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# The Iowa Socialist

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## Impressions

The workingman who carries life insurance should beware of Socialism. He might lose it. Ask the Times man.

While floundering about in the usual sea of platitudes which he palms off as a speech, President Roosevelt said on Labor Day that so long as the farmers and wage earners are prosperous all other classes are prosperous also. This is a blundering admission on the part of the president of the truth of the Socialist position that labor creates all wealth, and that all other classes are parasitical and dependent upon the working class.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, said in his Labor Day speech that "The wage earner has rights—a right to a living wage, reasonable hours, and more than even a living wage when circumstances and success warrant it." Of course when the "circumstances and success," or rather the caprice of the employer does not warrant any more, a living wage, or mere animal existence, is good enough for the wage earner. At last we have a statement as to what constitutes a "fair share of the product of labor"—a living wage.

A letter from a Muscatine comrade states that some of the Socialists of that city believe the Socialist party there is entitled to judges and clerks of election because the party in that city cast over two per cent of the total vote at the last election. While this entitles them to go on the ballot as an official party, it does not give them places on the election boards. Sec. 1093, Chap. 3, Title VI., Code of Iowa, in relation to election boards, provides that "The membership of such election board shall be made up or completed by the board of supervisors from the parties which cast the largest and next largest number of votes in said precinct at the last general election."

A third party is not given representation on election boards. However, Sec. 1124, same chapter, provides that "Any number of persons, not exceeding three, from each political party having candidates to be voted for at such election, \* \* \* who are appointed and accredited by the executive or central committee of such political party or organization respectively \* \* \* to witness the counting of ballots, may be present at the polling place." To insure the counting of all the votes, it is important that the Socialists take advantage of this provision by having representatives at every polling place wherever possible.

In a lengthy editorial on Labor Day the Dubuque Times charges labor unions with having committed about every crime on the calendar with the possible exception of horse stealing. It is claimed that the unions and the employers associations have formed a conspiracy to fleece the consumer. But the hypocrisy of this solicitude for the consuming public is shown in the remedy suggested for the tyranny of organized labor—a stronger, more centralized organization of the employers. Just how this would benefit the dear consuming public is a mystery to us unless it is hoped that it would result in the destruction of the unions, and that this would be of benefit to the public.

"Milwaukee, Sept. 9.—The Journal says: The slogan for what promises to be one of the biggest contentions in which organized labor has been engaged—one with the Catholic church—has been sounded by Father M. J. Ward, of Beloit, who has declared that neither he nor any other priest of the Roman Catholic faith will give absolution to those who have taken the oath of the International Typographical Union. The oath of this union requires the member's allegiance to his union shall have priority



Another "Labor" Parade

### 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.

over every obligation, religious or other wise.

"Father A. F. Schinner, administrator of the archdiocese, said today that Father Ward was altogether justified in making such a statement and that he would himself say the same thing."

The clause in the obligation of the typographical union to which his hostility objects is as follows:

"My fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political or religious, secret or otherwise."

That the Catholic Church, which has ever been the bitterest foe of progress in every department of human endeavor, which is opposed to democratic institutions and the rule of the people, which demands the abject surrender to its authority of the bodies, souls and intellects of its communicants, should object to the taking of this oath by any of its members is to be expected, but we are strongly of the opinion that the Catholic members of this great union will prefer the imaginary future hell to which those who deny them absolution would consign them to the hell of battling single-handed against organized capitalism or in the ranks of a "union" emasculated by the domination of capitalism's ally—the church.

The Cathedral Quarterly, issued in the interest of St. Raphael's parish, contains a long article against Socialism by Rev. Rickaby, the English Jesuit, whose attacks on Socialism are torn to tatters by Father McGrady in "A Voice from England." We print a reply on another page.

The concerted action on the part of the Catholic clergy in denying absolution to printers who have taken the typographical union oath is intended merely as a dissension breeder.

The Chicago Chronicle says that most of the trouble which now besets industry is due to the denial by organized labor of the rights of free labor. Guess again!

Labor having marched one day to the sweet strains of music, resumes its march to the discordant screech of the factory whistle.

## LABOR THE HOPE OF THE WORLD!

Within the working class there has always existed the germ of the world's progress. Despised it may have been, but ever conquering.

When the present society began, capitalist and wage earner (master mechanic and apprentice) were both workers.

But industry has undergone a revolution, and now instead of hand labor being the rule, the great machine is here. Instead of the individual plan of effort the great co-operative process is here.

The capitalist has ceased being the master mechanic. By owning the machinery or the raw material, or both, he is master of the situation merely as OWNER. The master mechanic himself becomes a wage earner.

The capitalist class, therefore, becomes useless and the signs of decay are already at hand. The useless class must disappear; must be absorbed by the useful class.

