

The Iowa Socialist

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Values Under Socialism

Daniel F. Boissevain

I note that many people seem to labor under great misapprehension as to how values will be determined under Socialism and how remuneration will be made, as well as how the labor will be divided. First and foremost, I wish to emphasize with very heavy underlining, that we cannot measure socialistic conditions with a capitalistic rule. Socialism will not be Socialism until conditions have fundamentally changed. Today conditions are false, then they will be true; i. e., today that which constitutes Life (living) is regarded as useless, unnecessary, luxurious—and not being placed in its true position it has thus deteriorated. To explain: Man differs from the animals in that he is intellectual and is capable of engendering spirituality. The end or the aim of the ideal man is therefore so to live that he may develop the intellectual to its logical conclusion and eventually become spiritual. To do this man must first be in a position to develop his physical being to its greatest perfection and thus give his higher proclivities full sway.

To perfect the animal man proper food, clothing and shelter are indispensable, but as the animal nature is entirely—or should be—entirely subordinate to his higher or human and spiritual qualifications, so these essential wants or requirements should be entirely secondary in importance to his mental and spiritual requirements. Today the greatest portion of mankind have no greater problem to solve than the food, clothing and shelter problem, and so much is this the case that many excellent people believe these wants to be primary.

Some enquirers fear that Socialism will compel, yes, force them, to eat and to wear what they do not desire to eat or wear. Do they not know, can they not see, that under Socialism the ideal of the declaration of independence shall be verified and that ALL powers shall be derived from the free, intelligent consent of the governed? Today one-half of humanity are forced to eat and to wear by the force of dire necessity what they hate to eat and to wear; and 99 per cent of the balance are forced to do so by the tyrant "Fashion" or the impossibility to get what they desire. Stop, consider, look around: a continent, a world, capable of yielding many times more good things than all its inhabitants can consume, and yet the most civilized portion thereof starving for every single article of necessity and comfort because "too much" is claimed to have been produced. Neither Rockefeller nor Kaiser Wilhelm live under ideal conditions. What does it all mean? "They have altogether gone astray." For the destructive, planless wastefulness of our present day life let us obtain by the most intelligent cooperation a perfect method or system of social economy. First, see that instead of the inefficient, cumbersome medium of exchange—gold—we obtain a "money" which shall be the true measure of value and which shall expand and contract automatically with the volume of trade. This money or medium of exchange will therefore be generated by production and be expressed in time. As soon as a man has wrought one hour he is entitled to a value acknowledgment



Why Things Go Wrong

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH



The weaver at the plow; the smithy at the loom—
What wonder things go wrong?
—Tupper.

IT is a remarkable thing to contemplate that in a world in which every one has individual tastes and preferences, the great majority of human beings are doing things in which they either have no interest, or which they positively dislike to do.

The square men are jammed into the round holes, and the round men into the square holes. If the theological devil were anything other than the shadow of our own ignorance, and he should really undertake to afflict us, he could not devise a drearier, more hopeless punishment than to set every man at some task he did not care for.

We observe today the youth, facing life with a positive enthusiasm, seeking the expression of his personality. The hunger-whip lashes him to the nearest service. He may like it; he may not. The point is to do something that will find him bread.

He holds the thing he would love to do as an ideal in his heart. A year goes by, then another, then another; his responsibilities increase; an old mother, perhaps, depends upon his pittance. At last he dare not try the thing he loves. His tale is told. He plods onward to the grave, dragging his dead aspirations.

This must inevitably be the fate of the majority of men and women in any society which is operated for private profit.

The square men will be jammed into the round holes and the round men into the square holes until the collective will of humanity turns its attention from the worship of things to the conservation of human life.

Socialism contemplates a social order under which every man shall find the thing he is fitted for. To find your work: that is genius.

It is the man who finds his work who pushes human progress onward. If Marconi had gone to measuring ribbons in a dry goods shop and had been kept there by local responsibilities, we might have waited another hundred years for the ether telegraph.

Every man has something which he can do better than any other man. Life holds infinite variety. We have not yet touched the skirts of human invention.

By keeping economic worry in a world which produces enough and to spare for all, we remain animals when we might be gods.

The discovery of the ether telegraph may be the first step in the solution of the riddle of the universe. If the ether will transmit signals from America to Europe, it will transmit messages to Mars.

We might aid in the process of the suns. But we will never rise above the animal plane, we will never succeed in putting the individual life to its highest service, while our whole educational system inculcates the idea of "success," that is to say, while it teaches the lie that it is a fine thing to live upon the labor of others.

The working class, by class conscious political action, must formally refuse to support any normal person in idleness. This is the first step toward making a beautiful world.

Every idle man or woman set to work lightens the common burden and helps to bring leisure to the toiling mass.

Leisure, which is the lightening of economic stress, giving opportunity for thought, will allow human beings to choose deliberately the service they most love.

A sane society, contemplating human progress, and realizing the value of the individual initiative, will never allow a square man to be jammed into a round hole nor a round man into a square hole, for individuals make the collective life, and a single man left behind drags back the world.

When collective society affirms as its purpose that every man shall do the thing he loves most to do, the weaver will not be following the plow nor the smithy be found at the loom.

