



EUGENE V. DEBS

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist party candidate for president, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855, and at the age of 15 years began work as a railway employe in the Vandalia railroad car shops. Afterwards he worked as fireman on a freight engine for several years and became a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He was made editor of the brotherhood magazine in 1877 and three years afterward he was chosen general secretary and treasurer, a position which he occupied for thirteen years, resigning it in 1893 to organize the American Railway Union which was intended to unite the railway workers of America in one great organization.

Within a year the Great Northern Railway strike was fought and won. Through this contest the wages of thousands of workers from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast were saved from reduction and the railway managers awoke to the fact that they had a new power with which to grapple.

In May, 1894, the famous Pullman strike occurred. Unable to effect a settlement by arbitration, the A. R. U. took up the matter in the national convention in session at Chicago in June. As a result a boycott was declared against the Pullman cars to take effect July 1st. Within a few days the entire railroad system of the country extending from Chicago west and south to the Gulf and Pacific Coast was tied up and the greatest labor war in the country's history was on.

On July 2, 1894, Judges Woods and Grosscup, at Chicago, issued a sweeping "omnibus" injunction. Mr. Debs and associates were arrested for contempt of court on alleged violation of the injunction. They were tried in September, but Judge Woods did not render a verdict until December when he condemned Mr. Debs to six months' imprisonment, and his associates to three. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, which sustained the lower court, and in May, 1895, the imprisonment in Woodstock Jail began. The term expired on November 22, 1895, and on the evening of that day the prisoner was tendered a reception in Chicago the like of which that city had never seen.

Debs and associates were also indicted and placed on trial for conspiracy, and the trial continued until the evidence of the prosecution had all been heard, but suddenly when the defence began to testify a juror was taken ill during a temporary adjournment and the trial abruptly terminated in spite of all efforts of the defendants to have it continued. They were anxious to bring the General Managers' Association into court and show who were the real law breakers and destroyers of property. An acquittal by a jury upon substantially the same charge as that upon which they were imprisoned for contempt would have been fatal to Judge Woods.

On January 1, 1897, Debs issued a circular to the members of the A. R. U., entitled "Present Conditions and Future Duties," in which he reviewed the political, industrial and economic conditions and came out boldly for Socialism. Among other things he said: "The issue is Socialism vs. Capitalism. I am for Socialism because I am for humanity. The time has come to regenerate society—we are on the eve of a universal change."

When the A. R. U. met in national convention in Chicago in June, 1897, that body was merged into the Social Democracy of America with Debs as chairman of the National Executive Board. The following year (1898) the Social Democratic Party was started as the result of a split in the Social Democracy. In 1900 Debs was nominated for president as candidate of the Social Democratic Party which was afterward merged into what is now the Socialist party.

During the past seven years Debs has devoted all his time to lecturing and writing for Socialism, and has also taken part in some notable strikes in the industrial and mining centers of the East and West. He has visited every state during his travels and carried the Socialist message into more places than probably any other man in America.

National Committee

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades: The national convention decided that the revised constitution be submitted as a whole, to a referendum of the party membership. Pending this referendum the constitution as revised is not in force and the old constitution is still in effect.

I am now receiving demands from locals for the submission of the revised constitution in sections, along with the platform and resolutions adopted by the convention, to the referendum. So as to prevent prob-

able duplication and useless expense I shall not submit the constitution as a whole until a sufficient number of locals (five in three states) have had time to make demands for its submission in sections.

In either case the revised constitution cannot be acted upon and go into effect within three months, at least, if all locals are to have an opportunity to vote upon the question. The same holds true of the platform and all resolutions adopted, if referendums on these are demanded. This means that the work of the national office will be practically suspended on the eve of what is expected to be a great national campaign. If the revised constitution is

National Campaign Fund

A fund for the Socialist party presidential campaign must be raised at once. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the national convention, party members and sympathizers everywhere are called upon to contribute one half day's pay some time during the month of June, 1904.

It is proposed that one third of the amount thus realized shall be retained by the local organizations, one-third shall be remitted to the state organizations, and one-third sent to the national organization. Where no local organizations exist, contributions shall be divided equally between the state and national organizations. In unorganized states amounts shall be divided equally between the local and national organization. In organized states all remittances should be made through the state secretaries and the portion due the national organization can be sent in the form of a money order or draft payable to the national secretary, William Mailly.

Lists will soon be sent out by the national secretary through the state and territorial secretaries to all the local secretaries. The state secretaries will countersign these lists, keep a record of them before forwarding them to the various locals, and be responsible for their return to the national secretary, with the amounts reported as collected on them. This will ensure the local, state and national organizations the receipt of the respective amounts due them.

Comrades should prepare for these lists and be ready to contribute at least one-half day's pay during the month of June. If this is done generally, we can be assured of a good campaign fund with which to begin the great battle against the capitalist parties.

Lists will be forwarded to comrades where no locals exist upon application direct to the national secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

adopted within two months, it will take at least another month or six weeks to elect the executive committee which is supposed to also act as the campaign committee. Meanwhile I have no authority or power, nor do I care to assume any, to make any arrangements for the national campaign. Unless something is done immediately the party machinery, so far as the national office is concerned, will be stopped and valuable time will be wasted. Under the circumstances, I have the following to submit:

The old constitution, under which we are still working, requires that "the national committee shall elect a committee of five from the party membership of the locality selected for the party headquarters," etc. This committee of five has been known as the quorum.

This clause was rendered ineffective by the selection by referendum last year of a Quorum of the National Committee consisting of the members from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Kentucky. The term of this Quorum expired with the national convention just held. In view, however, of the objection to a quorum selected from the party membership in one locality and the contemplated change in the method of selecting an Executive Committee provided by the revised constitution, I would suggest that the Quorum whose term expired with the national convention be empowered by the National Committee to act as an Executive Committee or Quorum until such time as the revised constitution is adopted by the membership and an Executive Committee chosen in accordance therewith.

