

OF THE STREET CAR STRIKE

The efforts of the Retailers Association to settle the strike were unsuccessful. The three men discharged by the company agreed to withdraw provided they were given clearance cards and the agreement presented before the strike began would be signed by the company. Not only did the company refuse the recognition of the union demanded in this agreement but the clearance cards it offered the three men were veiled insults which no man would accept. Following is the clearance:

This is to certify that _____ was employed by this company as motor man and conductor for a period of nearly _____ years, giving general satisfaction.

He is now leaving the company's employ and we desire to state distinctly that no charges of dishonesty have been preferred by the company.

The statement that "no charges of dishonesty have been preferred" savors of an implication that they might have been. It was so construed by the strikers and by a unanimous vote declined. The company then began to operate its cars with its crew of imported strike breakers. For five days the cars were run during daylight hours on Main street without trouble and to all intents and purposes without passengers. The operation of cars on Rhomberg avenue several days after the resumption of operation on Main street resulted in clashes which finally culminated in a riot at the corner of Couler and Rhomberg avenues Tuesday afternoon. The sympathy of the public for the strikers was clearly shown in its refusal to ride the cars operated by the non-union men. The swearing in and arming of the latter as special police aroused considerable indignation on the part of the public as well as the fact that one of them was arrested on the charge of having placed obstructions on the track in front of his own car with the intent, no doubt, of placing the blame on others. The calling out of the militia to disperse a crowd that had gathered largely out of curiosity did not

tend to smooth over difficulties. Headed and started by some two or three dozen boys a mob marched down the street toward the offices of the Union Electric Co., growing continually larger. A company of militia with fixed bayonets was lined up across the street in front of the office of the company. Frustrated in its attempt to get at the offices the mob later marched to the power plant of the company on Sixth street and finding no one there to protect the building but a lone deputy sheriff, the windows were demolished by bricks thrown by the handful of boys who had led the mob. A detachment of militia arriving on the scene dispersed the crowd which soon reformed and marched up to the car barns on Couler avenue and smashed the windows of that building before the militia arrived. No effort was made to run the cars on the following day and the strike is perhaps as far from settlement as ever.

While the blame for the riots will be placed on the union men of the city by the thoughtless—some ignorant fools even going so far as to charge them to the Socialists—it is noticeable that none of the strikers, union men or Socialists had anything to do with them.

The negotiations for a settlement may be summed up in the laconic telegram of the Irish section boss with reference to the train that jumped the track: "Off again; on again; gone again. Finnegan."

Among the few who rode while the cars were running were those good old "friends of labor"—both democrats and republicans. But did you see any Socialists riding?

Union Electric Co. There is a grim sort of irony about the word union in its connection with the name of that corporation.

He who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

THE TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT

By Robert Bielby

The business men of Dubuque in alleged interviews with themselves are handing down the decision for the present trouble in labor circles to the Socialist party.

Having decided to shift the burden from the shoulders of the mayor, the natural course of procedure is to hunt another scare heading; and as the Socialist party has the hearty and unfeigned ill will of the capitalist class, here as elsewhere, nothing could be more suitable to their instincts than to invest the mob with a crowd of imaginary Socialist leaders.

But as "prominent Socialists" as a rule are not afraid of printing their names beneath their sentiments, the anonymous interviews of the capitalist press are not so reliable as they might be if accompanied by an identifiable John T. Hancock.

If the officials of Dubuque were as conversant with the scope and nature of the labor question as the Socialists are the strike would never have assumed its present proportions.

The fever of Unionism has struck the city at so late a date that surely advantage might have been taken of its phases and the remedy therefor as demonstrated by the recent examples all over the union.

Unionism has come, and come to stay. Its disposition is to claim a voice in the proceedings relating to its own welfare. Capital says, No!

The proposition has been fought out a hundred, yes, a thousand times in the last ten years, and public opinion is fast becoming crystallized to a not unnatural bias in favor of the majority class—namely, the workers.

Greater corporations than the Union Electric Co. have had to submit to unqualified recognition of the Federation,

and backed by public opinion it is undoubted that even though the present strike may be lost it is only postponing the inevitable in Dubuque.

If the business men's associations and city councils of this weary world would look this fact square in the face and let the sound of the dollar cease for a moment to drown the sound of the people there would not be such an agonized wail for the militia.

Instead of bringing so much pressure to bear on the "striker," bring it to bear on the "struck." No corporation was ever built stout enough to resist common sense applied by their own class—even if it had a twenty year franchise.

Another thing the "wise ones" will learn when they mix with the working class as much as the Socialist does, is the fact that ill applied force only defeats its own ends. All the injunctions in this wide world will never make a union man love a scab—and furnishing the scab with arms and ammunition is a direct challenge to that "riff raff" and "rabble," which although too young to have attained discretion, still seems to be very necessary to the operation of mills and factories.

One good honest policeman with a working knowledge of "de gang," and a big "sap" can save more property in twenty minutes than a regiment of militia can in a month. The mob which plays havoc with property and feelings knows nothing of Socialism, republicanism, or democracy. They're just "kids" without guns—and they don't like kids with guns. That's the situation in a nutshell, and any theory which attempts to shift the blame for a general condition of affairs onto any one man, be he "mayor," "walking delegate" or "tyrannical Socialist" is nothing but a cowardly attempt to dodge main issues behind a scapegoat.

Look for our premium offer next week.

Work together, strike together and vote together.

The proper way to arbitrate a strike is at the ballot box.

The Union Electric Co. seems to have usurped the prerogative of the Socialists (?) in stirring up class hatred during the week.

Samuel Gompers hits the nail on the head when he says the principle of unionism will never be submitted to arbitration.

According to press dispatches, leading Socialists of Germany are confident full returns will bring the Socialist vote up near the three million mark.

An insurance company capitalized at millions of dollars to insure capitalists against loss in case of strikes and strike breakers against personal injury is D. M. Parry's latest. Millions for aggression but not one cent for justice.