Each will come to his own; classes will be forever abolished; life will be a joy and a song; and men and women will develop godlike attributes.

of such service rendered, and which acknowledgment, or check, or scrip he can exchange for the same amount of service in any other line of human activity—service for service. Labor creates all wealth, therefore determines all wealth, and labor is most readily expressed in time. Dr. Lorentz needs food, needs clothes, needs a house. Now Dr. Lorentz has the choice of two methods of obtaining these necessities. He can either procure them in the most barbarous fashion by his little lonesome or in the most approved manner under Socialism by rendering a service for a service. Far less than two hours a day would satisfy all Dr. Lorentz' material wants besides paying back to society what he owes it for education, along with his positively non-forfeitable accident and old age insurance. This two hours a day of service for the repayment of all he desires in the way of complete feeding, housing and clothing may and very likely will be rendered in his capacity as a physician, leaving Dr. Lorentz in a condition of physical health and mental suavity as yet unknown; and now our doctor sets himself out to get an equivalent for what he is doing to alleviate suffering and promote the welfare of his fellowmen. He opens his ledger and begins to find what is owing him, but he does not ponder long, for when he realizes

the glaring balances against him in red ink in account with men and women unknown, unrecognized today, thousands of them dead for centuries, he cries out: No! I owe no man anything along material lines—there we may give readily a full equivalent for all we receive—but along mental and spiritual lines, along the lines of love (or seeking one another's highest good) I owe a debt which I can never obliterate. My mother's love, making it possible for me to distinguish myself, I cannot repay; my father's love is hardly less; I owe ten thousand times ten thousand people for this discovery and that, and though I live a thousand years and toil incessantly for the good of my kind, I will still feel that to society I owe all that I am, and therefore to society my life is pledged, not as trying to wipe out the debt, but as striving to prove my gratitude for all I now enjoy. Paul hit the nail on the head when he said, "Owe no man anything but to love one another."

A false standard of value abolished private property becomes an anomaly and an intolerable burden—consequently the wage system makes place for full logical cooperation. Food, clothing and shelter become as free as the sunlight. Labor saving machinery is introduced everywhere and the more onerous and ponderous the task

the less a man has to do with it. He simply presses the button and steel and iron obey his will. To live for love, for beauty and art will then be the end and aim of our existence. How crudely we expressed these ideas today will then become manifest. For a nobility who called commercialism "vulgar" and useful labor "degrading," but were not ashamed to appropriate to themselves the labor and lives of the common people, we shall introduce a line of noble men who see around them naught but their peers; who seek no special advantages nor privileges for themselves; who do not live to rule and govern, but rather acknowledge that the law of service is the key to lasting happiness, a state of contentment which shall grow and grow far beyond the possibilities of our present day comprehension, benumbed as it is by capitalistic food, raiment and shelter and befuddled by clerical superstitions.

Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toil-worn Craftsman that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand; crooked, coarse, wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the Sceptre of the Planet.—Carlyle.

Election Notes

Grove, I. T.—Three Socialist councilmen have been elected in this town.

Gwynn, Ark.—A Socialist mayor, recorder and one alderman is the result of a storm of Socialist ballots.

Lafayette, Colo.—The Socialist candidate for mayor has been elected here and the comrades are jubilant as a result.

Grand Saline, Tex.—The candidate for city marshal on the Socialist ticket was elected here. The democrats received but fifteen votes all told.

Lebanon, Mo.—Socialists have elected their candidate for alderman in the Fourth ward. We have just begun to break through the ice, but will be heard from later all right.

Amarillo, Tex.—Socialists have elected the marshal, treasurer, assessor and one alderman. We tied the vote for mayor with the old parties, and another vote will be taken.

Escondido, Cal.—Candidate for city marshal on the Socialist ticket was elected here. We now have four Socialists holding office, and the plute politicians are really beginning to tremble.

Great Falls, Mont.—Two Socialist aldermen were elected here at the municipal election. We broke even with the old parties, they electing two of their aldermen. The republicans carried the city ticket by a bare seventeen votes.

Iowa Financial Statement

May 1 to May 31, 1904.

RECEIPTS.	
May 1	Balance on hand.....\$ 8 78
" 8	Lost Creek local..... 1 05
" 8	O. F. Donaldson, Webster City..... 60
" 8	Madrid local..... 90
" 8	Shambaugh local..... 5 55
" 8	Deloit local..... 90
" 8	Stratford local..... 1 50
" 8	Cresco local..... 75
" 8	Correctionville local..... 1 35
" 8	Logan local..... 1 75
" 8	J. M. Higbee, Manson..... 60
" 8	Mason City local..... 2 70
" 8	Des Moines local..... 3 00
" 9	Sioux City local..... 5 10
" 10	J. W. Wilson, Sioux City, donation..... 1 00
" 10	Clarinda local..... 90
" 10	Beebeetown local..... 3 10
" 10	J. M. Work, donation..... 1 50
" 12	F. G. Strickland, supplies..... 6 00
" 15	Davenport local..... 6 75
" 15	G. Schuckholz, Oelwein, donation..... 2 75
" 15	Marshalltown local..... 3 00
" 15	Dubuque local..... 7 50
" 16	Muscatine local..... 1 85
" 17	Deloit local..... 2 10
" 17	W. M. Wellous, Clarkson..... 15
" 17	Fredericksburg local..... 90
" 18	J. M. Higbee, Manson, supplies..... 40
" 18	Sac City local..... 2 25
" 18	Newton local..... 2 10
" 20	James E. Quinlan, Rock Valley..... 90
" 21	Madrid local..... 90
" 24	H. C. Miller, Glendon..... 30
" 25	Boone local..... 3 00
" 28	Polk City local, supplies..... 50
" 28	W. M. Wellous, Clarkson..... 50
" 31	J. J. Jacobson, donation..... 10 00
Total.....	\$ 93 98
DISBURSEMENTS.	
May 2	H. M. McKee, organization.....\$ 2 00
" 8	Printers Exchange, printing..... 1 75
" 9	Wm. Mailly, due stamps..... 10 00
" 9	H. M. McKee, organization..... 10 00
" 10	Mineographing..... 2 75
" 10	J. J. Jacobsen, postage..... 5 00
" 10	Inc. M. Work, typewriting..... 1 50
" 12	Mineographing..... 1 50
" 18	Wm. Mailly, due stamps..... 10 00
" 20	Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, in full..... 6 32
" 24	H. M. McKee, account organizing..... 15 00
" 25	J. J. Jacobsen, postage..... 2 00
" 26	J. W. Bennett, account organizing..... 18 88
" 31	J. J. Jacobsen, balance Chicago convention..... 6 55
Total.....	\$ 93 25
RECAPITULATION.	
Total received.....	\$ 93 98
Total expended.....	93 25
Balance on hand.....	\$ 78
Respectfully submitted, J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary.	

