

"A Chance to See the World"

W. E. Clark, Assistant National Secretary

Several years ago, when the army or navy wanted recruits, the simple announcement was made that an office would be open for that purpose. At that time, the army and navy were looked upon as instruments for the preservation of a "liberty loving republic." But as that branch of the government began to appear in its true light, namely, an instrument for the perpetuation of the capitalist class, it became hard to secure recruits for the army and navy. As the people began to realize the truth of what Patrick Henry said in 1788, that a "Standing army would do the will of tyrants;" and that the present capitalist system is tyranny, it became more and more difficult to induce young men to ally themselves with such a degrading institution. As a consequence, the recruiting officers have been compelled to call in the services of an advertising agency.

The old notice ran: "Men wanted for THE navy." As it became harder to get men, that ad was changed to read: "Men wanted for OUR navy." The last one to come under my eye was: "Men wanted for UNCLE SAM'S navy."

The last one was written by an expert "ad writer." After warming the heart of the unsuspecting youth with the words "Uncle Sam's navy," he added in bold letters: "A chance to see the world." Then to further attract attention, is the advice: "Think it over." And to help the reader "Think it over," the business getter of the navy says he has the "Newest navy in the world. Sixty ships now building. Want men to man them."

These attractive signs are to be seen on a half dozen bulletin boards in prominent places in front of the Omaha custom house. They are put there because a great many people go to the postoffice every day. But for fear that a sufficient number of people would not get to read the brilliant ads that "Uncle Sam's" ad writer had devised, a neat little hanger was placed in the show windows of the saloons and restaurants in the down town district, especially in that part of the city where the working class gets its poison called booze, has its hair cut at ten cents per head, and fills its several stomachs with an adulterated concoction called food. This little advertisement has the startling headline, "Get Next."

Of course everyone wants to "get next" to the best of all the many schemes offered to the public. And these two words will make almost everybody who sees them, stop to see what there is to "Get next" to. The card further advises the reader as to the time a recruiting station will be open at the postoffice.

Such advertising fakes are common. Their use by the navy department is new. The change in naval advertising is worthy of note. From the simple announcement that a recruiting office would be open to the trick of appealing to love of country, is quite a development; from that to the use of endearing words, is a remarkable growth. The expression, "Our Navy," appeals to the patriotic instinct. "Uncle Sam's Navy" is an expression that stirs the blood of the unsophisticated to immediate action. Both are tricks of the ad

writer. Yet the fact that either has become necessary is evidence of intellectual progress on the part of the working class.

"A Chance to See the World" is an alluring theme for the workingman who knows that he will never have an opportunity to see the world unless he goes as a wage



Frederick G. Strickland
On Socialism at Temple Hall
Friday Evening, Feb. 19.

Admission Free. Everybody Come.

slave or as a tramp. The child of the working class, who has never known anything but deprivation, and in whose heart there is a desire to see something of the great world, of which he has learned to read, simply cannot pass a bill board which contains the words: "A Chance to See the World," without stopping to read the rest.

The ad writer for the navy knew that. Still it would not have been necessary for him to say so had it not been for the fact that the navy must resort to deception so as to entice boys away from home and train them to destroy their fellow men. The navy department has been compelled to employ tricks of deception because the proletariat of all countries is awakening, and beginning to realize what the armies and navies of the world are for. When the awakened proletariat sees an ad for the navy and "thinks it over," beneath the glittering hope of seeing the world, he reads this ad written in letters of human blood: "Wanted, for the American army and navy, members of the working class in the United States to murder the members of the working class in any other country, against whose parasitic rulers the parasites of the United States may have a grudge. Wanted, young men to leave the refining influences of a home blessed with a mother's love, to become saturated with all the crimes known to man." In the broad sense, an advertisement for the army or navy means that the working class of one country is wanted by the capitalist class of one country to murder the working class of another country, or, in case of labor trouble, to murder the working class of any country; that is to say a sufficient number of the workers to instill fear in the hearts of the rest and drive them back to submission.

Clubbing Offer

The Iowa Socialist for one year and any of the following papers for one year for 60 cents: Wilshire's Magazine, Coming Nation, Chicago Socialist, The Vanguard; or the Iowa Socialist for one year and The Comrade for six months for 60 cents.

"The Robber Who Takes All That Is Left."

By Thomas Elmer Will, President American Socialist College, Wichita, Kas., and Secretary-Treasurer Socialist Party of Kansas.

It's a good story. I'll tell it again, with acknowledgments to Henry George.

A traveler is wending his way homeward. His path is beset with highwaymen. One stops him, takes part of his valuables and sends him on. Another repeats the process. So does a third, a fourth, and still others on to the last. This last takes all that is left, little or much.

In the same way these robbers treat all travelers who pass that way.

Query: How can the travelers protect themselves? By abolishing the first robber, the second, the third, or all of these?

You answer, by no means. So long as the robber who takes all that is left is permitted to do business, so long the traveler will reach home as poor as though all the robbers were left unmolested.

There you have the difference between "bourgeois public ownership" or "state capitalism" and Socialism.

"Bourgeois public ownership" would leave some of the robbers in full swing. It would take over for example city gas, water and, perhaps, some other public utilities, but would leave city land in private hands. Real estate men would then advertise the superior advantages of this city over others; population would pour in and—up would go rents. What you saved from your public service monopolists you would lose to your land monopolists. What would be gained?

What is true in the city is true in the nation. To take over some public utilities and leave others in private hands would be saving at one bung hole while wasting at another perhaps all you saved at first. So long as a single necessity of life is left in private hands so long "the robber who takes all that is left" can get in his work, and your public ownership will prove Apples of Sodom turning to ashes on your lips.

What, then, is necessary to stop the stealing?

The plundered classes, i. e., the producers, must conquer the powers of government. They then must take over ALL the public utilities, ALL necessities of life and operate them collectively in the interest of the entire people. Nothing short of this can possibly do the work.

