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# The Iowa Socialist.

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## Councilmen Elected

BOONE, IA., March 31, '03

Dear Comrades:—At the city election yesterday the Socialists polled 416 votes and elected one councilman. The vote last fall was 203. The republicans cast 792 votes yesterday and the democrats 819, so we are the second party here now. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick closed a series of six lectures here Saturday night. He is a fine speaker and did us lots of good. We feel first rate over the result. Yours fraternally, GEO. E. BISBEE.

MYSTIC, IA., March 30, 03.

Dear Comrades:—We had only three councilmen to elect, so the election was not very interesting. The boys did not take as much interest as usual, but we got one man out of three. The vote by wards was as follows: 1st ward, Socialist 7; Citizens 28. 2d ward, Socialist 26; Citizens 66. 3d ward, Socialist 71; Citizens 47. Total vote cast 251. Total Socialist vote 110; total Citizens 141. Beaten by both old parties by 31 votes.

We are arranging for a six months campaign in Appanoose County with Comrade Simonton of Maine. So look out for us this fall. With best wishes for The Iowa Socialist, I am, Yours for Socialism, GEO. H. FRYHOFF.

SIGOURNEY, IA., March 31.

Dear Comrades:—Two councilmen were voted for at the town election held yesterday. Socialist vote—Geo. R. Burgess, 27; Edw. J. Rohrer, 38; 24 straight votes. Republicans averaged 140 and democrats 109. This shows a good gain over last fall's vote when we averaged 7 and twice as many votes were polled. The politicians are trying to explain away the increase by ascribing it to personal favors, etc., but we know it is because the workers are awakening. Kirkpatrick will be with us next week—ending with a special lecture on "Farmers and Socialism" Saturday afternoon. We look for good results, as much interest is manifested. Fraternally yours, EDW. J. ROHRER.

We still have a right to vote although we may expect to be enjoined from doing so at any time.

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

The citizens ticket nominated by the Trades and Labor Assembly at Oelwein was elected by a majority of 400. Wm. A. Reed, editor of the Oelwein Record and a former Dubuque printer, was elected mayor.

Of twenty-one labor candidates for parliament nominated thus far in Great Britain, seventeen are Socialists. Eight of the seventeen Socialists are the official candidates of their trade unions. The unionists of Great Britain are learning a thing or two.

At a special meeting of the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress held last Friday the strike of the pearl button cutters of this city was endorsed and all unions of the city requested to levy an assessment of ten cents per week on each of their members to aid the strikers.

Did you ever attend a cock fight. Perhaps not. Neither have we. But you know two cocks are goaded into fighting each other while the sports bet on the result. There is no reason on earth for the birds fighting each other except that the bettors want to make money out of them. It is the same in politics. There is no reason for the workingmen dividing themselves into a democratic party and a republican party except that the capitalists are thus enabled to keep on skinning them. If the cocks refused to fight they would be much better off. If the workingmen refused to allow themselves to be divided and would combine politically in their own interest they would also be much better off. But the trouble is they haven't any more sense than the game roosters, and, like them, become the sport of gamblers.

Editor Socialist: As I understand it, the land, in a Socialistic state, is a common heritage, and every person is entitled to the use of enough of it to make him comfortable—that is a home—but that the title to it can not be transferred—the land cannot be sold.

I contend that labor, by and with the use of land, machinery and tools, produces all wealth, and that every person who labors—and, under Socialism, as I understand it, all able-bodied persons who eat must work—will be entitled to all the products of his labor, he paying his share of the public expenses.

I sometimes meet with Socialists who claim that, under Socialism, all public utilities, aside from the land, will be owned by the public, but that the titles to land will and must be transferable as they are under the present system. If that be true then Socialism, in my judgment, will prove to be an absolute failure. I cannot understand how a community could own a coal mine and an individual own the land upon which the mine is located.

Will you kindly give us some light on the subject? G. W. KELLAR, Kokomo, Ind.

The platform adopted by the convention of Socialists held at Indianapolis in 1901 declares the aim of the Socialist party to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION INTO COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP BY THE ENTIRE PEOPLE."

Now, land is the most important means of production, and all other means of production and also of distribution are wholly dependent upon it. The object of Socialism is, not the restriction of the liberty of the individual, but the prevention of exploitation of the masses by classes through the abolition of the present private ownership and wages system. If private titles in all the land were allowed under Socialism as they are under the present system, this object would be defeated and exploitation would continue. However, there can be no objection to the individual owning sufficient ground upon which to build a home, any more than there can be objection to his owning the clothes upon his back, because in neither case would his ownership of these things enable him to exploit his fellowmen. It is always well to remember that under Socialism direct legislation will obtain and that the people can be depended upon to solve all problems as they arise according to the maxim, "the greatest good to the greatest number." When in doubt consult the platform. The most important thing at present is to show the workingman how he is robbed under the wage system.

Comrade Geo. F. Kirkpatrick, who will give a series of three lectures in Dubuque beginning April 23, spent last week in Boone and the Independent of that city says: "Geo. F. Kirkpatrick, of Kansas City, has been in the city this week, speaking every evening at 714 Story street. He speaks on economic questions and those who have attended have been well repaid as he is a forceful speaker, a cool reasoner and will convince anyone who will only think."

Comrade Kirkpatrick, writing from Boone, says: "The weather is against us here; audiences fair. At my suggestion the comrades made a banner 12 feet by 6 feet, double, hinged together along one edge with three hinges, and have had it on the street hauled around awhile during that part of the day when most people would see it. The people stare, ask questions, discuss and grow curious about the 'lectures for working people.' White and red paint, immense letters and good titles make this plan of advertising excellent. The frame can be used for years whenever wanted. It is inexpensive. It should be immense in size. I commend the plan to locals everywhere."

On another page we print a copy of a letter sent by Comrade Kirkpatrick to Senator Hanna, chairman of the republican national committee. It is to be hoped Chairman Hanna will accept the proposition, but we fear it will be consigned to the senatorial waste basket.

