruction of the enemy of all, but only the destruction of their own individual enemy. The enemy of all is greater than their enemy. This enemy can only be overcome by the uniting on the plane of common interest.

The refusal of wage earners to enter the ranks of Socialism is as the folly of every individual endeavoring to obtain justice single handed, or as of individual unions refusing to combine with other unions in the struggle with the greater power. Every man must work for himself. No truth is more plain. But he works best for himself who combines his strength with his neighbor. Socialism and unionism are identical. Their origin, their purpose, their achievement is one—the betterment of the condition or wealth of the individual. It is the interest which embraces all other interests, because it includes the highest interest of every individual, whatever the condition of the individual may be at present—whether rich or poor, king or subject, slave or master. The condition of every man will be better, and best, under the reign of Socialism.

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

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## SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

The Socialist party is 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 press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

But the same economic causes which 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 and 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 Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or more for twenty-five cents per year.

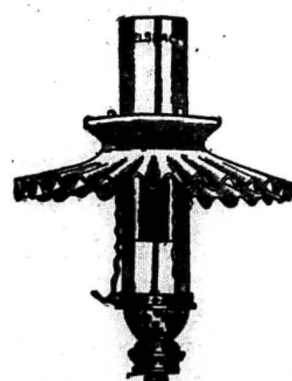
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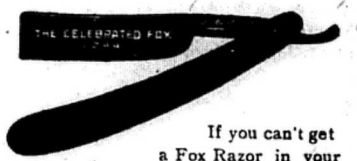
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This is to certify that after suffering for a long time (2 1/2 years) from varicose ulcer (running sore) on right leg, I was completely cured by Dr. Harmann's treatment in three month's time. This was in November, 1902, and no sign whatever of the trouble has appeared since. I am thoroughly cured and well satisfied. Dr. Harmann's office is in the B. & I. Bldg. Dubuque, Iowa. Very truly yours, (Signed) N. THENO, 3114 Washington St., Dubuque, Iowa.

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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:

Central Branch, Local Seattle, Wash.	\$ 2.00
David Mahoney, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Wm. L. Hamilton, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Edward Kirby, Fairmount, W. Va.	.15
C. Kessler, Kansas City, Mo.	5.00
Sam Eiges, New York City.	5.00
Local New Bedford, Mass.	5.00
<b>Total to noon, Aug 22</b>	<b>\$ 19.25</b>
Previously reported	987.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$957.02</b>

Comrade Sam Eiges, of New York, in remitting \$5 to the special organizing fund, says: "I wish it understood that this sum constitutes the profits on Socialist literature and does not come from my pocket. I have cleared \$13 in two years from this source, and the party has received the benefit. I know of another comrade who followed my suggestion with good results and trust that many more will avail themselves of this grand opportunity."

The following from Comrade C. Kiesler, of Kansas City, Mo., speaks for itself: "Enclosed find \$5 for the special organizing fund. I would send more but it is all I can spare at present as I lost everything except what I had on my back in that terrible flood of last June. Will send more later on if I can hold on to my job, which is not very good but better than nothing."

The reception accorded the new party button has prompted the national secretary to place an order for a number of buttons of the same design but slightly larger, with a gold rim. This button makes a very pretty souvenir and every party member should have one. It will sell for 15 cents apiece, or in lots of 100 or over to party officials for 10 cents apiece, and to individuals, 12½ cents apiece. The buttons will not be ready for delivery until the middle of September, but orders sent in now will be filled as soon as the buttons are in stock. Address, national secretary, Socialist party, McCague building, Omaha, Neb. None of these buttons will be sent as samples.

Comrade William Costly, city organizer, San Francisco, Cal., in a communication requesting that Ben Hanford reach California in time to give a week to the San Francisco campaign, reports: "Things here in the local are in good shape. We have four paid speakers in the field besides myself and are holding about twelve street meetings a week. Last month we sold over \$150 worth of literature at the street meetings. Our local numbers about 450 members in good standing and they are coming in at the rate of about twelve a week." Costly also states that there is a big fight on between the Schmidt and Casey factions in the "Union Labor Party." When the Mayor Schmidt faction presented their petition to the election commissioners for a place on the ticket they were recognized as the legal labor party and the Casey faction took the matter in court. They were declared to be the legal party and when the primary election took place the Schmidt faction captured seventeen out of eighteen districts, as they are in power. The Casey faction will now knife the Schmidt ticket at the polls, of course. It is to be regretted that Hanford's arrangements will not admit the request of the San Francisco comrades being complied with.