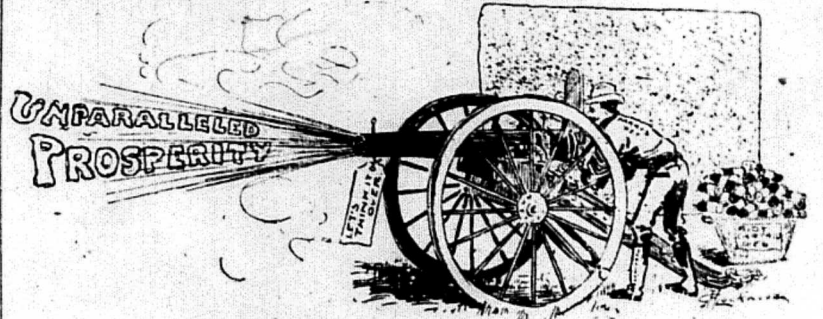
Is this what Socialism stands for? It certainly is.

But after the producers have conquered the "powers of government," downed the robbers, big and little, turned the rascals out and begun running things in the interest of the producing classes, what then? Will it be necessary that all private industrial activity shall be done away, that the "government" shall run ALL the farms, ALL the shops, ALL the stores, ALL the theatres, ALL the schools, ALL the newspapers, and establish such a system of universal "governmental bureaucracies" as Herbert Spencer conceived and described as the "Coming Slavery," the bondage of the individual to the crowd?

Not a bit of it. In jumping out of the frying pan we don't want to

Continued on 2d page.

A Question for the Working Class:



Why is a Gatling Gun?

Necessity for Organization

John M. Work, National Committeeman

When the American army invaded the Philippines, it easily conquered every Filipino alleged army with which it came in contact. Why? Because on the American side there was organization, order, discipline, modern equipment; whereas, on the Philippine side, there was almost nothing but bravery and love of liberty. Bravery and love of liberty are good, but, on a battle field, they are no match for organization, discipline, Mauser rifles and Gatling guns.

When bravery and love of liberty are supplemented by modern means of warfare, they are invincible.

Disorganized and undisciplined Socialists, no matter how heroic and liberty loving, are no match for the capitalist class.

When Socialist heroism and love of liberty are coupled with close, compact, efficient organization, they are invincible.

Organization is the need of the hour.

A Socialist who goes it alone and fights capitalism single handed may be likened to a farmer who cultivates his corn with a hoe. He wastes most of his energy. He lacks up-to-date equipment.

Capitalism is a boulder which one Socialist cannot budge. Neither can many Socialists hitting it a clip at random do it vital injury. But when all Socialists get their shoulders against it and heave simultaneously, it will go crashing over the precipice into oblivion.

The day of the free lance, both on the platform and in the ranks, is over. Grant that he did good service: his day is over nevertheless.

It is the free lance in the ranks to whom I am talking now, the man who thinks it is not necessary to join the party organization.

Allow me to quote the following from the Herald, of Milwaukee:

"The success of the republican and democratic parties in capturing the powers of government has always been due to their thoroughness of organization. Likewise the oppression of the masses by a few capitalists is possible owing to the lack of organization of the masses, and they will never be able to break this yoke except by organized efforts. The hub of the great wheel of the masses is the Socialist party. Around it center the aims and interests of the working class. Joined to it, like the spokes of a great wheel, are those workers that have discovered that a wheel is useless unless the spokes are all joined to the hub; also that spokes can make better progress in the wheel than out of it. Thousands of spokes that are not joined to the hub have declared their desire to have the wheel move, by voting the Socialist ticket, but their desires will be realized much quicker when they assume their respective places."

Do you want to be a spoke rotting by the wayside, or a spoke doing good service by being in its place in the wheel?

There is no way to fight capitalism successfully except through close, complete, compact, thor-

ough, efficient organization. We must fight systematically, not chaotically. We must fire broadsides, not popguns. We must meet the complete organization of the enemy with an organization still more complete.

A million unorganized Socialists have no terrors for the capitalist class. Twenty thousand organized Socialists, carrying on a systematic, methodical propaganda, have drawn fierce and furious fire from the republican national committee.

A million unorganized Socialists have no terrors for the capitalist class. Twenty thousand organized Socialists have goaded the capitalists into organizing the National Economic League to propagate Socialism by fighting against it.

A million unorganized Socialists have no terrors for the capitalist class. Twenty thousand organized Socialists have scared the Catholic church into sending forth its demagogues to propagate Socialism by railing against it.

You are not a good Socialist unless you are a member of the party organization.

Joining the party organization and paying dues promptly is the first duty of every Socialist. No other work you do for the cause will have such a telling and far-reaching effect as this.

It was natural that in the early stages of the movement the organization should be loose. But, hereafter, it must be close and compact. Hereafter, if a local or branch permits a non-member to participate in business meetings or conventions, it will be guilty of a gross violation of discipline. Likewise, if it permits any member who is not in good standing to participate in such meetings. By no other means can a close and efficient organization be maintained. By no other means can a guard be thrown up against spies and traitors.

Every member of the Socialist party is an integral part of the movement. Every member should be thoroughly posted, not only on the principles, but also on the tactics and current events of the movement, so that the organization will at all times be able to act with both wisdom and expedition. By no other means can a rank and file movement be maintained. And both a rank and file movement and a thorough and efficient organization are indispensable in the Socialist party.

The time for scattering shot is gone. The time for rainbow chasing is gone.

We must be practical. We must use common sense.

We must advance upon the enemy in perfect order and in battle array.

The Iowa Socialist

Published every Saturday in the interest of the Socialist Party by
THE IOWA SOCIALIST PUBLISHING CO
Cor. Sixth and Iowa Sts., Dubuque, Iowa.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
One year.....\$.50
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Payable in Advance.