The Socialists elected all their candidates for members of the reichstag in the city of Berlin, having captured the one remaining seat held by Dr. Paul Langerhans. Hans isn't so longer yet. He was short mit votes already.

The governor says the whole power of the state will be used to maintain the supremacy of the law. That's right. Violence and damage to property must and ought to be stopped. But that will not settle the strike. The whole army of the United States may camp in Dubuque and the navy anchor in the ice harbor, but that will not compel the people to ride cars operated by strike breakers. For five days the cars were run with practically no passengers, and the people of Dubuque are determined to fight it out on this line if it takes five months or five years.

It is strange how many otherwise well informed union men have the impression that the Socialist party is opposed to unionism. These men seem to consider trades unionism the acme of perfection and if a Socialist points out its shortcomings it is immediately construed as opposition to the principle of unionism. In other words they confound friendly criticism with hostile antagonism. It is true that the criticism may sometimes be tempered with seeming bitterness, but the following resolution by the national committee of the Socialist party clearly indicates its stand on unionism:

The national committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trades union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trades unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interest of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle and will take no sides in any dissensions or strife within the trade union movement; the party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of one division of the trade union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

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Low Wages and Long Hours



Man and Beast Upon the Same Level

SOCIALISTS MAKE BIG GAINS

BERLIN, June 17, 2 a. m.—The leading feature in the reichstag elections, which were held yesterday, was the success of the Social Democrats, who have probably increased their representation in the reichstag by fifteen seats and their total vote to upward of 2,500,000, or 400,000 more than in 1898. All the parties concede the success of the Socialists, which has been at the expense of them all.

The Socialists gained one seat in Berlin and 63,000 votes, seats in Dresden, Soligen, Pirna, Plauen, Zittau, Doebeln, Altenburg, Darnstadt, Limbach, Swartzberg, Bielefeld, Beyreuth and Bremen. The Socialist gains in Saxony caused Herr Bebel tonight to call Saxony "the red kingdom."

The most pronounced Socialist success was in Essen, Krupp's town, where the Socialists increased their vote from 4,400 to 22,705. The centrist party also increased its vote there from 20,103 to 35,864.

The returns as yet are far from complete. In the city districts, where the Socialists are strong, they are nearly all in. Rural and small town districts can not change general results, though their returns may swell the success of the Socialists.

The Richter wing of the radicals seems to have suffered most, having lost eight members, or nearly a third of its whole representation. The Barth wing of the radicals lost three members and the nationalists and conservatives have lost Saxony.

One hundred and eighteen of the constituencies will have to re-ballot, because the votes have been distributed among three or more candidates, in which case, if no one gets a majority the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes are balloted for a second time.

COPENHAGEN, June 16.—The general election of members of the folkething, the lower house of the Danish parliament, was held today. Herr Hage, the finance minister, was defeated by a Social Democrat named Schmidt, and War Minister Madsen was also defeated at Randers.

The final results of the polling shows: Left reformists, 74 seats; Social Democrats, 16 seats; members of the right, 12 seats, and moderate members of the left 11 seats.

Notes on the Strike

By "Spiced Herring"

A dog that barked at a passing car and made a few biting remarks was promptly served with an injunction. Also another dog that had placed an obstruction on a rail.

No scratching allowed. Mr. Henpeck is in trouble because his chickens won't quit scratching and his rooster has scabby legs.

A merchant was scratching his head because his books would not balance; a billiard player made a scratch while a car passed; a reporter made a few notes with a scratchy fountain pen. They were all enjoined.

A Socialist who admitted that he scratched his ticket at the last city election was served with an injunction. Served him right.

If a mosquito bothers you, brush him off tenderly with a two by sixteen. Else it might be construed as a scratching motion.

Conductor's report: Fares paid, 000; Transfers, 000; Tickets, 000; Deadheads, 50.

A lady (?) had a ride on the system. She wore a new hat; now the town knows it.

Vanderstout: The public be damned.

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John Purvis, D. D.

(Extract from the New Beggar's Opera.)

The Rev. John was a patent thorn, Who often had helped the chappies to mourn by holding the truth to the light of scorn And showing the lamb with the fleece all shorn. His speech was red Hot, and loaded with fact So utterly true and void of tact, That all the folk Who rented the pews to snore with zest And a conscious air of saintly rest Found all their slumber knocked galley west When he started to talk. Each listened to hear his neighbor's cat Let out of the bag and brought to law— But the cat it seemed had smelled a rat. For it scored alike on friend and foe. Till at last they summoned an extra session To bewail the route of modern progression, And enacted a code of grievances sore As quoted below with two or three more:— To-wit, be it said: His speech is too plain and manner too firm, His sermons are pointed with morals to burn, We're afraid his modesty's mock. He always contrives to ring in the story Of Lazarus and Dives and who sits in glory As a sample of comforting stock. With unpleasant allusions to fish men and camels He digs into our cheque book, for such earthly trammels He says are a stumbling block. He takes up our time when waiting to dine With a last parting shot. "So let your light shine." He is grief to a gilded flock. But there were others; the poor— Not respectably poor, but desperate wretches Who habitually haunt the borders of crime. Human beings in truth, but almost brutal; Endowed with the spark Divine, and yet Renouncing their author. Mercy and Love they treat as a dream. Would a merciful God be prone to forget Our misery, they say, and forthwith blaspheme. Wretches removed so far from the level That Charity, of late a society dame, Denies their existence except as a name. And these, who reject the advances of others With utter distrust are strangely subjected By the power and will of this same divine.

Robert Bielby.

Beware of Imitations

By Robert Bielby

It must be laughable to a legal mind to observe the sinuous collocation of the arguments advanced against Socialism by the capitalistic press, and the artful manner in which they are arranged to display the largest possible amount of plausibility at the least possible expenditure of fact.

