

Published Every Saturday by
The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.
K. Hertz and A. A. G. Editors
Office: Cor. Sixth and Iowa Sts.
Dubuque, Iowa.

Impressions

Some are like the crawfish—they progress backwards.

The working class is the mainspring of progress. But it must be wound up occasionally.

It's mighty funny but it's a fact that some men are actually so conservative that they wouldn't leave a burning building for fear of the possibility of being caught in the rain by coming out.

It is reported that the Union Electric Company has discharged all the aged men in its employ and substituted younger men. The discharged men will now "retire" on what they saved out of their \$1.25 per.

The Chicago Tribune is authority for the statement that of 7,000 cases in the west side district of the Bureau of Charities which received the attention of that organization during the last two years only ten or eleven instances were recorded where the recipients of charity were members of labor unions. And in these ten or eleven cases the parties were either not in good standing in their respective unions, or members of newly organized unions with little or no money in their treasuries. Break the news gently to D. M. Parry.

Fourteen per cent of the wage earners of the country are women and girls, and the pity of it is that they don't get anything like fourteen per cent of the money that is paid out in wages.—Chicago Tribune.

But it is a still greater pity that the Chicago Tribune is not only not trying to do anything for these poor women and girls over whom it sheds its crocodile tears, but is doing everything it can to hinder those who would set them free, and is doing all it can to perpetuate the system that places a premium on woman and child labor.

Frederick G. Strickland started on a short tour of Iowa last Monday. Sunday evening he occupied the pulpit of the Summit Congregational church and gave an audience that completely filled the auditorium, "The Real Message of the Real Jesus," which is so seldom heard in the pulpit today. Comrade Strickland's ability as an orator would insure him an easy berth in almost any pulpit in the land if he chose to sell himself for the flesh-pots of Egypt. But fortunately, for the Socialist party, Strickland isn't "built that way." Thursday and Friday evenings of last week Comrade Strickland spoke at Temple hall, taking up Father Rickaby's objections to Socialism. While Comrade Strickland appeared to have answered these objections to the satisfaction of the audience, it seems there was one who was not satisfied. The Telegraph-Herald says:

"Mr. Strickland told a story that delighted his sympathetic auditors. It concerned a fellow whose life was being crushed out beneath a dray. The minister happening along, interested himself in the fellow's spiritual welfare; the economist took measurements of the man and the wagon and determined the pressure per square inch on him; the Socialist—of course, he was a plain, bludn man,—got a board and, making a lever of it, adopted the only sensible course. He lifted the dray off the fellow. Mr. Strickland wasn't able to prove, however, that after the fellow got up, he didn't declare that death was preferable to life in the circumstances. This is where the faith comes in. We must accept on faith that after he was freed, he lived, like the heroine of the novel, happy ever afterward." Which, by the way, is equivalent to saying that a man under a dray is better off than he who is up and walks about, because the latter has no assurance that he will not stub his toe or, perchance, stumble and fall.

The Dubuque Enterprise contains a long whining editorial on what it is pleased to call the "inconsistency of the local labor agitators." The editorial appears to have been inspired by the fact that supplies for the Labor Day cele-

bration were ordered out of town, the argument being that the trade should have been given to home manufacturers. We fail to see where any advocate of competition should have a grievance in this matter. "Competition is the life of trade," it adds zest to life, prevents us from sinking to the dead level of mediocrity, gives the man of ability an opportunity of forging to the front; in short, it makes the only thing that makes life worth living. To patronize home industry and stifle competition would rob the business men of Dubuque of all these blessings, and even Parry, in his most rabid moods, never charged the unions with being guilty of such an outrage. Stifle competition! Perish the thought!

The Enterprise also charges the local labor agitators with inciting a fight on a non-union concern which is the object of "a bitter, unrelenting persecution, that amounts to no less than a war of extermination, on the part of the trusts." More competition.

As to patronizing home industry, union men have not forgotten that some other Dubuque people also went out of the home market for labor during the late unpleasantness on the street car line. The shoe is on the other foot now. And the result is a whine like unto that of a pup whose tail has been trodden upon.

Let us have competition by all means. While we do not wish any one bad luck, we earnestly hope that every advocate of competition may realize his ambition to the full, and may he be forced to his hands and knees under some oak tree to compete with the rest of the hogs for the acorns. And may a kind and benevolent trust place a ring in his snout to prevent him from rooting up the sod, even as the thrifty farmer does with the four-footed variety of the genus swine. And may they get their bellies full—of competition. We ask it in kindness, for there is where they do their thinking. The only way to reach their brains (?) and their hearts (?) is by way of their stomachs.

Inconsistency! Well, there is some of it outside of the ranks of the labor agitators and the Socialists.

The Comrade for September marks the successful ending of the second year's existence of that notable Socialist publication. The great variety of interesting and high-class literary and artistic contributions which the magazine has published by many of the foremost writers and artists of the world is attested to by the copious and well arranged index to the whole volume, which accompanies this issue. Altogether it has been a notable literary and artistic success, reflecting great credit upon all concerned.

In the issue before us the principal contribution is a notable lecture by Geo. D. Herron, entitled "From Revolution to Revolution." This is a magnificent utterance by the foremost thinker in our ranks and every Socialist will rejoice that it is to be had in pamphlet form. Among other distinctive contributions to the number are articles by Horace Traubel, of whom a fine portrait is given; R. A. Maynard who writes the account of his conversion to Socialism; an interesting bookish causerie by Editor Spargo and several short stories, poems and sketches. Instead of an editorial the editor gives his "Benedicite" to his readers as the closing word to the volume.

The illustrations, while less in number than usual, owing, presumably, to the great space occupied by Dr. Herron's fine contribution, are very beautiful and include several fine cartoons by Ryan Walker and the versatile and always enjoyable "Cynicus." For frontispiece there is a fine half tone reproduction of a striking pathetic picture, "Passing the Churchyard," by Josef Israels, a famous German painter of the earlier part of the last century. It is altogether an issue which no Socialist can afford not to have. The Comrade Pub. Co., 11 Cooper Sq., N. Y.



The melancholy days have come
The saddest of the year;
The workers scorn to sell their votes
For politician's beer.

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.

Labor's Coming Conquest

(Address by Thos. E. Will, Ph. D., President American Socialist College, to Wichita Workingmen on day following Labor Day.)

As we watched the mighty march of labor yesterday we noted on its banners the mystic words, Labor Omnia Vincit. What mean these words? Labor conquers all things.