Address all communications and make money orders, drafts and checks payable to The Iowa Socialist. Communications intended for publication must bear the writer's name (not necessarily for publication, however,) and if for the current issue, should reach this office not later than the Wednesday preceding date of issue. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. All communications to insure consideration must be written on one side of paper.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by number on the yellow address label.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Entered October 3, 1902, at Dubuque, Iowa, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

A good Socialist does not need to seek the funny papers when he wants to smile. Our democratic and republican papers contain sufficient entertainment to bring a smile to the face of a marble statue.

Our legislative bodies, both state and national, pass laws or are petitioned to pass laws that are expected to patch up for a time some of the thread-bare spots in our social garment. It is a vain hope. The days of crazy patch-work are gone—never to return; what we want is a whole new garment. And we are going to have it.

The solons of Iowa are wrestling with a "child labor bill." It seems strange in this day and age that there should be difficulty either in passing such a law or enforcing it afterward, but there is. There is nothing funny about that, either—it is most tragically serious. The amusing part is to see how seriously these good people take themselves who are trying to pass such laws; how they hypnotize themselves into believing that they can in such a way solve the problem of the rightful child-life.

Well, something undoubtedly is gained by the passage of child-labor laws, yet so long as it is to the interest of any man or set of men to employ children, there will be ways found by which the law may be evaded. This has been done in the past, is now being done, and will continue to be done so long as it is possible to reap a profit from child labor.

These attempts to regulate by law are a waste of good time and energy on effects, when the only sure method is to get at the root of the trouble—the cause—and eradicate it. The cause, as usual, is private profit. When that is ended, child labor and compulsory education will adjust themselves naturally, and our profound (?) legislators may devote their gray matter to other problems.

Another amusing thing that is occupying space in the daily papers is the information that the Daughters of the American Revolution will make an attempt to get pensions for the "real daughters." The petition in circulation says: "Their fathers made possible our glorious republic. Gratitude for their heroic deeds and self-sacrifice would then be fittingly shown." All well and good, but who pays the bills? The workers of the world produce all wealth, therefore they pay the bills. How about the "real daughters" of these same workers who have kept "our glorious republic" going all these years by their "heroic deeds and self-sacrifice" in factory, mine and mill, and on the farm? Who will petition congress to pension them when they are old and worn out? It is time the interested public

became aware of the fact that the "heroes of peace" far outnumber the "heroes of war" and that they also have "real daughters" with real needs, and there is no reason why a "glorious republic" should discriminate in its protection of daughters; whenever it does, it becomes inglorious.

This problem will also be solved when we get our new social garment. When we achieve our industrial freedom, and an equal opportunity to provide the means of life is guaranteed to all, the "daughters of heroes" will be able to take care of themselves, and the subject of pensions for a few of them will not be considered worthy of attention. To insure the good of one it is necessary to secure the good of all. No daughter is truly provided for until all daughters are provided for. This can only be accomplished by laying aside this old, worn-out competitive social garment and donning the bright new robe of Socialism.

The Comrade for February is a most striking issue. The front-piece is a fine reproduction of the famous statue by Gellert entitled "The Struggle for Work." There are as usual some striking cartoons and portraits. The literary features include a splendid article on the situation in Colorado by Mila Tupper Maynard; a stinging and humorous exposure of Elbert Hubbard who recently misrepresented Karl Marx in his periodical, "The Philistine," and articles by Peter E. Burrowes, Horace Traubel, Josephine Conger, H. L. Slobodin and others. Altogether it is a fine issue. Ten cents. The Comrade, 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. For sale at this office.

The western labor unions are all more or less impregnated with Socialism. If Socialism will disrupt the unions, as our pure and simple friends would have us believe, it seems strange that the capitalists of Colorado should find it necessary to assist in the "disrupting" with militia and bull-pen.

"Government ownership" is a good thing, of course,—for the fellows who "own" the government. The capitalists of Colorado, for instance, would be in a bad way if the working class controlled the government of that state.

Under slavery the workingman was bound to his master; under feudalism he was bound to the land of his master; under capitalism he is tied to a job. Isn't it about time—in the language of the Teuton—to "tie the dog loose."

Who will do the dirty work under Socialism? Well, there's Gov. Peabody and General Bell of Colorado. If the work is dirty enough they will no doubt be glad to do it.

The only chance the average workingman has to make his mark in the world is on election day on a ballot, but unfortunately he generally makes it in the wrong circle.

It is true, as Bishop McCabe says, that "capital is the best friend the workingman has," but he should have added that the capitalist is his worst enemy.

Wonder if Governor Peabody, of Colorado, as an alien applying for naturalization papers would be able to satisfy the authorities that he is not an anarchist.

As a Socialist you believe in organization as opposed to lack of it. Do you practice what you preach? Are you a member of the party organization?

The trouble with the pure and simple labor movement is that it doesn't "move."

Although he may not realize it, the union man who says he has a right to vote as he pleases says in effect that he has a right to scab when he pleases.

"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread" was seemingly not written of the modern capitalist. But a change is impending.

It is no longer so much a question of lower wages—as it is a question of any wages.

The education of the working class means aggravation for the capitalist class.

The best way to find out whether Socialism "will work" is to give it a trial.

Remember the election day to keep it class conscious.

Why is an empty dinner pail?

Why is a full dinner pail?

Why is a labor problem?

Why is a labor union?

Why is a poor-house?

Why is a wage slave?

Why is a sweatshop?

Why is a politician?

Why is a capitalist?

Why is a bull-pen?

Why is a landlord?

Why is a soldier?

Why is a grafter?

Why is a prison?

Why is a hovel?

Why is a Fool?

"The Robber Who Takes All That Is Left."

Continued from 1st page.

land in the fire. It's exactly because individualistic radicals—as much opposed to exploitation and tyranny as any Socialist can be—think that Socialism stands for this that they fight Socialism as a gilded cage and a grave of freedom.

They hate the tyranny of the capitalist and landlord, but they dread the tyranny of the majority. To escape the bossism of the plutocrats they do not propose to substitute the bossism of the bureaucrats.

Well, what are you talking about now? You want to abolish the robber who takes all that is left? Undoubtedly.