Are you still hustling for subscribers for The Iowa Socialist?

What's the latest injunction?

Comrade Clinton Simonton is touring the state.

For two cents per name you can have sample copies of The Iowa Socialist sent to separate addresses for four weeks.

Boone and Mystic each elected a Socialist alderman. Iowa may be a "wheat field," but there are some Socialists in it just the same.

Comrade S. R. McDowell, of Lake City, who has taken a course at the Mills school, will shortly return to Iowa where he will engage in the work of agitation.

"If some young men," said Uncle Eben, "spent as much time studyin' as dey does dressin' up dey would know mo' whut dey is votin' about when election day comes."—Washington Star.

Socialism is coming in inverse ratio as the wealth of the world is becoming concentrated into fewer and fewer hands. Comrade Bebel says it is a mathematical certainty that we shall see the end of the competitive system, by 1908.

At a recent meeting of the Charity Organization Society of England, Lord Brassey stated that he believed "the sovereign remedy for the poverty that exists in this country is a well organized system of emigration. Here there is not work enough for all." It is very evident from the above that all the fool statesmen do not live in Washington.

At the municipal election held in Oelwein the other day the Carnegie library proposition was rejected by a majority of 40 votes. Over 300 women voted, most of them in favor of it, but the union men were strongly opposed to it, arguing, as a comrade reports, "that if Carnegie wants to spend his money where it will do good, he should pay it to the widows and orphans whose protectors were shot down in the Homestead strike by privately hired Pinkerton men."

"Election day is Tuesday, April 7," says Mr. Breckon, the Socialist candidate for mayor. "We'll be working night and day until that's over, of course. Then we'll most of us take a layoff until Friday, April 10. Three days is a long vacation for a Socialist."

There is something to think about for the people who wonder why Socialism seems to be spreading so rapidly all over the United States. Is there any other movement of a political nature which is being pushed so tirelessly and so continuously?—Chicago Tribune.

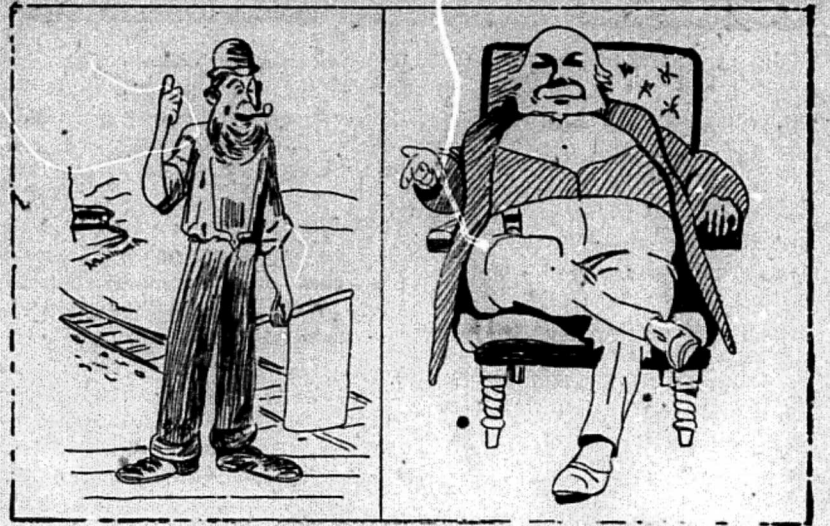
The meeting of the Chicago Socialists held in the Auditorium last Thursday and at which Father McGrady and "Mother" Jones were the principal speakers was an immense success. Although the prices ranged from 25 cents to \$1.00, every seat in the Auditorium was sold at 7:30. This is said to have been the largest political meeting ever held in the Auditorium. With seats free and speakers of national reputation, the old parties have never been able to fill this immense hall. A feature of the meeting was a short address by each of the Socialist candidates.

New York, March 28.—Church men are interested in a meeting of the Roman Catholic archbishops to be held in Washington April 21. Among the well known prelates who will attend are: Archbishops Farley, New York; Quigley, Chicago; Riordan, of San Francisco; Keane, of Dubuque, and Ireland, of St. Paul.

The subject for special discussion will be Socialism, whose rapid strides in some parts of the country have attracted the attention of the church authorities. Several of the bishops of the country, notably Bishop Quigley, who has just been elevated to the Chicago archdiocese, have openly opposed Socialism.

While the Pope has condemned Socialism in Europe, no formal ban has been placed upon it in this country.

If the Socialist party does not grow faster than ever from now on it certainly won't be the fault of its enemies, who are doing all they can to advertise it. The rapid strides of Socialism has attracted the attention not only of the church authorities, but the workingmen as well and they are studying the question in a way that bodes no good to the church should it attempt a concerted opposition to the new world movement.



Laborer and Capitalist, Partners (?) in Industry

## Injunctio ad Infinitum

Uncle Sam was "raising Cain" that day, at least it so appeared. For his gestures of impatient rage were something fiercely weird. His nostrils quivered with righteous wrath, and his eyes shot glinting fire; While he gritted his teeth in a manner that's known to those who have dared his ire.

I enquired the cause of the trouble, for I knew that the schedule face Of your uncle at present is slated as the prosperous smile of grace; But his appearance was highly suggestive of a most emphatic —! Though of course he didn't say it; he's polite, is your Uncle Sam.

"Trouble," he roared, "there is no trouble, the term has been enjoined, And Webster expurgatorious has already a new one coined: 'Unstable social conditions of the proletary mass Consequent on concentration by the capitalistic class.'

"But that is only enjoined effect—they forgot to enjoin the cause, So I guess it isn't illegal to cuss the lobbayed laws. This *habeas grabbeus* corporate school may enact your uncle a tool, But dod gast my galluses to Bu 'ker Hill if they make me a legalized fool!

"Injunctions on my martial eagle—no more his screaming thrills— They have plucked those mighty pinions in search of legal quills; No more the world, in sheer amaze, delights to see him soar— Red tape has bound an eagle's flight in history before.