The Socialists of Washington county, Maryland, have nominated a county ticket at Hagerstown for the first time and will make a special fight against the iniquitous ballot laws of Maryland.

The state convention of the Socialist party of Massachusetts will be held at Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, Monday, Sept. 28, 10:30 a. m., to nominate a full ticket for the November election. The convention of the Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts, the propaganda organization, will be held the day preceding the political convention. Both gatherings will be the largest Socialist conventions ever held in the state and will be watched with interest not only by Socialists but by the capitalist politicians as well. John C. Chase will probably be again the Socialist party candidate for governor.

Over fifty Socialists, including the best speakers in the movement, will make Labor Day addresses.

### BEN HANFORD'S TOUR.

Ben Hanford will fill the following dates in Ohio after his Labor Day address at Cleveland: Sept. 8, Elyria; 9, Toledo; 10, Findlay; 12, Fremont; 13, Fostoria; 14, Springfield; 16, Cincinnati; 17, Hamilton. Hanford will enter Indiana on Sept. 18, his dates in that state being under the direction of State Secretary James Oneal, 422 Ohio street, Terre Haute.

### THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Geo. E. Bigelow reports under date of Aug. 27: "I have found things a little slower and harder than I expected in Kansas. The wet weather has kept the farmers a month behind with their work, and as a result they are too busy to take much interest in anything that does not promise something for their 'immediate interest.' Worse than the above also is the fact of their loss of small grain by the constant rain, and the prospect of a very much depleted corn crop. At Scandia I received a most respectful hearing, three men following me to the hotel to talk it over. Two good meetings at Concordia. The movement here is clear as a bell and will be heard from in the future. Had an audience of about 100 at Rice, many of them women. I spoke twice at Clyde, and had the best meeting thus far at Clay Center. At Junction City I had to hunt up the Socialists and held a meeting on a vacant lot, the republican streets over which the 3,000 soldiers stationed there walk, being too sacred to be desecrated by a Socialist speaker. We had a good meeting with at least a dozen of the soldier

boys as listeners. Four of them remained after the meeting and talked with me, endorsing what I said and despising the slavery to which their economic dependence has compelled them. I spoke here (Abilene) last night and will again tonight."

Secretary Silas Westover, of Concordia, writes enthusiastically about Bigelow's meetings and Comrade Wright, of Rice, says "he is certainly the best speaker that has visited this section. The local postmaster was very wrathful with some of those who approved Bigelow's speech, especially with one old soldier." Comrade Brandon, of Clyde, reports "that Comrade Bigelow will not be soon forgotten. We had a good meeting Saturday, but a bigger one on Sunday to hear his sermon and I hear he made several converts, some of them Catholics."

M. W. Wilkins reports his work in Washington, week ending Aug. 15, as follows: "At Centralia local had died and there was nothing doing. Got a hall (donated) advertised meeting and spoke to twenty-five first night and forty the two following evenings. Organized a good local of twelve members. Tennio is a slave camp—only stone quarries. Held two meetings but could only get eleven out first night and fifteen second, though as many more gathered around the door to listen. Those who came nodded vigorous approval but were afraid to join. Left organizing materials in the hands of two Ferguson Falls, Minn., comrades who had just arrived and who will complete organization quietly. Boroda is another slave camp—logging and sawmills—not a known Socialist in town. Spoke last night and will again tonight. Comrade Martin has donated \$5 for hall rent both nights so that ice could be broken, as there was never a Socialist meeting in town before." Organizer Dopppe, of Gates, and Secretary Longmire, of Yelm, write endorsing Wilkins and speak highly of his work. He will stay in Washington until October, by special request of the state committee.