And this requires public collective ownership and democratic operation and control of every necessity of life? Exactly.

And yet you don't want the public to own and run all industry and compell all capable workers to join the civil service or go to jail? Emphatically not. One of these evils would probably be as bad as the other.

Then where do you draw the line?

Nothing is easier if we will look at the subject calmly. Read the last half of the Socialist national platform to start with; then remember that while some means of production are necessities of life others are not. Take, e. g., the things Simons speaks of "the brushes of the artist, the pen of the author and the studios in which they work." (American Farmer, pp. 203-4.) Are they means of production? Of course. If left in private hands will their owners become "the robbers who take all that is left?" No, how were such a thing possible?

But if such a thing should happen all we need to do is to treat these productive means as we are

now proposing to treat the railroads, oil trust and coal trust.

The point to grasp is that public, collective ownership and operation is demanded not as an end, but as a means to an end, namely, "Increasing the product and stopping exploitation." (Simons) The robber industries must go; wealth must be multiplied; collective ownership and operation by the producing classes must accomplish this. This done, the individual who is hurting none may employ his time as he likes.

And how about the little shops and stores and peanut stands? Are they public necessities? If left in private hands will they reduce us to beggary?

Well, hardly, so long as the people possess the ability, the will and the intelligence to establish public department stores and sell the same things at cost.

But what will then become of the little shops and stores?

They will probably be run out and their owners absorbed in the public industries. But, if they can survive, as many of them now do survive beside the great competitive department stores, well and good. The fact of their survival will prove their fitness; and the customer can patronize the public or private store at will, just as now he patronizes at will, the public school, college or university for education, and the post office or express company for money orders.

And what of the farms?

Exactly the same principle applies here. The public enjoys the right to engage in whatever agricultural activities it sees fit, and the private individual ditto. The big bonanza farms, the Scullies, Dalrymples and absentee landlords will probably be handled in exactly the same way as the trust. Their property will be taken over by the public "with or without compensation," as the majority, by referendum vote, may decide. The operation of agricultural colleges, experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture will doubtless be widely extended and products will, as now, be furnished to the people at cost or gratuitously.

Does this mean that all the little 80's and 180's will be confiscated as soon as the Socialists carry the country?

Too silly a question to ask, you say? Yet it is the failure of the Socialists to answer just such questions that is keeping thousands of farmers out of the Socialist movement.

I answer these little farmers: We are not proposing to confiscate one of your farms. Whatever is done with the land will be done by your consent through referendum vote.

Valuable lands, so long as in private hands, should be subjected to the ground rent tax. Lands of slight value should be exempt from all taxation as in New Zealand.

Were I to advise the little farmers I should say: Take over the Scully lands, railroad lands and alien owned lands quickly. On getting hold of state and national governments, supply the state and nation with ample funds and urge them to do their best in agricultural lines.

While the "government" is getting its hand in, I advise such of you as can, especially your young men with agricultural training, to get into the public agricultural service; and I advise the rest of you to stay on your farms till you see how the thing works out.

Meanwhile I advise you to make the amplest use of the vast powers of government to improve your condition where you are, and to make life on the farm worth living.

Then, as soon as it is wise to do so, I advise the bulk of you to turn

your farms over to the "government" when, instead of having to work fourteen or sixteen hours a day for a poor living, you can, on perhaps five or six hours a day, enjoy a good living.

Some of you, however, will want to stay out of the public service just as some now want to stay out. So long as by staying out you are injuring no one, you have a perfect right to stay out as long as you please.

But what we want now is to STOP THE STEALING. This done, there will be plenty of time to decide whether or not we shall all join the civil service. Of one thing rest assured, we shall not force ourselves to join nor permit anyone else to force us to do so.

Patronize our advertisers.

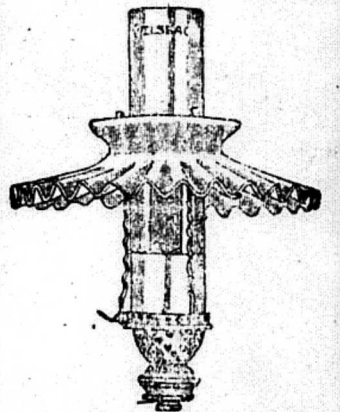
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Parry Challenged

The following challenge has been sent by registered letter to David M. Parry, whose bitter attacks on the trade unions and the Socialist movement have recently attracted so much attention:

Mr. David M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Sir:—As President of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the kindred Citizen's Industrial Association of America, in the periodical and pamphlet literature distributed by these organizations, and at meetings in various cities, you have repeatedly and emphatically denounced the labor movement, both in its economic and its political manifestations.

You have pointed to Socialism as a menace to American institutions, and an utterly evil movement, dangerous to humanity and threatening the progress of the race; and you have contended that the interests of capital and labor, rightly understood, are identical.

Therefore, the state committee of the Social Democratic party of New York, which is the state organization of the Socialist party of America, at its regular meeting on Feb. 9, decided to challenge you to a public debate on Socialism; and I was chosen as its representative and your opponent in such debate, and was instructed to issue this challenge in behalf of the state committee. I would suggest some simple and direct statement of the question, such as "Resolved, That the Socialist movement stands for the interests of the working class and the progress of humanity," or "Resolved, That the interests of capital and labor are identical," you to take the affirmative on the latter proposition. However, we are perfectly willing that you should draft the resolution yourself, and frame it in such a way as to give yourself the affirmative or the negative as you choose. We offer to pay the rent for Cooper Union or any other large hall in New York city, and let you choose any date which is convenient to you, or when your business will bring you to this city.

You may well be alarmed, Mr. Parry, at the growth of the Socialist movement. It is indeed a menace to those "American institutions" which allow the gentlemen of your capitalist class to grow rich on the unpaid labor of the toilers. It is dangerous to vested interests. It threatens what you would call your "legitimate profits"—what Socialists call your fleecings from labor. It is based on the proposition that the interests of capital and labor are absolutely and unalterably opposed, and that the capitalist must go—that private ownership of the means of production must give way to national, social ownership.