"Injunctions on my glorious stars—the stripes are still left free To flag the air with windy gust—a parody on me! But wait," he cried with angry grief, "I'll raise that fangled banner In your Uncle Sammy's patent way—the old star spangled manner.

"I'm going to do some enjoining myself," said our relation with rising choler: "I'm going to restrain my Liberty's face to its natural use on the dollar. Some folks are turning them over so swift, I've heard, that they often lack The time or sense to reverse the image which appears in relief on the back.

"The original writ was issued on Adam—he was enjoined from running creation— But the Wabash reversion finds other Adams reviving the occupation. To think," he said, "my greatest gift, the judicial robe of ermine Should usurp decision of natural law, which honor alone should determine.

"By the shade of Abraham Lincoln, that greatest of his craft, Whose soul was called to answer roll in Freedom's glorious draft— I'll stand this thing no longer! You can tell those folks flim-flam Is dead—that bluff won't go with your dear old Uncle Sam!"

Robert Bielby, Dubuque, Iowa.

The following editorial appeared in the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald (dem.), Sunday March 29:

"I would like to put some of these ministerial critics of Socialism on the rack," said Mr. F. G. Strickland, in effect, in a lecture at Stout Auditorium, "and have them defend their positions."

It must be admitted that the exhibition would be fraught with inconsistencies. Socialism is nothing if it is not a movement to make men spiritually better, and ever mindful of honorable relations with their fellow men. It is nothing if not an appeal for the truly Christian life, such as Christ designed, such as He died for. It is nothing if not a movement for the elimination of sin, for the amelioration of suffering and the establishment of social and business relations on an uncompromising Christian basis. Being all this and more, it is, to say the least, inconsistent in ministers striving for the moral upliftment of human kind to fling darts at it. It is eminently proper for the layman to impeach the practicability of Socialism, but impeachment of its success by the religious is tantamount to a denial by them that the true Christian state is possible in this life, a denial that what Christ strove for can be obtained. We do not expect compromise from the religious and we anticipate that they shall contend that the kingdom of Christ on earth is practicable. Churchmen must put their opposition to Socialism on technical ground and cannot consistently withhold sympathy from the purposes of Socialism. Thus, attacks which are embittered, which abound in passionate denunciation of Socialists, are in poor grace and we can accord little respect to a statement made recently by a minister, that Socialist literature is unfit to read. It is no more unfit than the bible and it draws its inspiration from the bible.

Nor can we sympathize with the argument that Socialism would destroy the home, the unit of society. As Mr. Strickland pointed out, the toiling masses have little time to spend with their children; usually in their rush to get to work, they push their children out of the way. But this is true, also, of employers, of capitalists, for life's pace is feverish. It shouldn't be so and while we may differ with Socialists regarding the remedy, we must concede if we would be honest that they are seeking to promote happiness in the home.

Men are not marrying as young and there are proportionately fewer marriages than years ago, because the material necessities are much greater and it is too precarious an undertaking to provide for another or for a family. Changed economic conditions with the fears of material considerations largely removed would result in more marriages and in happier homes.

The Comrade for April is, as usual, brimful of good things. The place of honor is given to a meditative article by Geo. D. Herron, entitled "A Point of View." This is one of the most notable articles we have yet seen from Prof. Herron's pen. Leonard D. Abbott has a profusely illustrated article on "Millet, the Painter of the Common Life," which of itself would suffice to make the issue a good one. There are some excellent short stories, poems and cartoons. But perhaps the most remarkable feature of all is a brilliant satire on the coal strike commission by Horace Traubel, editor of the Conservator. No more remarkable magazine article has appeared in the Socialist press in recent years. No reader can afford to miss this admirable issue of The Comrade. 11 Cooper square, New York.

To the Editor: I have just noted for the first time the omission of National Committeeman Mills' vote on demand No. 2 from my statement on the referendum on the location of headquarters. Comrade Mills voted to submit No. 2, and should have been so recorded. Early publication of this correction will oblige, Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Comrade Harry M. McKee reports having had a fine meeting at Oelwein, and the organization of a branch of eleven charter members at Fairbank with the following officers: Organizer—Peter McCusniff. Secretary—Treasurer—S. E. Moore. Literary Agent—Geo. Fay. Patronize our advertisers.



# X RAYS

By JOHN M. WORK

Vote the Socialist ticket.

Contribute to the state organizing fund. It is most important.

Send in a bunch of subscribers to The Iowa Socialist. It has developed into a magnificent paper. Let's boom it.

We of Des Moines can second all that Comrade Shank, of Sioux City, says about George R. Kirkpatrick. He is one of the sanest and best speakers in the movement.

H. W. Blake, of Des Moines, locomotive engineer by trade and nobleman by nature, was traveling in California in the summer of 1901. He alighted from the train at the town of Ocean Side and looked around for a victim. Seeing a wage slave unloading lumber from a freight car, he nailed him and attempted to take his subscription to a Socialist paper. The man declined, but gave his name. Blake sent him a year's subscription to the paper, paying for it himself. That same man has since then taken dozens of subscriptions for Socialist papers. There is positively no estimating the far-reaching effect of a little effort. A subscription, a piece of literature, a conversation, a speech, may in the long run be the means of converting thousands. The thing grows in geometrical progression. Many of that California comrade's subscribers are doubtless by this time working tooth and nail for the cause themselves, and they will make new converts who in their turn will make new converts. No wonder our vote increases like the story of the house that Jack built. Do not think that you are a useless factor in the movement because you are doing what some people call the little things.

A Philadelphia man of forty-seven treated himself to a clean shave, dyed his hair, palmed himself off as a young man of thirty-four, and thereby secured a job, whereas he had been unable to find one up to that time on account of his age. The moralists immediately began trying to decide whether or not it was wrong for him to lie and deceive in this manner. Why not seek for the cause of the fact that he was compelled to lie and deceive in order to keep from starving to death? I knew a preacher who lied about his age in order to get into the army as chaplain. There were so many preachers in his denomination that he could not get a church, and on account of his age he was not able to find any job open to him in the competitive world. So, he was forced to this extremity. The fact is that the present system forces the majority of people to lie and deceive nearly every day, under greater or less degrees of compulsion. Lying is one of the chief qualifications for business life. Deception is everywhere. It permeates every fiber of the system. Let up on the Philadelphia man and help us get a system that will put a premium on truth and straightforwardness instead of lies.