This suggestion is made in order to facilitate business. Something must be done at once if we are to be saved from confusion and hopeless delay. In order to secure immediate action, I herewith submit the following proposition:

"Shall the members of the national committee from the states of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky and Wisconsin continue to act as the national quorum until such time as an executive committee is elected in accordance with the revised constitution to be submitted to a referendum of the party membership."

The vote upon this proposition will close June 6, 1904. WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.



BEN HANFORD

Ben Hanford, of New York, candidate for vice president on the Socialist party ticket, has long been known as one of the hardest workers in the Socialist movement.

He combines to an exceptional degree, the qualities of agitator, speaker and writer, and he is therefore a worthy companion to the presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs.

Hanford has been a Socialist over ten years and a trades unionist for twice that period. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 46 years ago, but began life as a wage worker in a country printing office in Iowa. He shortly afterward went to Chicago where he joined the International Typographical Union, of which he has been a member ever since. He has worked in printing offices in every city east of the Missouri.

Hanford became a Socialist in Philadelphia and upon removing to New York in 1892 not only continued his activity as a trades unionist, but threw himself into the Socialist movement with all the intensity and earnestness which has always characterized him.

Although he has never held an office in his union, and has never been a candidate for one, he has answered to the call of duty for the political working class movement several times. In 1898 he was the candidate of the Socialist Labor party for governor of New York, but leaving that party the following year because of disagreement with its policy, he joined the Social Democratic party (which is the official name of the Socialist party in New York state) and in 1900 and 1902 was its candidate for governor. In the latter year Hanford increased the Socialist vote from 12,089 to 23,400, giving the party third place on the ballot.

Hanford's writings have become deservedly popular, his "Railroading in the United States" winning distinction for its merit and originality. His "Jimmy Higgins" has appealed to all Socialists as a description of a type peculiar to the Socialist movement everywhere.

As a speaker it has been said of him, "Two qualities go to make Hanford a convincing and an inspiring speaker—a burning earnestness, as evident in his daily private life as in his appearance on the platform, and an ability to clothe his thoughts and feelings in the simplest and most direct language, so that no hearer can fail to understand."

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

Kaiser William: You are not the first monarch to feel the force and truth of the Shakesperian aphorism. No wonder your head lies uneasy. As one of the sovereigns of the United States, let me prescribe a sovereign remedy. There certainly can be no lese majeste in one sovereign volunteering to another kindly advice and sympathy, for our complaint is like your own. Our anarchists are of a different class from yours. They do not seek their victims with concealed dynamite and knives on their persons. They secure their victims in the sweatshops and factories and mines, while your anarchists conspire secretly to take the lives of those who, in high places, assume the prerogative by divine right to rule and exploit their fellow men. Now, its the simplest thing in the world to rid yourself of your restlessness. Instead of a

conference at the St. Louis exposition to form a combination of kings and emperors to root out your deadly enemies, the anarchists, make peace with Germany's best friends, the Socialists, join their ranks, throw away that gilded bauble of a crown, and receive a greater one, an affectionate enthronement in the hearts of your people. Make yourself one of them; give up the absurd claim of divine right to override them, to extort from them their wealth to build sumptuous palaces, and get up great pageants to celebrate your silver wedding. Do this, and you will no longer fear the knife or bomb of the anarchist. Inaugurate the reign of peace on earth, good will to man in your little corner of this great earth, and you will do more to uproot anarchism than can be done by all the kings and emperors that now riot in luxurious excess, wrung from the toil and sweat of your fellow men.

H. CLARK MOORE,

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.

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



National Socialist Ticket.

For President,
EUGENE V. DEBS.

For Vice President,
BENJAMIN HANFORD.

CONVENTION ECHOES

One of the subjects that came up for consideration was the publication of an official party paper. Many points were made, both for and against such an undertaking. Much earnestness and feeling was shown by those delegates who spoke on the subject, and yet it was not without its amusing side. Some comrades seemed to be under the impression that the party paper was opposed chiefly by those delegates who were in some way connected with the various Socialist publications now in existence, and that these comrades were afraid of losing their "jobs" should a party paper be established. Well, that made some of us smile.

To the outside world, to those visitors present who knew nothing of the "struggle for existence" of most of the Socialist papers, some of the oratory uncorked on this occasion must have conveyed the impression that the privately owned Socialist paper is a "graft" excelled only by the Standard Oil Co. They must have thought that the Socialist editor as well as the agitator gets Comrade Carey's "million dollar a minute" salary.

It is well at times to take a glimpse of the other side of the picture—to know that sometimes the workers back of a paper are not getting even "union wages;" sometimes the livelihood is earned in another way, the paper not even supporting itself, but continued in existence by the constant sacrifices of a group of comrades who feel that good may come to the movement through this method of education.

It is a question, however, if a paper so supported has a right to exist. If a paper is not sufficiently appreciated by its readers to insure its self-support it is evidently not needed in the field and should give way to such papers as can secure the necessary circulation to make them a power for good in spreading abroad a knowledge of Socialism.

A small circulation is not an inspiration to an editor—he feels there must be a lack in himself, in his choice of matter or his manner of presentation of the thoughts that come to him. Under such conditions he cannot do his best work; he becomes discouraged and would be glad to urn over his "job" to some of those orators who see only an imaginary chance to gain power and prestige in the Socialist party.