You, Mr. Parry, as a capitalist, may well be alarmed at the steady and increasingly rapid growth of this movement. The Socialist vote has grown to at least a quarter of a million in this country alone, as shown at the last congressional elections; many powerful trade unions have endorsed the principles of Socialism; labor papers all over the country are becoming its advocates; and, as you yourself have pointed out to your fellow capitalists, the trades unions are becoming saturated with its doctrines.

It is but to be expected that as a member of the class which grows wealthy on rent, interest and profit, you should view this movement with indignant alarm. And although absolutely antagonistic to

your whole class, Socialists cannot help according some measure of admiration to the outspoken—some would say brutal—frankness with which you denounce this attack upon the interests of capital. The larger capitalists, such as Mr. Hanna and his trusty fellows of the Civic Federation, pursue quite a different policy; they seek to disarm labor by the appearance of concession, to avoid the social revolution by hypocritical pretense of conciliation and good-will toward those whom they are robbing. You, on the other hand, denounce the trade unions and the Socialists with unrestrained warmth and with no more hypocrisy than is absolutely necessary and inevitable to one in your position. For this you deserve whatever measure of respect is due a good fighter. An avowed enemy who openly declares war is certainly better than a treacherous foe who pursues the same ends in the guise of benevolence and good will.

You claim that the campaign of the National Association of Manufacturers against Socialism is a campaign of education, and that by information and discussion the working people of America can be brought to see that the revolutionary principles of Socialism are wrong. Therefore, as you think the Socialist movement of sufficient importance to devote your time to trying to check its growth, we suppose you will not be unwilling to set the people right on this question by exposing Socialist fallacies in public debate.

Should you accept this challenge you will be shown the utmost courtesy and any fair conditions agreed to; should you fail to do so the natural conclusion of the public will be that you cannot maintain your position against Socialist argument.

Socialists believe that the industrial system which you are so busily engaged in defending is founded upon monstrous injustice and that it is the fundamental cause of everything evil in human affairs; that conditions which drive little children into the factories, conditions which drive poor women into houses of prostitution, conditions which drive strong men to suicide, conditions which necessitate impudent charity and governmental tyranny to maintain them, have become intolerable; and that they can be eradicated only by the abolition of private property in the means of producing wealth, and the transformation of the capitalist system of private ownership of the means of production into the Socialist system of the collective ownership of the means of production.

This challenge will be issued to the labor press, as well as to the newspapers, which latter may garble or suppress it; and it will be read by hundreds of thousands of working people. Should you fail to debate with me they will have to believe that you cannot substantiate your sweeping charges against the Socialist movement; and those who are sympathetic with Socialism will again have their belief in its principles confirmed and deepened by the refusal of its opponents to meet its representative in the test of argument and reason.

For the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York. COURTENAY LEMON, Recording Secretary.

Eugene V. Debs, Geo. D. Herron, Edward Carpenter, Jean Longuet, Enrico Ferri, H. M. Hyndman, Karl Kautsky, Jack London, and many other well known Socialists have declared The Comrade to be excellent. The Socialist press is con-

Campaign Speakers

The state committee of the Socialist party of Iowa has engaged Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick of Kansas City, for a month's campaigning in Iowa, commencing March 2nd, and Frederick G. Strickland, Iowa's organizer, will enter the field for continuous service during the year 1904 at the same time. Both of these giants in the cause of humanity have spoken in about twelve states, and their ability as orators and their energy as party workers is everywhere recognized.

The terms for either of above speakers follow:

Option No. 1.—Local to pay \$2.00 per day, entertain the speaker and allow him collection and sale of literature.
Option No. 2.—Local to pay \$5.00 for one day, \$10.00 for three days, and entertain the speaker. Under Option No. 2, the Local retains collections with which to defray expenses, or an admission fee may be charged. For further information apply to J. J. Jacobsen, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.



FRED G. STRICKLAND.

Frederick G. Strickland's subjects follow:

1. The Historic Necessity for Socialism.
2. The Evolution of Society.
3. The Meaning of Socialism to the Individual.
4. Socialism—The New Trades Unionism.
5. The Twofold Task of Economic Deliverance.
6. The Working Class the Hope of Humanity.
7. What Shall We Do With the Trust?
8. Socialism and Religious Freedom.
9. Socialism—Its Meaning and Its Methods.
10. The Last Strike.
11. Socialism and the Home.
12. When Organized Labor Meets Organized Capital.

Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick's subjects:

1. Justice to the Toilers.
2. Evolution or Revolution?
3. Five Kinds of Despotisms.

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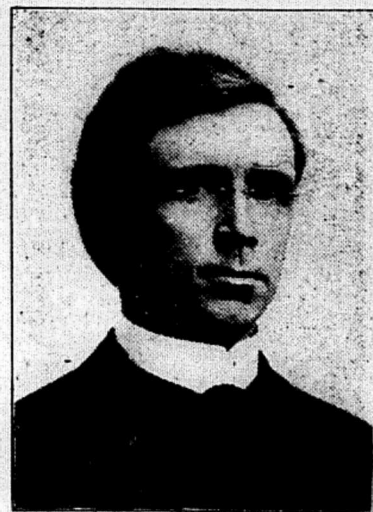
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7. Babies With the Harness On.



GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

8. The Hyptomism of the Working Class.
9. The Makers and the Takers.
10. The Right of the Trust to Be.
11. The Fatalism of Capitalism
12. Socialism and Art.
13. Objections to Socialism.
14. Socialism from a Lawyer's Point of View.
16. Why I Respect the Capitalist.

