



## WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS FOR MEN

The Socialist is sometimes accused of seeking to merge the individual in the state. And then the conclusion follows that Socialism is impossible, because the individual will not give up his personal good for the sake of the social good. Thus arose the saying, "The people are not good enough for Socialism."

But whatever may happen to the individual under Socialism, all thinking people begin now to understand that the individual is losing all of his personal freedom under the existing social system. The "cash nexus" of Carlyle is beginning to dominate in all fields of human activity, and its blighting influence is everywhere apparent. The humdrum of making a living fills the waking hours of the average man. Libraries may be built, art galleries founded, and universities established. But these are not for him. He has not the time. Here and there some genius will break through the barriers, but he is only the exception that proves the rule.

However, under this system even the genius cannot flourish. Art must give way to bare utility. Even beautiful things become impossible unless they are cheap! Architecture has not flourished since the middle ages. Even then they did not equal the Greeks of centuries before. Architecture flourished in antiquity because when the man built the building he was given time and facilities to express his own soul in the building. His individuality reflected itself in the very structure. Now the builder must do his work in a given time, according to a definite pattern, and the pattern is drawn by the same rule, bare utility, not beauty, being the determining motive. So architecture is dead; and when we desire a public building expressing something besides the law of the market, we must go back and copy the ancients.

The soul of the artist is throttled. If he would paint a beautiful picture where shall he dispose of his production that he may have bread? He must dispose of that picture to the people who can play the game of commercialism successfully. Are they artists? No, indeed, they won through their cunning. They are anything but artists. The real work of art would not please them. Art is simple, but they must have something for display. The artist, therefore, must paint not his best picture, but the one that will earn him bread.

What I have said of the architect and the artist, may be said of the orator, the poet, the novelist, the musician, and the journalist. Hence it is that the genuine architect like Mr. Putnam of Boston, an artist like Ruskin himself, an orator of truth like our own Frances Willard, such a poet as William Morris, such a novelist as America's William Dean Howells, a musician like the great Wagner, and a thorough journalist of today like Leonard D. Abbott,—each and all of these have declared themselves Socialists. And why do these great souls desire Socialism? Because within a co-operative commonwealth the individual, including all genius, will have a chance. The making of a living will become the least of our thought. The artist will paint for the sake of the picture; the architect will build for the sake of the building; the journalist will write for the love of the truth.

*Frank G. Strickland*

The strike of the street car men of the Union Electric Co. is still on and apparently as far from settlement as ever. The company imported a gang of strike breakers from Chicago and with police on each car attempted to operate last Saturday, but sympathizers stopped the cars and took the men off, several being roughly handled. Ten of the thirty men imported were induced to leave the city. Late Saturday afternoon a sweeping injunction directed against the officers and members of the union was issued by Judge O'Donnell of the district court as follows:

Now, therefore, you, all the above named defendants, their aidors and abettors and all other persons, in the name and by the authority of the State of Iowa, are hereby strictly enjoined and restrained from in any manner posting or keeping posted on or about the various places of business of this plaintiff, in its various plants, buildings, power houses, car barns, cars and bulletin boards, pickets who are instructed or directed to challenge, stop, threaten or intimidate any of the employees of the plaintiff from proceeding with their work and their services as plaintiff's employees and from, in any manner, interfering with any of the employees of plaintiff by violence, threats of personal injury, calling vile names or offensive epithets, or by any conduct which is calculated by intimidation or humiliation to prevent the employees of this plaintiff or any of them from continuing in such employment or performing the services for which they are employed; that you are enjoined from congregating about plaintiff's cars, car barns, plants, power houses and offices and there demanding or commanding that the employees of plaintiff shall desist from their employment; that you are enjoined from threatening, attacking, assaulting, or, in any manner, using violence toward the plaintiff's employees; that you are enjoined from ordering, directing or inciting any other person or persons to threaten or assault, or by the use of profane language or vile epithets to intimidate any

employees of plaintiff, or to seek in any way, by violence or threats of violence or injury to property or to persons, to prevent the employees of plaintiff from continuing in plaintiff's service; that you are enjoined from, in any manner, endangering plaintiff's property by throwing eggs or other foul matter or any other thing at or against the cars of plaintiff, its lights, power houses, car barns, buildings, poles, wires and employees of plaintiff, and from, in any manner, interfering with the running of plaintiff's cars, power houses, plants, and other portions of plaintiff's business; that you are required to refrain from shooting at plaintiff's employees, its cars, and other property; that you are required to refrain from following any of the employees of the plaintiff to their homes or other places for the purpose of intimidating and from attacking, assaulting or injuring any of them and from directing plaintiff's employees to leave plaintiff's employment, under threats of violence or indignity for their failure so to do; that you are ordered to withdraw from your occupancy and possession of the buildings, power houses and car barns of plaintiff and to surrender the same to plaintiff and not to re-enter the same until the further order of our said district court in the premises.

On Sunday at its regular meeting, the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress endorsed the strike and tendered its aid to the strikers. Fearing a general tie-up, the company on Tuesday expressed its willingness to arbitrate, provided it could name the arbitrators, and suggested Archbishop Keane, Judge Shiras, of the federal court, and Judge O'Donnell, who issued the injunction. The union was willing to arbitrate, but in accordance with its constitution insisted on having something to say as to who should constitute the arbitration board. The company failing to accept this proposition of the strikers, it was later withdrawn and the company informed that it would have to deal directly with the union.

Mr. Parry: "I told you so!"