The next few months will decide

the life or death of more than one Socialist paper, and it will be well. This is not a lamentation. In all movements the sifting process goes on. Papers, parties, peoples are put in the refiner's fire, the dross is burned away, only the best survives, and that is as it should be. The eternal process of the ages has been and ever will be toward perfection. Our faith in the constant forward march of the race is so great that we recognize in everything from the rise and fall of a little Socialist paper to the rise and fall of a mighty people that "Whatever is, is right." Therefore we await with quiet unconcern the life or death sentence that will be passed upon us in the near future.

MORE "IMPOSSIBILISM"

While we thoroughly believe in the value of discussion and criticism, free speech, the rule of the majority, the right of all to be heard and in the initiative and referendum, we regret to note a disposition in some quarters to carry these to an extreme bordering on the insane. Thus we find a disgruntled minority clamoring for a "mass meeting" to write a new platform to take the place of the one which was almost unanimously adopted at Chicago. Various locals of the party are also demanding the submission of the revised constitution seriatim to a referendum of the party. While they have a perfect right to do this it is to be regretted that any local should feel called upon at this time to block the work of the national office in preparing for the coming campaign with endless referendums which seem designed only to express someone's dissatisfaction with the work of the convention. If the collective intelligence of the delegates who were sent to Chicago could not be depended upon to construct a constitution under which it will be possible to do the business of the party in an expeditious manner, why in the name of common sense were they sent there? Why was not all the work accomplished by the convention done by the sacred initiative and referendum? Has the Socialist party become an anarchistic conglomeration of reactionary individualists along with the trust busting democratic party? Conventions and committees are social labor saving inventions. Do we want to go back to hand labor? Do we want a hand-made constitution and platform to which each and every member of the party has added his or her own pet article, section or plank? Would such a constitution be practicable and would such a platform be fit for the party to stand upon? We repeat, we believe in the rank and file—as if there is anything else in the party but rank and file. We believe with Comrade Debs that the collective will of the members is the supreme law of the Socialist party. And the party has spoken. It has sent its chosen representatives to the national convention and delegated to them certain powers and imposed upon them certain duties. That these delegates may have made mistakes and that fault may be found with some of their work no one will deny. It is absurd to think that 200 representatives could transact the business of a national convention to the entire satisfaction of a constituency of 16,000 men and women. We believe that if the constitution as a whole were referred to the membership it would be adopted. We believe that if the constitution were referred in sections it would be adopted as it stands because we believe the majority of the members have common sense enough to know that it would be impossible to amend it by referendum to suit everybody, and that if such a

thing were attempted the party would be compelled to continue working under the cumbersome old constitution until the next ice age when perhaps the new one would be ready for business.

Observations

John A. Morris

The scholar mourns and antiquary weeps over the wreck of ancient learning and art, the philosopher sighs with regret over the thought that little of either has been preserved, whereby might be elucidated several interesting discoveries, which history has mentioned. The mechanic inquires in vain for the processes by which his predecessors in remote ages worked the hardest granite without iron, transported it in masses that astound us, and used them in the erection of stupendous buildings, apparently with the facility that modern workmen lay brick or raise the lintels of doors. The machines by which they were elevated are as unknown as the individuals who directed their movements. We are almost as ignorant of their modes of working the metals, of their alloys which rivalled steel in hardness, of their furnaces, crucibles and moulds; the detail of forming the ennobling statue, or the more useful skillet or cauldron. Did the ancients laminate metal between rollers and draw wire through plates as we do? Or was it extended by hammers, as some specimens of both seem to show? On these and a thousand other subjects, much uncertainty prevails. Unfortunately, men of old deemed it a part of wisdom to conceal from the vulgar (or so-called common people) all their discoveries of science; and because of this idea they wrapped them up in mystical figures and symbols so that the people might not understand. This practice was at one time so common that the philosophers refused to leave anything in writing explanatory of their researches.

Whenever we attempt to penetrate the obscurity which conceals from our view the works of ancients, we are led to regret that some of their mechanics did not undertake, for the sake of posterity and their own fame, to write a history of their machines and manufactures. Their works, their inventions and their names are buried beneath the waves of oblivion; while the light and worthless memorials of heroes, falsely so called, that have floated on the surface of history have become polluted descriptions of men, who, without having added one iota to the world's wealth or happiness of society, were yet allowed to riot on the fruit of other men's labors; to wade in the blood of their species, and to be heralded as the honorable of the earth; and still as in former times, humanity shudders at these monsters being held up to the admiration of the world, even by some so-called Christians as an example to our children.

"We may reasonably hope," says Mr. Davies in his justly popular work on the Chinese, "that the science and civilization which have already greatly enlarged the bounds of our knowledge of foreign countries, may, by diminishing vulgar admiration of such pests and scourges of the human race as military conquerors have usually proved, advance and facilitate the peaceful interests of the most remote countries with each other, and thereby increase the general stock of knowledge and happiness among mankind."

And from Rollins' "Introduction to the Arts and Sciences of the Ancients," I quote the following:

"Of what utility to us at this day is either Nimrod, Cyrus or Alexander or their successors who have astonished mankind from time to time. With all their magnificence and vast designs, they are returned into nothing with regard to us. They are dispersed like vapor and have vanished like phantoms. But the inventors of the arts and sciences labored for all ages. We still enjoy the fruits of their application and industry—they have procured all the conveniences of life—they have converted all nature to our uses. Yet all our admiration turns generally on the side of the heroes in blood, while we scarce take any notice of what we owe to the inventors of the arts."

Who that consults history only for that which is useful would not prefer to peruse a journal of the daily manipulations of the laborers and mechanics who furnished clothing, arms, culinary utensils and food for the armies of old to the most eloquent description of their generals or their battles? And as it is now with respect accounts of such transactions in past ages so may it be in future in regard to similar ones of modern times. Narrations of political convulsions, recitals of battles and of honors conferred on statesmen and heroes while dripping gore, will hereafter be unnoticed, or will be read with horror and disgust, while discoveries in science and descriptions of useful machines will be welcomed with delight.