The men who have learned to co-operatively produce the goods, must learn to co-operatively distribute the goods, in order that the goods may be consumed and the wheels of industry kept turning.

This is the present day mission of the working class. Here is the ultimate outcome of the trades union movement. First came the guild to regulate the relations of apprentice, journeyman and master mechanic. This old relationship being destroyed, the trades union came to unite the men into their own crafts. Now the craft itself is being displaced by powerful and nimble machinery and the industrial form of organization becomes inevitable, uniting the men who work in a single plant or single industry.

The next change is upon us. When the last country has been brought into the present form of industry, the world market fails because there will be practically no people to buy the goods except the people who make the goods. When these industries cannot run because profit cannot be made, then the workers; the industrial labor unions, must conduct these industries without profit, merely giving to each of its members according to the work he performs. We must complete the co-operative process.

When the modern temple of business falls into ruins of its own top-heaviness, only LABOR, the hope of humanity, can erect into a more beautiful structure the industries of the civilized people.

*Frank G. Strickland*

### Secretary's Financial Statement

August 1 to September 1.

RECEIPTS.	
Aug. 1	Balance on hand July 30.....\$ 23.88
" 1	Mystic local..... 3.00
" 1	Deloit local..... 1.00
" 2	Ross J. Miller, N. English..... .55
" 2	Subscription blank, Des Moines..... 1.50
" 2	Des Moines local..... 3.00
" 4	C. J. Thorgrimson, Decorah..... 2.90
" 4	Red Oak local, supplies..... .30
" 4	Logan local..... 2.00
" 5	Clinton local..... 2.80
" 8	J. C. Saltman, Mt. Airy..... 1.80
" 8	James Conway, Boone, subscription blank..... 16.00
" 9	Clarinda local..... .90
" 9	Newton local..... 2.00
" 9	Subscription blank, Des Moines..... 4.25
" 10	Dubuque local..... 4.00
" 10	Correctionville local..... .50
" 12	Ottumwa local..... 2.60
" 12	Wm. Bateman, Seymour..... 1.00
" 12	Burlington local..... 1.00
" 13	W. C. Willis, Centerville..... .75
" 15	Lake City local..... 2.40
" 15	Keok local..... 5.00
" 16	Davenport local..... 14.80
" 16	Dubuque local..... 20.00
" 16	Des Moines local..... 4.00
" 18	R. S. Spurrer, Tingley..... .90
" 20	Wm. Mailly, national secretary..... 15.00
" 20	Burlington local..... 3.00
" 20	Rock Rapids local..... 1.70
" 21	L. Lang, Muscatine..... .50
" 23	J. M. Higbe, Manson..... .50
" 23	Des Moines local..... 2.00
" 23	Subscription blank, Des Moines..... 3.25
" 25	Hocking local..... 1.60
" 26	Ross J. Miller, N. English..... 1.00

" 26	Bloomfield local..... 1.00
" 28	Mapleton local..... .80
" 29	Council Bluffs local..... 1.00
" 29	Erastus Bunting and J. C. Bonne, Shelby..... 1.80
Total	.....\$154.88
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Aug. 3	Postage..... 1.00
" 3	National dues for July..... 18.95
" 5	Supplies..... .50
" 9	W. A. Jacobs..... 25.00
" 10	Postage..... 4.00
" 15	Typewriting..... 1.25
" 17	Postage..... 1.00
" 23	Postage..... .50
" 24	W. A. Jacobs..... 25.00
" 26	The Iowa Socialist..... 3.00
" 29	Postage..... 1.20
" 29	Kenyon Printing Co..... 9.25
" 30	J. J. Jacobsen, secretary's salary..... 10.00
Total	.....\$100.65
RECAPITULATION.	
Total received	.....\$154.88
Total expended	..... 100.65
Cash on hand	.....\$ 54.23
*On Aug. 30 Comrade Jacobs had on hand \$45.28. Up to that time the following amounts were collected by him: Hamilton local for July, \$1. Collections: Grundy Center, \$2.60; Davenport, \$7; Boone, \$3.75; Madrid, \$3.11; Des Moines, \$2; Hamilton, \$4.90; Hitegan, \$3.25; Hocking, \$2.50, and charter dues for Albia, \$1.35. Respectfully submitted, J. J. JACOBSEN, Secy.-Treas.	
We, the undersigned auditing committee, have examined the state secretary's books for August and find above report correct. E. L. CROOK, R. E. HARRIS.	

## BEN HANFORD'S TOUR



Ben Hanford, of New York, began a long deferred western tour, under the direction of the National Lecture Bureau of the Socialist Party, in Pennsylvania during the last week of August. Hanford is one of the most popular and best known Socialists in the eastern states and a prominent member of the Typographical union of New York city, better known as "Big Six."

