

The Iowa Socialist

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Convention Proceedings

The state convention of the Socialist party of Iowa met in Reform Hall at Marshalltown on July 4, 1904, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. and was called to order by State Secretary J. J. Jacobsen, of Des Moines.

Perry Engle, of Newton, was elected temporary chairman, making a short address to the convention. A. A. Triller, of Dubuque, was elected temporary secretary.

The following committee of five on credentials was elected:

J. J. Jacobsen, Des Moines; Jos. Holmes, Marshalltown; E. J. Rohrer, Sigourney; L. W. Lang, Muscatine; Wm. Stelk, Davenport.

The following committee of three on rules was elected:

Carrie Johnson Triller, Dubuque; John E. Shank, Sioux City; R. S. Spurrier, Tingley.

The committees retired and a recess of thirty minutes was taken, during which F. J. West, of Avery, entertained the convention with several excellent violin selections.

After reconvening the committee on credentials reported the following entitled to seats in the convention:

A. K. Gifford, W. A. Jacobs, F. Feuchter, M. T. Kennedy, Wm. Stelk, J. Beugler; Davenport—42 votes.

Carl Rieck, Clinton—18 votes.

L. W. Lang, Muscatine—18 votes.

John T. Pucket, S. R. McDowell; Lake City—6 votes.

E. J. Rohrer, Sigourney—6 votes.

A. E. Foreman, Logan—6 votes.

U. J. Hounold, W. J. Porter, H. R. Starder, W. M. Shaw, Perry Engle, O. C. E. Running; Newton—8 votes.

C. R. Oyler, Wm. Morris, Edna Hammond, E. D. Hammond; Waterloo—16 votes.

Ernest Holtz, A. A. Triller, Carrie Johnson Triller; Dubuque—33 votes.

John T. Culavin, Missouri Valley—10 votes.

J. W. Wilson, J. E. Shank, Sioux City—24 votes.

J. F. Sample, P. D. Swick, George Bisbee, George Brechtel; Boone—20 votes.

Joe Mohr, J. W. Reynolds, Joseph Holmes, Dr. W. Roberts, M. F. Wiltse, A. B. Van Sickle, W. P. Mettlan; Marshalltown—14 votes.

R. S. Spurrier, Tingley—1 vote.

E. E. Bennett, Polk City—8 votes.

John M. Work, J. C. McFadden, T. D. Conger, Martin Johnson, E. L. Crosby, J. J. Jacobsen, G. R. Jones, L. B. Patterson; Des Moines—42 votes.

F. J. West, Avery—14 votes.

J. C. Frazer, Shelby—1 vote.

Stanley Browne, Deloit—6 votes.

Fred Jackson, Grinnell.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on rules reported the following:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Report of committee on credentials.

2. Report of committee on rules.

3. Election of permanent chairman and secretary.

4. Election of committee on platform.

5. Election of committee on constitution.

6. Report of state committee.

7. Reports of committees.

8. Unfinished business.

9. Miscellaneous.

10. Nomination and election of candidates.

RULES.

1. Rule of voting shall be by aye and nay, but on demand of five or more delegates a roll call shall be had, vote to be cast as per constitution.

2. All nominations must be made in open convention.

3. Roberts' Rules of Order shall be used during the convention.

The report of the committee was adopted.

W. A. Jacobs, of Davenport, was elected permanent chairman, and the temporary secretary was made permanent secretary.

The following committee of seven on platform and resolutions was elected:

L. W. Lang, Muscatine; W. M. Shaw, Newton; J. C. McFadden, Des Moines; John E. Shank, Sioux City; S. R. McDowell, Lake City; A. B. Van Sickle, Marshalltown; Carrie Johnson Triller, Dubuque.

The following committee of five on constitution was elected:

Jos. Mohr, Marshalltown; Mrs. Edna Hammond, Waterloo; George Bisbee, Boone; Carl Rieck, Clinton; F. J. West, Avery.

The committees on platform and constitution retired, and the following proposition submitted by The Iowa Socialist was considered and discussed:

AGREEMENT.

Between the Iowa Socialist Publishing Company, of Dubuque, Iowa, and the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Iowa.

In order to mutually co-operate in building up the organized Socialist movement of the state and increasing the circulation of the Iowa Socialist, which is now being published at a loss, The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company, party of the first part, and the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Iowa, party of the second part, hereby enter into the following agreement:

In consideration of the sum of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), to be paid by the State

Committee every month to The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company, said company agrees to furnish said State Committee every month Two Hundred (200) yearly subscription cards to The Iowa Socialist (at 25 cents each); said cards to be disposed of by the State Committee in the following manner: Speakers or organizers engaged by the State Committee for work in the state to be supplied, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between them and the State Committee, with as many cards as they can sell; and the remainder of the cards to be distributed pro rata among the locals of the state at 25 cents each, the locals and speakers to sell the cards to subscribers at 50 cents each. The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company hereby agrees to raise the subscription price to 50 cents per year, and further agrees to take no yearly subscriptions to The Iowa Socialist for a less sum, whether in clubs or otherwise; and the State Committee, for the locals, speakers or organizers, hereby agrees to sell no cards to subscribers for less than 50 cents each, whether in clubs or otherwise; the difference of 25 cents on each card to be retained by the locals and used at their discretion.

The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co., party of the first part, further agrees to supply said State Committee, party of the second part, with as many additional cards over 200 per month, on the same terms, as the State Committee, or the locals through the State Committee, may desire.

The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company further agrees to publish in its issue immediately following the first of each month a statement of its receipts and expenses, and agrees to divide any surplus which may accrue as follows: One-half of all receipts above expenses to be retained by The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company to improve its plant, to enlarge the paper, or to be used in such other manner as may be decided upon by its board of directors or stockholders (all of whom are Socialists), the other half of said surplus to be turned over each month to the State Committee to be used at its discretion. Provided, however, that The Iowa Socialist Publishing Company reserves the right to set aside as a contribution to the national campaign fund, or national organizing fund, 10 per cent of its receipts on subscriptions from outside the state of Iowa.

This agreement to be submitted to a referendum of the party members in the state, and to take effect immediately after its adoption by a majority vote of the members voting. Provided, however, that it shall not be obligatory upon any local which has unanimously voted to reject this proposition (every member having had an opportunity for voting) to accept from the State Committee any subscription cards as hereinbefore provided. This provision shall also apply to all locals that may be organized after the adoption of this agreement.