It is pleasing to anticipate that day, which the present extensive and extending diffusion of knowledge may be able to usher in, when despotism shall be no more, and the great masses of the people will not be sunk into a state of ignorance and depravity or grovel in a condition of passive slavery and physical degradation lower than that ever experienced by the beasts of the field; but when the mechanics of the world, the creators of its wealth, shall exercise that influence in and on society to which their labors so justly entitle them.

If we judged correctly of human character we should admit that the mechanic who made the chair Xerxes sat, when he reviewed his mighty host or witnessed the sea fight at Salamis, was a more useful member of society than that king; the artisans who constructed the drinking vessels of Mardonius and the brass mangers in which his horses were fed, were really more worthy of posthumous fame than that general or the monarch he served; and if it be better or more praiseworthy to alleviate human sufferings than to cause or increase them then that old mechanician, who, when Marcus Sergius lost his hand in the Punic war, furnished him with an iron one was an incomparably better man than any warrior; and so was he, who, according to Herodotus, constructed an artificial foot for Hegisostratus.

A description of the foundries and forges of India and of Egypt; of Babylon and Byzantium; of Sidon and Carthage and Tyre, would have imparted to us a more accurate and extensive knowledge of the ancients, of their manners and customs, their intelligence and progress in science, than all the works of their historians extant; and would have been of infinitely greater service to mankind. If to these were added the particulars of a working jeweler's shop of Persepolis and of Troy; of a lapidary's and an engraver's of Memphis; of a cutler's and upholsterer's of Damascus; and of a cabinet maker's and brazier's of Rome; together with those of a Sidonian or Athenian shipyard—such a record would have been more truly useful and more really interesting than almost all that ancient philosophers ever wrote or poets ever sung.

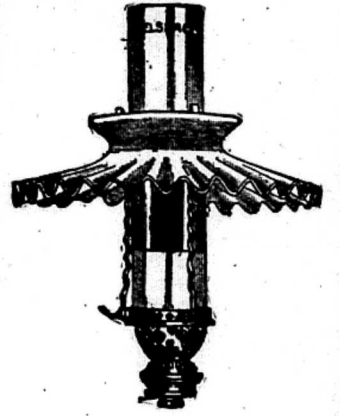
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Impossibilist's Waterloo

Prof. Thos. E. Will

Did you ever hear of the "impossibilist?" He is an interesting phenomenon. He is profoundly convinced that we cannot do anything till we are in position to do everything. He wants "revolution" but he will not tell us what he means by revolution, nor how he expects to get it. Whether ballots or bullets are to be employed is a detail too insignificant to warrant his consideration. Of one thing he is certain: Ordinary political methods, step-by-step advances toward the goal, are not to be thought of. Socialist platforms from the Communist Manifesto down, in so far as they endorse the methods whereby the human race has got on thus far, are damnable heresies. "Immediate demands," falsely so called, are especially obnoxious. Political action is a delusion, a will-o'-wisp, luring us deeper into the swamps of capitalism. To talk about Socialists carrying elections is high treason to the proletariat. We don't want to carry elections; and, if by any mishap we should be so unlucky as to carry one, we must especially guard against doing anything. Legislation in the immediate interest of the working class we must avoid as Satan is said to avoid holy water; for, if the working man saw a day's ration between himself and the poor house, how would it be possible to interest him in revolution?

Such is the view point of the impossibilist, as nearly as it can be unraveled from his ravings. By what stretch of imagination he conceives himself to be a Socialist has not yet been explained. Such, however, he regards himself. Not only so, but in his opinion he is the only Socialist. Socialists who stand on Socialist platforms are "populists," "trimmers," "office seekers," "Hearstites" and enemies, generally, of the working class and the human race.

The "impossibilist" was at Chicago. He was especially in evidence at the Chicago city headquarters. He owns the Chicago local at present—just why is an interesting story. To hear his vociferations as the national convention was assembling one would have supposed that he also owned that body. While yet the country was to be heard from, the impossibilist was in his element. His knife bore an edge like Sambo's razor at a "pahty." For years past he had been sharpening it for this occasion. The particular object of his wrath was the so-called "immediate demands," i. e., the outline of what Socialists plan to do when they get into position to do something besides talk. These, with his deadly snickersee, he would carve from the platform and reduce to their primordial elements. His immediate demand was "no immediate demands;" his program was "no program;" the thing, thereafter, that he desired chiefly to do was to do nothing.

And where were the impossibilists in the national convention? Ask something easy. Where was the needle in the haystack? Where were Moses and Casabianca; the poor boy at the frolic and the babes in the woods? Where were the wicked when the floods descended and the men of Sodom when the fire and brimstone fell? Where were the Romans in the Teutoberg forest and the Armada when the wind blew? Poor impossibilists! Let us speak only good of the dead.

As to the unspeakable and wicked "demands" they are in the

platform in all their brazen effrontery. Each successive immediate interest of the working class; shortened days and increases in wages; insurances and pensions for workers; public ownership (perish the thought!); graduated taxes on incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values; public employment; complete education and ending of child labor; the military no longer to be used against strikers; free justice; initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage, municipal home-rule and recall of officers, and "every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system." A few heroic leaders of the guild sought to stem the tide. They might as well have attempted to stop an avalanche; their puny protests were drowned in the thunder of cheers, and the platform went through the convention like a buzzsaw through a rotten log. The situation of the impossibilists was pathetic but it could not be helped. The stars in their courses were fighting on the other side.