Labor has conquered many things. It has paved these streets, erected these buildings, stretched these wires, laid these tracks, built these electric cars, gridironed this continent with steel rail-

Special to Subscribers

Our issue of next week will complete Vol. 1—will round out the first year of The Iowa Socialist's existence.
That we may have made mistakes during the year we cannot deny.
We are still young.
That there is room for improvement we will admit.
But we have done the best we could.
No one can do more.
But with your assistance that best will be a little better during the coming year.
A large number of subscriptions expire next week.
Is yours among them?
If the number on the yellow label is 58 don't do a thing before you renew.
Or better still, get three or four of your neighbors to club in with you and thus get the paper for 25c per year.
Of those who sent in clubs a year ago we ask again the same favor.

ways, exploited our mines, tilled our fields, drained our swamps, irrigated our deserts, dotted every hillside and valley with hamlets and cities, whitened every sea with the sails of commerce, and made the desert blossom as the rose.

The conquests of labor no man can number.
But one thing labor has not conquered. It has not conquered poverty. The wolf of want snaps at the heels and howls at the door of the workingman. He who has made clothing is arrayed in tatters, he who has made shoes goes upon his uppers, the builder of palaces vegetates in a rented shack, and the creator of railway lines and palace cars

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

Capitalism produced the class struggle. We, the workers, were born into it. We found ourselves dispossessed of the means of life and pitted against the owners of our chance to exist.

Socialism is the movement and method of the toilers to end the class struggle. The interests of the capitalist class and the interests of the working class are diametrically opposed one to the other. Capital (the tools and material) and labor can never be united until the capitalist (the private owner) is displaced by the democratic ownership and administration of capital by labor itself. The private owner must be absorbed into the working class. He must do useful work instead of working the workers.

We must not blink the class struggle. It must be set plainly before the workers, else they will not understand their supreme mission in this critical hour of human history. The picture of that struggle is not a pleasant one in itself, but men must know their nightmare that they may shake themselves loose from it and awake. They must feel and know the pain that they may be freed from it.

Capitalist politics is the soothsayer to the working man, lulling him to sleep, preaching to him contentment. Well may it so do, for it has no remedy for his ills except this opiate.

Socialism must arouse him to his pain that he may remove the cause, and arise to health, strength and manhood.

Frederick G. Strickland

rides the bumpers or counts the ties while tramping for a job. The genius of toil, whose patience, skill and sweat have created a world, have not where to lay their heads.

And while workers want, idlers revel in unearned wealth and give costly funerals to their dogs.

Why should the producers of the world's wealth possess no wealth?

Consider some parallels. Yonder is an engine—a mighty factor in wealth production. Does the engine acquire property? By no means. And why not? Because its product belongs not to itself, but to its owner.

Here stands a horse, strong, handsome and efficient. Day after day it does its master's bidding. It aids in producing wealth. Does it accumulate wealth for itself? No. And why not? Because its products belong to its master.

And what of the slave? Is he not a wealth producer? Manifestly so. And does he lay by property? Build himself a home, and accumulate a bank account out of his products? Certainly not. And why not? Because his products belong not to himself, but to his master.

And so with the wage earner. Toil as he may, heap up wealth as he will, "The grain he grows another reaps, The wealth he earns another keeps." Through the years of his active life he may toil like Sisyphus, accomplish like Hercules, and die a pauper to be buried in the Potter's Field.

And why is this? Because as in the case of engine, horse and slave, the worker's product belongs not to himself but to his master.

But is not the worker recompensed

for his toil? Yes, and so are engine, horse and slave.

And how great is the reward of each? Each must receive enough to maintain its productive efficiency—to keep it going. In addition, horse, slave and wage earner must receive enough to maintain their progeny, that the race of workers may not perish and idlers thus be forced to take their places.

This doctrine is not new. Ricardo, "the greatest economist of the nineteenth century," nearly a hundred years since showed that the laborer received but a subsistence wage, the sum that will sustain the life of himself and his family.

The republican party in 1900 conceded his principle. In countless forms it paraded before the wage earners as their share in a republican victory the "FULL DINNER PAIL."

And what is the "full dinner pail"? The reward of engine, horse and slave: the wage that will maintain the life of the worker and his family, but leave them nothing over.

Where lies the way of escape? In abolishing, at one and the same time, once and forever, both master class and servile class as such; in prohibiting forever the appropriation by one of the products of another. Workers must own their tools. The land, which nature freely gave to all; and the capital, which the labor, skill and saving of all have produced, must become the property of all—to be operated for all for the good of all.

When this is done labor will have achieved its crowning triumph, and the prophecy which it today bears about on its banner will have been fulfilled.

Archbishop Ireland on Labor

A Criticism by Observer

Archbishop Ireland delivered the Labor Day address at St. Paul. As he is practically the leader of what may be called the liberal wing of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America, his utterances are of more than ordinary interest.

"Capital," said the archbishop, "is stored labor, the fruit and result of labor." In this he agrees with Karl Marx, who says that capital is the difference between the wealth which the laborer produces in a day and what he receives for its production. In other words capital is exploited labor. "Labor should invite it into use," says the archbishop, "never frighten it away." Labor has no objection to capital. Capital is a necessary factor in production. But labor does object to the capitalist. The capitalist is no more necessary to production than a fifth wheel is necessary in the construction of a wagon. The capitalist is a parasite pure and simple.

The archbishop is not opposed to trusts. "We should not be afraid of capital, in whatever form it comes, whether in large personal accumulations or in trusts or in syndicates. Names are bugaboos that should not frighten. As a matter of fact, without large aggregations of capital, great enterprises are not possible and the country is not developed," says the archbishop. The archbishop is certainly right when he says names are bugaboos that should not frighten. Millions of fair-minded people have been so frightened by the word "Socialism" that they have never attempted to examine the only practical solution of the labor problem. We heartily agree with the archbishop, "names are bugaboos."

Regarding the development of the country, it might be pertinent to ask of what use is it to develop a country if the mass of the people of that country derive no benefit from such development. That the development of this country during the past twenty-five years has not been surpassed by any other country of ancient or modern times is conceded on all sides. Yet the farmer and the laborer composing, as they do, 90 per cent of the population, are but little better off than they were a quarter of a century ago.

Minneapolis is the seat of the flour industry in this country. In that city are annually manufactured hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour, which are exported to the uttermost limits of the earth. The twin cities of the Northwest are surrounded by a cluster of the most beautiful lakes in the world, and within easy access. How many of the 20,000 or more operatives of the milling industry of Minneapolis are able to give their families a week's outing at Lake Minnetonka or White Bear Lake, or even a day's outing at Lake Calhoun, Lake Harriet, or the lovely dells about Minnehaha, which Longfellow has immortalized in song? Yet it is the labor of these men that has built up the great industry that has made the name of Minneapolis famous the world over, and, God knows, they ought to be entitled to an occasional vacation. How many of the workmen of the archbishop's own congregation in St. Paul are able to give their families an outing at any of the above resorts? Surely they have as much right to a vacation as the butterflies of fashion who flitter away their time in fondling pug dogs and poll parrots.