Geo. H. Goebel will be in Tennessee until Sept. 9, after which he will fill dates crossing Arkansas to Texas in time to enter the latter state before Oct. 1.

John M. Ray will be in North Carolina during September.

Harry M. McKee will soon commence work in Arizona under the direction of the territorial secretary, Albert Ryan, Jerome.

W. L. Dewart, of Washington, D. C., is working in Maryland up to Sept. 1, filling dates arranged by Goebel.

## Iowa Notes

Comrade A. K. Gifford, Davenport, will take a course in the American Socialist College at Wichita, Kan. Comrade B. W. Wilson, of Davenport, writes as follows: "The comrades of Local Davenport recognize the fact that they have lost a faithful worker for the time being and Local Wichita has gained one. Comrade Gifford is the nominee for the office of lieutenant governor on the Socialist state ticket and working men would do well to keep this in mind. Comrade Gifford is good union man."

Comrade A. H. Weeks, of Des Moines, sends in a list of names for sample copies and orders 300 Iowa Socialists for Labor Day.

Coming Nation Van No. 1 will be in Ottumwa Sept. 14.

Comrade Jacobs remits for a big bunch of sub posts and says he "will try to secure subs for The Iowa Socialist every day from this time on." He organized a local at Albia last week. W. J. Shields is secretary. The state committee has decided to supply Comrade Jacobs with sample copies of The Iowa Socialist at all his meetings.

Comrade I. H. West, of Ottumwa, fires in a club and writes: "Ottumwa Socialists are moving at a rapid gait toward one of the hottest campaigns they have ever had. Meetings are held every Sunday afternoon and a spirit of harmony, enthusiasm and earnestness is manifested. All members are looking forward with high hopes and are ready with their shoulder to the wheel to help in anything and everything that promises to assist the movement. Two press combinations just distributed, jubilee edition ordered and 200 copies of your excellent paper ordered for Labor Day distribution; the Coming Nation Van and Comrade Work have been solicited to come and help us sow the seed of Socialism in this county are some of the things doing down this way. Our county convention, which will be held in the court house, Ottumwa, Sept. 5, at 7:30 p. m. promises to be well attended. A letter from our state secretary announces that State Organizer Jacobs will be here Sept. 6.

Comrade Stanley Browne orders samples sent to 100 old partyites and writes: "Comrade Wilson was here and we held meetings here and at Dennison and Dow City. The crowds in the halls were not large but attentive. The best meeting was held at Dennison on the street and much good was done. The sentiment is steadily growing here, although it may be a year or two before it bears full fruit. A few of the so-called business men and a few flunkies are very hot beneath their neckwear. It cuts them that they cannot even answer our logic in their own minds. The old party politicians and leaders miserably sneaked and failed to ask a question or accept the challenge to debate that was published in a most public manner in the Bulletin, a democratic paper of Dennison which circulates throughout the county. They are sore, very sore; so sore that ye scribe, Stanley Browne is crazy or going to go crazy; John Myers is spending money his family needs, etc., etc. Such are the weighty arguments that have been brought against Socialism since our meetings. So you see the virus is working. Again we defy them to debate with us or any other authorized speaker of the party. The democratic township committeeman, who, by the way, is a Van Wagon

## 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.

public ownership man, came at me with such foolish statements as that we wanted to give his little eighty acre farm to a bum, Socialists were all infidels, Socialism would destroy incentive and similar clap trap, but he gave it up before I got through with him and said it was easy to picture out how it might be, but before you could make a good thing go you would have to change human nature, see? From the way they act and scowl at some of us they have been hit in a tender spot. It may be that the little township offices are what they fear to lose. Wilson is a clear student and a convincing talker. Our union labor station men were so afraid of being seen at a Socialist meeting that they hired a livery rig and rode out in the country so that the company would not even suspect that they thought of such



**Frederick G. Strickland  
Will Speak for the  
Socialist Party  
at Odd Fellows Hall,  
9th & Locust Sts.  
Thursday and Friday, Sept. 10 & 11.**

a thing. Oh, this glorious capitalistic slave system doth make cowards of us all. Ignorance has always been the bane to progress and we have our share of it here. It is needless to say that those most opposed never read anything on the subject and know no more about why they oppose than they do about why they vote the old tickets. Oh, prejudice, what a curse.