Injunctions should be met with ballots.

Tickets for Father Hagerty's lecture for sale at this office.

At the court of Socialism the capitalist is non persona grata.

A strike at the ballot box is worth two thousand in the shop.

The "man behind the gun" has given way to the man (?) behind the injunction.

Comrade Chas. L. Breckon has resigned as editor and manager of the Chicago Socialist.

The maxim on the almighty dollar should be changed to read: "We belong to the trust."

To judge by the number of strikes the silent "partner in industry" is making himself heard.

The Colorado Socialist is the name of a bright new weekly issued at Denver by Thum & Coates, publishers of the Colorado Chronicle.

If you wanted to study medicine you would go to a medical school. If you want to study Socialism, don't go to a capitalist newspaper for instruction.

That the sympathy of the public is with the striking street car men is shown by the fact that 12,000 "We'll Walk" badges are being worn by the former.

Bishop Spalding says: "We have means enough and can do without capitalists, who come among us and live on the blood of human beings." Amen.

Owing to the last clause of Judge O'Donnell's injunction the strikers could not go back to work without his order even if the strike were settled by arbitration.

A republican sheriff served the striking street car men of Dubuque with writs of injunction issued by a democratic judge. Of course neither party wanted to be outdone by the other as "friends of labor."

New York's eight hour law has been declared unconstitutional by the highest court of that state. It is certainly bad for one's constitution to work eight hours; especially so when three or four would be sufficient.

Omaha strikers have secured an injunction against the employer's association. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. However, injunctions will never end the class struggle, but on the contrary will only intensify it.

Cleveland, Ohio, comrades have established a school to teach the children economics and discipline. After they are thoroughly versed in the subject of discipline they will take up economics and values, etc. They write that they expect to make a decided success of the plan.

The most amusing thing about the strike in Dubuque was the nomination of Judge O'Donnell as an "impartial" arbitrator by the Union Electric Co. He not only granted the injunction but is a brother-in-law of the president of the company. However, this is the average capitalists' idea of impartiality.

Another amusing thing about the strike was the reported offer of Sheriff Steiner to buy the strikers a keg of beer and a box of cigars. Of course it isn't so funny when you take into consideration the fact that he aspires to be a candidate for re-election, and, as he is a republican, it will be seen that his offer is merely a variation of the full dinner pail graft.

The order restraining the strikers from "shooting at plaintiff's employees" is an outrageous insult in view of the fact that the strikers were entirely peaceable and had not committed a single act of violence. With the exception of picketing, the strikers had done none of the things which they are restrained from doing by the injunction. To restrain picketing is an unwarranted assumption of authority which will some day recoil upon those exercising it.

## The Stork Visits the Royal Family of Dubuque



Illegitimate Issue of another Mesalliance of Court and Corporation

## The Sacred Relations

Miss Cynthia May McQueen, *modiste*, was strictly up-to-date, and conversant with the Modern mode of choosing a suitable mate. A lady in all the name implies—yet the force of circumstance Had kindly provided Miss Cynthia May with an elegant practical chance To prove that "dignified labor," when approached in a personal way, Is not the thing of peerless joy which unqualified persons say.

She had studied the question of marriage as a means of emancipation— (Dear reader, of feminine gender, such a horrible point of view. We're quite aware [with limitations] could never occur to you!) But alas! she had found that marriage oft but complexes the situation. She found that folks too often place the cart before the horse. And study the laws which govern marriage to aid them in gaining divorce.

Miss Cynthia, as heretofore stated, being a lady of beauty and wit, Was admired by a masculine *coterie*, who each would swear he was IT. A flirt, you say? Oh, not at all! Why Cupid would lose his voice If a maid be stunted in court of love, and suitors be lacking for choice! She merely expressed a due regard for the excellence of their taste, And allowed the matter to rest at that without appearance of haste— For well she knew with instinct true, that feminine charms enhance When mingled in a tactful way with the *fiquent* sauce of chance. And perhaps she tarried with innocent hope before that hero ideal Who stands enshrined the maiden's dream until she succumbs to the real. But at last, in spite of precaution, she perill'd the issue at stake By losing her heart, which modern rules insist is a fatal mistake. The matter had simmered down to two who wanted to die for her sake— And Cynthia, willing, was sadly perplexed, she didn't know which to take.

The IT in the case was her rector, who laid at her worshipful feet His heart (which was large), and his income (the ends of which wouldn't meet.) She lov'd him, 'tis true, but what could she do when her "friends" would scoff at the mere Suggestion of facing the future on love—and \$600 per year. The Reverend IT, as a *beau ideal*, left naught in the world to desire, If physical strength and mental culture are points for a maid to admire— And Cynthia's hesitation may be placed to account of that ban Which teaches a maid to estimate money, not morals, in choosing a man.

The suitor whose rival attraction engaged Miss Cynthia when She allowed her head to rule her heart was IT prefixed with the N. Fat, pompous and old; with a heart grown cold—the insult contained in his kiss Would brand the contract to honor and love with a seal which would look like this (\$)— But the "friends" to the rescue again, with maxim and artful device Disguised the fact that marriage for gain is nothing but sanctified vice— And strove to impress Miss Cynthia with a fallacy that the presence As a factor in love is ephemeral, that the "wise ones" judge by the presents.

Till at last in desperate straits, the maid appealed to the rules Which people say is only supplied by nature to Socialist "fools!" She married the one which suited her best—and as to the question of which— I leave it to you, if you were her, would you marry the poor or the rich?