Continuing the archbishop says: "The wage earner has rights—his right to a living wage; his right to reasonable hours; his right to more than even a living wage when circumstances and success warrant it. Wage earners have a right to combine, to form trusts and syndicates, and call them labor unions." What is a living wage? Shall the definition of a living wage be left to the laborer or the employer to decide? If left to the employer to decide we know it would mean simply a bare subsistence. If left to the decision of the laborer it would mean such an amount as would enable him to feed, clothe and educate his family, build a comfortable home, permit him to enjoy a short vacation during each summer so as to recuperate his wasted energies, and enable him to lay up a sum sufficient to keep him and his faithful partner when age has

dimmed his eyes and palsied his limbs. How many laborers does the archbishop know who are so circumstanced? How many are there among his own congregation? It is more than probable his grace could count them on the fingers of one hand. "His right to more than even a living wage when circumstances and success warrant it." How many employers has the archbishop met during his time who were willing to admit that "circumstances and success" justified them in allowing more than a living wage to their employes?

"But labor unions must be on their guard against serious evils threatening them. They cannot be tolerated if they interfere with the personal liberty of non-union men, who have a right to work in or outside of unions as they please. It is wrong in labor unions to limit the output of work on the part of members. The members themselves are injured; they are reduced to a dead level of inferiority; they are allowed no opportunity of rising to a higher or better position." When the archbishop refers to non-union men he probably means "scabs." The trades unionist has no quarrel with the non-union man. Indeed, union men and non-union men are frequently found working together in what is called the "open shop." Nevertheless, unions do not care to countenance the "open shop," and never do except in extreme cases. The reason is plain—it is difficult to enforce union rules in such an establishment. Union regulations mean fair treatment, and fair treatment is just as desirable as fair wages. For the "scab"—the man who steps in and takes the place of the union man when on strike—the trades unionist has nothing but the most implacable hatred. He looks upon the "scab" in the same light as the American colonists looked upon Benedict Arnold. If Arnold was right, then the "scab" is right. If Arnold was wrong then the "scab" is wrong. The laborer who steps in and takes the place of a fellow laborer when on strike is just as much a traitor to his class as the soldier who deserts his post in the face of the enemy.

Socialists will agree with the archbishop when he says that "State" Socialism or "government ownership" is abhorrent to American ideas. The archbishop could not refrain from firing a shot at his old antagonists, the democrats. But what he means when he speaks of that form of Socialism which would close out from men "God and His Christ" is difficult to understand. What has Socialism to do with religion. Socialism is a purely industrial question.

In closing the archbishop touched upon strikes. Strikes, he said, do most harm to the strikers themselves. As a matter of fact, 75 per cent of the strikes that have taken place during the past decade have been successful.

"It is wrong in labor unions to limit the output of the members." Limiting the output of their members has only quite recently come into practice among American labor unions, though it has been extensively practiced in England for many years past. So far as the writer can see, it is justifiable. The panics of 1873 and 1893 were caused by overproduction. More was produced than labor could buy back. Mills, factories and shops closed down and the laborer walked the streets with his hands in his pockets until the surplus product was used up. The volume of business can never safely exceed the sum total of wages paid to labor. When more goods are produced than labor can buy back a panic is dangerously close. The United States has had two panics during the past thirty years while England has had none.

After reading the archbishop's address trades unionists will agree with John Mitchell: "Archbishop Ireland is an able man, but he is not an authority on the labor question."

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.

Romanism vs. Socialism

Seeing by the Sioux City Journal that the German Roman Catholic priests are going to wage war on Socialism, I feel obliged to speak a few words to you. I am a Catholic myself, although I have dropped that part of it which was adopted 321 A. D. and is called Romanism.

I do not believe in mixing religion with politics, but since the priests are bound to fight us, and have started the ball rolling, let us get up and face them squarely from the religious point of view. I have been fighting our battle now for about twenty-six years, fifteen of which was done in Germany.

Let me tell you what sort of means they use. In the first place these hirelings villify Socialism to those who do not understand it. When a man leans towards Socialism, they tell him that it is a sin against the church (which, of course, they claim is the only true church of God and therefore a sin against God.) When they find a man who has thoroughly investigated and has dared to think for himself and dares to contradict them he is put under the ban, and you, my Catholic friends, know what that means; you know what power the confession has upon you.

Friends, we must know if they are teaching the true doctrine of Christ or not, or if they are living it themselves or not (for actions speak louder than words.) The first command God ever gave to man was: "In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat (earn) thy bread." Do these fellows do it? No. May be it is only meant for us, who had no parents who were able to have us educated for the priesthood. Then came the ten commandments of Moses, the first and greatest, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God," etc. Then the other, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." When a man gradually grinds the life out of a fellow being; when he creates conditions under which human beings must commit adultery to save their bodies from hunger and satisfy the passions of other human beasts; when he steals (confiscates) everything in sight, does he love his neighbor as himself? Or do these priests who defend this system which creates all these things love their neighbors as themselves? And how can you love God, whom you do not see, if you do not love your brother, whom you do see? Do they do the will of our Lord Jesus who re-established and more clearly defined the commandments and whose doctrine they claim to teach? Oh, yes, they teach the part of contentment (to be contented with your lot no matter how it goes and you will inherit heaven and the other fellow will go to hell for all eternity anyhow, and your life in this world is so short you know).

Why don't they teach the rich to be contented? Now then, friends, if they are the true successors of Christ and the apostles, why did Pope Leo lay up treasure on earth to be stolen by thieves, as the papers have told us? Why is that legion of soldiers about the vatican? Why did they consult the powers of the earth about what kind of man to elect for pope? Did Christ lay up any treasures on earth? No. Did Christ have a legion of armed men about him? No. Don't they tell you to go down on your knees and pray to God for guidance when you have a step of importance to do? Why did they, then, consult earthly powers?

Comrades, does not all this look ridiculous to you when you think it over? Comrades, don't you feel as though you wanted to know what they take you for?

And you, my Catholic friends, who are not Socialists, I ask you for your own sake and for the sake of your wives and children, throw off your prejudice and investigate not only Socialism but also the Bible and see for yourself who is your friend and who is not. Find out if there is anything in Socialism which conflicts with the Bible. Of course, these priests do not want you to find out that they are not interpreting the Bible right to you, or in other words, that they are lying to you.