Comrade J. B. Osborne, the blind Socialist orator will also come to Iowa about March 15th. Dates may be arranged through Secretary Jacobsen. His terms are \$8.00 for one lecture, \$12.00 for two and \$15.00 for three. Following are his subjects:

1. The Materialistic Conception of History.
2. Value and Surplus Value.



J. B. OSBORNE.

3. Labor Politics.
4. The Class Struggle.
5. Socialism, the Art of the Twentieth Century.

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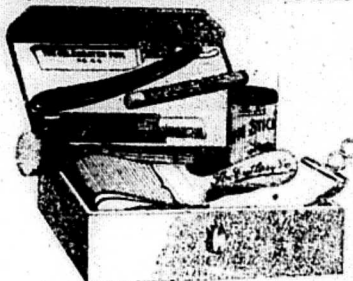
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Party News

National
State
Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the organizing fund since last report:

Coin card collections made by the following:	
Willis Brandon, Clyde, Kas.	1.50
N. Ballet, Tullahoma, Tenn.	1.50
T. H. Kennedy, Wilmeton, Pa.	1.50
W. B. Lockwood, Chicago Heights, Ill.	1.50
Louis Cohen, Homestead, Pa.	1.50
Local Calumet, Okla.	1.50
Grant County, Ind.	1.50
Dr. J. L. Grant, Rock Rapids, Iowa	1.00
J. B. Chapman, Arkansas City, Kas.	1.50
Local Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.50
Local Meadville, Pa.	1.50
Louis Paulding, Hamilton, Iowa	1.50
Dr. Leonard DeVore, Laurel, Neb.	1.50
S. Gartinkle, Mammoth Springs, Ark.	1.20
Jos. A. Siemer, Corning, Ohio	1.00
Timothy Ivers, Graniteville, Vt.	1.50
W. E. Adams, Brock, Neb.	1.30
Al Pierson, Jacksonville, Ill.	1.50
M. Hallenberger, Evansville, Ind.	1.90
John Wright, Muskegon, Mich.	1.50
Local Houston, Tex.	1.50
Lincoln Neuson, Scott, Kas.	1.50
Local Watsonville, Cal.	1.50
Local Tyler, Tex.	1.80
T. B. Spielman, Boston, Mass.	1.50
Local Sawtelle, Cal.	1.50
Arthur J. Dennis, Allentown, Pa.	1.50
T. Adams, Scammon, Kas.	1.50
C. F. Spray, Crawford, Neb.	1.50
Local Sioux City, Iowa	1.50
Other contributions:	
G. M. Finley, Henrietta, Tex.	.25
Local Green Bay, Wis., John M. Work	2.17
Local Erie, Pa.	1.64
J. M. Spence, Green Bay, Wis.	5.05
A. A. New York City	2.25
J. D. Pickering, Lake City, Colo.	2.00
Local Toledo, Ohio	5.00
Local San Bernardino, Cal.	1.50
Total to noon, Feb. 13	\$ 61.11
Previously reported	2638.99
Total	\$2700.10

Silvio Origo, Italian organizer, will begin his engagement in New York state March 13 and work westward through Pennsylvania.

Dates so far arranged for A. M. and May Wood Simons for their eastern tour are as follows: March 27, Cincinnati; 28, Baltimore; 29, Washington, D. C.; April 2, Philadelphia.

The annual state convention of the Socialist party of New Jersey will be held in Newark at 48 William street, Feb. 21 and 22. The first session will be open at 10 a. m. Sunday, Feb. 21. A state ticket will be nominated.

John W. Brown has begun his tour of Oregon and will be in that state until March 2, after which he enters Washington. Brown makes an interesting report of his experience in Northern California, which will be given next week.

John C. Chase begins work in Rhode Island on Feb. 21 and will organize for the express purpose of having a state organization formed. Long ago Rhode Island showed itself to be one of the most promising fields for Socialism and the sooner it is organized the better.

German Organizer Robert Saltiel begins his engagement at Danville, Ill., Feb. 14 with a week's work in Vermillion county. He will be in Sangamon county Feb. 21-26 and work through Southern Illinois to St. Louis for a number of days in March. Saltiel will then go eastward.

George E. Bigelow's dates in Oklahoma are arranged as follows: Feb. 20, Waukomis; 21, Hennessy; 22, Kingfisher; 23, Guthrie; 24, Perry; 25, Orlando; 26, Oklahoma City; 27, Moore; 29, Harrah; March 1, Hitchcock; 3, El Reno; 4, Geary; 5, Calumet. He will then enter Texas for about a month.

N. Solomon, acting organizer local New York, reports: "At the meeting of the general committee of Local New York held Jan. 9, 1904, James N. Wood, a good standing member of Local New York, and former financial secretary of the New York state committee, was unanimously expelled from the party for misappropriation of funds belonging to the state committee."

M. W. Wilkins began his Idaho engagement with three fine meetings at Boise. G. A. R. hall was packed at the first meeting. Second meeting at Sonoma Opera House larger than first and third meeting at Columbia theater much larger crowd than at second meeting. Acting Secretary Workman reports audience doubled at each meeting and Wilkins' work the best ever had in Boise.

The receipts for the national organizing fund for the past week shows that the returns from the new coin cards are beginning to come in. It was intended that all the names of contributors upon the cards would be published in the bulletin but there is not a Socialist paper that would have space to publish them. The best that can be done is to publish the name of the comrades who collect upon and send in the cards and make direct acknowledgment by mail to each contributor.

The Socialist party of Butte, Mont., nominated its aldermanic ticket and candidates for school trustees in municipal convention on Feb. 4. State Secretary Cooney writes: "We hope to land four or five aldermen and we are reasonably sure to carry the school board. We have about five good local street speakers and we intend to give them the hottest campaign they ever had. Our present alderman, Comrade Ambrose, made a good record. The convention was harmonious and followed out the desires of the local in all respects."

The new cards seem to have made a hit. Comrade DeVore, of Laurel, Neb., fired his back by return mail and ordered another, saying "there seems to be a sort of propaganda inspiration in the card." Comrade Dennis, of Allentown, Pa., said: "Send me two more quick. I filled mine without half trying. There isn't any doubt now but that a good sum is going to be collected through these cards and the outlook for continued organizing work grows brighter accordingly. A thousand dollars for the fund during the next sixty days would do wonders."