It is not so amusing to the Socialist who is conscientiously bound to adhere to the absolute truth, so far as it is known, in his endeavor to translate the first principles of social economics into terms plain enough to interest the wage worker who has not time enough to study out the message of his salvation in unfamiliar technical terms. He is well aware of the fact that the average proletarian does not trouble to verify and compare the items of many a capitalistic subterfuge which while syntactically ingenious is not necessarily true, and in consequence takes occasion to ward the workingman in the plainest possible language to look out for "niggers in the woodpile," and remember that "all is not gold that glitters."

As an instance we may cite the various plays upon the responsibility of the Socialist party for the increasing agitation of the class question, which have been appearing in the opposition editorials of late and summarized are: "A warning against all movements which tend to array the people into classes."

Now the arrangement of this quoted termination of a paragraph relating to the labor movement would lead one to infer that the Socialists are "arraying" people into classes. This is certainly not the case. Socialism by reason of its great minority has no power whatever in the practical and actual parliamentary proceedings of the nation at present. The people are already "arrayed" into classes by reason of the inequitable means of distributing our national wealth and the gradual lapse from the true democratic spirit which founded the republic; and the mission of the Socialist is to point out the cause and the remedy. Furthermore, the most casual acquaintance with the principles of Socialism will carry assurance that its intent is not to "array the people into classes," but to consolidate them into one class. True, we may have to array class AGAINST class, but arraying INTO classes never. We are quite satisfied there is one too many already.

Another of the stock accusations which will bear a different aspect on analysis is the statement that "Socialism is antagonistic to the Bible in its theoretical principles." We admit the truth of the indictment cheerfully—on the basis that we are American citizens, and shelter ourselves behind that constitution which is so "antagonistic" to the Bible as to forever abrogate the divine right of kingship and the doctrine of inspired infallible authority; and so radical as to supersede the law of Moses by the law of a free people governed by their own consent.

The theological hair splitter and pro-castigator of progress cannot pick a quarrel with the Socialist on this account for we unhesitatingly refer him to the subscribers of the Declaration of Independence, and advise him to sue for a cassation of the constitution on the ground of unsanctified democracy.

It is not outside the province of Socialism to point out that the evolutionary theory which is a cardinal factor in the modern conception of universal conditions has no place in the Bible whatever and no official recognition by the church although its individual acceptance and exposition is so common as to occasion no comment.

The Socialist cannot afford to enter into theological controversies, for it is pretty well recognized that the only standard measure of eternity is the length of an argument whose premises are putative and whose proof is probability. Still, as a measure of self-defense, it would be highly imprudent to neglect the possibility that the synd which so recently rescinded the order

for infant damnation; the council of cardinals which was so recently appointed to discover new evidence in support of the apostolic infallibility regarding miracles; and the eminent participants in the recent triangular and acrimonious debate concerning the divinity of Jesus Christ, will find it to their interest to use their unerring judgment in "re-interpreting" the sentiment of the Bible regarding Socialism when public opinion shall be so far advanced as to compel them to do so.

The liberty which we have in practice; the equality and fraternity we have in theory, were never gained by adherence to the anachronisms of Biblical authority. The liberty was gained by fighting; the other components of democracy will have to be firmly established in the same manner, though, in consideration of the tremendous strides of popular enlightenment, it is the Socialist hope that the field of battle may be transferred from the arena to the forum.

The most enthusiastic exponent of the art of self-deception would find it hard to demonstrate that we are suffering from equality; and it is a moral certainty that we cannot practice the luxury of fraternity under the present conditions with any hope of its transcending the limitations of the bread and butter problem.

The proof and reduction to plainer language of the Socialist argument that all men have equal rights by reason of their initial status as an individual unit in an aggregate interdependent force which has co-operatively improved its environment to the present stage of civilization must be deferred to future attention; but the fact remains that in view of the democratic spirit of the constitution, that man who undertakes to dispute it is neither a republican, democrat or Socialist, but a capitalist, pure and simple, who would forfeit the independence gained by his predecessors to a selfish and cowardly fear of the plutocratic interests, whose policy tends to retrogression and degeneracy into an autocracy of wealth.

Freedom is comparative. Notwithstanding spread-eagleism, there is many and many a hard won lesson to be learnt by the race before they may even begin to comprehend its absolute proportions. We of the United States are free to an extent undreamed of by the nations of the past. Free from religious persecution! Free from despotic tyranny! These are simple sentences, but they represent an aggregate cost of millions of lives.

We cannot afford to betray one drop of the blood which has been expended in the attainment of this freedom by deferring one iota of its realization to the sordid consideration of private policies for individual enrichment.

The heirloom of our forefathers must be applied to all or none. Equality and fraternity must be established upon a practical basis—and just so long as the competitive system entails the subjection of one class for the exaltation of another, just so long will the democracy be lacking in two essentials.

Socialism proposes to forge the missing links. To induce by an equalized distribution of our common wealth an economic individual independence for ALL members of the community; and a recognition of the mutual aggregate interdependence to such an extent that we may practice fraternity without starving to death, or being adjudged insane.

There are many intricate problems involved, some of them reaching as far back as the history of humanity can be traced. The question is undoubtedly destined to be the subject of vigorous partisanship for some years to come and we ask the laboring class in their own interest to familiarise themselves as much as possible with the technical terms of economics in order that they be able to intelligently comprehend the pro and con arguments advanced and protect themselves from journalistic jugglery.

Women and Socialism

Paper read before Local Sioux City by Mrs. M. Brown.

I only wish I had the silver tongue of a Bryan and a voice of thunder that I might pour forth in burning eloquence words that would reach to the farthest ends of the earth. Wherever a woman is living today I would that she could hear my voice if I could only express all I feel and know concerning woman and Socialism.