When Judge Adams delivered himself of the Wabash injunction, everybody thought that was surely the limit. No one dreamed that there was any room for another judge to carry the infamous injunction business farther. But we didn't have long to wait until along came another thunderbolt in the shape of the Waterbury injunction restraining nearly

the whole town of Waterbury from boycotting the merchants and others who patronize the street car company. After this we will not be surprised if any judge anywhere enjoins anybody from doing anything. The union men of Waterbury have the true grit. Each new stinging blow struck by the capitalists only goads them to more determined effort. What magnificent Socialists they will make one of these days!

A dispatch in the capitalist press says that the Socialists of Germany are sure to win in the June election. I do not pretend to know what caused the miracle, but for once the capitalist papers told the truth. The enemies of the Socialists in Germany, as elsewhere, do not have a lick of sense. They play into the hands of the Socialists right along. This is particularly true of the cecy emperor. The Socialists have just been making scathing criticisms of the government for permitting duelling in the army. The people have been aroused in sympathy with the Socialists on this subject by a recent duel in which a soldier killed a civilian. And, right at this juncture, when anybody but a fool would have sense enough to lie low, what does Mr. Kaiser do but cancel the sentence of another duellist who had been convicted and sentenced for his crime. By this act he, of course, intensified the sympathy of the people for the Socialists and their hatred for the emperor himself. If we did not have an excellent assortment of asses nearer home we would not be able to understand this foolish act of the emperor at all. The Socialists know how to make the most of it. Rarely, indeed, do the German Socialists make a mistake. There are many things we can learn from them.

The republican and democratic parties lock up their headquarters between campaigns. The Socialist party never slumbers, never sleeps. It carries on an incessant agitation between campaigns as well as during campaigns. It is more than a political party. It is a crusade. It proposes to keep up and increase its present gait until exploitation is abolished and the Socialist commonwealth established. Anyone at all acquainted with the Socialists of this and other lands will not look upon this as a forlorn hope. In the Socialist the zeal of the crusader is combined with political common sense, a combination which must eventually win. The Socialist is not a quitter. He is here to stay. The future is his. He is the man of destiny. He proclaims the truth. He is therefore invulnerable. He draws his shining lance and challenges every other school of economic thought in the world to meet him in the arena of debate. And they all slink away like whipped curs, conscious that they are in the wrong. Socialism is the next step in the evolution of humanity. The world is being urged toward it with lightning speed by the action of irresistible economic laws. The constantly increasing concentration of wealth can result in nothing else. The fingers of all past ages point forward to it. Capitalism has outlived its usefulness and Socialism must take its place. In a world of trouble, poverty, sorrow, ignorance and anguish, Socialism is the only hope. Without it, all is gloom; the times are out of joint and the world has gone crazy. With it, the world is sane and the future is bright with better things.

## A Challenge to Marc Hanna

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 27, '03.  
SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA,  
Cleveland, Ohio:

DEAR COMRADE HANNA—Information has just reached me to the effect that as chairman of the republican national committee you plan to conduct another "campaign of education"—to the end that the workingmen of this country may speedily learn that Socialism is a stupid dream, a poisonous ism, to be shunned by the "voting kings" of our great and glorious country. This information is further to the effect that you plan to get this valuable knowledge into the thirsting minds of the "voting kings"

by means of public lectures to be given by men selected by yourself on account of their deep study of Socialism—its weaknesses and radical defects as an economic philosophy. Your lecturers will, of course, be successful somewhat in proportion to the size of the audiences addressed.

I write to make a suggestion. The suggestion is that you arrange to have one of your lecturers travel with me and "divide time" with me in a series of public debates, your lecturer presenting, on each occasion, the merits of capitalism in an address of one hour, and I presenting the dreamy side of Socialism in an address of fifty-five minutes. I feel sure that such debates, thoroughly

advertised would bring out large audiences of "voting kings." This would be, I should suppose, all that your patriotic heart could wish for.

What do you say, Senator, to a series of two hundred debates? Kindly consider this communication a request and a challenge to the chairman of the republican committee to furnish a speaker to take part with me in such a series of debates.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, in order that Socialist state secretaries in states in which I am being booked to speak may cooperate with you in arranging the list of cities for the debates.

Cordially yours,  
GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

## The Wabash Injunction

By the Observer

Another federal judge has been acquiring a little cheap notoriety. This time it is Judge Adams, of St. Louis, who recently issued an injunction restraining the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen from calling out on strike the members of the above organization employed on the Wabash railroad. At the last convention of the trainmen's union, the members of that body employed on the Wabash system were instructed to demand an increase of wages, and in the event of the demand being refused, the officers of the union were instructed to call a strike on the Wabash. The demand for an increase was presented and refused. The officers of the union were preparing an order for a strike when Judge Adams issued an injunction restraining them from doing so.

When a strike occurs at different places upon a railway, it is absolutely essential to its success that control of the strike should be in the hands of some central authority who shall keep in touch with the various points at which the strike is in progress, and conduct its movements. As a rule, labor unions place this power in the hands of the president and board of directors of each union. So that in restraining the officers of the Trainmen's union from ordering a strike, the court in reality restrained the men from striking, in that it restrained them from striking in the only way in which a strike could be made effective. If this is not "involuntary servitude" it would be interesting to know by what other name it should be called. It will be maintained that the injunction does not prevent the men from striking as individuals, but to do so would be to court disaster from the start. The strikers at one point would not know what was being done at another point, concerted action would be impossible, confusion would ensue and defeat would be the result. There is not the slightest doubt but what the officials of the Wabash had this in mind when they asked for the injunction restraining the officers of the Trainmen's union from issuing a strike order.