Then came the state and municipal program. Talk about crow! To the impossibilists crow would have been quail on toast or the ambrosia of the gods in comparison with this program. One of them waved it aloft, denounced it as "a page from Hearst's Chicago American" and poured upon it the vials of his ridicule and wrath. That Socialists should actually expect to hold office and do things! And that they should presume to have definite ideas on the practical problems of state and municipal administration! Shades of Proud Hon, Bakounine and Herbert Spencer!

In due course one of the apostles of indefiniteness and incoherence arose and, with much flourish and perfervid declamation, offered the following as a substitute for the whole program:

"The national convention recommends that, in the event of any Socialists being elected in localities on state and municipal tickets, that they be guided thereafter in all their legislative acts by considering—is the legislation in the interest of the working class? If so, I am for it. If not, I am opposed to it."

Kansans have heard that before. It has a delightfully familiar ring. If, by any jumping of political cogs, Socialists should blunder into office, they will "be good." Whatever will help the dear workingman they will do; from whatever will hurt him, they will religiously abstain.

But will our Socialist candidate for an office he doesn't want be so good as to enlighten the dear working men as to some of the measures which will help or hurt? Not he. As well ask the republicans in 1896 the meaning of their money plank; or Hill, at the same time, whether or not he will vote for Bryan; or Parker in 1904, where he stands on public questions. The republicans will "restore prosperity;" Hill is "a democrat;" Parker has always been "regular;" our Socialist is a "Socialist." What else do you want to know? Definiteness behind!

But the impossibilists foresaw their own doom. They admitted that their's was a forlorn hope. Even the one lone minority member of the Wichita platform committee grounded the weapons of his unequal warfare, climbed into the band-wagon—and made a speech for the state and municipal program. He "did not want to elect Socialists to do nothing!" He

would adopt the program without change of word or letter.

The resolution to submit goody-goodyism and glittering generalities for a clean-cut working program went to a vote. The impossibilists sent up a few lonely ayes; after them came a chorus of noes like the crashing of a cyclone through a forest. Impossibility was buried too deep to resurrect.

Peace to its ashes. Sweet be its sleep. May the eye of pity drop a tear on its resting place and the hand of sympathy carve on its tombstone the legend: "Sacred to the Memory of the Lost Cause,"

And Socialists will proceed to "play ball."

David S. Cameron, carpenter. Terms very reasonable. 3130 Pine street.

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The Iowa Socialist for one year and any of the following papers for one year or 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

LOCAL MEETINGS

Des Moines Local No. 6 meets second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month at 3:00 o'clock in Yeoman Hall.

Davenport local meets every first and third Friday in the month at Turner hall. Visitors always welcome. B. W. Wilson, Sec., 821 East 14th street.

Dubuque Local meets every Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters, 6th and Iowa streets.

Sioux City Local meets every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, fifth floor Opera House Block.

Directory of Secretaries

Wm. Mailly, National Secretary, Boylston Building, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago.
J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 12th street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Secretaries of Iowa Locals

Atlantic, Chas. D. Beers.
Avery, F. J. West.
Beebeetown, J. O. McElroy.
Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St.
Burlington, Wm. Strauss, 2007 Agency Av.
Centerville, D. E. Hayes, 121 N. 21st St.
Clarinda, T. F. Willis.
Clinton, A. R. Kolar, 511 2d St.
Correctionville, John Tangborn.
Council Bluffs, I. Goldberg, 208 W. Pierce St.
Cresco, W. A. Fisk.
Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 821 E. 14th St.
Deloit, Stanley Browne.
Des Moines, E. Ericson, 86 E. Grand Ave.
Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St.
Fairbank, L. J. Dietz.
Grinnell, W. Fierbaugh.
Hamilton, Louis Paulding.
Hiteman, Wm. Truman.
Hocking, Thomas Love.
Lake City, Oakley Wood.
Lester, Joseph Brucken.
Little Rock, W. H. Attlesea.
Logan, A. D. Wilson.
Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage.
Madrid, C. J. Peelstrom.
Mapleton, Ezra DeWolf.
Marshalltown, W. J. Ford, 607 Frederick St.
Mason City, Leslie A. Tillitson, 119 West Miller St.
Missouri Valley, John T. Culavin P. O. Box 124.
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Muscatine, J. W. Zetler, 115 W. 9th St.
Mystic, W. B. Bedinger.
Newton, W. J. Porter.
Ottumwa, Isaac H. West, 601 Richmond Ave. S.
Pisgah, Walter Cook.
Polk City, Nevin A. Lee, Box 4.
Rock Rapids, George Monlux.
Ryan, Chas. Hickethier.
Sac City, W. J. Martin, Box 475.
Shambaugh, W. A. Wolf.
Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.
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Sioux City, Miss Carrie Yeager, 414 Pearl St.
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Comrade McKee, organizer for the Northern district of California, will make tour of Iowa. What those who have heard him say:

"Mr. McKee is by all odds the ablest speaker that has visited our city."—Bloomington Bulletin,

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"I have heard most of the speakers who have been prominent in the movement during the past fifteen years, and can say without any mental reservation that none of them possess, in my judgment, so many of the essentials of a Socialist speaker as does McKee."—Albert Ryan, State Secretary of Arizona.