Stop and consider one moment woman's position today. If laboring men are slaves to the capitalists, women are doubly slaves. For they are not only slaves to the rich to the same degree as the laboring men, but they are slaves in turn again to the men. Not alone because she is without the right of suffrage but she is so bound down by old fogy traditions and conventionalities. And in this respect the rich women are as much slaves as the poor, if not more so. Consider a state of society where a young, healthy and beautiful girl is denied the right to take for a husband a young, healthy and handsome man whom she loves, simply because he does some useful work in the world and has not accumulated a vast deal more of the wealth of the world than he could use, and her father had. Think of this same girl being handed over to some old broken down besotted physical wreck because he has money—simply sold to him like an animal or so much merchandise.

Women are supposed not to express any opinions outside the home, only as they are manufactured for her. I do not doubt but at this very moment there are men in this room who think I would be doing much better were I at home tending the babies or washing dishes. Now while I deem it an honor to tend the babies, and nothing gives me greater pleasure, still I think that if the time consumed in darning their hose, patching their garments or making over their parents' old ones for them—if that time or a portion of it were spent in an earnest endeavor to bring about a condition where it would be unnecessary to do such things at all, we would be serving our little ones much better. I never see a woman trying to patch up an old threadbare garment without thinking how it could be replaced by half a dozen nice new ones if her husband was putting in half the time for the government under Socialism that he is now putting in for some capitalists. The workingman's lot under our present system is not a very pleasant one, but it is paradise compared to the woman's. If he has a job, be the wages what they are, the wife is expected to run the house on them. To her falls the lot of saving and skimping and pinching. If he works steadily and does not squander his money that is all that is asked of him, but the poor unfortunate woman, she must see that all needs are provided for. That money must buy food, fuel, clothing, furniture, household linen, school books and stationery, and pay rent. If it does not do all these things and provide a tiny bit of pleasure for the children at least, why, she is to blame. Now if she had nothing else to do but this, her time could be fully occupied and it would be considered by some, and rightly too, enough for any one person, but the fact of the matter is that is but a side line. She is called upon to perform hard manual labor besides; all the household duties fall to her lot. She is expected to be cook, washwoman, scrub woman, seamstress, baker, chamber maid, nurse, mother and wife, all in one. Under Socialism industry would be so arranged that the cares and responsibilities of maternity would exempt women from manual labor. But under our present worse than beastly and criminal system, women who are physically unfit to even wait upon themselves are compelled to perform all the foregoing duties, and amongst the very unfortunate they are compelled to take in washing and other work to help provide the bare necessities for the family.

Workingmen! Ought you to be surprised when you come home at night to be met with a frown and sharp words? Is it any wonder that the poor, overburdened wife's temper is the very worst; that she can have no sympathy with your trouble, for she has troubles of her own. Can you expect that she will be tight but narrow-minded when she is forever beset by such harrowing difficulties; when her range of vision is bounded by the four walls of a room, and those conditions do not endure but a day—they are day in and day out, week by week from year's end to year's

end. Unlike the men, women cannot blame themselves for the present system. They had no voice in the making of the laws that have brought about these conditions and they are as yet powerless to change them, but you men, you have the most powerful of weapons—the ballot. All you will have to do to change these miserable conditions is to vote for men who are taken from your own rank in society—men who understand the needs of the working people and are standing on a platform that declares for the ownership of the means of production and distribution by all of the people whereby the workers will receive the full value of all they produced. The only weapon woman has at her disposal is the one I am wielding now, namely, her tongue, and if all the women would use that to the very best of their ability they could accomplish a great deal. I know every married man will bear me out in that statement.

And as now we have to look to man for all we require in the way of food, clothing and shelter, so to him we look for freedom. Take us out of this mire of degradation where all that is best and noblest in us is crushed out by our present environments; where a naturalized Chinaman can have a voice in making laws that your wife and daughter will have to obey without their consent. Take us up beside you where we long to be; where all of us can have equal rights; where there will be no more cold and hunger; where we can give our entire time to the care and training of our babies; where we will be assured their little feet will never be compelled to go bare in winter, or their little stomachs empty whether we are called to the great beyond or not. Lift us up where we can have a few leisure moments to cultivate our minds and develop our Greater self and we will repay you in our redoubled love, our better temper, and in consequence thereof smiles and pleasant words.

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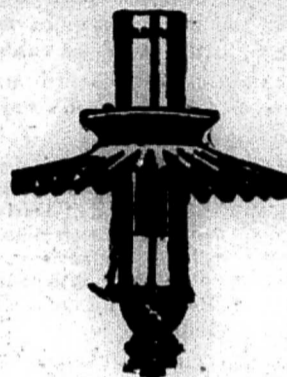
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I repair all kinds of stoves. George Sheldon 661 18th street, Dubuque.

Are you still hustling for subscribers for The Iowa Socialist?



Socialism is not communism. Socialism is no colony scheme. Many people have been kept away from Socialism because they thought it was communism. To me, colonies and communism are infinitely detestable. I would rather be a hobo than live in a colony. Communism stands for common ownership of everything, the common ownership of private property, household stuff and all that sort of thing. It stands for a common dining room where people must eat together or be considered traitors. All that is very disgusting. To have any one think that is Socialism is still more disgusting. Socialism stands for the removal of exploitation. It stands for the public ownership of those things only which must be publicly owned in order to remove exploitation. It stands for the most complete individual liberty. Capitalism claims to stand for individual liberty, but it is a lie. Socialism stands for individual opportunities for privacy and self-development that are practically unknown among the masses today. Exploitation and its consequent widespread effect, poverty, compel people to herd together like cattle. Socialism will give them the wherewithal to be independent in that respect. They will be entirely free to mingle with people they want to mingle with. They will also be entirely free to get clear away from people they do not want to mingle with.

Socialism does not intend to go out and drag the small farmer off his farm and compel him to work for the public. We have on hand millions of acres of the most fertile land which only awaits irrigation to produce greater crops than are known anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. Socialism will irrigate this publicly owned land and operate it publicly. It will also acquire the millions of acres now held by railroads, foreign syndicates and other exploiting corporations and individuals. By shorter hours and increased incomes and agreeable surroundings, it will make the life of a social farmer so much more attractive than the life of a private farmer that the small farmer will voluntarily throw up his farm and get into the band wagon. He will not be forced to do so. Neither will there be any measures taken to make his small farm less profitable than usual. In fact it will, if anything, become more profitable on account of the greater demand for farm products. Socialism will rely wholly upon its own inherent superiority to attract him. So long as he farms his own farm, he is not an exploiter. The object of Socialism is to remove exploitation. Hence it has no occasion to forcibly abolish the small farmer.