Comrade H. Langstraat, of Hamilton, renews with a club and writes: "We had a good meeting last week. Comrade W. A. Jacobs delivered a speech and he touched some of their hearts so they will read about Socialism and I think that we will get them before election."

### SECRETARY'S NOTES

Here is a straw (!) Observe how the wind is blowing. In 1902 Davis county cast seven votes for Socialism. On July 22, 1903, James A. Shepherd, of Bloomfield, became a member-at-large. On Aug. 26 a charter was issued to Local Bloomfield with ten members. The local has made application for an address by Comrade Work. Comrade Shepherd has sent for supplies to enable him to organize three more locals in the county.

Charters have also been issued during the past week to Local Albia, with nine members, and Local Council Bluffs, with ten members. Shall the good work go on?

Our candidate for governor will speak as follows: Bloomfield, Sept. 14, Mystic, Sept. 15, Hocking, Sept. 16, Lost Creek, Sept. 17, Delta, Sept. 18.

Wapello county convention will be held early in September.

William Maily, our national secretary, will deliver an address in Des Moines on either Sept. 9 or 10.

Comrades J. C. Bonne and Erastus Bunting, of Shelby, have become members-at-large. The Dubuque nomination papers recently sent in resemble the printer's towel on the 31st day of the month. [Trade-mark of a working class movement, Comrade Secretary.—Ed.]

The Coming Nation Van is a good thing, but the Southeastern Iowa comrades are opposed to pushing it along. The fate of the stage coach awaits it. It will be held up.

Dates for Organizer Jacobs the coming week: Sept. 7, Centerville. Sept. 8 and 9, Leon and Decatur County. Sept. 10, Clarinda. Sept. 11, Shambaugh. Sept. 12 and 13, Creston.

Contribution: J. Ross Miller, North English, \$1. Total for the week, \$1.

Sioux City local has engaged Comrades Debs and Hanford.

Committeeman from the Tenth district, S. R. McDowell, will spend a month or so inspecting the movement and organizing in his district.

J. J. JACOBS.

## Local Notes

The Socialist party of Dubuque county met in convention at Socialist party headquarters, Sixth and Main streets, last Thursday night and nominated a full county ticket. There was a large attendance and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

E. Holtz called the convention to order. H. O. Diesterich was elected temporary chairman and H. E. Cosgrove temporary secretary. A. B. Wymer, D. S. Cameron and P. Brandt were elected a credentials committee and reported as follows: "Your committee appointed to make report on eligibility to voice and vote in this convention of

the Socialist party of Dubuque county hereby recommend that all who were members previous to Aug. 1, and now in good standing, be allowed a voice and vote."

The report of the credentials committee was adopted and the temporary organization was made permanent.

The resolutions committee, A. A. Triller, A. B. Wymer and D. S. Cameron, reported as follows: "Whereas, We, the Socialist party of Dubuque county, in convention assembled, believe that the private ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class is responsible for the exploitation and consequent misery and poverty of the working class, and

"Whereas, This private ownership of the means of livelihood and this exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class has given rise to an irrepressible conflict between these two classes, and

"Whereas, The capitalist class is aided in this struggle by its possession of the power of government and the opinion-forming agencies—press, pulpit and school, and

"Whereas, All these powers are used in promoting the economic interests of the ruling capitalist class at the expense of the working class, and

"Whereas, We believe that the workers can become victorious in this class struggle only by capturing the powers of government and administering them in their own interest, through class-conscious political action; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we ask the working class of Dubuque county and those in sympathy with it to join us in the demands of the national platform of the Socialist party and the state platform of the Socialist party of Iowa for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, which will end the class struggle and its attendant horrors, and insure to all workers the full product of their labor.

The following county ticket was then nominated:

Representatives—Charles Mason and D. S. Cameron.

Treasurer—Thomas Buckingham.