John W. Slayton, of New Castle, Pa., began work in Colorado, Sunday, Feb. 7, by addressing a meeting in Denver. State

Secretary Martin writes, under date of Feb. 8: "Slayton spoke last night in Concord Hall to a good audience. People more than pleased. We called for a special subscription to push state work and raised about \$80 in about five minutes at close of lecture. Slayton was booked for Littleton, Feb. 8 and 17; Golden, Feb. 10, and Colorado Springs, 14. In the meantime he will work among the unions in Denver. Tuesday he spoke before the Butchers' union and will get before others. Comrade Slayton's style of address is decidedly 'taking' and I feel confident that much good will result from his visit in Colorado."

State Secretary Slick of Pennsylvania reports: "Objections were filed to the nominations of the Socialist party of the Third ward, Lansford borough, in the common pleas court of Carbon county. The objections stated that the Socialist party is a secret and oath bound organization, its principle un-American, and further, that the nominations were not made in accordance with the state constitution, viz., by referendum vote. The case was called Monday, Feb. 8. Comrade S. Kauffman, attorney representing the Socialist party, succeeded, after a trial lasting the best part of the day in having the objections overruled. The comrades of Carbon county having defeated the plutes in their own court, will strenuously endeavor by untiring efforts to also defeat them at the polls." Lansford is in the heart of the anthracite region, and the comrades there have withstood persecution and blacklisting since the last strike in splendid fashion.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth will fill at least five dates in Massachusetts after their New York engagement which closes Feb. 19. Their Cincinnati meeting on Feb. 7 packed the hall to the roof. The local comrades report they never had so big a meeting. In a report of the Toledo meeting on Feb. 9 the Toledo News says: "Mr. Wentworth's address was the most cultured and at the same time the most terrific arraignment of the present social system ever heard in Toledo. His flights of oratory were thrilling; his delivery, on the whole, captivating and his sarcasm subtle and withering. Mrs. Wentworth fairly captivated her hearers with her clever recitations of several poems interspersed with her lecture to throw a stronger color upon the points that she wishes to magnify." One of the Toledo comrades also writes: "The Wentworths are a splendid combination and should be heard in every city in the country. They ought to have crowded houses everywhere they go. If it can be arranged we want them to stop off here on their way home from the east."

The following dates are arranged for James F. Carey in Colorado: Denver, Feb. 14 and 15; 16, Rocky Ford; 19, Monte Vista; 21, Colorado Springs; 22, Aspen. From the 22d to 28th, inclusive, Carey will work under the direction of the state committee. His dates afterwards are as follows: Feb. 29 and March 1, Albuquerque, N. M.; 3, Wichita, Kas.; 6, Minneapolis, Minn.; 8, Austin, Minn. He will then fill two or three dates in Illinois on his way to St. Louis where he will be the principal speaker at the Commune celebration on March 12. Carey's meetings have been unusually successful. Comrade Carver, of Chillicothe, Mo., writes: "Comrade Carey spoke here last night to a large and appreciative audience and I am satisfied that all utopian schemes and conceptions were shattered. One is impressed with the inevitability of Socialism—after listening to Comrade Carey's clear and strong presentation of its historic development." Comrade Hanson, of Neosho, Mo., also reports: "The people were more than pleased with Carey's lecture. There were a good many young men in the audience and I noticed that they were the ones that applauded the most and longest. They also promised to attend the meetings of the club. Pity we have not ten thousand such men as Comrade Carey in the field." The Omaha meeting on Feb. 7 was large and enthusiastic.

An incident, of which the press dispatches gave no record, occurred at the national convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, which was held at Cincinnati in January and at which shoe workers from all parts of the country were in attendance. F. G. R. Gordon, who has become notorious for his apostasy to Socialism and his servile advocacy of capitalist class interests, was at the convention as a representative of the Lynn, Mass., Item and the Boston Herald, both noted opponents of Socialism and trades unions. One of the first acts of the convention was the passage of a resolution which deprived Gordon of the privileges enjoyed by other press representatives so that he had to leave the press table, although he is a member of the shoe workers union. Gordon remained in the city throughout the session, however, and sent such false and misleading reports of the convention to his papers that a resolution of censure was passed against him during the closing hours of the convention. At one time Gordon was one of the most influential members of the shoe workers organization. In this convention there was not one member present who attempted to save him from this merited chastisement from his fellow workers. In striking contrast to this treatment of Gordon, was the act of the convention in voting, Comrade James F. Carey, who is also a member of the shoe workers organization and who was filling a lecture engagement in Cincinnati at the time, the full privileges of the convention. Gordon had sneered in one of his press reports at the number of "red buttons" in the convention, with the result that there was an unprecedented demand for the Socialist emblem afterwards, and the delegate who did not wear one was the exception. All of this teaches that one need not wait for Benedict Arnolds to die to see them get their just deserts.

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- Ladies' Cloaks, hundreds of season's best styles, value up to \$20, for 5.98
- Ladies' Cloaks, value up to \$30, to close quickly 6.98

Iowa Notes

Comrades at Van Horne have sent for organizing material.

Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will speak as follows: Logan, March 2; Deloit and Denison, March 3, 4 and 5; Sioux City, March 6; Lester, March 7; Rock Rapids, 8, 9 and 10; Polk City, 12; Des Moines, 13 and 14.

After a week's engagement in the great campaign now conducted in Milwaukee, Frederick G. Strickland will enter Iowa for the 1904 campaign, commencing March 8. For dates and terms, apply to the Iowa secretary.

During the past two months there has been a general falling off in the receipts as well as the amount at the disposal of the state organization, occasioned to a large extent from the necessity of our members looking to the immediate needs of Mollie and the babies. To maintain our speakers and organizers in the field, however, a general revival in the dues paying department is greatly desired, and even donations in the present emergency will be greatly appreciated.