Socialism does not propose to drag the preachers from their pulpits and make them work for the public. Socialism has no more to do with the church than the republican or democratic parties have. Socialism is a political and economic, not a religious, movement. It is neither for nor against any religion. The fact that Socialism will be the Golden Rule applied does not make it a religious movement. Whatever effect Socialism may have upon the church will be purely incidental. The object of Socialism is to put an end to the exploitation of the many by the few. This ending of exploitation will have many incidental effects. Incidentally it will affect the church more or less, but always for good, never for ill. The removal of exploitation will end the rule of the capitalist. Incidentally, there-

fore, the capitalist will no longer rule the church. The preacher and the congregation will no longer have to bow to his will. In other respects the church will no doubt go along much the same as it does now, if it so desires. It will have perfect liberty to own its own church just as it does now, and to carry on its own affairs to suit itself. If a few score or a few hundred people want to hire a preacher to preach to them they will have precisely the same liberty to do so as they now have; and no doubt they will continue to do it. They will do it voluntarily. There will be no exploitation about it. Hence, it is not within the province of Socialism to have anything to say about it. The object of Socialism is to kill exploitation.

Public ownership of railroads is not Socialism. The public ownership of railroads under a capitalist administration is public capitalism. The public ownership of railroads under a Socialist administration would only be partial Socialism, and a very small part at that. It is possible that under the capitalist administration of Belgium the public ownership of railroads has resulted in the raising of the wages of the employees. But it does not follow that the public ownership of the railroads of the United States under a capitalist administration would have the same result. The publicly owned postoffice of the United States, under a capitalist administration, does not pay any higher wages than the privately owned railroads. It is fair to assume, therefore, that if the railroads were publicly owned while a capitalist political party, the republican or the democratic party, is in power, the wages would not be raised. The capitalists would get the benefit of the reduced passenger rates, because they are the fellows who have time and money to take vacations and whose business compels them to travel and to hire other men to travel for them. The capitalists are the fellows who would get the benefit of the reduced freight rates, because they are fellows who ship the freight. In the meantime, the public ownership of the railroads under a capitalist administration would give the capitalist political parties many thousands of new offices to fill up with their henchmen and thereby enable them to build up a political machine that would be well nigh impregnable. Bismarck nationalized the railroads of Germany for the express purpose of fighting the Socialists, and today the Socialists of Germany have every railroad official in the land arrayed against them. Mr. Hearst and his ilk want to do the same thing in this country. This is the trap they have set for you. Are you going to fall into it?

There is no salvation for the people politically and economically except through a Socialist administration and the public ownership and operation of the means of exploitation by the Socialist administration. To vote the republican or democratic ticket is simply to follow your time honored custom of voting for your enemies' interests and against your own interests. If you give one of those parties another lease of power, you will be committing an error which you will have to undo in the future. The worst thing about a mistake is that it has to be corrected. Sometimes it has to be corrected at great sacrifice. It is wiser not to make the mistake in the first place. Vote the Socialist ticket and you will not make any mistake.

Organized Labor

- Iowa State Federation of Labor
BY THE HISTORIAN.
CHARTERS ISSUED.
Clinton—Leather Workers No. 126, Bartenders' League No. 319, Association of Car Workers Nos. 12 and 86, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths No. 16, Woodworkers' Union No. 92, and Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 170.
Colfax—Carpenters and Joiners No. 1142.
Missouri Valley—Federal Labor Union No. 10739.

- Des Moines—Saylor Mine Workers No. 1804.
Boone—Team Drivers No. 279.
Buxton—Mine Workers No. 1790.
UNIONS ORGANIZED.
Des Moines—Hosiery Mill Employes, Gas Workers and Newspaper Writers.
Ft. Dodge—Typographical Union.
Sioux City—Union Label League.
Colfax—Federal Labor Union.
Davenport—Button Workers.
FRUITS OF UNIONISM.
An agreement has been entered into between the Typographical Union and the publishers and employing printers of Sioux City, by which the linotype operators secure an increase of \$1.80

per week, the scale now being \$21.00 for day operators and \$24.00 for night operators. The fifty-one hour week goes into effect in the job offices immediately and the forty-eight hour week on June 1, 1904. In the printing trade Sioux City leads.

Teamsters employed by the city of Boone have had their wages increased fifty cents per day through resolution adopted by the city council.

After a conference of a week's duration the Blacksmith, Machinist and Boilermakers' Helpers of Dubuque, secured an increase averaging 7 1/2 per cent. Messrs. Wiley, Gay and Badger, assisted by Arthur E. Holder, conducted the negotiations with the officials of the Milwaukee railroad.

Bakers at Burlington have cut out all night work.

The tailors of Keokuk obtained concessions demanded.

Grave diggers at Burlington won.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Recently organized button workers at Davenport have been confronted with the following notice issued by the board of directors: "From the experience this company has had, notice is hereby given to all employes that if they shall become members of the proposed button workers' union they shall by such act demonstrate that they are dissatisfied with their position, salary and surroundings, which shall be considered sufficient reason for permanent discharge." The foregoing sentiment has been fully carried out and all employes joining the union have been locked out. The board of directors have refused offers of submitting the matter to arbitration. Relief for the locked out girls is being extended by the Davenport Federation.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. has issued an appeal for financial assistance to be extended to 18,000 textile operators locked out in Lowell, Mass.