Our friends who are so free with criticism on the tendency of Socialism to destroy the "sanctity of the home," and the "sacredness of the marriage relations," ought not to have any difficulty in guessing. The first correct answer from a capitalist, giving the "which" and the "why" will be rewarded with a life sized interest in the Socialist movement—Robert Bielby.

The convention of the International Association of Machinists in session at Milwaukee adopted and incorporated the following in its constitution:

"We strongly recommend our members to vote for and support candidates who are in favor of public ownership and control of all the means of production and distribution, to the end that it will not be necessary to humiliate our citizenship in the future with fruitless petitions."

The only candidates who are "in favor of public ownership and control of all the means of production and distribution" will be found on the Socialist ticket.

The striking engineers at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago left their demand for three crews and eight hour shifts to a board of arbitration consisting of three ministers who found "That however desirable, there can be no change at present for the engineers at the stock yards, for such a change would tend to disrupt the business of the packers." Verily, arbitration leaves "a bad taste in the mouth."

The Iowa Socialist for one year, The Comrade, illustrated Socialist monthly, for six months, and "The Triumph of Labor," a beautiful picture by Walter Crane, 12x24 inches in size, all for one dollar.

## Notes on the Strike

By Robert Bielby

It is rumored that a writ was issued on a streak of lightning to enjoin it from striking in Dubuque last week.

"We'll Walk!" That's no dream—it's the union label at present. Say, if only the union men could be induced to wear it to the polls next election, instead of climbing into the old yellow band wagon!

The tremolo stop is out on the capitalist organs again. They are commiserately deploring the infringement on the legal rights of the Union Electric Co. But what about the natural rights of the union men?

Violence is an undoubted detriment to all parties concerned, and the best way to avoid it is to seek the root of labor troubles and strike at the polls. The "sympathetic" hoodlum element has a very unsatisfactory method of adjudicating labor differences. We would almost as soon be enjoined as struck with a brickbat. And the sooner the union man recognizes the fact that the remedy is to be furnished by representing himself in the administration, and getting a "pull" on the legal "strings," the sooner will all necessity for such equivocal "sympathy" be eliminated.

# X RAYS

By JOHN M. WORK

It is about time for volcanic Mr. Parry to have another eruption.

You may be doing useful work, but so long as you let a capitalist run in two-thirds of your earnings you are wasting two-thirds of your time.

The National Economic League, the republican national committee and the rest of the people who have their knives out for Socialism, might as well try to check the flow of time by stopping the clock as to try to check the onward march of Socialism by inveighing against natural evolution.

The worst thing about a mistake is that it has to be corrected. Every time the workingmen vote a capitalist party back into power, they rivet their chains tighter and make their final emancipation harder. Every new lease of power on the part of the enemy enables them to intrench themselves all the more securely.

They say the Socialists are rank idealists who chase rainbows and never get down to the prosy facts of real life. And in the next breath they say that the Socialists are rank materialists who grovel upon the low plane of physical things and never reach up to the higher things of life. There seems to be some little incongruity in these accusations. But the lofty opponents of Socialism rise superior to all such trifling inconsistencies. Anything that will pass for an argument is eagerly welcomed, no matter how false or ridiculous it may be. With them, arguments are so extremely scarce, that the most dilapidated are bolstered and stiffened with falsehood and pressed into service.

The Socialist is the only idealist who is not rank and the only materialist who is not rank. The Socialist has studied the history of the human race enough to know that the material environment of men is the greatest factor in shaping their ideals and their mental, moral and spiritual growth. He wants to make the material environment of men such that their ideals will become vastly higher and at the same time they will be in a position to actually attain approximately to those ideals. He is a practical materialist, because, instead of making the attainment of material ends his object in life, he wants to make the material serve the ideal. He is a practical idealist, because, instead of idly and vainly dreaming about the ideal, he goes to work in a hard headed common sense manner to bring about conditions where the ideal may be realized. The material grovellers and the rainbow chasers are all outside the ranks of the Socialists. The Socialist is the only man who has interpreted the spirit of the age. He is the only man who has discerned the shadows which coming events are casting before. He is the only man who is able to read the signs of the times. He is the only entirely sane man in the world.

Many a time I have heard men who were under inducement to do some criminal or disgraceful thing for money say, "I would rather dig in a ditch than to do that!" As much to say that digging in a ditch is about the most ignominious and shameful thing there is outside of the penitentiary. What is the cause of this opinion? I have dug in a ditch myself and I know by experience

that while it is hard work it is also a healthy, wholesome contact with mother earth which is positively beneficial to the digger, providing he does not have to overdo it. Why, then, should it be considered a disgrace? Because the man who does it is the most abject slave in the world. Because he is the one who receives the least compensation for the most toil. Because he is the one who yields up to his master the greatest proportion of what is rightfully his on account of his useful work. The system which is based upon the exploitation of the many by the few does not judge men on their merits. It does not say, Here is a healthy, honest man who is doing honest, useful work; let us respect him. No, it has twisted the criterion of character and respectability entirely out of recognition. Or, rather it has substituted a false criterion for the true one. Under capitalism, money making is necessarily the chief thing in the world. Consequently, everything and everybody is measured by the financial yardstick. The man who has the most money or who gets the most money is the most respected. The man who is tolerably well off or who gets a tolerably large income is tolerably respectable. The man who has the least and gets the least is below the line where respectability tapers off into disgrace. This explains why under this wonderful system the honest man who honestly digs an honest ditch is looked down upon as a social outcast.