Besides, if the court had a right to issue an order restraining the officers of the union from ordering a strike, why has it not a right to issue an order restraining the men from striking as individuals? Assuredly, it has. There is not a particle of difference. In both cases the injunction is an arbitrary assumption of authority which the framers of the constitution never intended a federal judge should exercise, and which he would use very sparingly and only after mature deliberation were he dependent upon the people for election. Indeed, it is questionable whether the issuing of an injunction for any purpose is not unconstitutional, particularly when it infringes upon the rights of the individual. The federal judge occupies a unique position in this government. He may well exclaim in the language of Louis XIV: "L'Etat cest moi!"

The constitution divides the government into three departments—legislative, executive and judicial. It is the province of the legislative department to make laws, of the executive to enforce the laws, of the judiciary to interpret the laws. No department is expected to intrude upon the prerogatives of the other two. Yet, as a matter of fact, every time a federal judge issues an injunction he trenches upon the rights of the other departments of the government. He makes, interprets and executes the law. This is a fearful power to place in the hands of any individual, particularly when, as at present, there is no limit to the possibilities of an injunction.

The injunction as a weapon against

labor unions first came into existence during the A. R. U. strike in 1894, and has since been used indiscriminately. When congress assembled in December, 1894, a bill limiting the power of the injunction was introduced in the lower house. This bill has passed the house several times and as often failed in the senate, the influence of the railroad lobby being too strong in the latter corporation-owned body. The railroads do not want to be deprived of this powerful weapon against labor.

While the failure to pass the anti-injunction bill lies primarily at the door of the republican party because that party has had control of all branches of the government since 1896, yet the democratic party is not altogether guiltless. Any democratic senator could have risen in his place in the senate and moved that the anti-injunction bill be made a special order of business and demanded a yea and nay vote on his motion. This would have compelled the senators to go on record for or against the bill, and the chances are that under such circumstances the bill would be passed. As the democrats will undoubtedly try to make campaign material out of the matter this fall it is well for workingmen to remember this fact.

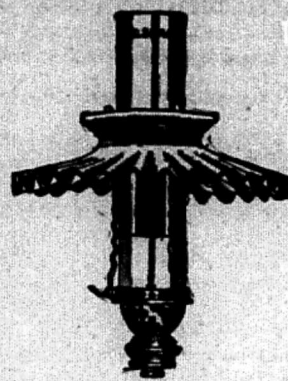
The anti-injunction bill could be made a law in one hour if congress desired to make it a law, but congress doesn't desire anything of the kind. The only way to secure relief in that quarter is to elect a majority of Socialists to congress.

We advise our friends to see Althausers line of Go-Carts before buying elsewhere.

Read our great offer on page three of this issue. The International Socialist Review, regular price \$1.00, a standard cloth bound book worth 50 cents, and The Iowa Socialist, one year, all for \$1.00.

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Natural Probability of a Reign of Justice

—BY—  
PATRICK EDWARD DOVE

Edited with biographical sketch by Alexander Harvey

NOTHING more remarkable than the history of this book, except the book itself, has occurred in literary history. Dove was a generation in advance of Henry George in propounding the momentous doctrine of the Single Tax, and the charge of plagiarism made against George grew out of this fact. Dove, however, a deep scholar and profound thinker, champions the Single Tax on land from quite a different standpoint than George. In this respect the work will startle Single Taxers. It has been edited, not garbled by Alexander Harvey, who prefaces the book with a life of the author and a mention of the remarkable circumstances that led to its suppression. The volume is complete and unabridged.

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# The Socialist Platform

By Charles Oliver Jones

The pessimistic old party voter who has been charmed with the optimistic views as expressed by the enthusiastic Socialist agitator is the hardest man to convince as to the practicability of the political phase of the Socialist movement.

There is no doubt that Socialism is a hard proposition to the voter who has always allowed someone else to do his thinking for him. There is much of Socialism that requires at least a person of intelligence to understand. The class that is expected to emancipate not only itself but the whole human race becomes discouraged when confronted with problems that they are not able to grasp; because they have unfortunately been deprived of the opportunity of an education, which handicaps them in their endeavor to make progress.

The Socialist party has endeavored in a brief and concise form to embody in its platform a clear exposition of the principles of Socialism. Yet there is much in it that must be "shown" to the man "from Missouri." One, after reading over this very able document, can not but help wondering why the working class does not immediately grasp its contents and "do business."

For the benefit of the man who must be "shown" this article is written. One might write volumes in explanation of the platform, as the preamble embraces the whole Socialist program, as well as proving the inevitability of Socialism and showing the only way out of the wilderness of the present system of competitive strife. The object of this article shall therefore be to explain in simple terms the platform of the Socialist party adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1901.

"The Socialist party in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism—"

The first question that comes from the uninitiated is "Why International Socialism?" This person who is a conglomerate composition of descendant of all the races of the earth, excepting the American Indian, thinks that anything which smacks of an alliance with foreigners is not American and unworthy the consideration of any patriot. (?) He has been taught that "the United States is a country of equal opportunity; that Socialism is un-American; that it is being introduced by a pauper class driven from the fatherland because they could not prosper at home. These foreigners have come here to change the institutions of the country, not willing to prosper as the result of their individual energy, but want those who have prospered to divide up, etc., etc." That the above is true he asserts proof positive "because the Socialists admit as much in the first three lines of their platform, etc., etc."

It is not to be expected that narrow minded persons can run upon broad gauge tracks without readjusting their running gear. The man from Missouri on his first trip from home must be shown. A 640 acre colonization ideal on Rock Creek that failed, proving that Socialism is impracticable (?) must be shattered.

The man who sings "Home, Sweet Home" with tears in his voice and a picture of a worn-out mother with a cheap calico print on her back toiling over a churn half the day "when the butter won't come," a dragged out father with a hump on his back, a rheumatic limp and corns on all fours, who sharpens his hoe and his voice with the same primitive rasp, must be taught to leave out this false sentiment and learn something practicable. "Be it ever so humble" our disgrace is the American working-men's homes.