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National Socialist Ticket.

For President,
 EUGENE V. DEBS.

For Vice President,
 BENJAMIN HANFORD.

SOCIALISM AND THE FAMILY

Socialism has received another "death blow;" at least the Rev. Atchison no doubt thinks so. He has pretended to state the Socialist position toward "the family" and "divorce." When the Rev. Atchison and other men of his prominence and education presume to make such statements as are contained in his Sunday sermon, only two views are possible; either they are densely ignorant of their subject or they willfully misrepresent.

When he says "The Socialists who attack the family in the interest of what they regard as a more social state are perfectly right in assuming that the stability of society as at present constituted depends on the integrity of the family," he should inform us WHAT Socialists have attacked the family.

Socialists DO attack, and with reason, the present conditions which make it impossible to have homes and rear families. Mr. Atchison himself cites "several enemies of the family," foremost among which he places "economic wrong," and says: "When private property becomes impossible and leisure unknown, family life suffers. There are social conditions in which it is mockery to speak of the home. God pity the civilization which makes it hard or even impossible for many to have a home."

To all of which the Socialist responds with a hearty amen! Yea, verily, God pity this civilization, for in it very few are able to have homes!

Then he speaks of our false standards and education. "We have taught our girls to try and make a 'good' marriage, and have meant by 'good' one that is financially profitable, etc. We have taught our boys to 'marry money' if possible."

He gets near the root of the whole trouble, but fails to clinch it.

The world has gone commercial-rand and all home ties have been tainted thereby. When a girl "makes a 'good' marriage," or a boy "marries money," is there anything "divine" in the relationship? Has God joined them, or has mammon? Is it "holy matrimony" or legalized prostitution? Let the reverend gentleman answer these questions.

The economic dependence of woman makes it necessary that she make the "best" marriage she can; and as Edward Carpenter says: "As long as man is only half-grown and woman is a serf or a parasite, it can hardly be expected that marriage should be particularly suc-

cessful." "The man needs an outlet for his passion; the girl is looking for a 'home' and a proprietor." Under such conditions, we get another result mentioned by Carpenter, of the dependence of woman: "Willing or unwilling, overworked or dying, they have had to bear children to the caprice of their lords; and in this serf-life their very natures have been blunted; they have lost—what indeed should be the very glory and crown of woman's being—the perfect freedom and purity of their love."

Many women are crying out for relief from this thralldom, hence the alarming increase of divorces. The only remedy lies in the change in the economic conditions.

The Socialist is really the only member of society today who is defending the REAL HOME, and demanding such a complete change in the industrial system that will make it possible for every one to have a real home, and a family which is held together by REAL LOVE; no spurious, commercialized article goes with a Socialist.

Yet, the Rev. Atchison has said: "No wonder that the Christian church suffers the attacks of a certain class of Socialist writers, because she stands as the bulwark and champion of the family," etc.

Here again are we misrepresented. Socialism makes no attack upon any church. In its ranks are members of all churches and no church. Socialism is a politico-economic movement; the Socialist party leaves its members just as free in their religious and domestic affairs as do either the democratic or republican party.

Socialists are convinced that an ideal marriage relation is possible under right industrial conditions, and there are individual Socialists who know that "Whom God hath joined together" MAN CANNOT PUT ASUNDER; but whom MAMMON joins should most expeditiously be put asunder, that virtue be not outraged under cover of the law.

THE COMING CONFLICT

It is claimed on what is considered the best authority that all the leading manufacturers and employers of labor have signed an agreement—and forfeiture of \$5,000—not to use the union label on any of their products and to refuse employment to union men. The agreement is to take effect immediately after the election next fall. Apparently the far-sighted men in the employers' associations succeeded in putting off the beginning of the general attack on organized labor until after the presidential election when they hope to be in a position to deal unionism a death blow—labor having again surrendered itself bag and baggage to the political hirelings of its greed-crazed masters. Those who viewed the Dick military law and its all but secret passage by congress with complacent indifference may then begin to see its significance.