J. J. Jacobsen.

Comrade M. Lundberg, of Altoona, reports for a bunch of subs.

Comrade Wm. Bateman, of Seymour, says: "I like the get-up of your paper," and backs up the statement with a club.

Comrade W. C. Willis, secretary of Local Centerville, reports the local in a flourishing condition. He has an elaborate plan for a gigantic Socialist demonstration in Des Moines during the State Fair.

Marshalltown, Ia., Feb. 14, 1904.

Comrades: At our meeting of Feb. 12, Comrade H. C. Darrah, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, entertained us in good Socialistic style. He did some of the boys good, if no one else.

MYRON F. WILTSE, Sec.

Elk Point S. D., Feb. 2, 04.

Dear Comrades: I thought I would write to our state secretary and see if we could not get the comrades of this state to go hand in hand with Iowa and make your paper our state paper also. If you think that a good plan you might write to our state secretary yourself. I shall also write to some other comrades in this state and get their opinion. CHRISTOPHER GROSSE.

Muscatine, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1904.
Dear Comrades: Our Fourth ward caucus was held Monday evening, Feb. 8, resulting in the nomination of Comrade Henry Schoenig for alderman. Comrade Schoenig is a late acquisition to our local, and a good one.

Evidence relative to the Appeal to Reason investigation was submitted and read, resulting in the following resolutions being passed and copies thereof being sent to the national secretary, the Appeal to Reason and the Seattle Socialist:

Whereas, The Appeal to Reason, a paper purporting to be socialistic, is known to treat its employes unfair, having refused union conditions to the workers in its plant; and

Whereas, The aforesaid paper, rather than teach the fundamental principles of Socialism, inclines to the utopianism of earlier times, thus preventing the workers from reaching that state of class-consciousness upon which the advent of Socialism depends; and

Whereas, To be true to its historic mission, the Socialist party must at all times take the workers' side of the struggle; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Socialist party of Muscatine, Iowa, in regular meeting assembled, that we condemn the policy of the Appeal to Reason, both in the treatment of its employes and method of propaganda; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a local of the Socialist party from now on we refuse to deal in any way, shape or form with the aforesaid paper until such time as it rejects its present policy. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the Socialist press.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the evidence submitted fully warranted the passage of the foregoing resolutions and the slogan of the Socialist party at all times should be "Keep the party clear."

Fraternally,
MILO M. CLAPP, Press Agent.

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

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Local Notes

Don't forget Strickland at Temple Hall Friday evening.

Comrade L. A. Miller gave a very instructive talk at the meeting of Local Dubuque last Tuesday evening.

Comrade Emil Staheli will be the speaker next Tuesday evening. He is sure to be interesting and everybody should turn out to hear him.

Comrade L. J. Rieck made his initial bow before the local at its last meeting, but modestly limited his talk to about five minutes. We will expect more next time.

The entertainment given by Dubuque Local on the evening of Feb. 11 gave general satisfaction to all who participated. There were cards for those who cared to play, and nearly every one played. As a result of the game Miss Triller and Comrade Frank Lewis won the first prizes and Comrades Mrs. Staheli and Peter Brandt carried off the boobies. Sandwiches, coffee and cake were then served and these eatables disappeared like frost before a summer sun. Next came some songs by big and little folk, and the "show was over." So far as reported, everybody had a good time. If all who have expressed a desire to have it repeated will come into the local and help work, there is no reason why we could not have some kind of a social evening at least once a month. There is nothing equal to an affair like this for getting acquainted and creating among the members a feeling of good fellowship. Socialists are naturally social beings, and should give more expression to that side of their nature. Let all who wish to repeat this good time begin by a regular attendance of the Tuesday evening propaganda meetings.

Directory of Secretaries

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

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

Secretaries of Iowa Locals

Albia, W. I. Shields.

Atlantic, Chas. D. Beers.

Avery, F. J. West.

Bloomfield, B. H. Osterhoudt.

Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St.

Burlington, Conrad Holstein, 1324 N. 7th St.

Centerville, D. E. Hayes.

Clarinda, T. F. Willis.

Clinton, A. R. Kolar, 511 2d St.

Correctionville, John Tangborn.

Creco, E. P. Dieter.

Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 821 E. 14th St.

Davis City, E. S. Grimes.

Deloit, Stanley Browne.

Des Moines, J. R. Blenes, Box 766.

Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St.

Fairbank, S. E. Moore.

Ft. Dodge, H. A. Rayne.

Grinnell, J. G. Fangmeyer.

Hamilton, Louis Paulding.

Hiteman, Wm. Truman.

Hocking, Thomas Love.

Holly Springs, Jared Prichard.

Jamestown, Chas. D. Leroy.

Keokuk, Miles Martin.

Lake City, Oakley Wood.

Lehigh, John Heslop.

Lester, Joseph Brucken.

Little Rock, W. H. Attlesea.

Logan, A. D. Wilson.

Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage.

Madrid, C. J. Peelstrom.

Mapleton, Ezra DeWolf.

Marshalltown, Myron T. Wiltse, 610 Frederick Street.

Mason City, Leslie A. Tillitson, 119 West Miller St.

Missouri Valley, John T. Culavin P. O. Box 124.

Monroe, Henry Bowans.

Muscatine, J. W. Zetler, 115 W. 9th St.

Mystic, W. B. Bedinger.

Newton, Abe Miller.

Ottumwa, Isaac H. West, 601 Richmond Ave. S.

Polk City, W. W. Ingersoll.

Red Oak, E. W. Churchill, 100 W. Elm St.

Rock Rapids, George Monlux.

Ryan, Chas. Hickethier.

Sac City, W. J. Martin, Box 475.

Scanda, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2.

Shambaugh, John Rhodes.

Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.

Siourney, Edward J. Rohrer.

Sioux City, Miss Carrie Yeager, 414 Pearl St.

Waterloo, F. Connor, 1112 Franklin St.

Winterset, McK. Miller.

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Ladies' and Boys' \$1.00 Buckle Arctics at.....

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