This agreement to be in force until the next state convention. Provided, however, that in order to safeguard themselves against supporting a paper which they have no direct means of controlling, the members of the Socialist party of Iowa may abrogate this agreement at any time by a majority vote, in the manner provided for referendums by the state constitution of the Socialist party of Iowa.

The proposition was referred to the following committee of five:

J. M. Work, Des Moines; Dr. W. Roberts, Marshalltown; Perry Engle, Newton; Wm. Stelk, Davenport; E. D. Hammond, Waterloo.

Adjourned to 1 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon Session.

Immediately after the call to order, a recess was taken and caucuses of the delegates from the various congressional districts were held to nominate state committeemen, presidential electors and congressional candidates.

After reconvening the following report of the state committee was read by Secretary J. J. Jacobsen:

To the State Convention, Socialist Party of Iowa. Comrades, In submitting this report your committee does not consider it essential that a detailed account be given of the achievements of the party machinery during the past year. Through the medium of The Iowa Socialist as well as other party publications, the comrades over the state have become acquainted with the progress of the organization, the movements of the speakers and party workers, and have also been furnished with a monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the state office.

For the year ending June 30, the total receipts amounted to \$1,189.18, of which the national office received \$273.75. The balance, with the exception of a small amount now on hand, has been expended to propagate Socialism by means of lectures and literature.

In addition to lecture tours under the auspices of the national office by Comrades Herron, Hanford and Carey, extensive lecture engagements were made for Comrades Work and Kirkpatrick under the auspices of the state committee. Organizing tours were provided for a month or more at a time for Comrades Jacobs, Bennett, McCrillis, Davis, McKee and Strickland.

The result of this propaganda, as well as the increased activity of the local comrades, has resulted in largely increasing the efficiency of the organization, and has opened up new territory ready for the harvest.

At the present time, there are forty locals in good standing and twenty-five members at large, the total membership hovering around the 500 mark, and in ability and efficiency compares favorably with the organizations existing in other states.

While all this is encouraging, there is no time for congratulations nor for a relaxation of energy and effort. There is a tremendous Socialist sentiment prevailing yet to be crystallized into concrete form. There is room now in Iowa for two locals with a membership of 2,000, and to take advantage of the agencies which consciously or unconsciously make for Socialism is the work of the immediate future.

The means for carrying on a successful campaign on behalf of the working class are at hand. The Iowa Socialist, given reasonable support, is ready to lend a powerful influence. Lecturers and organizers are ready to devote themselves to all the comforts of life to engage in the struggle, and by co-operation and renewed energy by the membership, no fear need be entertained but that the financial requirements of the party press as well as that of the speakers will be fully met.

To the end that the required encouragement may be supplied, we recommend that a special committee of five be elected to consider ways and means by which the party press is most likely to

develop and encourage the latent forces into active service for the party.

Local secretaries should be selected because of their adaptability in managing the details and mechanism of the party organization, to the end that no Socialist be permitted to escape the duties and obligations devolving upon him. The back door should be closed by a persistent and systematic endeavor to collect the dues. To simplify and make uniform the work of the local secretaries, the national office has prepared a set of office books, and we recommend that as far as possible these books be obtained by the locals. We also recommend that the delegates present furnish the secretary with an estimate of the number of lecturers of national reputation likely to be desired by their locals during the coming campaign to the end that adequate preparation may be made to supply the demand. Speakers of national reputation may be obtained now. Indifference and delay in this matter is to court uncertainty and disappointment.

The returns from the half-day's pay subscription blanks so far as reported show a general inclination of the membership to carry the solicitation of funds to a successful conclusion. Dubuque Local, for instance, has collected nearly \$100.00, and other locals, considering their membership and field for work, are doing as well. We would urge a speedy termination of the solicitation and collection of the national, state and local campaign fund that a fairly accurate estimate of what may be accomplished in the way of propaganda can be arrived at.

In conclusion, we take pleasure in acknowledging the uniform support and co-operation extended to the state committee and the state secretary during the past year, and urge Socialists in Iowa to renew their energy and efforts to the end that the class struggle may be abolished and the co-operative commonwealth attained.

Fraternally submitted,
F. J. WEST,
S. R. McDOWELL,
A. B. VAN SICKLE,
W. A. JACOBS.

The report was accepted and recommendations concurred in.

The committee on platform reported as follows:

PLATFORM.

The Socialist party of the state of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, at Marshalltown, Iowa, July 4th, 1904, call upon every member of the working class, to join with us for the purpose of capturing the powers of government by the ballot that we may take possession of the tools of production, abolish the wage system, and establish a system of production for the benefit of the workers.

Today the tools of production are owned by the capitalist class; they are operated by the working class, but only when their operation will make profit for the owning class. Ownership of the machines, the mines, factories and railroads gives to the capitalist class control over the lives of the members of the working class, through the wage system.

The owning class can give or withhold employment at will. As a result of this absolute power, the workers, who perform all useful labor, must humiliate themselves by begging for jobs of a class that performs no useful labor. If this permission to work is withheld they and their families must starve.

The wage system is the cause of starvation, disease, crime, prostitution, child labor, stunted bodies and warped minds for the workers, while it gives to the capitalists palaces for homes, the pick of the world's markets for their food, the finest raiment, culture, education, travel and all that makes life worth living.

Society is thus divided into two hostile classes, the capitalist class and the working class. This condition has brought into birth the Socialist party, the political expression of the struggle of the working class for power. This party owes allegiance to and is a part of the International Socialist movement.

With a system of industry owned and operated by the workers, the struggle for existence would be shifted from the individual to society as a whole.

The ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class gives this class control of the legislatures, the courts and all executive officers. Republican, democrat and reform parties are financed by the capitalist, and are, therefore, their servants, thus, in effect, making the government the executive committee of the capitalist.

This fact demands, as an inevitable conclusion, the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist party is organized to meet this demand and is therefore the party of the working class.

The Socialist party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does not, the Socialist party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle, the Socialist party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs of this state in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

In conclusion, we appeal to the working class to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle, and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice:

To every worker the full product of his labor.
"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have a world to gain!"