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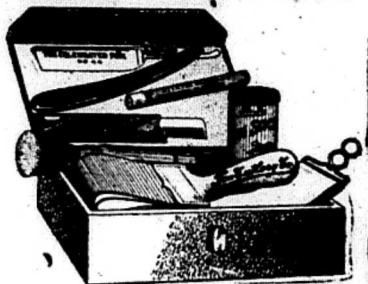
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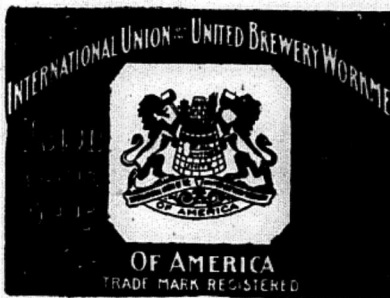
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Party News

National
State
Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.
Total to noon, May 14.....\$ 12 30
Previously reported.....3193 75
Total.....\$3245 41

CAMPAIGN FUND.
Total to noon, May 14.....\$ 4 50
Beginning with this week, the national office will report in the regular weekly bulletin the donations made to the national campaign fund. The above contributions have been received this week.

The state convention of the Socialist party of Vermont will be held at Barre on Saturday, June 4, when a full state ticket will be nominated. John W. Arvidson, of Rutland, has been elected national committeeman from that state.

The Socialist party state convention of New Hampshire held April 21 nominated Sumner F. Claffin for governor and chose five electors for the presidential ticket. The party will vote by referendum upon the election of national committeeman to succeed Comrade Claffin, who has resigned.

The national secretary is arranging for the publication in book form of the complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the recent national convention. It is expected that the book will be sold at a nominal figure so as to place it within the reach of all party members, and it will be a valuable memento of an historic gathering.

The referendum on the election of state officials for the Socialist party in Idaho resulted as follows: Secretary-treasurer, L. E. Workman, Boise; national committeeman, G. F. Carter, Boise; organizer, A. G. Miller. Boise was elected as seat of state headquarters. The report of State Secretary Workman shows up encouragingly for the party in Idaho.

INTERESTING CONVENTION STATISTICS.

Thirty-six states and territories were represented in the national convention by 183 delegates, among them being seven women (from six different states). A number of alternates were present who for a time took the place of absent delegates.

All delegates in attendance did not fill out blanks on back part of duplicate credentials. From those filled out the following facts are shown:

The oldest delegate was 70 years of age, and the youngest 20 years—there were two of the latter age. The average age was between 30 and 40.

One hundred and twenty were natives of the United States. Foreign countries were represented as follows: Austria, 4; Canada, 9; Denmark, 1; England, 7; France, 1; Germany, 10; Ireland, 2; Italy, 1; Norway, 2; Russia, 5; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 2. Total of 54.

The occupations were: Architect, 1; bookkeepers, 4; brewery workers, 1; butcher, 1; cabinet maker, 1; carpenters, 5; cigarmakers, 6; clerks, 3; coal-cutter, 1; cooper, 1; clergy men, 1; contractors, 3; dentist, 1; editors, 20; engineer, 1; electrical engineer, 1; farmers, 5; foundryman, 1; groceryman, 1; hatter, 1; hotel keeper, 1; iron and steel worker, 1; jeweler, 1; journalist and writers, 4; janitor, 1; knitter, 1; lecturers, 7; lawyers, 15; merchants, 4; molders, 3; machinists, 4; mail carrier, 1; music teacher, 1; miner, 1; manufacturer, 1; merchant tailor, 1; news agent, 1; organizers and agitators, 5; physicians, 5; physicians and surgeons, 5; porter, 1; printers, 16; paper hanger, 1; painters and decorators, 2; pharmacist, 1; proof reader, 1; plumber, 1; patternmaker, 1; real estate agent, 1; store manager, 1; salesmen, 4; students, 3; sawmill operator, 1; stove workers, 3; stone mason, 1; silk weaver, 1; stenographer, 1; sheet iron worker, 1; teachers, 7; telegrapher, 1; tinner, 1; waiters, 3; woodworkers, 2; watchmaker, 1; watch repairer, 1.

Seventy-eight delegates were members of trade unions.

General Notes

Personal—Mr. E. J. Hanson please write to your sister, Mrs. Glen, Sioux City, Ia.

Dear Comrades: Comrade McKee was with us Monday and pulled some of the scum off some of the dreamy-eyed workers. Everybody said he was the best they had ever heard and I must say he did hit them hard. If we had a few more like him and Kirkpatrick we could wake them up. The organization is not growing very fast here, but there has been some good seed sown and we may look for results later.

W. J. PORTER.

New Hampton, Iowa, May 17.
Dear Comrades: Send the Iowa Socialist to J. S. Russell, Fredericksburg, Iowa. I was there yesterday—the first Socialist speaker that ever visited the place—and succeeded in persuading them that I didn't have horns. Organized a local and the paper is for the local. Comrade Russell is librarian. Send him a bunch of copies. Here at New Hampton I am the second speaker. Had a big street meeting and good interest. The usual ignoramus who butts in and lends zest to the occasion was the Baptist preacher, and his dense ignorance was apparent to the entire audience.
HARRY M. MCKEE.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 3.
Dear Comrades: Having had the pleasure of listening on the 26th and 27th to lectures by that logical and eloquent orator, J. Stitt Wilson, and having read his pamphlet on "The Impending Social Revolution," I feel it a duty to the cause to recommend both his lectures and his pamphlet to all comrades and investigators. I think so highly of both that I should like to see the pamphlet widely distributed among thinking and reading people. An arrangement should be made to distribute them by the thousand. Nothing I have seen in print can equal it. It is Karl Marx's condensed, boiled down, and sharply pointed No wonder Mr. Wilson is in such favor on

the coast; so he will be here when as well known.
H. CLARK MOORE,

Muscatine, Iowa, May 15, '04.
Dear Comrades: Thursday evening we held our regular meeting but on account of rain we only had about a dozen faithful comrades attend the meeting. After the regular routine of business was transacted we adjourned and took up discussion and nearly all the boys present had something to say. Comrade Lesly should have been at the meeting and given some of the doings of the national convention but he did not get back until the end of this week. He has promised to be at our next meeting on the 26th of May to give us some interesting information. Some of the comrades discussed different questions—some concerning the farmers bringing out the point that the farmer is just as much a wage slave as the city worker although in a more indirect way, and that probably was the reason why he could not accept Socialism as his slogan, but it was shown that his interests lie with the working class. Some also talked on the new platform as adopted at the convention, showing how it was much superior to the old one, clearly defining the capitalist system of production for profit and showing how economic evolution would necessitate the establishment of Socialism.
LEE W. LANG.