Friends, seek the truth, for the truth shall make you free and you will never be free if you believe these men.

Why pay them more than you have yourselves for what you can do yourselves, namely, thinking. They will tell you that the church will bring it out all right in time, but answer them that they are drifting away from Christ and then remember that he who wants to be free he himself must break the chains.

CHRISTOPHER GROSSE.

National Secretary's Report

For the Month of August. NATIONAL DUES RECEIVED.

From state committees—	
Alabama	\$ 10.00
Arkansas	5.55
Arizona	7.20
California	58.00
Colorado	40.00
Connecticut	15.00
Idaho	5.00
Illinois	100.00
Indiana	40.00
Iowa	18.85
Kansas	28.38
Kentucky	7.00
Massachusetts	50.00
Michigan	25.00
Minnesota	25.00
Missouri	25.00
Montana	29.65
New York	150.00
Ohio	75.00
Oregon	10.25
Pennsylvania	75.00
Texas	8.65
Washington	17.47
Total	\$ 826.07
From locals in unorganized states—	
Delaware	\$ 5.00
Indian Territory	2.20
Louisiana	10.10
Maryland	3.50
Nevada	10.00
North Carolina	1.50
Tennessee	.20
Virginia	3.85
West Virginia	7.00
Wyoming	3.20
Washington, D. C.	2.00
Members at Large	.20
Total for dues	\$ 875.42
Supplies	90.02
Special organizing fund	223.90
Donation California comrades to expenses national committee	44.20
Miscellaneous	24.00
Total receipts	\$1263.54

EXPENDED.	
Exchange	\$ 1.00
Office expense	19.88
Express	17.40
Office help	97.00
Postage	42.93
Printing	186.70
Stationery	8.25
Telegrams	14.96
William Mailly, salary	83.00
W. E. Clark, salary, five weeks	75.00
Office rent, two months	30.50
Theodore Debs, on account Chicago-national executive board	40.00
A. S. Edwards, on account Chicago-national executive board	40.00
C. H. Vail, on account Springfield-national executive board	40.00
Geo. J. Speyer, on account of Springfield-national executive board	40.00
Expense of national committee meeting, agitation and organization—	
Ella Reeve Cohen	10.60
John Spargo	58.35
John M. Ray	25.00
M. W. Wilkins	40.00
Geo. H. Goebel	25.00
Geo. E. Bigelow	20.00
John C. Chase	56.85
John W. Brown	29.80
W. L. Dewart	20.00
Ben Hanford, on account	125.00
Indiana state committee	15.00
Illinois state committee	25.00
Connecticut state committee	10.00
Ohio state committee	20.00
New York state committee	40.00
Missouri state committee	20.00
Florida state committee	10.00
Iowa state committee	15.00
Whitehead & Hoag, buttoas	49.50
Agnes Wakefield, compiling foreign notes	10.00
Miscellaneous	10.00
Total expenses	\$1415.43

RECAPITULATION	
Receipts for month	\$1263.54
August 1, balance	352.76
Total receipts	\$1616.30
Total expended	1415.43
September 1, balance	\$ 200.87

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Are you still hustling for subscribers for The Iowa Socialist?

Books of Scientific Socialism.

ALLEN, Henry E. A Study in Government	\$0.05	—Revolution and Counter-Revolution	1.00
AVELING, Edward. The Student's Marx	.05	—Wage Labor and Capital	.05
BELLAMY, Edward. Futurology or Nationalism, Which?	1.00	MAX and ENGELS. The Communist Manifesto	.50
BADEN-POWELL, B. H. Village Communalities in India	1.00	—The same in paper	.10
BAX, E. Belfort. The Ethics of Socialism	1.00	MACHINIST, A Black-Listed. Capital and Labor	.25
Outlook for the New Revolution	1.00	MASART and VANDERVELDE. Parasitism, Organic and Social	1.00
—The Religion of Socialism	1.00	MAYNARD, Milla Tupper. Walt Whitman	1.00
BERNSTEIN, Edward, Ferdinand Lassalle	1.00	MILLS, Walter Thomas. How to Work for Socialism	.05
BLATCHFORD, Robt. Britain for the British	.50	MORLEY, James H. The Principles of Social Progress	.50
—The Book in paper	.25	MORRIS and BAX. Socialism, its Growth and Outcome	1.25
—Imprudent Marriages	.50	NEWSPAPER MAN, A. Man or Dollar, Which?	.25
—Merrie England	.10	NOYES, W. H. The Evolution of the Class Struggle	.50
BLISS, H. L. Plutocracy's Statistics	.10	PEPPER, J. E. Thordol. Work and Wages	.05
BROUWER, Basil. The Impending Crisis	.35	—The same in paper	.25
BROOME, Isaac. The Last Days of the Ruskin Co-operative Association	.50	PLATO. The Republic. Book I	.15
BROWN, W. L. Open Letter from a Catholic to Pope Leo XIII	.02	—The same. Book II	.15
BROWN, Wm. After Capitalism, What?	.05	—The same. Book III	.15
—The Real Religion of Today	.05	ROBERTS, Evelyn H. The Pure Causeway	1.00
—The Axe at the Root	.05	ROBERTS, Karl. Over-production	1.00
—The Relation of Religion to Social Ethics	.05	—Crises	.50
CAMPBELL, Edward. The Social Revolution	1.00	ROOBER, J. E. Thordol. Work and Wages	1.00
—Love's Coming-of-Age	1.00	SCHAEFFER, Dr. The Quintessence of Socialism	.25
CORRY, W. A. How Acquired My Millions	.05	—The same in paper	.25
DARROW, Clarence S. Crimes and Criminals	.10	SIMONS, A. M. The American Farmer	.50
—In Memory of John F. A. Heald	.05	—The Economic Foundation of Art	.05
—Realism in Literature and Art	.05	—Packings	.05
—Resist Not Evil	.75	—Single Tax vs. Socialism	.05
DAWSON, W. H. Bismarck and State Socialism	1.00	—The Man Under the Machine	.05
—German Socialism and Lassalle	.25	—Socialism and Farmers	.05
ENGELS, Frederick. Condition of the English Working Class in 1844	1.25	—What the Socialists Would Do if They Won in This City	.05
—The Origin of the Family	.50	—Socialism vs. Anarchy	.05
—Socialism, Utopian and Scientific	.10	—The Philosophy of Socialism	.05
—The same in paper	.10	—What is a Scab?	.02
HERSON, Geo. D. Why I Am a Socialist	.05	—The Class Struggle	.02
HINDS, Wm. A. American Communalities	1.00	SIMONS, May Wood, Woman and the Social Problem	.05
KAUTSKY, Karl. Life of Frederick Engels	.30	SOCIALIST Campaign Book	.25
—The Social Revolution	.30	SOMBART, Werner. Socialism and the Social Movement in the 19th Century	1.00
KELLEY, J. W. Industrial Democracy	.05	TWINN, T. Intemperance and Poverty	.45
KERR, Charles H. Morals and Socialism	.05	—The same in paper	.10
—The Folly of Being "Good"	.05	—The Mission of the Working Class	.05
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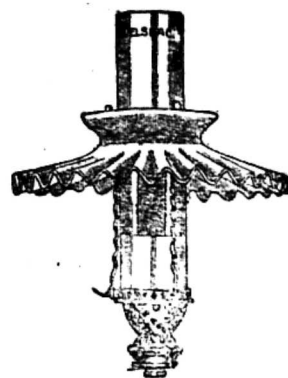
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International Bureau