The report was accepted and the platform adopted.

The platform committee also reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The union miners of Colorado are now engaged in the most desperate struggle ever entered upon by any section of the American working class, a struggle which originated in an effort of the miners to secure the enforcement of an eight-hour law which had been incorporated in the state constitution by an overwhelming majority of the electors of Colorado; and

Whereas, This struggle has, from the beginning, been conducted upon the side of the employers with the most barbarous ferocity and utter disregard of even that law and order instituted by and for the capitalist class, so that the military forces of the state have been hired out to the Citizens' Alliance, while the gambling dens and dance halls have been ransacked for desperate characters to do the damnable work of that organization; and

Whereas, For several months these thugs of the Citizens' Alliance have maintained a reign of terror, in which the homes of union men have been destroyed, their wives insulted, and the helpless workers shot, imprisoned without process of law, and exiled by hundreds from their homes; and

Whereas, It is apparent from statements made by the officials of the National Employers' Alliance that this Colorado campaign of murder and anarchy is but part of a national plan to crush all resistance by organized labor to capitalist oppression; and

Whereas, It is evident that so long as state and national officials are but tools of the capitalist class, such scenes as those now being enacted in Colorado will be duplicated whenever and wherever employers determine to crush all resistance on the part of workingmen; and

Whereas, Experience has shown that since both the democratic and the republican parties are pledged to the maintenance of class rule by the capitalist class, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the suffering members of the Western Federation of Miners our sincere sympathy, and that we denounce the brutal barbarity of Governor Peabody, Adjutant General Bell and the other tools of the Citizens' Alliance, and that we call upon the working class, not only in Colorado, but throughout the entire country, to express their disapproval of the Colorado outrages at the only point where it is effective—the ballot box—by voting for the only party pledged to defend the interests of the working class wherever it may be entrusted with power—the Socialist party.

After discussion on a motion to amend by substituting "producing class" for "working class," which was lost, the resolutions were adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the proposition of The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co. reported in favor of accepting the agreement with the following amendment: That, in the fourth line of the paragraph next to the last, the word "majority" be substituted for the word "two-thirds."

The report was accepted and the agreement as amended and printed above adopted.

National Committeeman John M. Work reported that the national committee had assigned the one date which Eugene V. Debs would make in Iowa during the campaign to Des Moines. The action of the national committee was approved.

After another caucus of the delegates by congressional districts the following result was reported, the nominations for congressmen being merely recommendations in districts where delegates had not been instructed to nominate:

1st District. Unrepresented.

2d. W. A. Jacobs, Davenport, state committeeman; L. W. Lang, Muscatine, presidential elector; Carl Rieck, Clinton, candidate for congress.

3d. E. Holtz, Dubuque, state committeeman; Robt. Brown, Waterloo, presidential elector; E. D. Hammond, Waterloo, candidate for congress.

4th. Unrepresented.

5th. A. B. Van Sickle, Marshalltown, state committeeman; Watson Roberts, Marshalltown, presidential elector; W. J. Fort, Marshalltown, candidate for congress.

6th. E. J. Rohrer, Sigourney, state committeeman; F. J. West, Avery, presidential elector; Perry Engle, Newton, candidate for congress.

7th. L. B. Patterson, Des Moines, state committeemen; E. E. Bennett, Polk City, presidential elector.

8th. No nominations.

9th. John S. Burrell, Logan, state committeeman; J. S. Morris, ——— presidential elector.

10th. S. R. McDowell, Lake City, state committeeman; J. F. Sample, Boone, presidential elector; Stanley Browne, Deloit, candidate for congress.

11th. John E. Shank, Sioux City, state committeeman; J. M. Maus, ———, presidential elector.

The following candidates for state offices were nominated:

Presidential Electors at Large—John M. Work, Des Moines; Henry Bilterman, Avery.

Secretary of State—John E. Shank, Sioux City.

Auditor—Mrs. Carrie Johnson Triller, Dubuque.

Treasurer—Joseph Holmes, Marshalltown.

Attorney General—I. S. McCrillis, Des Moines.

Judge of the Supreme Court—W. J. Martin, Sac City.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Jacob Raphaelson, Davenport.

Reporter of Supreme Court—Dr. E. Enos, Waterloo.

Railroad Commissioner—J. W. Zetler, Muscatine.

The state committee was empowered to fill any vacancies on the ticket.

The committee on constitution offered its report which was considered seriatim and the following adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

1. The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party of Iowa, and it shall be affiliated with the Socialist Party of the United States.

2. There shall be a State Committee, composed of one member from each congressional district. The members of said committee shall be selected at the state convention by the delegates present from the counties of the several congressional districts, and shall serve until the next state convention. Provided, however, that any congressional district may elect its committeeman by referendum vote previous to such state convention if it so desires. Vacancies may be filled at any time by referendum vote of the district.

3. This committee shall meet in regular session once each year, immediately after the state convention. Special meetings shall be called by the secretary at the request of a majority of the committee.

4. It shall be the duty of this committee to have general supervision and direction of the work of the party in this state. Any member of the same may require the secretary to submit to a vote of the whole committee questions as to, the removal of the secretary, or any part of the work of the secretary, or any business desired to be brought before the State Committee.

5. From the members of the State Committee shall be selected three members residing nearest the headquarters who shall constitute an executive committee, whose expenses shall be paid on attendance of a called meeting of the State Committee. A committee meeting may be called on a majority vote of the members of the state committee.

6. The State Committee shall elect a Secretary and Treasurer. These two offices may be filled by one person.

7. Headquarters shall be located by the State Committee.

8. Upon application, a local charter shall be granted to five or more Socialists, provided they conform to the constitution. No city or town shall have more than one local. Each local may have any number of branches. Such local branches may elect a central committee in which case each member of said branch or local shall contribute to the financial support thereof. In case such central committee be not elected the branch or branches of any local shall contribute to the expenses of the local pro rata. No precinct shall establish more than one branch.

9. The Iowa members of the national committee shall be elected each year by referendum vote immediately after the national secretary announces the number of members the state is entitled to. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. The committeemen elected shall assume their duties immediately after their election and serve until their successors are elected.