It is admitted on all sides that the so-called labor problem is THE problem of the day. Its solution in the interest of the workers means the end of the exploitation of labor by the capitalists. The latter know this far better than the workers. They have given the problem more study. They are preparing to solve it in their own way and in their own interest. And their way and their interest is not in the interest of the workers. The influence of the far-sighted Mark Hanna's counsels in favor of a conciliatory attitude by the capitalists toward the labor unions with its consequent befuddling of the issue in the minds of the workers in a cloud of "identity of interest" passed away with him and other counsels now prevail in the employers' associations. They have declared a war to the knife and

have already begun the battle in Colorado. They have laid their plans well, and the fact that the general engagement has been postponed until after the election shows that they fully realize the value of political power—a lesson that labor has yet to learn, perhaps in the bitter school of experience.

Will labor learn before it is too late that its powerful organization in the industrial field—which is the mightiest weapon it has ever yet wielded in its defence—must be supplemented by a mightier organization in the political field capable of meeting the new conditions? Knowing that such an organization is in existence, standing ready to do battle for their cause, will the labor unionists continue to be misled by their mis-leaders, or will they join hands with their brothers in the international Socialist movement and solve the labor problem in their own way and in their own interest?

Answer at the polls next November.

Comrade Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, and Comrade Victor Berger, editor of the Milwaukee Wahrheit, have been elected by referendum of the International Typographical Union as delegates of that organization to the American Federation of Labor convention. There were four delegates to be elected and there were sixteen candidates. Evidently the rank and file of the printers are not afraid of the Socialists and their "boring from within" the unions. Nor need they be. These Socialists are equally as well known as ardent unionists.

The Milwaukee Federation of Catholic Societies proposes to inaugurate a crusade against Socialism, but is threatened with disruption because the capitalists in the organization also want the federation to "devise ways and means to protect non-union workmen" which the union members of the federation look upon as an attack on the unions. This attempted action of this federation against the working class movement should warn the workers against "wolves in sheep's clothing."

Grover Cleveland says the only qualification that should be required of a candidate for the presidency is that he be honest. Of all the numerous declarations that Grover has made to the effect that he cannot be a candidate this is perhaps the most unique.

If the working class knew as much about political and social economy as it has been compelled to learn about the other kind through bitter necessity, there would soon be a change in the political complexion of the administration.

The old Liberty Bell was taken through Dubuque on its way to the St. Louis Fair and thousands paid their respects to the ancient relic. It ought to be taken on a junketing trip through Colorado before being taken to the Fair.

It has been some time now since a professor of the Chicago University was laid off, but that low thumping sound you hear continually is just ordinary workingmen getting the "grand bounce."

When the Socialist agitator makes the statement that the workers build houses for others to inhabit he should except poor-houses.

Of course all the workingmen with water on the brain will vote for Roosevelt because he gave them the Panama canal.

Someone asks "What is lower than a scab?" Well, there's his wages.

According to the capitalist newspapers of Milwaukee the nine Socialist aldermen of that city are kicking up more of a fuss than the other thirty-seven put together. Kick 'em again.

Phrase worship is as bad as any other kind of fetich worship. Socialists should guard themselves against it.

Some men fear that Socialism won't "work," but are satisfied to be "worked" by capitalism.

Peabody and Bell, we presume, are in line for Carnegie's hero fund.

Colorado on the other hand has an anti-Liberty Bell.

The jag also follows the flag?

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

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.

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Report of National Secretary

Continued from Last Week.

THE REFERENDUM.

The initiative and referendum involves a principle too sacred and valuable to be used lightly. Recently two referendums were taken upon the same subject within thirty days of each other, and as a result there are now two contradictory clauses in the present national constitution. The provisions for initiating referendums should be changed to conform to the growth of the organization and propositions should be limited in length. A law should be in force and effect at least ninety days before another law upon the same subject could be initiated and submitted to a referendum.

ORGANIZATION AND AGITATION.

The work done by the national organizers during the past fifteen months has been productive of much good and seems to have given general satisfaction. The expenses incurred in placing and keeping these organizers in the field has been greater than will probably be the case in the future, as the ground covered by them was mostly new. The financial support given them has been encouraging and gratifying, although in a number of cases the comrades at various places did not appear to realize the great responsibility borne by the national headquarters for these organizers. The idea seemed to prevail that because the organizers traveled for the national organization there was no need of rendering any financial assistance. If the national office had unlimited resources at its command this belief might be warranted, but the contrary is true, so that this word upon the matter may not be amiss.

As the different state organizations develop they will be able to employ their own organizers, and the necessity for national organizers will become lessened. The present method of selecting national organizers and lecturers could be improved upon, however, by the requirement of certain qualifications, such as length of party service, special knowledge of Socialism, and the details of organization, etc.

I take the liberty of proposing to the convention the creation of the office of general organizer. The activities of this official would not be restricted to any section and his services would be available at all times for the purpose of representing the national organization whenever occasion would require personal investigation and action. There has been need of such an official several times during the past year, and it is my opinion that sooner or later one will have to be selected. The duties of this official would cover a wide field and his work could be of great value to the party.

Propositions will probably be made at this convention for the formation of the foreign-speaking workers into separate federations to be affiliated with the national organization. This is a matter which should receive your careful consideration, as it is necessary that the national party secure the active co-operation of the workers of all nationalities in the movement against capitalism. Whether it would be better to have federations as proposed, or to have these workers organized directly into locals and branches of the party, is a new question which the convention will have to pass upon in some specific manner so that a definite line of action can be pursued.

NATIONAL LECTURERS.

Until recently the condition of the party organization made it impossible to have very much system in the arranging of tours for party lecturers who had formerly usually traveled at high expense to the locals and oftentimes at great inconvenience and hardship to the speakers themselves. To remedy this I have attempted, in accordance with instructions from the national committee, to formulate a definite system of lecture work which would enable the party locals to engage capable lecturers at a normal expense, while guaranteeing these lecturers sufficient remuneration for the labor and time expended.