The Pacific coast cities central bodies are urging laboring men to pay no attention to alluring offers of positions on the coast, as a general attempt, with General Otis at the head, as being made to crush the union movement in the western country. The labor markets are flooded with Chinese and Mexican labor.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Nearly two hundred delegates attended the eleventh annual convention at Davenport, it being an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the attendance last year. Many localities never before represented at a labor convention in Iowa were heard from, indicating a healthy development of the trades union movement over the entire state.

The president reported having organized seven trades unions and adjusted various disputes, besides making numerous addresses on labor topics in all portions of the state.

Thirty-three local unions and six trades assemblies were organized by State Organizer T. P. Menton during the few months he was engaged in this work.

The total receipts from all sources amounted to \$2,956.68 and the expenditures \$1,636.53, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,320.15.

Forty-nine unions affiliated with the State Federation during the year, and two, the Tri-City Labor Congress and Missouri Valley Railway Carmen, surrendered charters previously issued. But four organizations were reported to be in arrears for dues.

A feature of the convention were addresses by Mrs. E. G. Bushnell-Hamlin and Mrs. Marie Purdy Peck, president Iowa State Federation of Women's club, in favor of a restriction of child labor.

A salary was provided for the president, he to devote his entire time as lecturer and organizer and chairman of the legislative committee to the work of the Federation. The per capita tax was increased from one to one and one-half cents per month, payable by central bodies where such exist and by local unions when in direct affiliation.

The convention did not go on record in favor of Socialism, in fact, socialistically inclined resolutions received substantial encouragement from but one-third of the delegates. No fine or other form of punishment, however, will be meted out to members of organized labor for instituting investigations concerning the benefits to be derived from concerted political action.

The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Urick; vice president, D. R. White; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Strief; historian, J. J. Jacobsen; legisla-

tive committee, Thomas Grant and Robert Cowan; executive committee, Harvey DeLong, L. M. Jaeger, Edward J. Austin and A. M. Varner; delegate to A. F. of L., John P. White.

T. P. Menton was recommended for a permanent appointment as general organizer.

IN GENERAL.

Besides contributing to the general food sufferers' relief fund many unions in Iowa reached the high water mark for financial aid and benefits extended to their own members. Practically all of the inhabitants in the flooded districts were men and women who toil, and the only practical solution for curbing the ravages of raging rivers is to move into the mansions labor has built on the hillsides.

The proceedings and constitution of the Iowa State Federation, as well as the monthly trade report blanks, will be forwarded to local unions about June 15. All secretaries and organizers are urged to mail their trade report to Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Strief, of Sioux City, on the first day of each month beginning July 1. It is only by carrying out this object that a successful and complete news letter can be furnished the press of the state.

South Dakota trades unionists contemplate organizing a state federation. Information to parties interested has been furnished by the officers of the Iowa Federation.

Newspaper comments indicate that efforts are being made to organize the employers of labor in Iowa cities along the line of the association in Omaha and Denver, where the idea of the interests of capital and labor being identical is being promulgated by precipitating conflicts with their organized employes.

The bureau of labor statistics is preparing a special chapter on trades unions and in order that this may be as complete as possible all union secretaries are urgently admonished to send in the

Full Line of

Spring and Summer Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Shoes All Union Made.

Close 6:30 p. m. except Saturday.

The NATIONAL Clothing and Shoe House

WATCH THE MOVEABLE ELECTRIC SIGN

blanks which have been furnished them by the department of labor statistics. The compilation of the chapter has already been commenced.

A district convention of the International Machinists' Union will be held at Rock Island, Ill., on July 11. Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin composes the district. Each local lodge is entitled to one delegate.

Twenty-five active members of organized labor have been commissioned by the A. F. of L. as organizers in Iowa.

CALL ON H. C. Bechtel 177 Main St. Bet. 1st and 2d FOR YOUR SHOES... He carries the largest and best line of Union Made Shoes in the city. Exclusive Agent Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoe.

4,078 PRIZES TOTAL, \$11,323

- Large Four-Seated Long Distance Tuxedo Automobile, \$1,400
Upright Grand Piano, \$700 each
Upright Grand Piano, \$300
Self-Playing Organ, \$250 each
Typewriter
Large Expressive Cameras
Dinner and Tea Sets
Bicycles, Gold Watches

TWO LARGE FRUIT FARMS

Thousands of other Valuable Presents

EVERYONE GUARANTEED A PRIZE

We have recently distributed many valuable prizes to workers and will send a list of prizes and names of winners to all answering this advertisement. We want our friends to help us reach a circulation of 250,000 copies a month. We propose to pay every worker well for the work. Some will receive bonuses. Think what you can do with the \$1,400 automobile lecturing through the country. The piano, piano players and self-playing organs will add greatly to the interest of public meetings or the enjoyment of the home, and mind you, every worker is guaranteed a prize. Do you want more than this? The price of Wilshire's Magazine is now one dollar a year—cannot be produced for less. We sell yearly subscription cards to workers at 50 cents each. 8 1/2 the cards at a profit if you can, but sell them. Our magazine can be sold to many who will not buy other Socialist literature and now is the time for workers to "plug" for the magazine they are worth; the results will count heavily in the coming presidential campaign. The prizes will be given to those selling the largest number of yearly subscription cards or sending us the largest number of yearly subscriptions before December 31, 1903. Get busy and get a prize. Everyone sending ten yearly subscriptions or more is guaranteed a prize. You surely do not want more. Four cards for \$2. ten cards for a five and ten cards insure a prize. How many? Your move! When in New York see me.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, 125 East 23rd St., New York

Books of Scientific Socialism.