He has been a trade unionist over twenty years and a Socialist over ten. Three times he was chosen as Socialist candidate for governor of New York—in 1898 by the Socialist Labor party and in 1900 and 1902 by the Social Democratic party, which is the official name of the Socialist party in New York state.

In 1902 the vote for Hanford for governor was increased from 12,069 to 23,400, putting the party from fifth to third place on the ballot.

When the trades unionists of Yonkers, N. Y., were looking for a man to answer the sixteen questions recently put to them by John C. Havemeyer, the sugar trust magnate, they selected Hanford as their spokesman, and his speech at the great mass meeting held for the purpose in Yonkers, and at which Mr. Havemeyer was present, created a profound impression and attracted wide attention.

Speaking of Ben Hanford's qualities as a speaker, Algernon Lee, editor of "The Worker," New York, says: "Two qualities go to make Hanford a convincing and an inspiring speaker—a burning earnestness, as evident in his daily private life as in his appearance on the platform, and an ability to clothe his thoughts and feelings in the simplest and most direct of language, so that no hearer can fail to understand."

"More than this, he is a workingman, a class conscious workingman, in every fibre of his being—living the life of the working class, thinking its thoughts and instinct with its feelings, full of its growing hope and self-reliance, hating class rule with all his soul and despising the sham and meanness and cruelty which are necessary to what is conventionally called "success." Thus he speaks for the working class when he speaks from his own experience, and he speaks in the sincere and unmistakable language of his class."

Hanford was the speaker on Labor Day for the United Trades and Labor Council at Cleveland, Ohio. His tour to the West will take him through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado in the order named. For dates, terms and other information, address National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

Hanford will speak in Dubuque during the campaign. Watch for date.







# Jotted Down

By Observer

Rev. J. P. Ming S. J., recently delivered a series of lectures at St. Mary's Casino in Dubuque before a number of German Catholic priests. If the printed reports of the lectures be true, Father Ming's treatment of Socialism was very fair. Unlike Father Sherman he does not believe "Socialism is the lowest output of hell." On the contrary, he believes it would be an excellent thing, but that it is impracticable. This is a debatable question. Socialism is increasing rapidly among Catholic workingmen. Divested of all verbiage, Socialism stands for co-operation and the rule of the majority. The Catholic workingman can see nothing in this which in any way conflicts with his religious opinions. Hence the difficulty the Catholic church is experiencing in staying the progress of Socialism among its adherents.

The Quarterly Bulletin of St. Raphael's Cathedral, Dubuque, for the month of September contains an article on Socialism written by Rev. Joseph Rickaby, an English Jesuit. Father Rickaby says there is nothing to prevent a Catholic from advocating that the state should take over the control of railroads, telegraphs, gas, water, electricity, brewing, baking, building, etc., and make of them a government monopoly, and that it is difficult to see where the absorption should stop, only let it be done gradually and justly. But there should be some limit. If the state is entitled to do all things, why should there be any limit? Would it not be useless for private capital and private commercial enterprises to compete against government monopoly?

Father Rickaby then takes up what he calls full-blown Socialism as explained in Gronlund's "Co-operative Commonwealth." It is simple justice to Gronlund to say that he states what he thinks may be done under Socialism. No one can say positively what will or will not be done under Socialism. Whatever is done will be done by a vote of the majority. If General Washington had been approached during the progress of the Revolutionary War and asked: "General, what are you going to do when you have gained your independence? What kind of a government will you establish? What laws will you frame?" Washington would doubtless have said, "My dear Sir, those are matters for future consideration. The first and most necessary thing for us is to gain our independence; the rest can easily be settled." So the Socialist says, "Assist us in establishing Socialism. The details can be taken up afterward."

Father Rickaby then takes up Lassalle's iron law of wages—that wages always tend to the point of subsistence, and attempts to disprove Lassalle's the-

ory. As might be expected, he makes a weak argument. He depends upon the labor unions to nullify the force of that law. Well, the labor unions have been trying to do that for many years, but even the most enthusiastic trades unionist will hardly claim that the efforts of the labor unions have been an unqualified success.

After admitting that workingmen have ample reason for discontent, Father Rickaby gives his remedy, which is nothing more nor less than state Socialism. As between state Socialism, where the workingman would have no voice in saying what wages he should receive, what hours he should work, and under what conditions he should work, and ideal Socialism, where he would have a voice and a vote on all these matters, most workingmen, it seems to us, would prefer the latter.

Here, then, are three Catholic priests—all three Jesuits—and all three lecturing upon Socialism. Father Sherman says "Socialism is the lowest output of hell." Father Ming and Rickaby admit that it is desirable, but impracticable; that men would have to be made over before they would be fit for Socialism. Which shall we believe?

Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, recently delivered an address before the Iowa State Bar Association in which he advocated extending instead of limiting the power of the injunction. As the scope of the injunction is now unlimited, it is difficult to see how it could be extended.

Judge Brewer also believes that all judges should be pensioned. Well, why not pension everyone after he has arrived at a certain age? Why should a judge be pensioned any more than a laborer? As a rule the laborer is far more valuable to society. If a judge receiving from \$2,500 to \$10,000 a year can not save enough to keep the wolf from the door in his old age, how can the laborer, receiving less than \$450 per annum be expected to do so? Under Socialism every man will be pensioned when he has grown too old to work.

Another federal judge is a candidate for notoriety. This time it is Judge Rogers, of St. Louis, who has decided that the blacklist is legal. If the blacklist is legal, of course the boycott is legal, for the principle underlying both is the same. But if a number of workingmen should be arrested for boycotting and brought before Judge Rogers, it would be amusing to note how glibly the learned judge would reverse himself. What rare fun we Socialists will have some day in reversing the decisions of the capitalist judges!

## Button Workers vs. Penurious Capitalists

MUSCATINE, IA., Aug. 25, 1903.

The above title implies one of those divisions into classes with opposite economic interests which culminates in what is known in Socialist literature as the class struggle, and which in its modern phase finds expression in the strike, lock-out, boycott, riot, suppression of riot, and many other blessings bequeathed to the sons of men by the capitalist economy. Hardly an industry of any size throughout the length and breadth of the United States but what has contributed its share toward the illustration of this principle.

And now come the button workers, taking temporary possession of the stage and re-enacting the same old story which has characterized the industrial world ever since the dawn of private property in the means of wealth production, and which goes to make up the contents of all written history.

Until the introduction of the button industry, the city of Muscatine had been noted as a Capitalist Paradise, to which their spokesmen could point to an ideal oasis while the tumult of battle raged round about; where the peaceful relations of Labor and Capital were never disturbed by the hideous voice of the

walking delegate or the sympathetic appeal of the capitalist apologist. This is especially illustrated by the saw mill industry, which at that time was the principal industry of the city. The theory of the freedom of contract in the case of the saw mill workers was stretched to its utmost tension. For years this portion of the working class, a body of meek and lowly Germans (who by the way, must have left their native land before the Reds instilled in the minds of the German workers the idea of socialization, or before Germany was forever scandalized by giving to the world "Das Kapital.") together with a sprinkling of the sons of Erin worked day in and day out for from \$8.00 to \$9.00 per week with the magnificent workday of eleven hours. Freezing up with the saw dust in the winter, they would thus remain until the rays of the vernal sun once more called them forth to their summer outing of 11 per.

But alas, all this has passed away. The walking delegate, with his counterpart—the capitalist apologist—have put in an appearance. The clouds of battle have gathered, and good old Muscatine has imparted to the local capitalist the lesson that eternal vigilance is the price of exploitation.

The button industry was first introduced to the city by one Mr. Beapple of

German origin, who having landed on the banks of the Father of Waters, immediately spotted the Hawkeye paradise and proceeded to embark in the button business. At this time the method of polishing was a secret and Mr. Beapple held the key. But as was later demonstrated, he was not equal to the occasion. Not being familiar with Yankee tricks, the secret was soon transferred to a number of local "gentlemen," who with an eye for business, became thereafter competitors of the aforesaid respectable German. The moment the secret was out the industry spread with amazing rapidity. Little shops sprang up on all sides, and the Golden Age of Competition was once more introduced. But not for long, as will later be seen. With the growth of the industry came the idea of organization, the first union being organized some six or seven years ago. From its birth it had a healthy growth until the demand for labor necessitated by the rapid increase of the industry having materially bettered conditions, the members conceived the false idea that they were as well off without as with the union, which from this time on gradually died out, but for a time only. The industry soon began to show the ear marks of competition. The snail pace set by Mr. Beapple upon the discovery of the secret of polishing became a trot; from this it broke into a canter; thence into a break-neck steeple chase ending in the ditch of a crisis, the inevitable cut following, and the employers giving out the statement that the price of buttons had so fallen as to leave very little surplus value. Nevertheless it was noticeable that the reduction took place in the fall when men were plentiful and work scarce, the standard price being restored in the spring. Such was the condition of affairs when in the spring of 1902 an attempt was made to reorganize the delinquent union, the story somehow getting abroad that the employers wanted the workers organized in order to get the label for the buttons, which was probably true to a certain extent, due to the pressure brought by the garment workers. However this may be, the fact remains that the union was reorganized with this understanding, which, however, proved disastrous. Organizing with this understanding, the members naturally supposed no difficulty would be met with in unionizing the shops. When this difficulty was met and the truth known the union immediately went to pieces. However, the general belief obtains that the temporary organization prevented the usual reduction of wages which did not take place in the fall of 1902. Nevertheless the usual amount of discontent was manifested during the winter months, caused to a great extent by the method of weighing. Not being satisfied with the 144 gross, they adopted a gross of 168, counting all buttons against the cutter below the thickness of three lines. The spring of 1903 found the industry in an apparently flourishing condition, another steeple chase being on. Some of the wise ones seeing the inevitable result, once more gathered the faithful under the banner of organized labor, being careful to instil in the minds of the members the fact that whatever they got through organization would not come in the form of concessions, but would be won by united action. Hardly had the union got under headway when the crash came. Buttons fell in price; factories closed their doors and the small fry began to feel the iron heel of capitalist oppression. Following these events the present trouble began. The Peerless, one of the largest factories in the city, closed doors for two weeks, reopening with a reduction of one cent per gross in wages. The means here used to reduce wages and at the same time prevent trouble was, to say the least, the product of a genius. Nevertheless this factory is not a fair test, as only scrubs work there because of certain ridiculous regulations. The writer worked there himself and when in the pink of condition was not able to make over \$1.00 per day, so can speak from experience. Following the reduction in the Peerless came one of the same magnitude in the Hagerman and Bishop factories which resulted in a walkout. No sooner had this occurred than interviews with Mr. Hagerman began to appear in the local press in which he states that because of severe competition the firm was placed on the verge of bankruptcy and was compelled to reduce wages in order to run. In other words the stockholders of said firm have acquired that important blessing spoken of by Andrew of Homestead fame—poverty,