While this work has been fairly successful, yet it has been attended by difficulties only to be appreciated by those in the national office and into the details of which it is unnecessary to enter here. Some of these difficulties could be obviated by the adoption of definite rules to govern the routing of interstate speakers and which rules would preserve the integrity of the state organizations within their respective boundaries, while also facilitating the general arrangement of engagements with the locals.

This would prevent the confusion and unnecessary expense which have been caused by state organizations assuming the work of routing lecturers and organizers when they were unable, for various reasons, to perform the work properly. The blame for this state of affairs has been mostly directed at the national office, when

the facts are that in almost every case the routing done by the latter has been more satisfactory in every way. With the facilities now in use, speakers and organizers can be routed from the national headquarters much more economically than otherwise. Especially is this true of those states in close proximity to the seat of the national headquarters.

The effort to establish a lecture system such as I have outlined caused the circulation of a report that I was attempting to form what was termed a "bureaucracy" at national headquarters for the purpose of victimizing certain speakers and driving them from the field. I take this opportunity, the first presented to me, to state that this report was entirely unwarranted; that I was not actuated by personal motives of any kind; that I had no other purpose than the co-ordination of the party forces upon a scale which would guarantee economy and better results in the future. Regardless of contrary opinions, a system for handling Socialist speakers must be perfected if we are to keep step with the forces which we recognize and proclaim to be at work in society.

During the infancy of the organized movement, when pioneer work was the rule and Socialists were widely scattered and isolated from each other, the question of control of speakers did not arise, except in well-organized sections of the country. But since the party has developed into a national organization the question has arisen and provoked discussion. This is a healthy sign and should be taken as an indication of growth. The question can only be settled in one way, and that way is the one in harmony with the law of organization and co-ordination. Those who assume to speak for the Socialist party should be prepared to accept the control of the party. If the Socialist party is to be held responsible to the party; the local workers to the local organizations, the state workers to the state organizations, and the national workers to the national organization. The question of remuneration is a minor one which will gradually adjust itself.

SUPPLIES.

Changes in the form and quality of organizing and other supplies have been made from time to time and a nominal price charged in order to bring them within easy reach of all state and local organizations. Various circumstances have prevented us from furnishing locals with sets of books for officials, although the forms for these books have been ready for some time. If ordered in large quantities for cash, the books can be secured at a nominal cost, but so far the state of our finances would not warrant the incurrence of this expense. A set of books for state secretaries have also been devised and when put into use will go far toward systematizing the work of these officials.

BULLETINS AND REPORTS.

The issuance of weekly bulletins and reports chronicling party affairs and activity has proven of such value that steps should be taken to extend the service. It is essential that the membership be fully informed upon the action of the party officials and party affairs in general. The space in the Socialist press is too limited to publish all of this information, which is of more or less importance. I believe a monthly bulletin should be issued in printed form devoid of editorial matter and devoted entirely to financial, national committee, and organizers' reports, and other details of an official character. The bulletin could be printed in quantities sufficient to reach every member. This would not prevent the continued issuance to the party press of a weekly bulletin reporting current items of immediate importance.

EXPENSES OF DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

I would also suggest that means be provided for the payment direct through the national organization of the expenses of delegates to the national conventions. A general assessment of a nominal sum from each member for this specific purpose and levied before the convention would undoubtedly furnish a sufficient amount to cover these expenses, thus ensuring representation from all the states. The basis of representation could be changed, but a more general attendance would be secured. The adoption of this proposition would place all aspirants for election as delegates in the different states upon the same footing and eliminate the tendency to select delegates because of their ability to defray their own expenses to and from the conventions.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

The Socialist party press is gaining steadily in numbers and influence, and with its further development will become a most potent factor in shaping the destinies of the movement. Without doubt the general literary and spiritual quality of the press is improving and Socialists are rap-

idly realizing the urgent necessity for a press than can fittingly represent the Socialist party. The practice of beginning the publication of local papers before the condition of the movement warrants their continuance has a tendency to detract from the general effectiveness and stability of papers with established circulations, besides making for the dissipation of the limited resources of the comrades. It is much better to increase the usefulness of papers already in the field than to embark upon undertakings which have little certainty of prolonged existence.

The sentiment for an official organ to be published by the national organization may justify me in stating my views in opposition to such a proposition. I believe also that the existence of an independent press free of party control, except in localities where published, is one of the strongest safeguards toward protecting and preserving the party's integrity that we have today. Such a press provides a sure medium for the expression of individual opinion, thus guaranteeing free speech and criticism and preventing the creation of the censorship which has hitherto almost invariably grown out of the placing of official organs in the hands of party officials. In this field, at least, we can afford to have competition, and the survival of the most fit will depend upon the increased knowledge of Socialism and the intellectual development of the Socialists themselves.

CONCLUSION.

I have not considered it necessary to repeat what has already been included in my last annual report. A summary of the financial condition of the national office is herewith appended. If the showing therein made seems unfavorable, the comrades will bear in mind that the expense recently incurred by assisting the party in Colorado and in the Milwaukee municipal campaign has been especially heavy. Economy will be exercised during the next two months with the expectation that the national campaign will be entered upon free of debt.