There is no joke about it. It is an absolute fact that the capitalist system causes everything and everybody to be measured by the money standard. That that standard is a dastardly low and mean one to judge men by ought to be evident to any sane man. But it cannot be helped so long as the system lasts, for it is of the essence of the system. It is an inevitable effect of the system. If it were not so, it would be a case of the cause failing to produce its effect. Mankind has grown to a stage in its development wherein it is childish to judge men by such ridiculous standards. A man ought to be judged on his merits. If he is an honest man, an industrious man, an able man, an unselfish man, a magnanimous man, or the reverse, he ought to be judged accordingly without for a moment inquiring how much money he has and how large his income is before making up one's mind regarding his title to respect. This new and rational standard of judgment will be as natural and inevitable an effect of Socialism as the old and vicious standard is of capitalism.

Again the divine right of the almighty dollar to the right of way through the middle of the road, which has been demonstrated on so many thousands of occasions, has been vindicated in the New York legislature, where a few property owners of Central Valley got a bill passed gently nipping in the bud the designs of certain New York philanthropists who had intended to found an open air hospital for consumptives in that valley. Death from tuberculosis claims 16,000 victims in New York state alone each year, and the open air treatment materially lessens the death rate. But the price of property might go down on account of the hospital. The sacred rights of property must not be infringed. The tuberculosis patients can tuberc and be hanged. They have no business to have tuberculosis anyway.

## Call for Nominations

OMAHA, Neb., May 1, 1903.  
To the Locals of the Socialist Party of America:  
Comrades: In accordance with instructions given by the national committee, at its meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., in January and February, 1903, I hereby call for nominations for one delegate to be elected by referendum vote to represent the Socialist Party at the International Socialist Congress to be held at Amsterdam, Holland, in August, 1903, and for an alternate to act also if by reason of the failure of the Socialist Labor party to elect a delegate, the Socialist party is entitled to two delegates.  
Each local of the Socialist party is

entitled to nominate one candidate for delegate and one candidate for alternate. Nominations shall close on June 1. Locals in organized states will file nominations with their state secretaries before June 5, and state secretaries will file a complete list of nominations in their respective states with the national secretary before June 10. Locals in unorganized states will file nominations with the national secretary before June 10. It is desired that the names of candidates shall be submitted to the membership for the referendum vote not later than June 15 or 20, and state secretaries are therefore requested to act promptly.  
Fraternally yours,  
WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

## The Poor Voter on Election Day

The proudest now is but my peer,  
The highest not more high;  
Today of all the weary year,  
A king of men am I.  
Today alike are great and small,  
The nameless and the known;  
My palace is the people's hall,  
The ballot-box my throne!  
Who serves today, upon the list  
Beside the served shall stand:  
Alike the brown and wrinkled fist,  
The gloved and dainty hand!  
The rich is level with the poor,  
The weak is strong today;  
The sleekest broadcloth counts no more  
Than homespun frock of gray.  
Today let pomp and vain pretense  
My stubborn right abide:  
I set a plain man's common sense  
Against the pedant's pride.  
Today shall simple manhood try  
The strength of gold and land;  
The wide world has not wealth to buy  
The power in my right hand!  
While there's a grief to seek redress,  
Or balance to adjust,  
Where weighs our living manhood less  
Than mammon's vilest dust,  
While there's a right to need my vote,  
A wrong to sweep away,  
Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!  
A man's a man today!  
—John G. Whittier.

## Constitution of Socialist Party of Iowa

1. The name of this organization shall be the Socialist party of Iowa.
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.
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 the three members residing nearest the headquarters, who, with the Secretary, shall constitute a quorum, 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, submitted to a referendum decision.
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. Each branch in the state consisting of not less than five members shall receive a charter.
9. The Iowa member of the National Committee shall be elected each year by the state convention.
10. Each branch shall pay to the State Committee each month a sum equal to ten cents for each member.
11. The State Committee shall issue a quarterly statement to the branches, showing the progress and condition of the movement in the state.
12. This constitution may be amended by the state convention, subject to a majority 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 branches 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. 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 conventions 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 branches in accordance with the number of their members in good standing, provided, however, that no branch shall be entitled to more delegates than it has members in good standing. The num-

ber of members in good standing in each branch 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 branches organized after such preceding state convention the full term of their existence shall be the basis of calculation. The delegates present from each branch shall have power to cast the entire vote to which their branch is entitled under this section.

16. In selecting delegates to any national convention, nominations shall be made by the branches and a state referendum taken. Those receiving the highest vote shall be elected, except that if more than one are members of the same branch, only the one receiving the highest vote shall be elected.

17. No person shall be received into membership in any branch without signing an application pledging him to support the party, such applications to be furnished by the state organization.

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

Adopted in 1901 and amended in 1903. Issued by the State Committee, Socialist Party of Iowa.

Wanted—Canvassers for article used by farmers and others. Three to five dollars a day. Inexpensive; quick seller. Address XXX, Iowa Socialist.

## 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.

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

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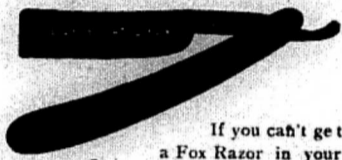
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Begin With the Child By the Observer

No consecrated absurdity would have stood its ground in this world if the man had not silenced the objection of the child.