10. Each local shall pay to the State Committee each month a sum equal to fifteen cents for each member.

11. The state committee shall issue a monthly statement showing the progress and condition of the movement in the state.

12. This constitution may be amended by the state convention, subject to referendum of the party, or by a referendum without the action of such convention and, it shall be the duty of the state committee to submit such amendment to a referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by five locals in five different counties.

13. All acts of the state committee shall be subject to referendum vote in the same manner as provided in the preceding section. Any question may be initiated in the same manner, and shall thereupon be submitted to a referendum. All referendums shall be submitted without comment on the part of the state committee.

14. The state committee shall not establish any official organ.

15. The state convention of the party shall consist of one thousand delegates, except when automatically limited by the further provisions of this section. The state committee shall apportion these delegates among the locals in accordance with the number of their members in good standing, provided however, that no local shall be entitled to more delegates than it has members in good standing. The number of members in good standing in each local shall be ascertained by striking an average of the number of members on which state dues shall have been paid during the months intervening since the preceding state convention, except that in case of locals organized after such preceding state convention the full term of their existence shall be the basis of calculation. The delegates present from each local shall have power to cast the entire vote to which their local is entitled under this section.

16. Delegates to national conventions shall be elected by referendum vote of the entire state, the nominations to be made by the locals. Those receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Of those elected, the one receiving the greatest number of votes shall be the delegate-at-large.

17. No person shall be received into membership in any local or branch without signing an application pledging him to support the party, such applications to be furnished by the state organization. Every person, resident of the state of Iowa, of the age of eighteen years or upward, without distinction of sex, race, color or creed, who has severed connection with all other political parties and who subscribes to the principles of the party is eligible to membership. Any person occupying a position, honorary or remunerative, by the gift of any other political party (civil service positions excepted) shall not be eligible to membership.

18. All printed matter emanating from the party shall bear the union label.

19. The locals in each county may form a county committee, composed of one committeeman from each local and branch. Each congressional, senatorial and judicial district comprising more than one county may form a district committee composed of one committeeman from each county, to be elected by referendum vote.

20. Any officer of the party or member of any committee may be recalled by referendum vote.

21. The membership cards and dues stamps issued by the national office shall be adopted and used. All orders from locals to the state secretary for dues stamps shall be accompanied by the cash to pay for same. No member shall be in good standing when in arrears for dues for two months.

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National Socialist Ticket.

For President,
EUGENE V. DEBS,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
BENJAMIN HANFORD,
Of New York.

"YOUR PEOPLE"

A certain "pure and simpler" had read in the capitalist press of the possible discontinuance of The Iowa Socialist.

The capitalist press is ever ready to give the public due notice of any signs of weakness or failure that may be seen or imagined in the Socialist ranks.

From this source also the pure and simpler always gets his information as to what is going on in the Socialist movement.

Now, the pure and simpler called a meeting of their wives, daughters and sweethearts for the purpose of getting them to organize a Union Label League, with the object of purchasing only such articles for household use as carried the union label.

The capitalist press was not represented at this meeting. The Socialist press was. This pure and simpler aforementioned was overheard to say to a Socialist:

"I understand YOUR PEOPLE are not supporting your paper as they should," or words to that effect.

"YOUR PEOPLE," with the accent on the YOUR.

Isn't that enough to make a wooden image smile? YOUR people!

Who are Socialists? Working men and women! Who are pure and simpler? Working men and women!

YOUR PEOPLE!

The Socialist party knows no differentiation; the working people are OUR people.

The Socialist party is of, by and for the working class.

The pure and simpler belongs to the working class, but he has a capitalistic consciousness.

YOUR people.

It sets one to wondering who are HIS people. Are they Roosevelt and Fairbanks, Peabody and Gen. Bell?

Are they Hearst, Bryan, Cleveland, Parker & Co.

Next November will tell us who are the people of the pure and simpler.

Query: What if the result of the election should prove to him that he HAS NO people, since he disavows them of his own class?

Or what if the people he claims shoud, after election, disown him, as they always have done, and always will do till he develops class-consciousness enough to know his own class and to stand by it at the polls as well as in the union.

The time is not far distant when

even the pure and simpler will be glad to say to the Socialist party: "Whither thou goest, I will go; thy people shall be my people, thy God, my God."

Then will we have the co-operative commonwealth, wherein the overworked lamb and the capitalistic lion may lie down in peace together, and the lamb will not be fleeced of all his wool, neither will he be inside the lion.

The Denver Republican frankly says: "They (the union men) are not to be thought of for a moment. Shall the men who own this state and have made it, rule it and govern it, or shall they be ruled and governed?"

"UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM"

Our presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, has just completed a pamphlet on "Unionism and Socialism; a Plea for Both," which will undoubtedly deserve and get a wide circulation during and after the campaign. It is written in Debs' best style and every page bristles with characteristic epigrams which reflect the intense earnestness of the author. The labor movement of America is briefly reviewed; the weary struggles and trials of the pioneer agitator graphically told. The changed conditions which confront the trade unionist today and the inability of the "pure and simple" trades union with its "trade autonomy" form of organization to meet these new conditions and answer the requirements of today are clearly pointed out. A strong stand is taken for the "industrial" form of organization.

Concerning the relation of the trade union movement to the Socialist movement, Debs says:

"The trades union is not and cannot become a political machine, nor can it be used for political purposes. They who insist upon working class political action not only have no intention to convert the trades union into a political party, but they would oppose any such attempt on the part of others.

"The trades union is an economic organization with distinct economic functions and as such is a part, a necessary part, but a part only of the labor movement; it has its own sphere of activity, its own program and is its own master within its economic limitations.

"But the labor movement has also its political side and the trades unionist must be educated to realize its importance and to understand that the political side of the movement must be unionized as well as the economic side; and that he is not in fact a union man at all who, although a member of the union on the economic side, is a non-unionist on the political side; and while striking for, votes against the working class.

"The trades union expresses the economic power and the Socialist party expresses the political power of the labor movement.

"The fully developed labor unionist uses both his economic and political power in the interest of his class. He understands that the struggle between labor and capital is a class struggle; that the working class are in a great majority, but divided, some in trades unions and some out of them, some in one political party and some in another; that because they are divided they are helpless and must submit to being robbed of what their labor produces, and treated with contempt; that they must unite their class in the trades union on the one hand and in the Socialist party on the other hand; that industrially and politically they must act together as a class against the capitalist class and that this struggle is a

class struggle, and that any workingman who deserts his union in a strike and goes to the other side is a scab, and any workingman who deserts his party on election day and goes over to the enemy is a betrayer of his class and an enemy of his fellowman.