Socialism is not an affair of the home, nor of a community, a county, state or nation, but it is a great big world wide proposition. It would be ridiculous to expect a person to float a steamboat in a saucer of water, yet if given water enough it has been proven that a boat will float. The person who insists upon municipal ownership or colonization schemes is trying to float a steamboat in a saucer of water. Socialism is a great big craft, an international proposition, and requires the whole earth to float it.

Nationalism, or Socialism applied to a nation, without the affiliation of an

international party could not endure. The human race has so developed economically that national boundary lines are no longer recognizable. The patriot of a nation has broadened and is maturing into the patriot of the earth. Commercialism has narrowed the oceans to duck ponds, skims states like cross lots and continents like a two weeks' vacation. Commercially, progressive America has been realized because of the fearless, adventurous, liberty loving, unconquerable, rebellious, tyrant hating subjects of all nations that left their native lands to carve out a fortune more acceptable to their palates in an unknown country. They were the patriots of the human race and because they happened to be born under the dominion of a despot they did not feel that they must sacrifice their principle and manhood and bend to a bigot who would not make a decent showing for intelligence in the strong ward of an insane asylum. They broke the home ties and some times the heads of their oppressors, taking their little worldly possessions and anybody's they could get hold of, leaving behind usurious creditors and the painful regrets of the butcher, the baker and the candlestickmaker. Our modern aristocrats, descendants of these their enterprising ancestors, have the same spirit imbued in them. They have developed these embryonic individualistic traits, gratuitously endowed by the parent stock, and fearlessly they corrupt the government that they might venture to give themselves more liberty to conquer their rebellious, tyrant hating subjects who have no unknown countries to go to and develop their own individualistic traits. They are still breaking the home ties of their wage slaves, as well as their heads by setting them together in political strife. They are, through usury and legalized robbery, possessing themselves of everything they can lay their hands on and are going back to the old country and gathering together what was locked up when their ancestors came over. They are teaching a code of commercial ethics which smacks of an individual freedom for one, or a few, to own the earth and refuting the Socialists' statement that if it is right for two to own the earth it is also right for two to own it, if right for two it is also mathematically correct that all the people of the earth may collectively own the identical same speck of universal composition upon which they are forced to sojourn. In the interest of this individual ownership of the earth they, the progeny of European adventurers, are forming gigantic international trusts, which is a "step at a time movement" to the confiscation of the "whole cheese" by the "slow and easy, not so painful, gradual absorption plan." They detest those who believe in the "this is so sudden" method and who accept the prophecies of Marx, who foresaw the historical trend of events, and hurled broadcast to every race and nation the warning: "Workingmen of ALL countries unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains and a WORLD to gain." Thus the INTERNATIONAL Socialist party is the only party that will be powerful enough to cope with the INTERNATIONAL trust. Insignificant are the state or national parties of any country and are not fitted to cope with modern problems, for even municipal affairs will be dominated by international capitalistic interests, and it will require a world force to dislodge world usurpers.

With an American Socialism unassisted by international organizations, Nationalism would not endure long enough to re-write the constitution. Commercialism is world wide. Though not ruled by the crowned heads of Europe direct, we are dominated by their investments and their dividend collecting agents as well as the parasitic capitalist class of every nation of the earth. Once in power the Socialists (the nation), in the absence of the International Socialist party, would be threatened by these the real foes of collectivism and the commanders of the standing armies of the world. But with the great International Socialist party sectional lines, race prejudice and national antagonisms cease. The Socialist is a world patriot. True to the interest of the human race his slogan is not my

king, my country, my flag, but the human race, our earth, our flag, and the color—red, because the blood of all humanity runs red.

The fight would not be Europe against America, for workingmen, if forced to take up arms would refuse to fight their class and would use their arms to protect their own interests against capitalism's interests, either at home or abroad. The world's humanity is developing into liberty loving people and in every modern war where the oppressed rebel against their oppressors there are found those of every nation, from every clime—foreigners, if you please—in the front ranks, fighting not for a dollar, but for the world wide principle of liberty—INTERNATIONAL LIBERTY.

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## The Higher Culture

The great Teacher once said: "Labor not for that meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life." Socialists are accused of being too materialistic, of being over-anxious about meat and bread, neglectful of soul culture. They say we want to make the question of a living the "paramount question." Exactly the opposite is true. We demand the readjustment of economic conditions so that our material environments will employ the least of our attention and will be the most conducive to the culture of body, mind and soul. How is it today? One would infer from some of our critics that every possible faculty was at hand to encourage intellectual and moral progress; that men could devote most of their time to these pursuits. Is it true? Exactly the opposite is true. The world represents one great battle ground where men are fighting for commercial supremacy. The captains of industry are the commercial gladiators and the most skilled and favored ones stand in triumph in the midst of wrecked fortunes and ruined homes, while we, the populace, proudly adorn them with the olive crown of public praise and approval. Are we not proud of them as Rome was of her gladiators? Are they not our philanthropists? No matter how they got their money! While these leaders of public exploitation are reveling in untold wealth, the men who pay tribute to them, must toil arduously and unceasingly that a small portion be left them with which to sustain a mere physical existence. At present, then, we have an economic system which pours into the lap of one class the treasures of the earth, encouraging among them methods of selfishness and avarice, while the same system compels men in the industrial world to spend most of their time planning and toiling to procure the "meat which perisheth." They have no choice. They must "do or die." How many noble ambitions to cultivate the mind and soul, how many longings to walk with the great philosophers and teachers of the past and present, that have been destroyed by our system of capitalism, the God of Justice only knows.