with the exception perhaps of a one time dry goods merchant (who, by the way, Mr. Hagerman forgot to mention,) who not being able during his mercantile career to satisfy his lust for gain by selling cheap calico to the children of the poor, retired to the field of production and forthwith proceeded to reduce the wages of the button workers, who by the way, cannot complain as this gentlemen must have had a purpose in view, probably the erection of a pipe organ in some of the numerous synagogues of Satan where an echo of the voice of Christ is never heard from the temples that profane his name.

Another gentleman of great ability in the art of skinning labor is a local coal dealer who managed somehow or other to save enough out of anthracite to invest in a block of stock in a south end factory. Not being able to sell coal at \$12.50 per ton this fall, he demonstrates his genius by reducing the wages of the button workers.

And last but not least, the local papers have gained a reputation for servility, which, to say the least, is not to be envied. But this is hardly worth mentioning as no one believes anything they print—in fact, they don't print anything worth believing.

The above is a very inadequate statement of the conditions which obtain throughout the button industry, but may answer the purpose of giving to the people the real facts in relation to the business which has been so thoroughly discussed by the capitalist press.

And finally, while the dear old Hawkeye paradise arrays herself in mourning for days of yore, the button workers union at last on a solid foundation draws nearer each day to the time when it will become a factor in the shaping of the conditions throughout the industry. Couple with this fact the bright outlook for an increased Socialist vote and you will be compelled to apply that time honored saying, the end justifies the means.

ONLOOKER.

Let Ben Hanford tell those who don't know "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do." The best Pamphlet to make Socialists. Just the thing for your street meetings. Illustrated; pocket size; 200,000 distributed in N. Y. state. 25 for 40c; 100 for \$1; 1,000 for \$8.50 postpaid. The Comrade, 11 Cooper Sq., N. Y.

## 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, 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 workmen 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 standard of living of the masses, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the means of wealth production. 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 to be 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.

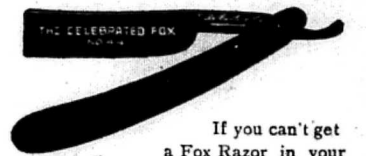
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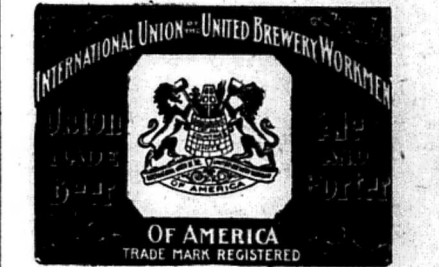
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**Mr. N. Theno Tells What Dr. Harmann Done For Him.**

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:

Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, Mo.	\$.50
Lucis Rogovin, St. Louis, Mo.	.50
Local Utica, N. Y.	3.00
Fred Townsend, Owosso, Mich.	1.00

Total to noon, Sept. 5.....\$ 5.00  
Previously reported..... 957.02

Total.....\$962.02

National Organizer Geo. H. Geobel,

in one of his reports from Virginia, says:

"The demand for workers is certainly intense. If the comrades in the better organized sections could only see the doors of opportunity that are opening to us on every hand the special organizing fund would go up to \$5,000. Not a single locality have I been in, but there was evidence of an abundant harvest to be gathered for the effort. To do this there would have to be more money, but if it was not out of my province, and bearing the appearance of being colored by my relation to the party, I would feel compelled to put strongly to the party membership the need of putting out more of the ablest men we have at once."