We do not remember the author of the above, but truer words were never spoken. God has implanted in the heart of every child a knowledge of the difference between right and wrong.

Children are democratic. Left to themselves, the child of the rich man and the child of the poor man will play together, chum together and divide their candies and sweetmeats with each other.

The Omaha Election and Strike Situation

In the Omaha municipal election on May 5 the Socialist party candidate for mayor, Wm. H. Moore, polled 1436 votes, and as this was the first time a municipal ticket was in the field the local comrades are greatly pleased at the showing made.

The cases of Comrades Hyland, McCaffrey and Morgan will be heard before the district court; their refusal to be pardoned by the mayo. making their trial inevitable.

But if they were not able to use the streets, the Socialists carried on their campaign in other ways, and plenty of literature was circulated. On Saturday evening before the election a meeting had been called for in one of the large halls for the ostensible purpose of giving workingmen a chance to express their choice of the mayoralty candidates.

long recognized this fact, and have taken care that the schools shall teach just exactly what they desire shall be taught. It is at school that the seeds of bigotry and prejudice are sown in the mind of the child—bigotry and prejudice which the majority of the human race never outlive, but carry with them to the grave.

Although the great majority of the children who attend the public schools belong to the working class, yet it is a matter of fact that not a single representative of that class is to be found on any school board.

The action of the Socialist party in placing candidates in the field at every school election should be commended by every workingman. It is time labor was represented upon every school board.

which lasted for three hours. The Socialists were represented by Comrade McCaffrey and Morgan, and when the meeting closed a motion to endorse the hod carrier candidate, W. H. Moore, went through with a whoop.

On May 1, the white waiters and teamsters struck, but the city authorities took no action until an hour before the polls closed on election day. Then what the Socialists predicted would happen as soon as the workingmen had voted against themselves again, did happen.

The day before election the Socialists, by the merest accident, obtained possession of a card which was being sent out to all the business houses by the Millard Rifles, the local crack company of the national guards, requesting these firms to pledge themselves to pay full wages to any of their employes who might be called away from work as members of the national guard.

That such a card was being secretly issued proved that the capitalists were already planning to have the troops called out if necessary in order to break the strikes, and that only the pending election day caused them not to show their hands openly.

It is not surprising therefore that since election day the business men, the mayor, chief of police, sheriff and the state adjutant general have had confer-

ences with the governor upon the advisability of having the troops called out, incidentally also discussing "arbitration." The arbitration resulting from such a conference would probably be of the real compulsory kind, which would leave the workers no alternative, but to accept.

It may be stated here also that the building trades are upon a strike, and that Comrade Moore, the Socialist candidate for mayor, as president of the hod carriers union, is the leader against any and all the fake arbitration moves that have been presented by the arbitrators and their agents.

One reason for the white waiters strike arises from an attempt to have the state law requiring that women shall work six days a week enforced. Is it any wonder the law is not enforced when the workingmen vote to keep the enforcement of the laws in the hands of the capitalist class?

Organized Labor

Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress

The meetings of the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress continue increasing in interest and in the number of delegates in attendance, the meeting of May 10 being particularly notable in this respect.

A list of the meat markets employing union butchers and meat cutters was read. Also a list of the union horse-shoeing shops.

A communication from the secretary of the A. F. of L. was read stating the only labels on men's clothing recognized by that body were those of the Custom Tailors and the United Garment Workers of America.

The nomination of Wm. S. Waudby for United States Commissioner of Labor by Rochester, N. Y., Typographical Union was endorsed, and the secretary instructed to inform President Roosevelt of the action taken.

A circular from the central body of San Francisco was received warning labor against the advertisements of help wanted of an employers association of that city whose object is a reduction of wages through an overcrowding of the labor market.

A committee was appointed to meet with the car workers and endeavor to have them reconsider their action in withdrawing from the International Association of Car Workers and joining a rival organization.

The secretary of the pearl button cutters union reported the satisfactory settlement of their strike and thanked the unions for their assistance.

It was reported that the Peaslee-Brede Co., brewers of ale and porter, had signed a contract with the brewers union and that the breweries at New Vienna and Potosi had been unionized.

The strike of the street car men was endorsed and the assistance of the congress, financial and otherwise, rendered as able to conduct a winning fight.

The products of the Meyers-Cox Tobacco Co. were placed on the unfair list. The Iowa Socialist for one year, The Comrade, illustrated Socialist monthly, for six months, and "The Triumph of Labor," a beautiful picture by Walter Crane, 12x24 inches in size, all for one dollar.

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

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.

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

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

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

National Secretary's Report

The following are the expenses of the members of the national committee on account of the meeting held in January and February, 1903.

Table listing expenses of national committee members including N. A. Richardson, Geo. A. Sweatland, Wm. R. Healey, B. Mahoney, B. Berlyn, John M. Work, Walter Thomas Mills, Chas. Dobbs, James F. Carey, G. H. Lockwood, Geo. H. Turner, Clarence Smith, C. Christenson, Sumner F. Clafin, Geo. H. Goebel, M. Hillquit, Russell C. Massey, W. G. Critchlow, J. Mahlon Barnes, Samuel Lovett, Geo. E. Boomer, Victor L. Berger.

Amounts allowed local quorum members: E. Val Putnam, M. Ballard Dunn, Wm. Brandt.

Total \$1314.62 \*Proxies.