I take pleasure in again expressing my appreciation of the co-operation rendered me in my work as your national secretary by the assistants in the national office, Comrades W. E. Clark, Chas. R. Martin and James Oneal. They have worked capably and faithfully for the party's interests, and this slight recognition, although inadequate to the proportion of their services, is the least that is due them. I cordially acknowledge also the courtesies rendered toward the national office by the national committee and quorum, the party press, the national organizers and lecturers, and the comrades generally throughout the country.

To you, the delegates to the most representative Socialist convention that has ever met on this continent, I convey my congratulations upon the progress manifested by your presence here today. The further advancement of the Socialist cause in America is conditional upon the character of your deliberations and the actions arising from them. Beginning a new epoch in the movement's history, with the social forces that make for change working in complete harmony with the Socialist philosophy, with the opportunities for hastening the oncoming social revolution presenting themselves on every side, we should give to the task assigned us the best thought and devotion of which we are capable, deeming nothing less than that worthy of the cause having for its realization the emancipation of the working class of the world and the ultimate freedom and happiness of all mankind.

Fraternally submitted,
WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1904.

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. Fraternal yours,
J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary.

Financial Report for May, '04

Chicago, June 1, 1904.

RECEIVED.

For national dues from state committee:	
Alabama	5 00
Arizona	10 00
Arkansas	10 00
California	71 50
Colorado	63 00
Florida	10 00
Idaho	25 00
Illinois	75 00
Indiana	8 00
Iowa	20 00
Kentucky	15 00
Maine	10 00
Massachusetts	50 00
Michigan	15 00
Minnesota	25 00
Missouri	50 00
Montana	38 75
Nebraska	22 00
New York	150 00
Ohio	85 00
Oregon	31 40
South Dakota	10 00
Texas	15 00
Washington	56 20
Wisconsin	57 95
From unorganized states:	
Georgia	2 20
Indian Territory	6 50
Mississippi	1 00
Rhode Island	10 00
Tennessee	4 65
Utah	1 70
Virginia	1 80
Wyoming	4 00
Members at Large	1 00
Supplies	10 05
Buttons	9 21
National organization fund	33 35
National campaign fund	59 33
Lecture bureau	4 50
Literature bureau	4 00
Miscellaneous	23 31
Total	\$1106 59

EXPENDED.

Exchange	5 33
Expense	20 12
Freight and express	18 01
Office equipment	5 00
Office help	91 00
Postage	66 78
Printing and supplies	75 38
Telegrams	16 88
Miscellaneous	11 64
Wm. Mailly, salary	83 33
W. E. Clark, salary	60 00
James Oneal	60 00
C. R. Martin, salary	60 00
Agitation and organization—	
Geo. E. Bigelow	39 56
Ella Reeve Cohen	10 00
Geo. H. Goebel	70 81
Silvio Origo	31 90
Chas. Pergler	25 00
John M. Ray	50 00
Robt. Sattler	73 11
John W. Slayton	25 00
M. W. Wilkins	135 00
Moving national headquarters:	
H. H. Clark, railroad fare	13 75
Drayage and storage	6 00
National convention expenses:	
Rooms Sherman House	20 11
W. E. Clark, Revere House	7 00
Badges	15 00
C. G. Towner, quorum meeting	19 45
Office Rent	33 50
Total	\$1143 64

RECAPITULATION.

May 1, Balance	\$ 181 24
Receipts for month	1106 59
Total	\$1287 83
Total expended	1143 64

June 1, Balance.....\$ 144 19
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Directory of Secretaries

Wm. Mailly, National Secretary, Boylston Building, 209 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.
Bloomfield, B. H. Osterhoudt.
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 Brown.
Des Moines, E. Ericson, 86 E. Grand Ave.
Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St.
Fairbank, L. J. Dietz.
Fredericksburg, A. R. Potter.
Grinnell, W. Fierbaugh.
Hamilton, Louis Paulding.
Hiteam, Wm. Truman.
Hocking, Thomas Love.
Lake City, Oakley Wood.
Lester, Joseph Brucken.
Little Rock, W. H. Attlessea.
Logan, A. D. Wilson.
Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage.
Madrid, C. J. Peelstrom.
Manson, J. M. Higbee.
Mapleton, Ezra DeWolf.
Marshalltown, Myron F. Wiltse, 610 Frederick St.
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, 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. Hicketier.
Sac City, W. J. Martin, Box 475.
Shambaugh, W. A. Wolf.
Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth.
Siourney, Edward J. Rohrer.
Sioux City, Miss Carrie Yeager, 414 Pearl St.
Stratford, Fred Lundberg, R. F. D. No. 2.
Van Horne, Dr. C. Wirth.
Waterloo, E. D. Hammond, 1412 W. 4th.

Headquarters

FOR THE BEST MAKES OF

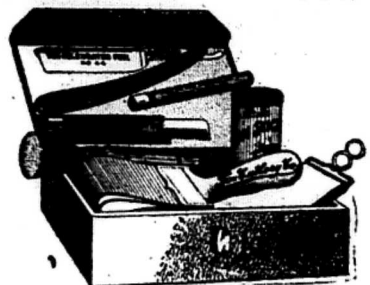
Union-Made Spring Suits Spring Overcoats

HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

THE MODEL

One-Price Clothing House,
438-446 MAIN STREET.

\$3.00 for this Set.



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Dubuque, Iowa.

A. R. Knights & Co.

Jewelers and Opticians

Finest Store, Largest Stock and Lowest Prices on same quality of Goods and Work in the State of Iowa.

705 to 714 Main St.