Ben Hanford's dates from Sept. 11 onward are: Ohio, Sept. 12, Fremont; 13, Fostoria; 14, Springfield; 16, Cincinnati; 17, Hamilton. Indiana: Sept. 18, Jeffersonville; 19, Evansville; 20, Terre Haute; 21, Indianapolis; 22, Richmond; 23, Marion. He will begin in Illinois on Oct. 1 for two weeks in that state.

The Erie People of Aug. 29, speaking of Hanford's lecture in that city on Aug. 26, says in part: "It is a moderate statement to make that the address was one of the most clear and powerful and convincing expositions of Socialism ever listened to by an Erie audience. Hanford possesses to a wonderful degree the rare gift of being able to handle a difficult subject (the Marxian analysis of wealth production) with such simplicity and clearness, that few can fail to follow easily the connection of the argument through to its final conclusion. No abler propagandist has ever taken the field, and as Hanford is now starting on an extended tour west, which may perhaps last six months or longer, it is not too much to say that extremely valuable results for the party movement may be confidently expected from his tour."

Locals are again reminded that Hanford's tour is entirely under the direction of the national secretary, Socialist party, Omaha, Neb., and all communications respecting same should be addressed accordingly.

In a review of the political situation in Massachusetts, preliminary to the coming state election, the Boston Herald, the leading democratic paper of New England, practically concedes the election of a Socialist representative from the district which our late Comrade MacCartney represented for four terms. The Herald also admits the possibility of the Socialists carrying other districts, and in Plymouth county it says the democratic party seems to be a smaller factor in politics this year than ever, the Socialists "seeming to have taken the position formerly occupied by the democrats."

The state convention to organize the Socialist party of Louisiana will be held in Temperance Hall, corner Campbell and Lafayette streets, opposite Lafayette square, New Orleans, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 2 p. m. The local comrades are arranging for the convention and will do everything possible to make it successful.

The national office is now ready to supply the new gold rim party button at 15 cents each, or in lots of 100 to party officials at 10 cents each.

Next week an extended report will be given of the work of the national organizers, all of whom report most encouragingly and enthusiastically of their receptions in the respective fields.

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or more for twenty-five cents per year. Four postal subscription cards good for one year each for \$1.00. They are handy. Order a bunch.

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

## Iowa Notes

### WAPELLO COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Wapello county Socialists held their convention here. About thirty were in attendance. The following ticket was nominated by acclamation:

Representative—W. C. Minnick, Ottumwa.  
Sheriff—James Nevin, Keb.  
Treasurer—Roy Christie, Ottumwa.  
Member Board of Supervisors—E. H. Mather, Ottumwa.

Coroner—Miles Martin, Keb.  
Surveyor—Bert Gillette, Ottumwa.

### JASPER COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Socialists of Jasper county met in convention and nominated a ticket as follows:

Representative—Seymour Howard.  
Treasurer—W. M. Shaw.  
Sheriff—P. M. Caswell.  
Superintendent—John N. Porter.  
Member of Board of Supervisors—W. J. Porter.

Surveyor—W. C. Rucker.  
Coroner—Bert Squires.  
W. M. Shaw was elected committee-

man. I believe we will have some news for everybody after election. The democrats say to our recruits from their party that they hadn't ought to sign our petition because it takes votes from them. But their only reply is the hope it will take all of the votes from all of the other parties. W. J. PORTER.

Comrade W. C. Benton, in charge of Coming Nation Van No. 1 will distribute samples of The Iowa Socialist and take subs.

Comrade F. A. Shepherd, of Bloomfield, sends in a club and writes: "We have organized at this place; have fourteen members, and more to follow. Comrade J. M. Work will speak for us Sept. 14, and we will have our regular meetings every Sunday at 4 p. m."

Comrade Ben F. Dyer, of Muscatine, orders a bundle of the Labor Day edition.

Comrade J. G. Kent, of Muscatine, fires in a club.

Comrade A. K. Gifford, writing from Wichita, Kan., says: "Well, here I am, a student in the American Socialist College. Of course, I am still a citizen of Iowa and candidate for lieutenant governor. Some may think I ran away from the fight and so I did but it was only to better prepare myself for the next one. Have been here just one week, but that week has been more than full. Wichita is alive with Socialism. The Stricklands were here two nights, Mills one night, one night the students held a street meeting. On Monday and Tuesday night Geo. E. Bigelow will be with us. The school has students from quite a number of different states, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma, Missouri, New York, Florida, Colorado and Kansas. My expectation is to remain here during the school year which will end in June. You may send my paper in care of the American Socialist College. My heart and best wishes will be with the Iowa Comrades this fall."