They tell us that Socialism will destroy incentive. There are various kinds of incentives. The chief incentive today is to make money. It is the chief incentive with most people because they must; with the rest it is the chief incentive because they are favorably situated to exploit the people. That Socialism will destroy this chief incentive, we do not deny, but that it will destroy a single noble ambition in the human heart, we most strenuously deny. Relieve men of the distressing burdens of the materialistic and you sweeten their lives and rekindle in them the flames of divine love; heap upon them industrial slavery and you encourage avarice, hatred and rebellion. A czar makes the terrors of Siberia and Sakhalin, the accursed island, necessities. Monarchical and plutocratic tyranny, produce anarchists. Our base economic inequality produces the slum whence comes the criminal, the anarchist and the debauche.

Socialism will employ the unemployed, shorten the labor day, usher in economic equality, provide for the education of all, give men freedom to follow their own choice and liberty to cultivate the mind and soul. PAUL H. CASTLE.

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Secretaries of Iowa branches will confer a favor by sending to this office all news in regard to the movement in their respective localities.

## SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

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

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

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The democratic, republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication, and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, and to the improvement of the service, and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
  2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
  3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.
  4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
  5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
  6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
  7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.
- But in advocating these measures in steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

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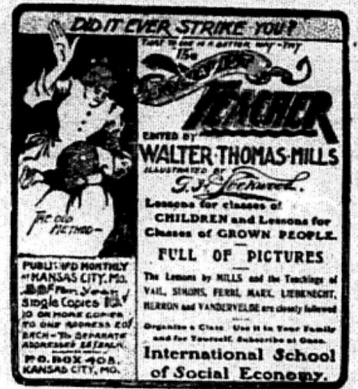
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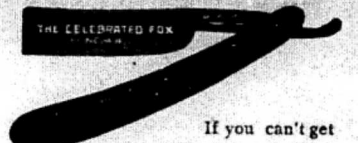
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### From the Field

Instead of talking to the students at Merom, Ind., as I had expected, I addressed the miners at Sullivan, Ind. This union is officered by progressive men.

At Centralia, Ill., we found Rev. Paul H. Castle and Comrade Brumfield hard at work in a conservative field. Comrade Castle is a preacher after my own heart. We are sure to hear of him later in the movement.

Comrade Fagan met me at Pana, Ill. Here is a coal mining town, famous for a great strike. The Socialist sentiment is growing rapidly. The two weeks' work by Comrade Harry M. McKee before my arrival had greatly strengthened the local. Comrades Bruell, Engelbrecht, Muir and Metzger are hard workers for the cause.

This was my first visit to Decatur, Ill. Here are a host of active men. Comrade Egnor is candidate for mayor and an all-around hustler. The meeting was held in the large tabernacle.

Bloomington, Ill., is another fine city with a live Socialist movement. Dr. J. F. Sanders, candidate for mayor, works right on, in season and out of season. The German comrades of this city entertained Dr. Aveling and had him speak at a time when to be a Socialist in this country was to suffer persecution.

The Socialist Temple in Chicago was filled Sunday night and some of the comrades were shouting happy. It was a great pleasure to meet so many co-workers of an earlier time.

Rockford is in the midst of a great campaign. Comrades Bargren, Hammond, Dewey and all the rest are full of work. The politicians are badly frightened. I am not given to predicting, but I will prophesy that the Socialists of Rockford will elect someone this spring.

Omaha, Neb., is now famous as the national headquarters of the Socialist party. I found Comrade Maily and his assistant, Comrade Clark, very busy. Just now they are turning their attention especially to the work of organizing and mighty results are certain to follow their faithful efforts. Local Omaha is active as ever. They have headquarters constantly open. Comrade Roe, of the national quorum, gives much valuable time to the work. Comrade La Bille, local secretary, is at his post.

Lincoln, Neb., is famous as the home of Carl D. Thompson and W. J. Bryan. I spoke before the Central Labor Union.

Comrade Carrie L. Johnson met the Strickland family in Denver. We had a rousing time at the Sunday evening meeting. We met again Comrades Maynard, Southworth, Coates, Crampton, Wood, Goge, Sweet, Larkin and a host of others.

Dull times have struck Colorado Springs and Socialism is having its inning. About five tickets are in the field and in the mix-up the comrades may elect some of their candidates. Following my work here last summer Comrade Darrow was ordered off the street. But persecution only prompts to noble effort. The ordering out of the militia to quell the strike has had a good educational influence. F. G. S.

### National Headquarters Notes

The Kentucky state convention of the Socialist party, held March 22, was the largest in its history and attended by 160 delegates. The following ticket was nominated: For governor, Adam Nagel, Newport; lieutenant governor, F. R. Markert, Louisville; treasurer, James Pocock, Bellevue; auditor, J. C. Wells, Louisville; superintendent of public instruction, Daniel Bond, Science Hill; commissioner of agriculture, A. A. Lewis, Covington; clerk of court of appeals, Daniel McMath. Press reports state that there was great enthusiasm when the state platform was adopted.

Utah state convention will be held in Federation of Labor hall, 76 S. Second street, Salt Lake City, Tuesday, April 7, 1903. Among the business to be transacted will be the annual election of officers, establishing of official state paper, consideration of municipal platforms and lecture courses for propaganda work.

Comrade Frederick G. Strickland will probably make a lecturing and organizing tour of the middle western states, during the summer months, under the direction of the national lecture bureau of the Socialist party.

Secretary Miller, of Local Norfolk, Va., reports steady growth in membership, and that Socialism is becoming popular in Norfolk. He says: "When the Dixie boys are aroused and know they are right there will be no stopping them. Come what may you will find them on the skirmish line, to stay there until we are in the capitalist stronghold."

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which is the seat of the federal government."

Comrade John W. Slayton begins his tour under the national headquarters at Erie, Pa., April 7, speaking for the Carpenters' union. The Central Labor Union of Warren, Ohio, has him for a big demonstration on the 9th, and carpenters of Washington, Pa., on the 17th. The intervening dates will be filled with meetings among Ohio locals. Slayton spoke at Toledo, March 24, with "Mother" Jones, at a big Socialist meeting and the Toledo Times said his address was "Masterly and the clearest exposition of the Socialist position ever heard in Toledo."