Report of Gaylord Wilshire

Following is the report of Gaylord Wilshire as representative of the Socialist party to the International Socialist Bureau:

The International Socialist Bureau which meets semi-annually in Brussels, is as yet more of a promise than a present power. It has been in existence now some three years. It is composed of two delegates from each nation sent by the respective Socialist parties. In the absence of the regular delegates from the United States, George D. Heron and Walter Thomas Mills, I had the honor of being the official representative of the Socialist party of America, having been appointed by the national executive committee, at its meeting held on the 5th of July.

The meeting was held on July 20th in one of the committee rooms of the Maison du Peuple, the great building especially constructed for and owned by the Socialist party of Brussels. The following is a list of delegates present at the meeting: V. Serwy, the secretary of the bureau; Anseele and Vandervelde, of Belgium; Vaillant, France; Fischer and Pfankuch, Germany; Van Kol and Troelstra, Holland; Knudsen, Denmark; Hyndman and Hunter Watts, England; Wulski and Caesride Wejnarsowska, Poland; Guizbourg, Russia; Patronie, Argentine Republic, and Gaylord Wilshire of the United States. The Socialist parties of Austria and Italy sent excuses for not being represented.

The morning session was occupied with routine business and the reports of national secretaries. It was voted that the following subjects should be taken up for discussion at the International Congress of Socialists to be held at Amsterdam in 1904: General Strikes; General Rules of Political Socialism; Trades Unionism and Politics; Colonial Politics; International Arbitration; The Relation of the Trust Question to the Unemployed Problem; Emigration.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the protection of foreign labor, the question arising from the continual interchange of foreign labor between France and Belgium, the workers being now engaged in one country and again in the other. Wages being so much lower in Belgium, when workers from that country go to France they come into disastrous competition with French workers. In Germany and Austria the influx of Italian labor has also worked serious reduction in the wages of the workers of those two countries. Watts, of England, declared that it was difficult for the International Bureau to determine a question of this nature which concerned but two or three special countries. Vandervelde, of Belgium, held that the question should be held for discussion by the Amsterdam Congress in 1904 when the matter could be treated in its entirety, but in the meantime that the International Bureau should recognize the situation officially and take such immediate steps as was deemed best.

It was finally voted that the question raised by the Belgian delegation should be referred to the Amsterdam Congress, inasmuch as that congress was to deal specifically with the matters of emigration and immigration, and this question would fall directly under these heads.

Furthermore, the delegates placed themselves on record as being opposed to restrictive legislation against the employment of foreign labor, and that the delegates from the countries immediately interested in the matter, viz: the French, Italian and Belgian, should settle it among themselves and put it in shape to submit to the Amsterdam Congress.

A letter was read from the Socialists in Bulgaria protesting against the recent outrages and acts of vandalism committed by the Turks in Macedonia. In view of the fact that the letter had no documents attached specifying the nature of the outrages, and that many delegates regretfully confessed ignorance of the exact situation in Bulgaria, the matter was laid on the table.

The next meeting of the Bureau will take place in Amsterdam on the first Sunday in February, 1904.

Singer and Bebel were expected from Germany, but they were so worn out by their labors in the recent elections that

they were unable to come and sent substitutes.

Professor Enrico Ferri also disappointed us, Italy being unrepresented. However, his request that the Bureau endorse the proposed hostile demonstration to be made by the Italian Socialist party on the occasion of the expected visit of the Tsar of Russia to the King of Italy kept the Italians well in mind of the Bureau notwithstanding the absence of any Italian delegate.

The bureau decided to endorse the Italians upon the general ground that Socialists are always and at all times and places bound to dissent from czarism, and especially inasmuch as the Russians themselves have no opportunity of expressing themselves on the subject, being denied the ballot, and a hostile street demonstration resulting inevitably in capital punishment to the participants. The hostility the Italians will show the Czar is simply an expression to him of sentiments the Russian people themselves would like to express but do not dare.

A discussion somewhat similar to this came up outside the Bureau a few months previous upon the occasion of the visit of the King of Italy to the President of France. Some of the French Socialists proposed a hostile demonstration, but the Italians very wisely requested them to abandon the project. The Italians argued in the first place that Italy was to all intents and purposes as free and democratic a country under its constitutional monarch as was France under her capitalist president; that they, the Italians, had plenty of rights and opportunities for hostile demonstration against their king, by their ballots and otherwise, and that they therefore did not require the help of the French to voice their views; and finally, that the thing that Socialists were fighting was capitalism, the competitive system, and that so long as they, the Italians, had the ballot on equal terms with the French, it was their own fault if they continued under capitalism, and that the mere fact of their having a king instead of a president was of practically no economic importance. The ardor of the French Socialists subsided at this reply, and they decided to allow the Italian king to visit France in peace.

Of course, none of this argument applies to the Tsar, for he is not a constitutional monarch and the Russians have no chance to freely express themselves from year to year at the ballot box as to whether they prefer autocracy or democracy.

We Americans have a chance to say whether we prefer being under a plutocratic government or not, whether we prefer owning our own country or having it owned by Morgan, Rockefeller & Co., and we regularly vote for King Morgan just as the German and Italian people vote for their King Victor Emanuel and their Emperor Williams.

The afternoon session of the Bureau was taken up with rather a futile discussion of the immigration problem. Nearly every country in Western Europe is bothered with the question of how to protect its labor from the competition of the foreign immigrant. There is of course no method; no more chance of protection than there is of preventing a smallpox patient having an eruption. Immigration is a part of the disease of capitalism.

On my motion the Bureau resolved to have the relation of the unemployed question to the trust question discussed fully at the next International Congress of Socialists to be held next year in Amsterdam.