- Allen, Henry E. A Study in Government, \$0.05
Aveling, Edward. The Student's Manual, 1.00
Bakunin, Michael. The Philosophy of Socialism, .05
Baker, Powell, E. H. Village Communism in India, 1.00
Bak, R. Belfort. The Ethics of Socialism, 1.00
Barnes, Wm. T. After Capitalism, What? 1.00
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Barnes, W. L. Open Letter from a Catholic to Pope Leo XIII., .02
Brow, Wm. T. After Capitalism, What? .05
The Real Religion of Today, .05
The Age at the Root, .05
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Carpenter, Edward. England's Ideal, 1.00
Civilization, Its Cause and Cure, 1.00
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Cortney, W. A. How I Acquired Millions, .05
Dawson, Clarence. Crimes and Criminals in Memory of John P. Altgeld, .05
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Socialism. What it is, and what it does to Accomplish, .10
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Mackay, E. W. Reys, .05
McDell, J. T. Let's All Get Rich, .02
Marx, Karl. Capital, Cloth, 94 pages, 2.00
—Revolution and Counter-Revolution, 1.00
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Marx and Engels. The Communist Manifesto, .50
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Maynard, Miss Tupper. Walt Whitman, 1.00
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Somerset, F. J. Socialism and the Social Movement in the 19th Century, 1.00
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—The Mission of the Working Class, .05
—The Trust Question, .05
VanderVelde, Emilie. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, .50
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Waters, Robert. John Swinton and the Social Question, .05
Intellect, .05
Wilshire, H. Gaylord. Trusts and Imperialism, .05
—Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists, .02
Woolbridge, Dr. C. W. The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand, .10
Young, Walter L. Rational Prohibition, .05

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, edited by A. M. Simons, is the one periodical which every well-informed socialist finds an absolute necessity. Its contributors are the ablest socialist writers of Europe and America. It is the recognized medium for the discussion of the most vital questions of party policy.

SPECIAL OFFER. For one dollar we will send THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW one year to a new subscriber (one who has never been a subscriber before), and will mail any book or books from the above list in the amount of one dollar at advertised prices. THE IOWA SOCIALIST, SIXTH AND IOWA STREETS, DUBUQUE IOWA

Party News

National
State
Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

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

Local Portland, Maine.....	\$ 3.00
"H. H." Seattle, Wash.....	.25
Burton E. Leavitt, Putnam, Conn.....	1.00
11th Ward Branch, Local Cincinnati, O.....	2.00
Local Oakland, Cal.....	5.00
Local Seattle, Wash.....	2.00
Local Dixon, Cal.....	4.50
Local Del Mar, Cal.....	1.00
Local Washington, Cal.....	2.00
Local Washington, D. C.....	1.25
Bohemian Branch, 12th Ward, Chicago, Ill.....	1.30
Local Brownsville, Pa., monthly contribution.....	1.00
Local The Dalles, Ore.....	8.00
2nd Ward Branch, Local Los Angeles, Cal.....	4.25
Local Porterville, Cal.....	1.00
Local Denver, Colo.....	5.00
Total to noon, June 13.....	\$ 42.55
Previously reported.....	430.51
Total.....	\$473.06

Quite a number of locals are making regular contributions to the special organizing fund. We acknowledged the second contribution from Cincinnati this week. The Central Branch Local Seattle, Wash., has voted to make a regular contribution to this fund of \$2 a month for the next six months.

Iowa and Nebraska will hold their state conventions July 4. The Iowa comrades will meet in Des Moines, and the Nebraska comrades at their state headquarters, Omaha.

The secretary of Pottsville, Pa., local, in ordering a thousand of the party buttons said: "They are the prettiest things that ever came down the lake." And being distributed at cost it will enable every local to supply its members with our national emblem.

The work of National Lecturer John C. Chase has been so hampered by the floods that we have no report for this week. State Secretary Dial, of Kentucky, is arranging a tour for him in that state, but the details of the trip have not yet been received at the national office.

National Lecturer John W. Slayton will close the present engagement at Michigan City, Ind., June 23. His work at New Castle will require his presence for some time to come, after which he hopes to be able to take up the lecture work under the national office again. Many letters of commendation have been received endorsing the work of the comrades who are working under direction of this office. Secretary Nick, of the Columbus, Ohio, local, writes to the national secretary, saying: "The Columbus comrades wish to extend to you their heartfelt thanks for sending them such an able speaker as J. W. Slayton proved to be. The delegates to the state convention were pleased with his clear exposition of class-conscious Socialism. I think personally that Comrade Slayton is one of the best speakers on the platform. Keep him on the road."

National Organizer John M. Ray has been introduced to the methods the democratic party uses to maintain the "Solid South." He was not permitted to speak on the streets of Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, June 6. A comrade writes that the "Salvationists" and "Holiness" people block the streets and howl to their hearts' content, but a Socialist cannot make a decent address to workingmen on the street corners. The officers were frank and told Comrade Ray that political meetings could not be held on the streets without a permit from the chief of police. And that official referred the matter to the mayor and council, which could not be seen until Monday. The comrades will increase their organization and then defy the democratic party's interference with free speech. The rights of our private property constitution do not permit of a Socialist who advocates the sacredness of human life, especially when that is applied exclusively to the working class.

Ohio Notes

The summer tours for speakers has turned out to be an unqualified success. All that a person has to do now to secure a Socialist speaker in their town is to write to the state secretary and pledge the amount of \$2 and board for the speaker. This will secure one of the ablest speakers in the movement, the

state organization assuming the responsibility for the balance of the cost, if any accrues. Many of the towns where no regular organization exists are taking advantage of this and all such are welcomed.

The proceedings of the Ohio state convention, which was held at Columbus May 30 and 31, will be issued in pamphlet form and sold at 10 cents per copy. All reports, resolutions and other matter which came before the convention for action will be included and the pamphlet will be most valuable for reference purposes.

Eighteen amendments to the state constitution of the party have been submitted for a referendum vote. This is the outcome of the action of the state convention which ordered them all submitted to referendum vote for approval before going into effect.

The Ohio state secretary is now arranging a western tour for Father McGrady. It is expected to start in Montana and go through Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and Colorado in the manner signified. Many places have already applied for lectures and the trip is assured of success.