Sheriff—Michael Milan.

Superintendent of Schools—A. A. Triller.

Coroner—J. G. Enser.

Surveyor—Chris Brandt.

Supervisor—H. T. Carpenter.

The following county central committee was elected:

First Ward—C. J. Mathis.

Second Ward—Thomas Buckingham.

Third Ward—Ernest Holtz.

Fourth Ward—H. E. Cosgrove.

Fifth Ward—L. Schuster.

Dubuque Township—E. Wolter.

The county central committee was given power to fill any vacancies that may occur.

The county convention then adjourned.

JULIEN TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

After the county convention the delegates from Julien township met in township convention.

Charles Holmberg was nominated for township trustee.

The following township committee was elected:

C. J. Mathis, Thomas Buckingham, Ernest Holtz, H. E. Cosgrove, L. Schuster.

Smoke "The Iowa Socialist" 5c cigar

Best cigar in the city. Give it a trial.

## Wisconsin Notes

Our branches in Sheboygan held a very enjoyable and successful fair on Aug. 13, 14, 15 and 16. The German village was a pretty feature, and the coal mine scene was an impressive reminder of the conditions under which so large a number of our American proletarians must live. Good music was furnished, and the "Tripstrill Kuddel-muddel" police caused much amusement. We are glad to note that the Sheboygan comrades cleared a large sum which will go to the benefit of their local press.

The Racine picnic on Aug. 16 was a success the comrades clearing over one hundred dollars.

National Secretary Maily will speak in Sheboygan on Labor Day, Father Hagerty is to speak the same day in Milwaukee, A. M. Simons to Beloit and Janesville unions, W. R. Gaylord in Watertown, Emil Seidel in Waukesha, E. H. Basenring in Neenah, and other local Socialist speakers in other cities, so that Labor Day in Wisconsin will be what it should always be, a truly Socialist holiday.

Preparations are being made for an extended tour of Wisconsin by Ben Hanford. All are anxious to hear the famous old veteran of New York.

During the past week applications for charters have been made by two new branches and a charter has also been issued to the new women's branch in Sheboygan. E. H. THOMAS.

## Ohio Notes

A new local has been organized in Adams township, Lucas county, by the Toledo comrades. August will be a record breaker in point of new members in Ohio.

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will return to work upon the Ohio circuits beginning Sept. 20 and continuing until the election. The state committee, by referendum vote, so decided without a dissenting vote.

Locals Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton report the continuance of their street agitation meetings with good success. This is work in addition to the regular state circuit speakers.

Isaac Cowen, candidate for governor, will tour in Ohio beginning Oct. 19 and continuing until the election. Terms will be the same as all regular circuit speakers.

Father Thos. McGrady will make a tour in the east during the month of December and arrangements have already been made for him to lecture in Barre, Vt., on Dec. 18.

The western dates for Father McGrady will be filled beginning at Omaha Oct. 9. From there he will lecture at Denver, Leadville, Aspen, Murray, Park City, Pocatello, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The return tour will be made through Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Montana, filling his engagements enroute. The dates for the return trip will be held open until Sept. 20 and the route made up at that

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**C. W. CROSBY,**

206 Security Bldg. Dubuque, Ia.

### 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.

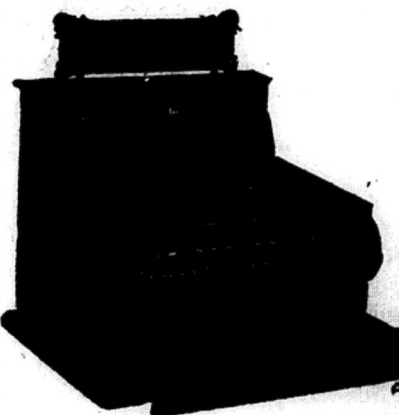
Dubuque—Branch meets every Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters, 6th and Main Sts.

time. Comrades desiring engagements should write to W. G. Critchlow, 28 Pruden building, Dayton, Ohio. W. G. CRITCHLOW.

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Ladies' \$2.50 Shoes, heavy or light 1.85

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