Note—The Kentucky state committee donated the expenses of its national committeeman, Dobbs. Clafin, of New Hampshire, donated \$10 toward his expenses. At this writing \$340.55 is yet due upon the accounts of Massey, North Dakota; Richardson, California; Healey, Florida; Mahoney, Indiana; Lovett, South Dakota; Smith, Montana; Carey, Massachusetts; Barnes, Pennsylvania, Hilquit, N. Y. WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Secretaries of Iowa Branches

- Avery, F. J. West. Berwick, Moses Slack. Boone, George E. Bisbee, 600 Monona St. Brazil, R. Sharp. Burlington, Thomas Breen, 323 Plane St. Carbondale, Wm. Collins, Fair Ground Station. Des Moines. Cedar Rapids, J. W. Wilson, 123 3d Ave. N. Centerville, Edward Lowrey. Clarinda, Dr. J. T. Furgusson. Clearfield, Wm. McGinnis. Clinton, Carl Reick (P. O. Lyons.) Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 323 E. 15th St. Deloit, Stanley Browne. Des Moines, J. J. Jacobsen, 1230 Laurel St. Diamond, R. G. Young. Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St. Eldon, B. F. Bowdre. Fairbank, S. E. Moore. Grinnell, Nick Hizek. Hitman, Wm. Truman. Hocking, Thomas Love. Hynes, Samuel Cooper. Keb, James Nevin. Lake City, S. R. McDowell. Logan, A. D. Wilson. Marshalltown, S. G. Vance. Monroe, W. M. Shaw. Muscatine, T. J. Grant, 611 Iowa Ave. Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff. Newton, W. J. Porter. Oelwein, Wm. H. Luebbe. Ottumwa, J. M. Winn. Rathbun, Harry McVeigh. Scanda, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2. Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth. Sigourney, Edward J. Robrer. Sioux City, John E. Shank, 614 Bluff St. Van Horne, Roy L. Schroeder. Winterset, W. H. Bobbitt.

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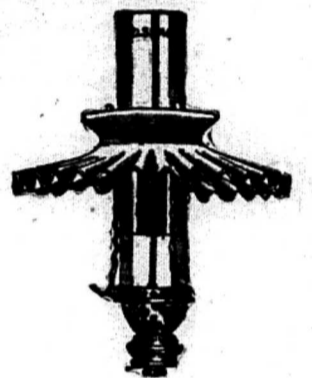
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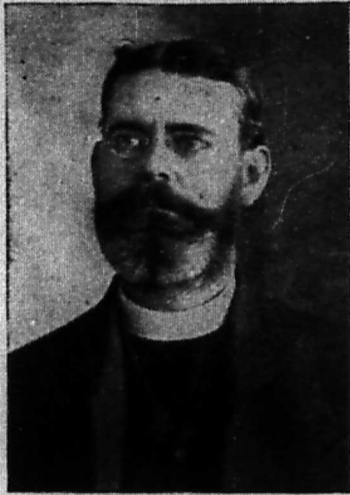
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Strickland-Jones Socialist Lectures

Address all Inquiries to F. G. STRICKLAND Aspen Colorado

Comrade Strickland is not traveling at present. Comrade Jones is in the field with a moving picture entertainment by which he is gaining a larger hearing for Socialism and helping to fill the treasuries of the Locals.



Father T. J. Hagerty on "Socialism and Unionism" at Stout Auditorium Monday, May 25. Tickets 10c. Tickets for Sale at this Office.

National Headquarters Notes

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

Since last report, the following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund:

Table listing contributions to the special organizing fund, including names like Local Chico, Mont., Local Newport, Ky., and amounts.

Total \$47.00. Previously reported \$7.50.

Total received to noon Saturday, May 9, \$145.40

William English Walling has given twenty-five shares of stock in the Charles H. Kerr & Co. Co-operative Publishing Company of Chicago, to be sold for the benefit of the organization fund.

The national headquarters received May Day greetings from Secretary Serwy, of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, with the request that they be transmitted to the Socialists of America as an expression of the international solidarity of labor in the movement to abolish capitalism.

Charters were granted during the week to Locals Montgomery, Ala., Rogers, Ark., and Jerome, Ariz.

National Organizer John M. Ray, returned to Tennessee from Alabama last week, after helping to organize the new state organization of Alabama. Ray has given much satisfaction in Alabama and the comrades there speak enthusiastically of his work.

The Illinois state committee is raising a fund to put permanent organizer into the field. The state will be divided into a number of divisions with an industrial center in each and the organizer will be routed in each division through a committee.

As an indication of what may be expected from Massachusetts, next fall, the Socialist vote of North Easton, at a local election on May 1, is interesting. Chase for governor got forty votes last November, and at the special election this was increased to 112 against 183 for a combined Democratic-Republican ticket.

National Lecturer Slayton's dates in Pennsylvania for the remainder of May are as follows: 12, Meadville, Carpen-

ters union; 13, New Brighton, Carpenters union; 16, Pittsburg, Carpenters union; 18, Donora, Carpenters union; 20, Sunbury, Carpenters union; 21, Plymouth, Central Labor Union; 22, East Mauch Chunk, Socialists; 23, Lehigh, Carpenters union; 25, Pottstown, Central Labor Union. Slayton, will begin his tour of Ohio on May 27. All his meetings have been successful and enthusiastic.

Socialists of Nashville, Tenn., nominated a municipal ticket on May 5 with C. H. Stockell as candidate for mayor; I. J. McDill, board of public works; W. P. Stone, tax assessor, and W. J. Gower, comptroller. The declaration of principles and platform adopted are clear and ringing expositions of the Socialist party's position and should command the respect of the working class voters. Comrade Stockell is one of the veterans of the southern movement and is a good candidate for mayor.