The class struggle is a struggle between those who have and those who do not produce and those who do produce; a struggle between those who take and those who make; a struggle between those who exploit and those who resist exploitation; a struggle between the capitalist class, which must continue to exploit in order to live in idleness and luxury, and the working class which must put an end to the struggle by revolutionizing in the interest of the working class the entire structure of industrial society.—Sydney People.

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

To Which Do You Belong?

The science of Socialism as I understand it recognizes two classes, the exploited and exploiter. Every person belongs to one or other of these two classes. Socialism, in its struggle for justice, is opposed to more than one class in the productive field and is working to this end, whereby every able-bodied person of proper age shall become one of this class. This means that every exploiter shall join hands with the producing class and work to one end—equal opportunity to all—which must of itself culminate in the brotherhood of man. I take it that Socialism has nothing whatever to do with the quarrel between the two classes, farther than to instruct the "have not seen it" part of society of the existence, cause and result of any system which will create two classes, which happens at this time to be the competitive and private profit systems.

To establish the brotherhood of man "here on earth" was the mission of Christ.

Throw off the yoke and come out of bondage to establish His kingdom on earth. To harm so much as a hair of a child's head, He said it would be better for that person that a mill stone should be tied about his neck and cast into the sea. These are Christ's own teachings and were dealing with the material. He also taught spiritual things, but he always established the material first, "Make yourselves clean, wash yourselves, and if any man has ought against his brother, go first and make it right with him before you bring your offerings to the Lord."

Yet we call ourselves a Christian nation and have children worked, starved and frozen to death. How about that millstone, brother? We lie, cheat, swear falsely, override our "natural" brothers and do all manner of evil, and then have got the nerve to pray to the Lord to help us win in war.

I believe that Socialism is working according to the teachings of Christ and any church which does not help to cry down the existing evils of today unconditionally is not doing the mission which Christ came on earth to establish. According to the Bible, God established a co-operative commonwealth when He placed the children of Israel in the promised land, and never proposed any other system whereby the people of the earth could not one and all have an equal opportunity to enjoy the fullness thereof.

That is how much Socialism is opposed to true religion. Everybody should be opposed to untrue religion.

To conclude, it is said in the Good Book that to fail in the least of these you have sinned against the whole.

F. H. BONI.

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Militia Called Out.

The state military forces which were ordered to Cripple Creek district by Gov. Peabody, under the command of Brigadier General Chase and Adjutant Bell as a result of an investigation made of the labor troubles in the gold camp by a special commission dispatched to the district on Thursday by the governor, have pitched camp about three miles from Victor, near the Stratton Independence mine. In the detachment are Companies A, B and K, of the First regiment; Troops B and C, of the First squadron of cavalry; the state signal corps, the state hospital corps, the Chaffee light artillery, all of Denver, and Companies D and I, of Colorado Springs.

In all there are now about 1,000 militiamen in camp, and others have been ordered to the scene of the "trouble" by Brigadier General Chase, including the troops of cowboy cavalry from Meeker, Colo., and the military forces will be further increased to upwards of 1,200 men.

President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, has protested against the presence of the militia, pointing out that there was no lawlessness of any kind, but his words fell on deaf ears. Peabody is the mine owners' governor, and them he will serve, regardless of the wishes of the general public.

The above statement does the governor no injustice. It is in accordance with the facts. Gov. Peabody showed his bias in the Colorado City strike, by his refusal to incorporate the eight-hour question in his special legislature; by his appointment of Sherman Bell at the request of the mine owners; by his indifference to the Idaho Springs outrage of the Citizens' Alliance and, lastly, by sending the troops to Cripple Creek.

Gov. Peabody is a banker and therefore belongs to the "respectable" element, it being understood that only those who have money are respectable. He is thoroughly conscious of the interests of his class. The workers voted for him and are responsible for him. May they learn wisdom by the experience.—American Labor Union Journal.

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SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

The Socialist party in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes: the capitalist class and the 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 capitalist 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 and reeklessly sacrifice 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, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

- As such means we advocate:
1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor, and to the improvement of the service, and diminishing the rates to the consumer.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the 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 15 from the 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 operation of other industries and not for the benefit of the conditions of the working class.

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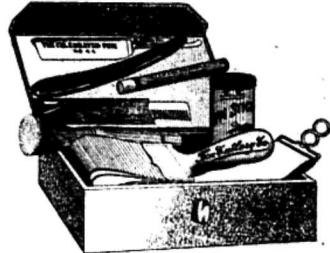
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Party News

National
State
Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

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

Local Cheyenne, Wyo.	\$ 1.00
Local Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.00
B. Berlyn, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Local Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Total to noon, Sept. 5	\$ 12.00
Previously reported	902.02
Total	\$914.02

Charters have been granted during the week to locals at Lynchburg, Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Lonaconing, Md.; New Iberia, La.; Welsh, La.; Mermentau, La.; and Charleston, W. Va.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Geo. H. Goebel reports his work in Virginia as follows:

"Opened at Norfolk, Aug. 21, with open air meeting and good audience. On Sunday went to Ocean View with thought of reaching the large crowd of people who visit there Sundays, but the trolley company, being thoroughly class-conscious, declined to permit any meeting. Monday spoke to a good sized and much interested open air audience at Newport News, and on Tuesday at Portsmouth to fair crowd and good attention shown. Next day at noon spoke to employes at navy yard, getting fine reception for my message. At night spoke in Norfolk again and despite rain had a fair audience. After meeting, a well-educated man asked a question, which led to more questions, a new crowd gradually gathered, until we had a larger number than before, which really meant two meetings for the night. Next two nights were at Newport News, one open air and one indoors, several new members being obtained.

"From there went to Richmond, which I found to be ripe for Socialist agitation, because of the car strike which was just coming to a close with the men defeated. Spoke Saturday night in hall. Sunday afternoon went to a public park, intending to speak. Was told by the police that only religious speaking was permitted there, and the moment I attempted anything else I would be hauled down. I said: 'All right, I guess I know how to make a religious address.' Had a fine audience and wonderful attention. One old lady remarked at close it was the finest religion she ever listened to, and I guess she was right, for it was as good Socialism as I had to offer. Spoke again at night in hall.

"On Monday went to Petersburg and found the only active Socialist in the town packing his grip to go to New York, because of being blacklisted for his trade unionism and all-round cussedness from the capitalist standpoint. This left me nothing to work on, but by calling on a number of union men I finally got hold of some that seemed interested and arranged for meeting on Wednesday night. In the meantime I returned to Richmond to speak there in the open air on Tuesday night. Had a permit but was given the information that it would be the last.