* * * * *

"The Socialist party is to the workingman politically what the trades union is to him industrially; the former is the party of his class, while the latter is the union of his trade.

"The difference between them is that while the trades union is confined to the trade, the Socialist party embraces the entire working class, and while the union is limited to bettering conditions under the wage system, the Socialist party is organized to conquer the political power of the nation, wipe out the wage system and make the workers themselves the masters of the earth.

"In this program, the trades union and the Socialist party, the economic and political wings of the labor movement, should not only not be in conflict, but act together in perfect harmony in every struggle whether it be on the one field or the other, in the strike or at the ballot box. The main thing is that in every such struggle the workers shall be united, shall in fact be unionists and no more be guilty of scabbing on their party than on their union, no more think of voting a capitalist ticket on election day and turning the working class over to capitalist robbery and misrule than they would think of voting in the union to turn it over to the capitalists and have it run in the interest of the capitalist class.

"To do its part in the class struggle the trades union need no more go into politics than the Socialist party need go into the trades. Each has its place and its functions.

"The union deals with trade problems and the party deals with politics."

The remainder of the pamphlet, which is one of forty-four pages, is given over to an analysis of the capitalist mode of production and an exposition of Socialism in terse epigrammatic sentences which can be easily grasped and understood by everyone. The pamphlet is published by the Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., and sold at 10 cents a copy or \$4.00 a hundred.

The czar's political prisoners in Siberia to whom he offered pardon and an opportunity to "clear their consciences from the crimes and wrongs committed against the throne and country" on condition that they enlist in the war against Japan, refused the offer with contempt. Now if they had only been possessed of an India rubber conscience like unto that of the czar they might have blackened it with a real crime by accepting the offer.

"Polly Pry," a Denver prostitute, published in the interest of the Citizens' Alliance, quotes a statement that Debs receives a yearly salary of \$10,000 as a railway official. The fact that "Polly" "supports" the Citizens' Alliance makes it unnecessary to even deny the statement.

Parker is silent, as to word of mouth, on public questions, but he is one of the judges who declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional in New York. "Actions speak louder than words."

"The saloon is the chief and most audacious lawbreaker of the age," says the Iowa Prohibitionist. Evidently the I. P. has never heard of Gov. Peabody.

Convention Editorialesettes

The office of The Iowa Prohibitionist was used as a committee room.

...

Comrade W. A. Jacobs as chairman, kept the convention busy. There was no time wasted.

...

Comrade Watson Roberts writes that the newspapers of Marshalltown had good write-ups of the convention.

...

Comrade West, of Avery, brought his violin to the convention and softened the monotony of business with a few tender tones. He understands the manipulation of the bow all right, and played with the ardor and feeling of the true musician. The only regret is that there was not more time during the day to enjoy this rare treat.

...

After the convention a session of the state committee was held. Comrade Jacobsen was re-elected state secretary. We have been told by those who have had experience with nearly all the state secretaries in the country that Comrade Jacobsen is one of the best. The state committee also arranged for tours by Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick during September and Comrade John M. Work during October.

...

A very successful street meeting was held in the evening on the court house square, Comrades John E. Shank, Carrie Johnson Triller and Perry Engle addressing a crowd of three or four hundred, which had been attracted by the strains of Comrade West's violin, for almost two hours. The comrades of Marshalltown say it was the most successful meeting ever held in that city. As elsewhere it has been impossible to get the people of Marshalltown into halls, especially at this season of the year. This emphasizes the necessity of going to the people by the "soap box" route. A half dozen I. S. cards were sold at the meeting.

...

In the rush of business no arrangements were made for the submission of the work of the convention to referendum. State Secretary Jacobsen is preparing to submit the platform, the constitution and The Iowa Socialist agreement to a referendum which is to close July 31. Practically a new constitution was adopted by the convention and instead of submitting only the amendments, as was done last year, the constitution will be submitted as a whole. If there is any objection to particular sections they may be amended or stricken out by initiating a referendum in the usual manner after the adoption of the whole constitution. This is perhaps far easier and will no doubt result in a more satisfactory constitution being adopted than if submitted seriatim.

...

The state convention at Marshalltown brought out the fact that Iowa has another woman ready to do service in the great Socialist struggle for human emancipation.

Comrade Edna L. Hammond, the wife of the local secretary of Waterloo, was a delegate to this convention and served on the committee on constitution. She is young, bright, energetic, full of enthusiasm, and a thorough Socialist. She is determined to rouse the women in her locality to a sense of their political duty and importance.

There is a large field for usefulness for such women in Iowa, and they will find a warm welcome in the Socialist ranks as fast as they come forward.

Secretary Hammond is an indefatigable worker, and with his wife's assistance is sure to make things hum in their neck of the woods.

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Note—Send 50 cents to The Iowa Socialist for both papers for one year.

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or more for twenty-five cents per year.
The Iowa Socialist in Dealer at 25

Who Is Responsible For Anarchy in Colorado?

Anarchy reigns in Colorado.

The world looks on in dismay and horror while workingmen are either blown into atoms, hunted like wild beasts through the hills or pitched into trains which carry them to lonely prairies where they are dumped without water, food or shelter, helpless exiles and despairing victims of the remorseless will of desperate corporations, which, baffled in every attempt to reduce the workers of Colorado to abject slavery, have been compelled to resort to bloody force in order that they may gain their ends.

Who are the anarchists in Colorado?

Not the workingmen whose toil and sweat have made Colorado mine owners rich and whose votes have placed the mine owners in control of the state government which now exerts its power to destroy the legitimate organizations of labor.

Not the workingmen who have sat patiently by while their leaders have been packed into filthy bullpens, deported from their homes, separated from their families and deprived of their rights of citizenship because they dared to speak for the interests of their class.

These are not the anarchists.