The Socialists of central Massachusetts held a conference at Marlboro on May 3 and outlined plans for active agitation. Reports showed a growing interest in the party and the organization becoming stronger. Mayor C. H. Coulter, of Brockton, was the principal speaker at a large rally held in the evening.

Local Malden, Mass., on May 1, sent May Day greetings to the national office as follows:

"Dear Comrades: On this glorious day we greet you with seventy-eight members and growing fast."

The state committee of Maine has issued a call for funds to carry on active agitation throughout the summer. Arrangements are already made to have Dan A. White, state secretary and organizer of Massachusetts, Representative James F. Carey and John C. Chase tour Maine in June, July and August, respectively. The Maine state election takes place in September and the comrades there wish to show a good example for the country to follow by polling a largely increased vote for Socialism.

Comrade A. M. Simons notifies the national office that Comrade Enrico Ferri, of Italy, has informed him that having been elected to the editorship of "Avant," the leading Italian Socialist publication, the American tour contemplated by Ferri will have to be postponed for one year.

State Secretary Holman, of Minnesota, reports that new locals have recently been organized at Heron Lake, Lake Ida and Shelly. Comrade Carl Thompson will resume his tour in the northwestern part of the state on May 15. Norman county is booking up as the banner section for Socialism; a county organization has been formed with M. A. Brattland as organizer.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports his work in Oregon during April as follows: "Opened the First congressional campaign at Ashland, April 15, where a special election takes place in June, and accompanied by the Socialist candidate, J. W. Ingle, I have held meetings at Medford, Gold Hill, Grant's Pass, Myrtle Creek, Roseburg (2), Drain, Cottage Grove, Eugene (2), Albany, Turner, Salem (2), Woodburn and Oregon City (2). At seven of these places locals were already organized and I organized others at Irain, Cottage Grove, Turner and Oregon City. The meetings have been generally well attended and close attention and eager interest has been everywhere manifested. There is every reason to believe that the June election will show a substantial increase in the Socialist vote. The Socialist party in Oregon is composed largely of former populists, and while they have not been as well guarded in the doctrines of our movement as in the older organized communities, a more earnest and honest crowd or any more desirous to get right cannot be found. At Grant's Pass, I debated with Robert G. Smith, one of the most noted criminal lawyers in southern Oregon, a democrat, and Mr. Hough, a republican lawyer, and the audience seemed to think that Socialism won out. At Salem, a democratic lawyer of acknowledged ability, accepted a challenge to debate on May 2, but after my meeting in Salem on April 28, the opposition found that a debate would not be expedient. I shall remain here until the election in June, giving special attention to organization work. Comrade R. R. Ryan, the district chairman, is pushing the campaign most vigorously."

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

The state convention, called to organize the Socialist party of Alabama, held in Birmingham on May 3, was attended by seventeen delegates from ten locals. National Organizer John M. Ray called the convention to order and F. X. Waldhorst, of Birmingham, was chosen temporary chairman and C. H. Spencer, of Bessemer, temporary secretary. A. W. Davis, C. P. Baldwin and H. Upton

were elected credential committee, and afterwards reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the convention: Bessemer, A. W. Davis; Blocton, J. Kikel; Lipscomb, H. Upton and Z. F. Albright; Pelham, A. W. Cost; New Decatur, Fred A. Genaty, R. Vick, and A. E. Isaac; Birmingham, F. X. Waldhorst, G. V. Lockwood, B. Andrus, C. P. Baldwin and C. W. Love; Patton, L. C. McDuff; Avondale, E. J. Eckert; Montgomery, W. P. Tennant; Hardyville, A. W. Cost.

Comrade Albright was elected permanent chairman and A. E. Isaac, permanent secretary of the convention. The application for a state charter was then signed by the delegates, and the following committees elected: By-laws, Waldhorst, Davis and Andrus; resolutions, Genaty, Kikel and Lockwood; ways and means, McDuff, Tennant and Baldwin.

Pending committee reports, National Organizer Ray addressed the convention on organization and party tactics. The committees reported, and the constitution, resolutions and ways and means reports were adopted, after discussion. The state committee was then elected as follows, subject to referendum: Z. T. Albright, Frank Butcher, Fred A. Genaty, H. M. Griffin, J. C. Maxwell, R. A. Dobbs and W. S. Baldwin, of Fairhope. F. X. Waldhorst, of Birmingham, was unanimously elected state secretary, and Comrades Eckert, Spencer, Kikel, Andrus and Love were selected to act as the local quorum.

The subject of a state party paper was discussed, but deferred until the party could be better organized. A vote of thanks was given the national headquarters for sending National Organizer Ray to assist in forming the state organization, and also to Comrades Ray and Healey for assistance rendered. Collections were taken up to help defray Ray's expenses, and to assist Healey while acting as organizer of the Appeal to Reason in Alabama.

Other business of minor importance was transacted, and the convention adjourned sine die, after a most enthusiastic and fruitful session, which promises much for the future of the Socialist party in Alabama.