Comrade J. C. Saltzman, of Mt. Airy, sends in a club and orders a bunch of sub postals.

### SECRETARY'S NOTES

The following additional dates have been made for Comrade Work: Sept. 23, Lake City; Sept. 24, Denison; Sept. 25, Dow City; Sept. 26, Sioux City; Sept. 28, Rock Rapids; Sept. 29, Clear Lake; Oct. 1, Cresco.

Dates for Comrade Jacobs during the coming week: Sept. 14, Red Oak; Sept. 15, Atlantic; Sept. 16, Shelby; Sept. 17, Council Bluffs; Sept. 18, Logan.

Socialist Labor Day speakers in Iowa: Davenport, Frederick G. Strickland; Clinton, Mother Jones; Dubuque, Jas. H. Brower; Keb, John M. Work; Jefferson, A. D. Pugh; Marysville; A. H. Weeks, and the Coming Nation Van at Centerville.

The three Ds—Dubuque, Davenport and Des Moines—contributed \$55.10 to the state organization during the past month.

Examine the financial statement issued and published this week. Is your name written there?

Iowa paid national dues for August on 552 members, an increase of 173 over the month of July.

All locals having nomination papers

in their possession are requested to forward them to the state secretary immediately.

There are still a few open dates for Comrade Work, which may be secured. As his tours are arranged for two or three weeks in advance, it is necessary to make application at once. Address J. J. Jacobsen, 1129 Twelfth street, Des Moines. The terms are \$3.00 and expenses.

Contributions to the organization fund during the past week: Des Moines, C. Christensen, \$2; Logan, D. Ehrhart, 50 cents; J. S. Burrell, \$1.50. Total, \$4.

Cheer up! Frederick G. Strickland will campaign in Iowa from now until election.

Introduce the national dues paying system as provided in the state constitution. Dues stamps are furnished when dues are paid for the month of August, and a sufficient number of membership books furnished to the locals free of charge. Experience has demonstrated that the system provides a greater revenue both for state and local organizations.

Comrade Jacobs has held successful meetings at Oskaloosa, What Cheer and North English during the past week and organizations are expected to follow these meetings.

J. J. JACOBSEN.

### SIoux CITY NOTES

Arrangements have been completed for the coming of Eugene V. Debs, Sunday, Sept. 27. Comrade Debs will speak in the opera house on that date and a big success is anticipated. The comrades are already at work selling tickets.

The club members wound up the month of August with a picnic on the Sioux river the last Sunday in the month. Owing to the threatening weather there was not a large attendance, but a good time was had by those present.

Rev. Carl Thompson is expected to speak in this city about the 15th. Other speakers are being arranged for during October.

### I AM NO SCAB.

Labor Day in Sioux City, viewed from the standpoint of the unionist and the other fellow who deals in "soft soap" on such occasions, was a grand success. Every union in the city was represented in the parade, the entire number in line being about 2,000. As we stood and viewed this grand demonstration of the labor movement we could not help but feel that there must be something wrong, else this power would be the rulers instead of the slaves. On this occasion the labor unionist again says to the world "we demand justice," "we demand a fair share of the product of our labor." We follow the procession to the speaker's stand that we may see for ourselves how many of this marching mass are really in earnest and desire to learn of those whom they have selected to instruct them how to get rid of their great burden of oppression. Here a different thought takes possession of our mind when we view the small crowd of only about 200 surrounding the speaker's stand, many of whom were Socialists and women. By this scene we are once more confirmed in our belief that the workingman does not think and does not care to investigate but simply hangs on to a union of his fellows, because some one of his number is thinking for him and is leading him at will. The worker must learn that the way out is for him to think for himself and act for his own interest.

One of the striking features of the parade was a lean, hungry looking greyhound, bearing a tin saddle, leading the tinner's union as their mascot. On the saddle were these words: "I am no scab." This struck us very forcibly as a truth; the dog following nature's laws gets the full product of his labor, a fair share, if you please; he never goes on a strike, is independent of lockouts and on all occasions works for the interest of his dogship. Those members of the union following the mascot and also preceding him in line bore no label except that of the worker who howls for the interest of the workers, the brotherhood of the laborers, a fair share of our product for a wage, and down with the scab every day of the year except one and on this day he puts his unionism in the closet, seals his lips, closes his eyes and blindly walks to the ballot box and votes directly against every interest he has labored for during the other 364 days of the year. Thus you see how necessary it was to get a poor dumb brute that could be honestly labeled "I am no scab." We say down with the

scab—the meanest scab of all scabs—that man who will scab at the ballot box. We say give the laborer not only a fair share, but all he produces. Thank God the day is not far distant when all the people can take part in Labor Day exercises in a true spirit of brotherly love. Then there will be no scabs and Socialism will be the battle cry.