Local charter, during the week, to Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Comrade George D. Herron has placed the entire arrangements of his lecture for the Socialist party, after his return from Europe, this summer, under the control of the national headquarters.

Plans are being developed at national headquarters, by which every part of the United States can be covered by organizers and speakers for the Socialist party.

Among the orders for supplies received during the week, was one for 10,000 of the new platforms, and 1,000 membership cards from Massachusetts, and another from Colorado for 3,000 applications, 2,000 "Why Socialists Pay Dues," and 1,000 membership cards.

Socialists of Chicago held the largest public demonstration in their history on Thursday, March 26, in the interest of the Socialist party municipal ticket. The Auditorium, the largest hall in the city, was packed to the doors, at admission of 25 cents to \$1. "Mother" Jones and Father McGrady were the principal speakers and both were greeted with enthusiasm. In beginning her address, "Mother" Jones said: "I feel that we are nearing the end of our fight, because this magnificent gathering tells us the workers are at last awakening to a sense of their duty. It is only when our masters see us politically organized that they fear us, and realize our power. As long as we are content with an industrial organization the capitalists can get injunctions against us and can send troops to shoot us down. But when we gain control of the government they will not have the power to shoot us. We will be the government."

Requests for organizing material relative to the organization of new locals have been received from various places in Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Vermont.

A state organization has been formed in Vermont with John Anderson, of Barre, as state secretary.

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### Ohio Notes

A new local has been organized at Pleasant City, Ohio, composed of miners exclusively and it starts out with an excellent list of members. Comrades there are going to make every effort to build up a good strong local and make a great summer campaign for Socialism.

Comrades in Springfield are making one of the greatest campaigns ever started in that city. They promise a great surprise on April 6 and from the accounts of the system that they have adopted in spreading the propaganda it would seem that they were going to do all that is promised.

National referendums together with one state referendum has been submitted to a vote and all returns must reach state headquarters on or before April 24, 1903.

Cleveland Socialists are putting up a hot campaign in spite of the so-called Tom Johnson Socialism and they promise to show a good increase after the votes are counted. The lines are being more clearly drawn in that city and it is hoped that the future will show great results.

Harry C. Thompson is finishing up the campaign with meetings in eight of the towns having tickets in the field and is actively assisting in the good work that is being done in this state.

Cincinnati Socialists are greatly elated over the position which they have secured upon the official ballot in the April election. They will be the second ticket upon the ballot, the democrats having to go into fourth position on account of a fusion move they have made. The S. L. P. have been refused position on account of fraudulent petitions.

Comrades in Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, Springfield, Columbus, Portsmouth, Mansfield, Bucyrus, Toledo, Elyria, Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Massillon, Warren, Youngstown, Xenia, Fostoria, Ashtabula and other places report the outlook most promising for a largely increased vote at the coming election and the propaganda work is being pushed most vigorously.

Socialist candidate for mayor in Hamilton, Frank J. Liesner, has created a great sensation by preferring charges against the present mayor of that city. An expert has been called from Cincinnati to go over the books, but Mayor Bosch refused to give over the books for auditing until after consultation with an attorney. Excitement runs high and Socialists are being made by the score as a result of the expose.

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### From Des Moines

To the editor: The only objection I have heard to the amendment to the constitution now being voted on by the Iowa branches is that it will make the state convention large. Now, that objection is no objection at all. We want the convention to be large. We want it to be so formidable that the reporters and the general public will realize that we are a factor in politics that must be reckoned with hereafter. The proposed amendment is fair to all. It gives all branches an equal vote according to their numbers. It covers the deficiencies of the old provision exactly and completely. It is sufficiently elastic to cover both present and future. I do not believe a better one could be framed.

Fraternally yours,  
JOHN M. WORK.

### From Sioux City

SIoux CITY, March 31, '03.  
Just at this time news from this locality is a little scarce. However, the club is keeping up its good work of education. Last Sunday's meeting was quite interesting, one of the comrades taking the capitalistic side of the debate for the purpose of bringing out neglected points, rather stirred some of the comrades. At next Sunday's meeting Comrade Brodkey will read a paper on "Objections to Socialism Answered." This is a good subject and as Comrade Brodkey is known to be one of the ablest gentlemen in the club, will no doubt draw a full house.

Comrades Shank and Hansen, two of the most earnest workers for Socialism, are doing a grand work among the labor unions. Their plan and style of work is causing the workers to think and investigate, which always results in making a Socialist out of the investigator.

Thursday night, April 9, is the date fixed for the club to take action on the proposition to change Section 15 of the Constitution, so as to allow a larger representation at conventions. I do not know what the result of the vote will be but it is my opinion that for the safety of the party no change should be made. If the new law should be adopted we would have no protection whatever from the ward heelers and party schemers from the ranks of the old parties. They could and would, under the new law, organize clubs and pretend to be Socialists and by sending their full membership as delegates would pack a convention so as to completely shut out the true Socialists. I do hope the members will not lay the bars down for the tricksters but vote to retain section 15 as it is and forever silence the new idea.

The club is arranging for a good time for Wednesday evening, April 8. A lively program will be prepared and a general good time is expected. It was expected that Comrade Jones would be with us some time during April, yet so far no definite arrangements have been made. This field is ripe for good speakers. Hundreds of the working people as well as those in easier circumstances are getting over toward the anxious seat. The good work goes on. "KRANK"

### From Hocking

HOCKING, Iowa, March 28, 1903.  
To the Editor: If you will allow me space in your valuable paper I will tell the comrades about the series of lectures that Comrade Simonton gave here on March 23-24-25. We had large crowds out to hear the social question discussed and the lectures opened the eyes of some of the old party cranks. They are talking about Socialism now more than I ever heard them before. He has opened the eyes of some of the blindest men in Hocking. I hope the state committee can devise some plan to keep Comrade Simonton in Iowa this summer. JAMES HURT.

You can see 200 Go-Carts on the floor at Althausers.

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