Sioux City, May 15, '04.
Dear Comrades: It has been some time since any report from Sioux City has been sent in. I suppose that some may think because of our crushing defeat last fall that Socialism and Socialists are on the decline, but such is not a fact. The movement in Sioux City is much stronger than it is in places where they have had a premature victory. We can not hope to win in one place and make it stick before other places are just as much developed. There is bound to be a general leveling up if the movement is true to its revolutionary principles. We are now holding our regular propaganda meetings on the street every Saturday night. Had a fine audience of workmen last Saturday night. Comrade Shank and the writer held them for two hours and sold some literature. This is the only method to reach the workers to my mind. You can not get them to come to you, but must go to them. We have no trouble in getting an audience; I play a few solos on my violin and then the speaking begins. I only wish I could get a good guitar accompanist to travel with me this summer, speaking and organizing. I am confident we could be self-sustaining and do a world of good for Socialism. We are organizing a new organization called the Socialist Educational League, for the purpose of organizing every ward in the city and distributing literature and papers in German, English, Swedish and other languages. We hope to make a weekly canvass and cover every ward in the city. We shall adopt some form of a circulating library system. We shall also adopt a membership card and voluntary contributions of 5 cents per week from every member. Anybody can become a member, but the local has elected a committee composed of Comrades Wilson, Hawley and Solsberg with power to supervise the workings of the new scheme.
J. W. WILSON.

Harding, Kan., May 14.
Dear Comrades: After a few weeks' rest and visit with my family at Trenton, Mo., I am back in our work in Bourbon county, Kansas. Organized a fine local of thirteen members here last night, which with the fine work the local at Lath Creek in this county, organized a few weeks ago, is doing, is very encouraging. There is a feeling of disgust with the old parties prevailing among the people that is becoming more and more apparent, and as they study our philosophy they gladly enter our ranks and record their names for justice and an opportunity to live the nobler life. I go to Girard Sunday next to canvass Crawford county and try to effect a better organization. May be there under the direction of Local Girard for four or five weeks. Would speak a cheery word to all the noble comrades of Iowa who are so bravely bearing the burden and heat of the day that a people's government might live and enjoy the full blessing of a whole life. Am sure you are planning well to build again the temple of justice wrecked by the corporate greed. Am sure we build well at our great national convention and now we go where duty calls to explain the great principles to a waiting people that were enunciated there. We are further along in our work and on a stronger and more enduring foundation than we were one year ago. Though we have toiled amid discouragements, yet we have steadily advanced and none knows this fact better than the opulent vicious enemy—capitalism. Your next state convention will no doubt be a record breaker in Iowa Socialist work and will greatly advance the co-operative commonwealth. While I yet enjoy the wholesome gladness of the state convention at Des Moines last year, I know with your year's experience you will have a greater, and in results, a grander meeting. Am highly pleased with the work of the national convention and am sure that from the vantage ground of our platform we can win to our cause the liberty loving among our people. Yours with greetings to all Iowa Socialists,
G. W. DAVIS.

Local Notes

Comrade E. Ericson, of Des Moines, orders a bunch of sub cards.
A railroad man of Davenport who does not wish his name mentioned switches in a club of five.
Comrade Emil Staheli, who is visiting in California, sends in a club together with regards to the "boys."
Comrades Miles O'Byrne and Ralph Carter, of Boston, were visitors at the office of the I. S. last week.
Local Davenport sends in another list of 500 names for sample copies of the I. S. for four weeks, together with the needful.
The comrades of Local Dubuque extend

Roshek Bros.,

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NEW CARPET DEPARTMENT NOW LOCATED IN THOMPSON STORE.

Opening Sale of Silk Shirt Waist Suits

5,000 New Up-to-Date Silk and Wash Shirt Waist Suits Go on Sale This Week

\$15.00 NEW FOULARD SUITS GO ON SALE AT

\$9.98

\$25.00 TAFFETA SHIRT WAIST SUITS GO ON SALE AT

\$15.00

WASH GOODS SHIRT WAIST SUITS AT **\$1.98, 2.98, 3.98, 5.98**
NEW COLORED AND WHITE SHIRT WAISTS AT **49C, 69C, 98C, \$1.25, \$1.49, \$1.98 AND UP TO \$15.00 EACH**

BIG SPECIAL SALE OF WALKING SKIRTS

This week we put on sale 2,500 Skirts, value \$3.50 to \$5.00 each, your choice for **\$2.98**

their sympathy to the Comrades Brandt in the loss of their father who died last Sunday.

Any comrade desiring information as to their love affairs or matrimonial prospects are hereby referred to Comrade Lena Milan, as a "dreamer of dreams" she is unexcelled. She foretells future events with astonishing accuracy.

Dubuque local eclipsed all its previous efforts at entertainment last Tuesday night. The occasion was the "welcome home" of the editor and associate editor after their return from the Chicago convention, during which they saw fit to "commit matrimony," without consulting the home comrades. The local did not exactly kill the fatted calf for the prodigals, but the spread of ice cream, cake, and "posters" was enough to make the most hardened comrade want to "go and do likewise." Comrade Dieterich makes an ideal toastmaster, and the flow of eloquence and good feeling was something unexcelled in the history of the local. Whoever got up the "posters" that decorated the walls and hung in the air has proven the possession of sufficient genius to run a paper and fill it with rich reading matter during a more prolonged absence of the editorial staff. This social event gave such satisfaction that it is more than likely the matrimonial fever will break out again in the near future. It would have been well, if all those people who are in doubt as to the influence Socialism will have on marriage and the home could have been present on this occasion; they would have received some information that would be good for what ails them.