KRANK.

## Local Notes

L. J. Richardson, of Chicago, gave a red hot talk before Local Dubuque at its last meeting.

Dubuque had 1,700 men in the Labor Day parade and the celebration at Twin Springs was an unqualified success. J. H. Brower, of Elgin, Ill., spoke on the "Progress of Labor," tracing the development of the modern wage earner from the prehistoric captive of war whose life was saved that his labor as a slave might be utilized. A large and attentive audience listened to Comrade Brower's forceful denunciation of the wrongs that are still perpetrated upon the workingman and his eloquent appeal to the laborer to give the social problem his earnest and careful consideration.

Comrade Brower spoke for Local Dubuque at the corner of Seventh and Main streets Tuesday evening and a fair sized crowd turned out and remained throughout in spite of the rain.

Comrade Frederick G. Strickland, who arrived in the city Tuesday morning from Moline where he delivered the Labor Day address, also took to the soap box Tuesday evening and issued a general challenge to any speakers in the city to meet him in debate on the subject of Socialism. Comrade Strickland will devote several months to the campaign in Iowa, making Dubuque his headquarters. Those who know Strickland do not need the assurance that there will be "something doing" in Iowa while he is here. Beginning with next week Comrade Strickland will conduct an agitator's department in The Iowa Socialist.

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

## Ohio Notes

A Coming Nation Van has been shipped to Ohio from the headquarters in Rich Hill, Mo., and we expect to use it very effectively during the coming campaign. All Ohio comrades who are on the line of travel should exert every effort to get up good meetings and help push things along.

The circuit speakers have been increased by one and still another will be placed on during this month.

The Krainers of Cleveland have formed a new branch which will be known as No. 11. It starts with twenty-four members.

The Lucas county convention (Toledo) was held last Sunday and a full county ticket placed in the field for the fall election.

The call for nominations for national committeeman to represent Ohio on the national committee for the next year has been issued and all nominations will be received at state office until midnight of Oct. 2.

East Liverpool has been reorganized by Howard H. Caldwell and the comrades of Wapakoneta have gotten together and applied for a charter.

Father Hagerty will lecture at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 18; Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 17; Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 21, and Lansford, Pa., Sept. 22. He will also speak at the fall festival given by the Chicago comrades on Sept. 27.

Isaac Cowen will tour Ohio from Oct. 19 until the election and dates can be secured by writing to the state secretary.

One hundred and seventy-seven new members were admitted into the party during August which is a considerable gain over the previous month.

Ashtabula is a new addition to the circuits for two days per month. The circuits are steadily growing even at this late day.

W. G. CRITCHLOW.

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

### Directory of Secretaries

Wm. Mally, National Secretary, 303-304 McCague Building, Omaha, Neb.

J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 12th street, Des Moines.

W. A. Jacobs, State Organizer, 216 E. Sixth St., Davenport.

### Secretaries of Iowa Locals

Albia, W. I. Shields.

Avery, F. J. West.

Bloomfield, B. H. Osterhood.

Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St. Burlington. Conrad Holstein, 1824 N. 7th St.

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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.

- Clarinda, T. F. Willis.
- Clinton, A. R. Kolar, 511 2d St.
- Correctionville, John Tangborn.
- Council Bluffs, I. Goldberg, 308 Broadway.
- Cresco, E. P. Dieter.
- Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 821 E. 14th St.
- Deloit, Stanley Browne.
- Des Moines, J. R. Bienes, 506 7th St.
- Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St.
- Fairbank, S. E. Moore.
- Grinnell, Nick Hise.
- Hamilton, Louis Paulding.
- Hiteinan, Wm. Truman.
- Hocking, Thomas Love.
- Keb, Miles Martin.
- Lake City, Oakley Wood.
- Lester, Chas. H. Alberts.
- Little Rock, W. H. Attlesea.
- Logan, A. D. Wilson.
- Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage.
- Madrid, C. J. Peeltrom.
- Mapleton, C. A. Piper.
- Missouri Valley, John T. Culavin, P. O. Box 124.
- Muscatine, J. G. Kent, Fletcher Ave.
- Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff.
- Newton, W. J. Porter.
- Oelwein, L. Lauridsen.
- Ottumwa, Isaac H. West, 601 Richmond Ave. S.
- Red Oak, E. W. Churchill, 109 W. Elm St.
- Rock Rapids, George Monlux.
- Scanda, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2.
- Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer.
- Sioux City, J. C. Smith.
- Waterloo, F. Connor, 1112 Franklin St.
- Webster City, L. W. Hockman.

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

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