Demand this label on packages of Beer, Ale, Porter

CALL ON

H. C. Bechtel

177 Main St., Bet. 1st and 2d.

FOR YOUR

...SHOES...

He carries the largest and best line of Union Made Shoes in the city. Exclusive Agent Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoe.

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Fancy Groceries

Corner Twelfth and Iowa Sts

James Levi & Co.,

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS and FURS.

7TH AND MAIN STS.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT at Reasonable Prices get it at

M. Kohn's Meat Market

341 TWELFTH ST.
SPARE RIBS EVERY DAY REGULAR

F. L. EGELHOF,

Undertaker and Embalmer

Open Day and Night. Both Phones.

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IMPORTED and DOMESTIC Perfumes
1347 Clay St. All of all Kinds.

C. O. D. Laundry Co.

Up-to-date, Modern Equipped. High Gloss or Domestic Finish.
Hotel and Restaurant Work. 24-6 8th St., Dubuque, Ia.
Clean Towel Supply.

Party News

National
State
Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.
Total to noon, June 4.....\$ 1 00
Previously reported.....3261 95
Total.....\$3262 95

CAMPAIGN FUND.
Total to noon, June 4.....\$ 31 95
Previously reported.....55 03
Total.....\$ 86 98

Local Cheyenne, Wyo., reports the expulsion of Peter Anderson and Chas. A. Strickland from membership in the local.

State conventions of the Socialist party are scheduled as follows: June 12, Rhode Island, at Providence; June 19, Wyoming, at Laramie; July 4, Colorado, at Denver; Indiana, at Indianapolis; Iowa, at Marshalltown; Maryland, at Hagerstown.

The national secretary has prepared a new leaflet for general distribution entitled "How to Arrange for Socialist Meetings." It will be furnished to state and local secretaries at \$1 a thousand. This is the very thing needed in many quarters. Orders can be filled to any quantity at once.

The report of the national convention bound in paper and cloth covers will be ready for delivery June 15 and orders will be filled promptly after that date. The report is well printed, contains every subject of interest concerning the convention and it should be in the hands of every Socialist in America. Stiff paper covers, 50 cents a copy; red cloth cover, \$1 a copy. Order direct from William Maily, national secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Gibson, secretary of Local Rock Island County, Ill., sends in \$5 as a contribution from the county central committee and says he has asked the state secretary for thirty more of the lists and "We are going to see every Socialist and workingman in the county during this month." It will pay every local to work in this systematic manner. A committee should be appointed charged with the special duty of getting every Socialist and sympathizer to contribute a half day's pay.

The interest displayed in the half day's pay donation during the third week in June to the national campaign fund is prophetic of good returns. Notwithstanding that the national secretary sent what he believed would be more than sufficient contribution lists to all the state secretaries yet more lists have had to be supplied. The good thing about this scheme is that the local and state organizations have an equal share in the proceeds and it is to their interest to push the distribution of lists to the utmost.

The state committee of Minnesota has submitted a referendum of the party in that state the following list of names from which the membership are called upon to choose one to be known as the Socialist party designation in that state: Public Ownership Party, Collective Ownership Party, Collectivist Party, Union Party, Revolutionary Party, Working Class Party, Co-operative Commonwealth Party. This has become necessary through a supreme court decision which prohibited the Socialist Party in Minnesota from the use of that name.

Here is an extract from a letter received by the national secretary from a comrade 83 years old living in Red Oak, Mo., which should be an inspiration to all Socialists to do their duty this year: "I wish to do something for the national campaign fund, although I have no

means beyond my support while I live. I therefore send you 50 cents to apply thereon. While I am an old man I never voted the old party tickets but two or three times in my life. I was a reformer for over fifty years—then a Socialist. My first vote was democratic, my second vote was for Henry Clay, whig. My third was for the old liberty party in 1846, voting for John Van Buren. I was a charter member of the republican party and voted for Fremont, for Lincoln twice, and for Grant twice and have been kicking myself ever since for voting for him the second time. Then I voted for Weaver and so on down to Bryan in 1896 under protest, but voted the Socialist ticket for state officers and have voted the Socialist ticket ever since. So my political life has been an evolution of votes. I am now at the top of the ladder, so to speak."

General Notes

Waterloo, Iowa, June 6.
Dear Comrade: I am proud to bear you good news. Waterloo local has once more come to life. Will endeavor to meet every Thursday at 189 Bridge street.

E. D. HAMMOND.

Muscatina, Iowa, June 4.
Dear Comrade: In one of the local papers there appeared an article stating that the local police had investigated a certain building and found that the persons living therein kept their rooms so dirty that when one walked across the floor one could see the foot marks left behind. Now this place has been occupied by two bachelors, they being commonly called the "Hempe Bros." They are known to be worth about \$200,000 and are living the lives of misers. Quite a number of stories are told about them. One is, that they own several houses and some land in the small towns about Muscatina and every month they walk out to these towns, about twenty miles and get their rent. Well, as the story goes, it so happened that as they were walking back home one time a farmer met them and asked them to have a ride, which invitation they accepted. They always carried a little red handkerchief with their grub packed in it, and after they had ridden nearly half way home they discovered that they had lost their red handkerchief, and as they were very economical in their living they walked all the way back, found the handkerchief and got to Muscatina late in the night. Then again, I have seen them in a clothing store wanting to buy just three red undershirts as they wanted to wear the three shirts between them. Economy, eh? Well, that's what the capitalists have been telling the working class all these years and it only goes to show that if every one would follow up their plans that this would be an awful bad world to live in. And only a few weeks ago I noticed in the same paper that the marshal had moved a certain family out of an old shack, as it was not deemed habitable for human beings. Well, well, what's the matter with the painters union of Muscatine; they have had the nerve to go on strike, and their masters have also had the nerve to form an employers association. All the employes ask is that they have an agreement in writing as they are getting the price asked for. But the employers are standing for the open shop and that means no agreement. All I

Roshek Bros.,

The Store of Real Economies.