Iowa Notes

Rates at the Marshalltown hotels during the state convention are from \$1 up.

A general increase in membership was reported during April—one local doubling its membership—80 per cent being farmers. Credentials in duplicate have been forwarded to all Iowa secretaries. Considerable time will be saved the convention by forwarding the duplicates to headquarters.

Organizer Harry M. McKee will lecture as follows: Sioux City, May 29; Correctionville, 30; Cherokee, 31; Storm Lake, June 1; Manson 2; Ft. Dodge, 3-4; Lehigh, 5; Webster City, 6; Stratford, 7; Stanhope, 8; Ames, 9; Boone, 10; Polk City, 11.

Suggestive samples of constitutions for locals can be obtained free by addressing J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary.

Call for Convention

To the Party Membership, Socialist Party of Iowa—

Dear Comrades: The state convention of the Socialist party of Iowa will be held in Reform Hall, corner First avenue South and Church street, Marshalltown, July 4, at 9 a. m., and you are urgently requested to assist in making this as representative and memorable a gathering as possible.

OBJECT.

The adoption of a state platform and the nomination of the following officers:
1. Two Presidential Electors at Large.
2. One Presidential Elector for each Congressional District.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor of State.
5. Treasurer of State.
6. Attorney General.
7. Judge of Supreme Court.
8. Clerk of Supreme Court.
9. Reporter of Supreme Court.
10. Railroad Commissioner.

And such other business as may properly come before the convention.

REPRESENTATION.

Each local of the state organization in good standing is entitled to as many delegates as it has members in good standing, the delegates in actual attendance being entitled to cast the full vote of the local they represent.

Members at large in good standing are entitled to all the privileges accorded delegates representing locals.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials in duplicate are sent to all secretaries, the originals to be presented delegates and the duplicates to be forwarded to the state secretary not later than July 1. Delegates, as well as members at large, are requested to also present their membership due books to the committee on credentials.
Fraternally yours,
J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary.

Financial Report for April, '04

Omaha, Neb., May 1, 1904.

RECEIVED.

For national dues from state committee:	
Arkansas.....	\$ 10 00
California.....	88 00
Colorado.....	30 00
Connecticut.....	14 00
Florida.....	15 00
Idaho.....	15 00
Illinois.....	90 00
Indiana.....	31 00
Iowa.....	25 00
Kentucky.....	10 00
Louisiana.....	10 00
Maine.....	5 00
Massachusetts.....	194 15
Michigan.....	15 00
Minnesota.....	50 00
Montana.....	44 00
Nebraska.....	13 00
New Hampshire.....	11 50
New Jersey.....	75 00
North Dakota.....	13 20
Ohio.....	105 00
Oregon.....	25 00
Pennsylvania.....	50 00
South Dakota.....	7 50
Vermont.....	5 00
Washington.....	60 80
West Virginia.....	1 00
Wisconsin.....	57 95
From unorganized states:	
Delaware.....	10 00
District of Columbia.....	7 00
Georgia.....	7 70
Indian Territory.....	14 75
Maryland.....	9 40
Mississippi.....	2 40
New Mexico.....	10 00
Rhode Island.....	6 20
Tennessee.....	6 20
Utah.....	1 90
Virginia.....	4 95
Wyoming.....	9 30
Members at Large.....	3 20
Supplies.....	16 02
Buttons.....	10 95
National organization fund.....	116 30
Lecture bureau.....	35 00
Miscellaneous.....	12 85
Total.....	\$1348 22

EXPENDED.

Exchange.....	\$ 65
Expense.....	84 59
Freight and express.....	6 65
Office equipment.....	19 10
Office help.....	94 00
Postage.....	53 00
Printing and supplies.....	107 75
Telegrams.....	17 87
Miscellaneous.....	8 95
Wm. Maily, salary.....	83 33
W. E. Clark, salary.....	75 00
C. R. Martin, salary.....	75 00
James Oneal.....	75 00
Agitation and organization—	
Geo. E. Bigelow.....	5 00
John C. Chase.....	24 20
Robt. Saltiel.....	60 00
Special speakers for Milwaukee campaign:	
Max S. Hayes.....	48 50
A. M. Simons.....	15 03
A. B. Edler, national committee meeting, 1902.....	61 75
Victor L. Berger, quorum meeting.....	7 50
Chas. H. Vail, on account.....	101 33
Office Rent.....	61 50
Moving national headquarters:	
Freight.....	54 00
Packing and drayage.....	38 00
C. R. Martin, railroad fare.....	12 75
W. L. Clark, railroad fare and expense.....	17 55
J. I. Orton, railroad fare and expense.....	15 25
Drayage and storage.....	19 00
Total.....	\$1242 85

RECAPITULATION.

April 1, Balance.....	75 87
Receipts for month.....	1348 22
Total.....	\$1424 09
Total expended.....	1242 85
May 1, Balance.....	\$ 181 24

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

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

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

The program reported by the committee on state and municipal program is not a platform to get in on but it will come in mighty handy for some to stand on when they get in.

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\$1.98

Gents' \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes in all styles, at.....

\$2.35

Gents' \$2.50 and \$2.25 Shoes in all styles, at.....

\$1.75

Gents' \$1.25 Buckle Arctics at.....

95C.

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

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