"When I started I called attention to the statement of the chief of police and suggested that there could hardly be any law against talking on the street, as if there was he would not dare give permission for its violation, therefore it must be the chief was assuming to make law himself, and I served notice that we proposed to have not only this but future meetings. Presently a policeman appeared and said he was sent to tell me I must stop talking. I said: 'I might obey that order in some towns, but I certainly do not propose to obey it in Richmond, Virginia, within 200 feet of the church in which Patrick Henry took his life in his hands by standing for the right of free speech,' and then asked how many in the audience would go on my bond. A half dozen responded, but the officer, seeing we were not to be bluffed, suggested I go with him and see the chief. I replied that I did not feel any anxiety to see him, that if the officer wanted me to see him all he had to do was to arrest me. Finally the policeman went off and returned with word we could go ahead. So we had the first test of the right of free speech in Rich-

mond, with first blood in favor of the working class.

"On Wednesday when I went to Petersburg, I found nothing had been done owing to diptheria breaking out, so was disappointed in getting results hoped for. I have, however, some union men circulating a charter application, and the Richmond comrades have promised to go over and finish the work. It is only a question of time when a local is gotten there.

"Went next to Lynchburg, and found old local was dead, but with information given me by Comrade Hek went to work. Was given opportunity to talk in Trades Union Hall, a union meeting adjourning so that I could proceed. Got ten signers to application and comrades are confident they will get many more. Went next to Roanoke, but it had rained for two nights and could not even hold outdoor meetings. Went next to Pulaski, where I organized a local with eight members."

Goebel began in Tennessee at Knoxville on Sept. 4, and afterwards visited Harriman, Nashville and Memphis, beginning in Arkansas Sept. 14, under direction of State Secretary Perrin, for eleven dates. Comrades Hall, of Newport News, and Chapelle, of Richmond, wrote in high praise of Goebel's work. Goebel's financial report for July 20 to 31 inclusive shows: Expenses: Salary, \$36; hotel, \$4.08; railroad fare, \$23.06; miscellaneous, \$5.61; total, \$68.72. Receipts, \$34.95. Cost to national office, \$33.77. Addressed thirteen meetings, organized two locals.

George E. Bigelow is meeting with opposition from the newspapers in Kansas. One of them says: "He is what might be called a fine speaker. He was fluent and musical in voice, attractive in appearance. All of which gave him the great power to deceive," and "he is a good lecturer, but wonderfully illogical." Another paper says: "As an orator Mr. Bigelow has few equals, and he is, to all appearances, a gentleman, but we are no more of a Socialist than we were before. The people are now satisfied with present conditions."

Bigelow himself reports: "At Abilene I spoke to the farmers in the streets in the afternoon, with about seventy-five present, and in the evening had a fairly interesting meeting with about 150 present. There being no meeting arranged at Acme, I stayed over and spoke again at Abilene. We have some splendid comrades here.

"At Minneapolis I spoke on the street in the afternoon and in the court house in the evening. This is a small place and my audience was numbered accordingly. I next went to Salina, speaking there four times in three days. I found a splendid band of comrades there, all loyal Socialist workers. At Lyons there were no arrangements made for me, so I rustled around and finally had a meeting with about 100 present. I secured a number of names to application cards, and an organization should soon result.

"At McPherson I spoke to 125 the first night, although a band concert and church festival were running in opposition to me. At Galva had a small meeting in the afternoon and seemed to make a favorable impression. In evening Comrade Baldwin drove me to Canton where I had a good meeting and found enthusiastic workers for Socialism. I spoke four times at Hutchison, and a dozen new names were added to the local. At Wichita on Sept. 7 I had the best meeting since coming into Kansas. At El Dorado found no arrangements, but found some comrades and spoke to about 100 in the afternoon."

Comrades along the line report favorably upon Bigelow's work and prophesy good results from his tour. His financial report from Aug. 17 to 31 inclusive shows: Expenses: Salary, \$45; hotel, \$6.26; railroad fare, \$9.50; miscellaneous, 65 cents; total, \$61.40. Receipts, \$43.36. Cost to national office, \$31.40. Seventeen meetings were held.

M. W. Wilkins, under date of Aug. 30, reports his work in Washington as follows:

"Aug. 16, 17 and 18 addressed meetings at Bucoda, Ramier and Yelm, respectively, the latter place being the only one having a local, which is twelve

years old. At South Union addressed a large crowd, all farmers, and organized a local of five members. Held two good meetings at Hoquiam, and left the comrades enthusiastic. Following this had at Aberdeen what the local comrades said were the two best meetings ever held there. Same at Montesano, where comrades said no speaker had ever excited the same interest. Revived interest in local at Elma, where comrades were discouraged, but extra benches had to be put in hall to accommodate crowd. At Oakville held largest meeting I ever had in town of same size, and organized with nine members. At Winlock organized with five members, and expect to do the same at Chehalis."

Wilkins financial report for August shows: Expenses: Salary, \$93; hotel, \$11.60; railroad fare, \$8.65; miscellaneous, \$6.72; total, \$118.37. Receipts, \$184.01. Surplus, \$14.64.

W. L. Dewart reports on his Maryland trip, to fill dates made by Goebel, as follows:

"Started at Cumberland, Aug. 25, addressing first Socialist meeting ever held there. The meeting was successful, and a local should soon be organized. At Mt. Savage had a large meeting, and while the town is said to be full of Socialists, they are not quite ready to join the party.

"Rain fell at Frostburg, but the miners' band turned out and we had a large crowd, as was also the case at Lonaconing, another large mining town. At all my meetings I called attention to the necessity for signatures to the petition to place the Socialist party on the official ballot."

Financial report: Expenses: Salary, \$10.50; hotel, \$8.50; railroad fare, \$11.54; miscellaneous, \$2.05; total, \$32.59. Receipts, \$5.25. Cost to national office, \$27.34.

Comrade Wm. A. Toole, of Baltimore, will give two weeks during September to working in Maryland, where conditions are such that special attention must be given to get a state organization formed.

Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen reports having meetings in Delaware for Comrades Goebel, Hanford, Taylor, Moore and Long and visiting personally Wilmington and Newcastle in the interest of organization at a total cost to the national office of \$20.58, apportioned as follows: Railroad fare, \$12.55; postage and telegrams, \$2.55; hall rent, \$1; literature, \$1.50.

John M. Ray is in North Carolina, and Harry M. McKee in Arizona, but reports of their work have not yet been received.

BEN HANFORD'S TOUR.

Ben Hanford will close his work in Ohio on Sept. 17 at Hamilton and will then fill dates in Indiana arranged by State Secretary Oneal as follows: Sept. 18, Jeffersonville; 19, Evansville; 20, Terre Haute; 21, Indianapolis; 22, Richmond; 23, Marion; 24, Connersville; 25, Alexandria; 26, Peru; 27, Huntington; 28, Ft. Wayne; 29, Elkhart.