NEW CARPET DEPARTMENT NOW LOCATED IN THOMPSON STORE.

Ready-to-Wear Department.

This Week's Extraordinary Values.

LADIES' \$2.00 DUCK SKIRTS, BLUE WITH WHITE DOT, BLACK WITH WHITE DOT, ALL SIZES, THIS WEEK,

98C.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, MODE GOOD, ALL WOOL MATERIAL, ALSO FINE QUALITY MOHAIR AND VENETIANS, A GOOD \$5.00 VALUE, THIS WEEK,

\$2.98.

LADIES' \$1.00 LINEN COLOR WALKING SKIRTS

59C.

Ladies' Silk Shirt Waist Suits

500 NEW ONES TO CHOOSE FROM GO ON SALE THIS WEEK AT

\$9.98, 11.98, 12.98 AND \$15.00.

can see is that the employers want to come out for the open shop and they want the union to create the trouble so they can come back at them. I suppose in a few months they will have D. M. Parry in Muscatine and probably it will be a good thing as it will awaken some of the sleeping unionists of this city.

LEE W. LANG.

Iowa Notes

A rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip to the state convention at Marshalltown, July 4.

Everything points to a big state convention. A number of locals have sent for additional credential blanks.

The national platform and trades union resolution, as well as ballots for individual members, have been forwarded to the membership. The vote closes July 10.

A local with nine members, and more to come is the result of Comrade McKee's visit to Manson. Comrade J. M. Higbee, formerly a member-at-large, is secretary.

Several locals have sent for more subscription blanks for the national, state and local campaign funds. They intend to district their cities and canvas everybody. A good move.

Don't fail to advertise and make adequate arrangements for these meetings for Organizer McKee: Des Moines, June 12; Bussey, 13; Avery, 14-15; Hynes, 16; Hocking, 17; Albia, 18; Ottumwa, 19; Bloomfield, 20.

J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary.

Local Notes

Local Dubuque elected Comrade Ernest Holtz as delegate to the state convention. Credentials will be issued to any other members in good standing who desire to go.

Local Dubuque has appointed a committee to make arrangements for street meetings until election. Several local comrades will take to the soap box at Seventh and Main Saturday evening.

Comrade H. O. Dieterich will speak at the propaganda meeting next Tuesday evening at Headquarters on "Hearst Under the Searchlight." He is sure to be interesting. Don't fail to hear him.

An amendment to the constitution of Local Dubuque was offered at the last meeting providing for a business meeting each week in connection with the propaganda meetings. The amendment will be voted on at the next meeting.

A recent ruling of the P. O. department provides that sample copies of newspapers may be sent to the same address for but three consecutive issues instead of four

as heretofore. Locals sending in names for samples of the I. S. take notice.

The following committee was elected by Local Dubuque to circulate the half day's pay contribution blanks: D. S. Cameron, John Enser, H. E. Cosgrove, C. Holmberg and A. A. Triller. Don't duck around the corner when you see these comrades approach. Remember one-third of this fund is for the local, one-third for the state organization and the other third for the national organization. If these comrades fail to see you look up one of them and put down your name for a good round sum.

Is It Right?

Jesus before Pilate meant for Pilate to choose between rejecting Jesus and pleasing the multitude, or confessing Jesus and losing his seat. How about the preachers of today? Will they preach their honest religious convictions and be men and lose their positions, if need be, by offending the leaders in the church from whom the greater part of their salary comes; or do they rather conform themselves to the system where they cannot be free. The chief priests that crucified Jesus thought he would break up the church and the home. A great many ignorant people of today believe the same thing about Socialism and cry "crucify it," and it is given the same kind of a trial by the same class of people. Is it right?

ED. BRASHER.

Thornwick Rye
Equal to the Best
-- And Better than the Rest.

Printer's Ink, the recognized authority on advertising all over the civilized world, after a thorough investigation on the subject, says: "A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than an ordinary newspaper in comparison with circulation. A labor paper, for example, having 1,000 subscribers, is more valuable to the business men who advertise in it than an ordinary paper with 6,000 subscribers."

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

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

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.

Don't Buy Your
Spring Suit or Top
Coat until you see

THE NATIONAL
CLOTHING AND
SHOE HOUSE ::

Cor. 5th and Main Sts.

We are Headquarters
for Union-made
Clothing.

Peter Meyer,
1564 CLAY ST.

Union-Made
Shoes.

"BIFFI BING!"

This is the motto of the new Socialist Monthly, **BOSWELL'S NUGGETS**, Published at Springfield, Ill. No long winded articles. Everything bright, crisp and full of meaning. Each number brim full of Cartoons. 15 cents per year. Send for sample. Note—Send 50 cents to The Iowa Socialist for both papers for one year.

MACKENZIE,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

"The Hottest Socialist Propaganda Paper Published."
THE NEW NATION
Every Week. Subscription 35c for 20 weeks. Send for sample.
THE NEW NATION, DAYTON, OHIO.

LEISER & SON,
Refreshment
Parlors.

Germania Hall and Eighth St.