The anarchists can be found in the club rooms of the Citizens' Alliance, in the offices of the Mine Owners' Association, in the uniforms of dehumanized military upstarts, in the corrupted legislative halls, in the executive chambers of the state government and upon the bench of the state supreme court. Anarchy is wherever capitalist interests are entrenched, wherever the capitalist class meets to scheme exploitation and concoct conspiracies against progress and freedom.

The anarchists are not the workingmen who observe faithfully the "law and order" made for them by the capitalists.

The anarchists are the capitalists who throttle their own "law and order" when their class interests demand that law and order be throttled.

Anarchy reigns in Colorado because the capitalist class controls the courts and legislative, executive and military functions of the government through ownership of the industries of Colorado. The law is dead, slaughtered in the house of its pretended friends, while despotism enters clothed in its mantle.

Here are the facts which justify this indictment:

The origin of the present trouble in Colorado is found in the struggle for an eight-hour law in the mills and smelters. These are mainly owned by the smelter trust, which is controlled by the Rockefeller interest. In 1899, an eight-hour law was passed. But the supreme court of the state, being in the hands of the capitalists, as it is now, declared the law unconstitutional. The United States supreme court, on the other hand, has already sustained a similar law in Utah and similar statutes are in force in Kansas, Montana, Nevada and Arizona. An amendment to the state constitution of Colorado was submitted to a popular vote in 1902 and carried by a majority of 46,714 votes—an exceedingly large majority for such a sparsely populated state. A corporation lobby thereupon induced the legislature to adjourn without enacting the law, which the amendment to the constitution made compulsory.

Thus the trouble began.

The miners' unions of Colorado

were compelled to go on a strike to enforce what the corrupt legislature had denied them. The mine owners retaliated by discharging the union men in many mills and smelters where they had not gone out on strike. Scabs were imported. The smaller business men united with the mine owners against the union men. The militia was finally pressed into service and a reign of terror began. Riots ensued. Militiamen made wholesale arrests. The constitution of the free American state of Colorado was suspended by the governor, although even the emperor of Germany could not exercise this power in Germany.

Constitutional rights of individuals were utterly disregarded by the mine owners and by the state militia. Governor Peabody, the very man elected by the people as their chief executive, made the state of Colorado a private detective agency for the mine owners. The Citizens' Alliance, made up of the capitalist class in general, with their satellites, the dive keepers, gamblers, etc., banded together to suppress organized labor by wholesale murder and deportation. Then came the "bomb" explosion in the depot at Independence.

In fixing the responsibility for that explosion and the killing of sixteen non-union miners, it should be noted that the blood hounds followed the trail of the murderer straight to the house of a detective employed by the Mine Owners' Association. The wire connected with the fatal dynamite ended 500 yards, inside of the dead line surrounding property guarded by mine owners' deputies.

With threats of pistols and coils of rope the regularly elected civil officers of the Cripple Creek district were forced to resign, right after the deed was committed—especially the coroner of Teller county, who would have held an inquest upon the dynamite outrage and who had already empanelled a jury for that purpose. The union hall and the contents of the four union co-operative stores and the plant of the Victor Record have been destroyed. Mines not connected with these troubles have been shut down because union labor was employed in them and the men peacefully working there were arrested and imprisoned.

The climax of this unparalleled debauch of lawlessness and outrage is found in the action of two judges, one a republican, the other a democrat, sitting as the state supreme court, (which is simply a part of the machinery of the smelter trust), in declaring the suppression of the constitution by Governor Peabody to be legal, thus legalizing anarchy in Colorado.

In spite of these facts, which are indisputable, the shameful charge is made that the Socialists are responsible for the present situation in Colorado. The press dispatches and the proclamation of Governor Peabody and Adjutant General Bell declare that Socialism and the Socialist party have produced the conditions which now shock the world.

Nothing is farther from the truth. Unfortunately for the working class, the Socialist party has little strength in Colorado. Compared with other states and relative to its population and the importance of its industries, Colorado is one of the weakest states for Socialism. The vote of the Socialist party was only a little over 2,000 out of a total of 100,000 in the entire state in 1903.

If the workingmen of Colorado

had been wise enough to elect at least a few Socialists to the legislature at the last election, these Socialists might possibly have prevented the wholesale corruption of their capitalistic colleagues by the mine owners. Colorado is reaping the whirlwind of capitalism in business and of capitalistic anarchism in public office. The union miners and other union workingmen of Colorado are reaping the harvest of the seed they have sown when they voted for the republicans and democrats.

Under the conditions here described we asked, what is there in the word "legality"? If an armed mob of mine owners and their assistants can compel officers who were regularly elected to resign by putting a rope around their necks, if this kind of thing is backed up by the governor and the militia, and supported by the supreme court, then "law and order" are out of question.

But is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no way to stop capitalist anarchy in Colorado? Dare not the president of the United States act? Cannot the courts of the United States act? Both interfered quickly enough in 1894 during the American Railway Union strike, when a few box cars were set on fire by the detectives of the Railroad Managers' Association—why cannot the president and the United States courts do so now?

Or, are we to go back to "first principles"? Are we to have a war again for the preservation of the union? Are the days of bloody Kansas to be repeated in Colorado? Are 1859 and 1860-65 to be repeated, only instead of the colored man, the white man is to be freed?

The situation in the Cripple Creek district and the state of Colorado in general contains a warning to union men and to all the workingmen of America. They can see right now, in the Cripple Creek district, what will happen to them in every state of the union if the capitalist class continues to band together for the purpose of taking away the constitutional rights of the workers and catch them unawares as in Colorado.

There is only one salvation. The workers must soon seize the powers of government by political action and establish a safer social order in every state of the union, including Colorado, or they will have to fight a mortal combat, not only for their industrial freedom, but also their political liberty and their civic rights.

Socialism stands for a new order and the Socialist party is the political organization demanding this. But the Socialists have regard for the laws, although they did not make them. The Socialists obey the laws, although it is their intention to change most of them at the first opportunity. Socialism claims the full value of the product for the producer, but Socialists will not blow up property with dynamite for that purpose. The Socialists are revolutionary, but their chosen weapons are the constitutional guaranteed rights of free speech, free press and the ballot.