Hanford will begin in Illinois Oct. 1 and remain in that state for two weeks. An extended report of Hanford's meetings will be given later.

Iowa Notes

Comrade J. J. Grout, of Rock Rapids, writes: "We will held our county and district mass convention at Rock Rapids Opera House, Sept. 29, 2 p. m. Comrade John M. Work, candidate for governor, will be with us. All Socialists of the district are invited to join us in naming a ticket. We are located in our new headquarters which appear to be very satisfactory to the local. We expect Comrade Strickland with us about Oct. 11."

Local Clinton gives dance and card party first and third Fridays of each month.

Comrade E. P. Dieter, of Cresco, orders two hundred Iowa Socialists for Comrade Work's meeting in that town on Oct. 1.

Comrade I. H. West, of Ottumwa, writes: "Your Labor Day issue was considered to be the best thing of the kind that our comrades have had. The comrades made no effort to use Labor Day in the interest of Socialism further than to distribute several hundred copies of Socialist papers. The Labor Day celebration here was well attended, and the labor unions made a splendid showing in the parade. The speaker pointed out many of the evils from which the poor are suffering. However, as expected, nothing but unionism—which is

good as far as it goes—was offered as a remedy."

Under date of Sept. 10, Comrade W. C. Benton, in charge of Coming Nation Van No. 1, reports as follows: "Good meetings at Numa and Cincinnati. Heavy rains have prevented us from holding but one meeting here in five days. Mystic tonight and then a week in Monroe county."

Comrade J. A. Shepherd, of Bloomfield, says he is going to do all he can for The Iowa Socialist.

Comrade L. J. Smith, formerly of South Ottumwa and now at Rosedale, Kan., writes: "The Socialists of Kansas City and the suburbs are in full bloom. Our Carpenters' union, No. 4 of Kansas City, has 1,000 members, 70 per cent of them being Socialists. On Labor Day we had 20,000 union men and women in the street parade. The speeches at Electric park were all Socialistic except one. There was no attempt made by the democrats to make a speech, not one; not even by the mayor of the city."

In the report of the Wapello county convention published last week the name of the nominee for superintendent of schools was inadvertently omitted. Comrade M. C. Morrow, of Ottumwa, is the nominee.

Comrade Martin Johnson, of Des Moines, fires in a dollar for samples to fifty of the unterrified.

SECRETARY'S NOTES

Charter has been issued to Local Boone, with sixteen members, and the next day the secretary sent for more dues stamps.

When you nominate a county ticket, the news is heralded over the state by the capitalist press. Even if you have no cinch on electing your candidates, nominate, anyhow. You can awaken some of your tardy comrades by doing it.

Comrade G. W. Davis, field secretary of the American Socialist College, is filling some engagements in the western part of the state.

Has the Van vanished? The landlords of Des Moines have taken a hand in the barbers' strike. Pending the difficulty, they have offered the boss barbers their shops rent free. Those fellows are class conscious.

Another organizer, Joseph Kauffman, will leave a few footprints in Iowa on his way to the Pacific coast.

Contributions during past week: Burlington, subscription blank circulated by E. P. Hagerty, \$5.25; Des Moines, Comrade Loveless, \$1; E. P. McElwain, \$1; profit from Labor Day address by A. H. Weeks, \$3.25. Total, \$10.50.

Wm. Maily made a fine impression on a Des Moines audience last week, and as the labor leaders of Des Moines had decided to have no Labor Day address because of the almost certainty that no Labor Day orator could be secured who would not talk Socialism, the address of Wm. Maily served a double purpose. J. J. JACOBSEN.

An Agitator Afield

I have journeyed through Colorado, Kansas and Missouri to the land of Iowa, which is a state of corn, hogs and prosperity.

Work starts well in the interior. Oelwein gave the agitator a cordial reception on short notice. Gathered up a crowd on the street and took it to the Opera house. The movement is recovering from a shock of Citizens' Ticket politics. Dr. Borst is a hard worker. The stalwarts are rallying and hope to be able to put a complete county ticket in the field.

I have met my Waterloo, Iowa, and will report affairs in the next issue. Just now Comrade Oyler is busy getting me interviewed by the reporters so that we trap the unwary.

FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

Local Notes

Ben Hanford, the "Printer-Orator," who was thrice nominated for governor by the Socialists of New York, will speak in Dubuque October 6.

The Socialists of Dubuque township held a convention Monday evening, September 14, and nominated Edward Wolters for trustee.

The Dubuque Times says Comrade Strickland "is no slouch."

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS.

The Trades and Labor Congress met in regular monthly session, Sunday, September 15. There was a large attendance of delegates.

The report of the Labor Day commet-

UNION MADE SUITS
UNION MADE HATS
AND CAPS
UNION MADE
SHIRTS
UNION MADE OVER-
ALLS & JACKETS
UNION MADE PANTS
UNION MADE SUS-
PENDERS

—AT—

THE
MODEL

438-446 MAIN STREET.



Eyes, Eyes, Only Eyes!

I examine eyes free. I fit eyes with glasses. Eyes my only subject.

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.

tee showed that the celebration was a success from a financial standpoint.

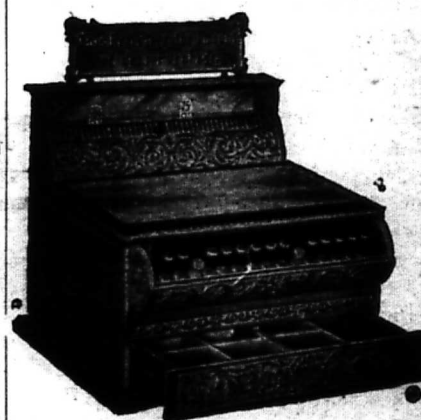
The most important business transacted was the reduction of the number of delegates, affiliated unions having 100 members or less being entitled to three, instead of five, and raising the number for extra representation from 50 to 100.

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

Oscar W. Schaefer, who recently returned from Germany where he completed a four years' course in music, has formed a partnership with Prof. Charles Thomas. They have opened a studio in the Bradley block, Seventh and Main streets.

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 bui ch.

WE SELL THEM.



"Sun" No 10 Cash Register

Metal Case, handsomely nickle-plated, inlaid finish. It is a modern Cash Register guaranteed to accomplish results equal to any other register costing double its price. It is a detail adder; simple and strong in construction; there is absolutely nothing to get out of order.

PRICE, \$29.00.

J. C. ALTHAUSER, DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Shoe and Slipper Sale.

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

PETER MEYER,

1564 CLAY STREET.