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

Ohio Notes

Father Thos. J. Hagerty has been on a lecturing tour of Arizona. On May 4 he writes from Prescott and says that he has so far organized six new locals of the Socialist party. He thinks that Socialism is making rapid strides in that part of the country and says that the whole territory is thoroughly woke up as never before. He had six more engagements to fill so we may look for still more results in the organizing line before he finishes the trip. After taking a rest at Van Buren he will start on a tour which will include Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and southern Michigan. His first dates are as follows: Dubuque, May 25; Freeport, Ill., May 26; Peoria, May 27; Hillsboro, May 29. He will then come to Evansville, Ind., Bellevue, Ky., and several Ohio towns and make around home by the northern route.

Frank P. and Kate Richards O'Hare are still touring Ohio. They have already spoken at Ashtabula, Canton, Mansfield, Lexington, Youngstown, Warren, Springfield, Xenia and Dayton. They will be at Hamilton May 15 and Toledo May 16 and 17 and other dates to follow. Comrades report successful meetings and increased interest over last year.

Local Newark, Ohio, has voted to attend the state convention at Columbus May 30 and 31 in a body as visitors. Many other comrades will be in attendance in addition to the regular accredited delegates which will number at least seventy-five.

Comrades in Ironton are organizing a local and expect to be in good working order within the next few weeks.

Canton, Ohio, comrades are making great preparations for a Sunday afternoon lecture by Father Hagerty the first part of June.

An Ohio comrade, at present in charge of a telegraph station in the state of New York, just across the border line, got a bunch of tickets for the Ohio organization fund and disposed of them post haste. He writes that they all went to railroad men and that hardly any one refused. He says that the railroad men are largely Socialistic at this time and seem to be on fire with the "new doctrine." Hail the day.

Father McGrady spoke at Buffalo April 26 as scheduled. The challenge sent to the Catholic Federation to send a representative to meet him in debate was ignored. Father Heiter was in the audience but "sayeth not a word." The meeting was attended by over 500, although the Buffalo papers said less than 150.

A new labor paper will shortly be launched at Youngtown that will have a Socialist as editor and it will be distinctly Socialist in its policy and editorials. Good for the Youngtown local who engineered the deal.

Mrs. Marguerite Prevy, secretary of the Akron, Ohio, local, spoke at North Springfield, Ohio, May 10. Comrade Mrs. Prevy is doing excellent work for Socialism among the women—and the men, too. W. G. CRITCHLOW, Ohio State Secretary.

Correspondence

From Sioux City

SIoux CITY, Iowa, May 11: Comrade J. E. Shank is in attendance at the State Federation of Labor meeting at Davenport this week, having been sent there as a delegate from the Coopers union of this city.

Comrade J. W. Wilson made his appearance in the city last week after an absence of several months. He at once grabbed a box and made his way to a prominent street corner and began to preach Socialism. He is made of the right kind of material and is directing many into the ranks of Socialism. Arrangements are now being perfected by the club to send Comrade Wilson into the Eleventh district to organize same.

The Ladies Social Economy Club gave a very enjoyable dance last Wednesday evening, the proceeds to be placed in the piano fund. The ladies are pushers and are doing a good work for Socialism. Their weekly meetings are growing more and more interesting and every meeting finds new applicants ready to join their ranks.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson will meet the Socialists of Sioux City in a conference meeting Thursday evening of this week. The subject for consideration at this conference will be "How to work for Socialism."

The Iowa Socialist is rapidly growing in favor among the comrades of Sioux City, as it must also be doing all over the state. Every comrade should feel a pride in pushing to the fore their state paper and assisting in making it a great power for good. KRANK.

As to "Standard Wage"

BURLINGTON, Iowa, May 11.

Dear Comrades: In the May 9 issue of The Iowa Socialist, Comrade Strickland objects to the Appeal to Reason's "Standard Wage" for Socialist agitators. I think the Appeal is right. The people party made the great mistake of putting men in the lecture field on too large salaries; in this way using up funds that would have been far more wide reaching in results had the money been put into reform literature. While we are in this competitive, capitalistic system we must husband resources very carefully. This very money paid to agitators was given by men who get \$1.50 per day and less. I know women who are contributing today who receive only \$1.50 per week. Poor people feel encouraged to give, too, when agitators are sacrificing with them. If a man did nothing but walk about the cities and country distributing books and papers, his influence would last much longer than the speech of a night, which would soon be forgotten except the funny stories. Not so with the books and papers. They would be looked at, thrown down, picked up again and read a little, then a little more until the readers begin to think. When the seed takes root. There is no "dead level" about it. It is only necessity. In a new movement where funds are the free gifts of those interested, it is difficult to understand how hard it is to raise large sums of money. I feel competent to judge, for no one person has sacrificed more in the nineteen years of reform work. I have never received one cent, but I do not ask any one to make such a sacrifice. In our sacrifices which we must make, if we are ever to succeed, let us remember always that we are striving for a

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condition where we will get all we produce, where we get so little now. Every cent we can save for the spreading of the truth, carries it that much farther, and hastens the day when men and women will not be obliged to leave their homes to educate the people. Let us all sacrifice cheerfully in a good cause. IRENE HILLEARY BEEBE.

From Rock Rapids

ROCK RAPIDS, IA., May 12.

Dear Comrades: Received a sample copy of your paper, and believing that a good state paper should receive encouragement, I enclose one dollar for one year's subscription for the following \* \* \* The mission of The Iowa Socialist is good and well timed. Wishing it success, I am, fraternally yours, G. R. COLE.

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.

BRANCH MEETINGS

Des Moines—Branch No. 6 meets first and third Sunday afternoons of each month at 3:00 o'clock in Marks' Hall, 518 Walnut St.

Dubuque—Branch meets every Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters, 6th and Main Sts.

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