There can be no peace until we have industrial order and we cannot have industrial order until every man gets the full value of his product. It is fortunate that the same economic causes which developed capitalism and the trusts are leading to Socialism, which will abolish classes.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate the entire social system, and the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit. This is again proven in Colorado. The force in bringing about a new and higher order of society must be the working class. All other classes are

alike interested in the upholding of the system of exploitation, as is shown in Colorado where the saloon and dive keepers and gamblers join the Citizens' Alliance to help the smelter trust against the working people.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the united power of capitalism by uniting in their own party, the Socialist party.

Workingmen of America, arouse! Join the party of your class and save freedom in America ere it is too late! Join the party of your class and help to achieve freedom for your fellow workers throughout the world!

[The above may be obtained in leaflet form from the National Secretary at the following prices: 30c per hundred postpaid; 50c 60c by express col. 1000 \$1.00 by express col. Cash with order.]

Convention Proceedings

Continued from First Page.

22. Any isolated Socialist may become a member-at-large by signing the regular application for membership and paying the regular dues, and shall be entitled to attend conventions as a delegate and cast one vote.

23. A member who desires to transfer his membership from one local to another may do so upon presentation of his membership card to the local to which he seeks admission, showing him to be in good standing at the time of asking for such transfer.

24. Any member accepting nomination for any office shall be required to sign and deposit his blank resignation with the state, county or district party organization from which he receives his nomination, said resignation to become effective immediately upon its presentation. No member of the Socialist party shall be nominated for any political office unless said person has been a member of the party for at least one year, provided that said restriction shall not apply to locals less than a year old.

25. An auditing committee of two shall be elected by the local where headquarters are located. They shall audit the accounts of the secretary and treasurer once each quarter.

After discussion it was decided as impracticable to comply with the national secretary's request for an estimate of the number of speakers required in Iowa during the campaign and after the disposal of other matters of minor importance the convention adjourned sine die.

Directory of Secretaries

Wm. Maily, 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.
Bellevue, Wm. G. Stuart.
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, L. H. Peterson, 241 Benton 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, C. Brandt, 303 Wood St.
Fairbank, L. J. Dietz.

Ft. Dodge, E. J. Elliott.
Frazer, Eric Bowman, box 153.
Fredericksburg, A. R. Potter.
Grinnell, W. Fierbaugh.
Hitman, Wm. Truman.
Hocking, Thomas Love.
Keokuk, W. Whittle.
Lake City, Oakley Wood.
Logan, A. D. Wilson.
Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage.
Madrid, C. J. Peelstrom.
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, W. C. Minnick, 635 W. Main.
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.
Sigourney, 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.

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.

Headquarters

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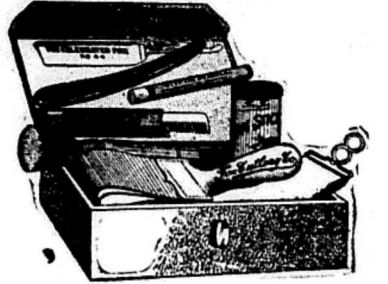
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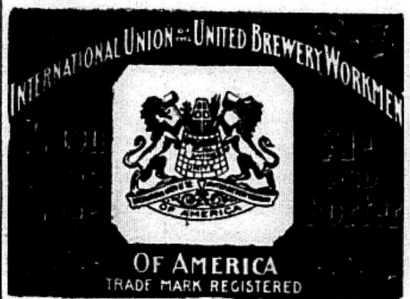
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Party News

National
State
Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

CAMPAIGN FUND.
Total to noon, July 2 \$ 81.27
Previously reported 163.40
Total \$ 244.67

No campaign bulletin this week on account of pressure of work preceding July 4th.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins is dated in West Virginia until July 12th, after which he will enter Maryland.

National Organizer Geo. E. Bigelow is dated until July 13th in South Dakota.

Harry M. McKee will begin his southern tour after filling a number of dates in Illinois in July. McKee will first work through Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Socialist party will hold a convention in the Labor Lyceum, 112 Jackson St., Wilmington, Delaware, Sunday afternoon, July 10, at 3:00 o'clock for the purpose of nominating candidates for the state and national tickets. Good speakers will address the convention.

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS.

The national secretary is arranging again this year to place Socialist speakers on Labor Day. Engagements will be made at the speakers own terms and without charge either to the speakers or those engaging them. The national secretary makes the engagements for the convenience of both parties. So far the following comrades have reported themselves disengaged for Labor Day: John W. Bennett, Sioux City, Iowa; John W. Brown, Worcester, Mass.; W. G. Critchlow, Dayton, Ohio; W. L. Dewart, Washington, D. C.; Freeman Knowles, Deadwood, S. D.; Algeron Lee, New York; E. W. Perrin, Little Rock, Ark.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick G. Strickland, Pardeeville, Wis.; Ernest Untermann, Chicago, Ill.; J. Wanhope, Erie, Pa.; Dan A. White, Brockton, Mass. Applications and inquiries for information regarding terms, etc., should be addressed to William Maily, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Iowa Notes

The locals in the First, Fourth and Eighth congressional districts have been requested to nominate candidates for state committeeman, presidential elector, and congressman and file the names with the state secretary not later than July 25. The locals in the Ninth and Eleventh districts have been requested to nominate candidate for congressman and file in like manner and at same time, when the nominations made will be submitted to a referendum vote of the locals in the various districts. No part of the state and congressional tickets should be permitted to go blank, and members of the locals affected should lose no time in calling meetings for the purpose named.

The following returns have been received at state headquarters from the circulation of the half-days pay subscription blanks: M. Lundberg, Altoona, \$8.50; Missouri Valley local, \$1.50; Bloomfield local, \$6.00; F. E. Macha, Beulah, .50; M. H. J. De Crane, Orange City, .50; Wm. Bateman, Seymour, \$1.00; J. C. Frazey, Shelby, \$1.00; R. R. employe, \$1.00; C. J. Thorgrimson, Decorah, \$2.00; W. M. Wellous, Clarkson, \$1.00; Wm. Tuynman, Rock Valley, \$2.00; Cresco local, \$6.75; Beebeetown local, \$3.50; Boone local, \$18.35; Dubuque local, \$46.50; Sigourney local, \$24.00; C. H. Myers, Ida Grove, \$1.00; J. M. Higbee, Man-

son, \$1.50; R. S. Spurrier, Tingley, \$1.70; Des Moines local, \$16.00 Logan local, \$3.00.

J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary.

Local Notes

D. S. Cameron will speak on "Out of Work" next Tuesday.

The last meeting of the local was largely taken up with the reports of the delegates to the state convention.

The committee on half day's pay reports a total of \$73.00 collected and about twenty more pledged.

Among those who have sent in clubs and taken out I. S. cards this week are the following: John M. Reynolds and A. D. Cady Marshalltown; Perry Engle, Newton; E. D. Hammond, Waterloo; S. R. McDowell, Lake City, and J. J. Jacobsen, Des Moines.

Correspondence

Metuchen, N. J., June 28.
Editor Iowa Socialist:

Dear Sir: May I call the attention of your readers to the fact that the whole document, or manifesto, of the Omaha comrades, concerning the national platform, is based upon an obvious misinterpretation of the first clause of the platform. The clause in question reads as follows:

The Socialist party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

It certainly ought to be perfectly evident that it is the Socialist party that is referred to as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, and not the American people.

I have no wish or intention to take part in any of the controversy regarding the platform, and my devotion to the Socialist movement is not in any wise dependent upon its acceptance or rejection of any particular phraseology. I only wish to call attention to the fact that a discussion to be intelligent, or worth while, must not be based upon a manifest misconception of the thing that is discussed.

Faithfully yours,
GEORGE D. HERRON.

Kankakee, Ill., July 3, 1904.

I have just completed a six weeks' cruise in Iowa, confined mostly to the northern part of the state, touching many points where no locals exist. Indeed, at several of the places I was the first Socialist speaker who had ever honored them with a visit. My work in the west had led me to believe that there were Socialists to be discovered at every cross road, but my Iowa campaign has revealed the fact that my native state is far behind in Socialist thought; for I visited places where not a Socialist was to be found. As may be well imagined it was not altogether smooth sailing. One could write a fair sized book, amusing and otherwise, of experiences, and I sometimes think it would prove of value, for there is a woeful lack of appreciation among the comrades of the difficulties encountered by the pioneer agitator. They seem to think one is to go into new territory where no financial support is to be had and that somehow in

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is here today and elsewhere tomorrow and frequently loses his vote, not to mention the fact that thousands of them are disfranchised at every election by the process of transfer or discharge prior to election.

You are to be congratulated upon your choice of state secretary. Comrade Jacobsen is a worker—one who brings things to pass. My trip in Iowa was made much easier by his accurate attention to the small details which are often overlooked.

Let me urge upon the comrades of Iowa the great importance of taking the Socialist papers and getting others to subscribe. I found numerous Socialists, or so-called Socialists, who were taking no paper and many who were content with simply the Appeal. The value of the Appeal is fully recognized, but every Socialist should have The Worker, and, of course, the comrades of Iowa should have The Iowa Socialist in order to keep in touch with the party work in your own state.

HARRY M. MCKEE.

Fergus Falls, Minn., July 5.
Editor Iowa Socialist:

Socialism is growing so rapidly here that I know comrades in other parts of the country will be interested in knowing what we are doing. About a year ago the first local was organized in this county. In June this year the services of Comrade Carl D. Thompson was secured and in two weeks six additional locals were organized and about sixty new members in all admitted to the party. We held a county convention June 29th and a strong county organization perfected and ringing resolutions were adopted. A full county ticket was placed in the field and there is a possibility—more than a possibility—that some of our candidates may be elected, for the populists and democrats here are almost entirely dead, and it is likely that the republican and Socialist tickets will be the only ones before the people.

GEORGE W. DOWNING,
Sec. County Committee.

Financial Report for June

Chicago, July 1, 1904.
RECEIVED.

For national dues from state committee:
Arizona..... 20 00
Arkansas..... 12 00
California..... 86 90
Colorado..... 25 00
Connecticut..... 30 00
Florida..... 10 00
Illinois..... 65 00
Indiana..... 36 50
Iowa..... 20 00
Kansas..... 15 00

Journeyman Tailors Union Label on all Garments.

Wilberding, Tailor

1524 CLAY STREET.

MACKENZIE,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

Kentucky.....	10 00
Maine.....	10 00
Massachusetts.....	75 00
Michigan.....	30 00
Minnesota.....	50 00
Missouri.....	50 00
Nebraska.....	25 00
New York.....	35 00
Ohio.....	40 00
Oregon.....	27 50
Pennsylvania.....	100 00
Texas.....	31 50
Washington.....	74 31
West Virginia.....	10 00
From unorganized states:	
Georgia.....	1 70
Indian Territory.....	8 20
Maryland.....	8 60
Mississippi.....	2 40
New Mexico.....	5 00
Tennessee.....	12 10
Utah.....	7 40
Virginia.....	5 00
Wyoming.....	7 20
Members at Large.....	1 60
Supplies.....	106 80
Buttons.....	15 74
National campaign fund.....	185 02
Literature bureau.....	20 26
Miscellaneous.....	4 95
Total.....	\$1286 08

Exchange.....	\$ 1 18
Expense.....	15 91
Freight and express.....	79 92
Office equipment.....	21 55
Office help.....	91 50
Postage.....	85 65
Printing and supplies.....	173 60
Telegrams.....	42 75
W. L. Oswald (Expenses).....	23 00
Jas. O'Neal (Expenses).....	12 75
Office Rent.....	65 00
Wm. Maily, salary.....	83 23
W. E. Clark, salary.....	60 00
James Oneal.....	60 00
C. R. Martin, salary.....	60 00
W. L. Oswald.....	60 00
Agitation and organization—	
Ella Reeve Cohen.....	5 00
Geo. H. Goebel.....	50 00
John M. Ray.....	80 00
Robt. Saltiel.....	56 01
M. W. Wilkins.....	50 00
John M. Brown.....	30 00
National quorum expenses:	
Victor L. Berger.....	14 50
B. Berlyn.....	6 00
John M. Work.....	21 90
S. M. Reynolds.....	28 16
Miscellaneous.....	16 08
Total.....	\$1319 79

RECAPITULATION.
June 1, Balance..... \$ 144 00
Receipts for month..... 1286 68
Total..... \$1430 68
Total expended..... 1319 79
June 1, Balance..... \$ 111 06

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

David S. Cameron, carpenter. Terms very reasonable. 2120 Pine street.

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