Father Kress, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been attacking the work and character of both Father McGrady and Father Hagerty has been challenged to meet either McGrady or Hagerty on the platform and prove his assertions or forever hold his peace. This is the same Father Kress that bitterly maligned Father McGrady while lecturing in Sandusky, Ohio, and when called to task for it and asked to meet Father McGrady, promptly refused. It is safe to say that he will refuse again, though we hope that some sort of arrangements can be made whereby they could be got together for a joint debate. My, but wouldn't it be a treat.

Father Hagerty will lecture at Birmingham, Ala., June 19 and 20; Monett, Mo., June 23; Sioux City, Iowa, June 25; Ryan, Iowa, June 27; Winona, Minn., June 29; Lindstrom, Minn., June 30, and Hibbing, Minn., July 1. He is touring under the direction of the Ohio state secretary, as is also Father McGrady.

More speakers will be toured in Ohio during this fall's campaign than in any previous year. Three times the amount of literature is being prepared and a Socialist state paper will be issued from Dayton before Aug. 1, which will be known as "The Ohio Socialist." These are some of the indications of the growth of the movement in Ohio and it is safe to say that the vote will grow accordingly. The entire movement is now taking on a live energetic aspect and the work of placing literature in the hands of old party voters and the holding of agitation meetings is being pushed at a surprising rate indeed.

W. G. CRITCHLOW.

Iowa Notes

The Davenport comrades will send six delegates to the state convention.

Comrade W. A. Jacobs writes: The following charters have been issued so far this month: June 5, Little Rock, Lyon county, W. H. Attlesea, secretary; June 9, Rock Rapids, Lyon county, J. J. Grouty, secretary; June 10, Lester, Lyon county, Chas. H. Alberts, secretary. These applications for charters were all secured by J. W. Wilson, of Sioux City. This gives Lyon county three branches which should encourage them to form a county organization and go after things with a vim.

Comrade W. J. Porter, of Newton, clubbed a bunch of six and writes that while some of his old comrades have moved away the good work still goes on.

Comrade C. W. Adams, of Laurens, a hero of the 60s, has again enlisted in another army of emancipation and fires in a club of five, saying: "The first vote I ever cast for president was in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. I voted for every republican nominee for president from that time to Garfield's election. Served three years in the war caused by slavery, and I am now working for another evolution by which, when it comes, as it will come, there will be more slaves liberated than there was in the 60s. I wish the coming conflict could be finally set-

led by ballots instead of bullets, but have very little hopes of it. Kingcraft usually dies in the last ditch, and King Capital will be no exception to the rule. But die it must in every civilized nation on the globe, after which will come the co-operative commonwealth and with it peace, plenty, harmony and happiness, instead of the present conditions of strife, robbery, slavery and misery. The more intelligent the masses become the sooner will come the change. Educate and agitate; let the campaign be vigorous, vigilant and constant until victory crowns our efforts for right and humanity."

Comrade A. D. Wilson, secretary of Local Logan says: "We are working just like a hive of bees and results are beginning to show very strong. We will try to send Comrade Dan Ehrhardt to the convention at Des Moines. We have good timber for five good locals near here, namely, Crisp, Magnolia, Needmore, Persia and Beebeetown, each with a membership of from ten to twenty-five, only waiting for an organizer which we are in hopes to get soon."

Local Clinton has followed the example of Locals Des Moines and Dubuque in charging an initiation fee of 25c to be applied on a subscription to The Iowa Socialist for the new member.

Comrade Carl Rieck, of Clinton, sends in another club and orders another lot of sub postals. He writes: "The working class here is still covering at the feet of its economic and political capitalist masters. We have a lot of educational work before us and unless working men and women get an intellectual move on themselves there will soon be a hard old smash-up."

Iowa notes for the current issue must reach this office not later than Wednesday.

SIoux CITY NOTES

The time was taken up Sunday in the propaganda meeting discussing some of the false propositions of the National Economic League. There was a good attendance and quite an interest was manifested.

The comrades deserve great credit for the good work they are doing advertising and selling tickets for Father Hagerty's lecture Thursday evening June 25.

A letter from Comrade Wilson this week reports good work. He has succeeded in starting locals at Rock Rapids, Lester and Little Rock. Wilson is a pusher and many Socialists will be registered at the next election as a result of his untiring efforts.

In Omaha the police shoot men for begging. In Sioux City they give such people a limited number of hours to get out of town, the latter of course being the more humane. Would it not be better for the city to furnish the hungry idler with some legitimate way to earn a living?

The Socialists are gaining in numbers in the Trades and Labor Assembly as evidenced by the re-election of T. J. Berman as presiding officer, J. E. Shank as recording secretary, and also the election of J. M. Maus as financial secretary and treasurer, all thorough Socialists. The election passed off quietly and was an easy victory for the Socialists. We also notice a good sprinkling of Socialists on all the important committees.

Comrade Boni was conspicuous in the propaganda meeting Sunday after several weeks of silence. Boni is one of those thorough Socialists who can always be counted on as doing good work for Socialism all the time, and the peculiar thing about his work is that he always makes votes for Socialism. Thus the good work goes on.

To secure Socialism requires a united effort, a strong pull altogether. Some of our comrades can't get away from the individual effort as against the great majority. In the matter of propaganda work we should remember that the wishes of the majority is more to be considered than the wishes of any one individual. Remember that in this struggle the burden is so much lighter when borne by all.

KRANK.

Local Notes

Local Dubuque has elected all members in good standing as delegates to the state convention.

The politicians are already beginning to worry about the size of the defection from the old party ranks to those of the Socialists in the county election next fall.

Comrade Frederick G. Strickland will make Dubuque his home after Septem-

ber 10. There will be "something doing" in the Hawkeye state after he gets here.

Comrade Gorum, of Waukegan, Wis., addressed the local at its last meeting. Garment Workers of America, Local 160, will give an ice cream festival at G. A. R. hall, Saturday, June 30, for the benefit of the striking street car men. Afternoon and evening. Tickets 10c.

Douglass Levens, a well known resident and a prominent member of the plumbers union, died Tuesday morning after a protracted illness.

Correspondence

Colorado Letter

The Socialists of Colorado have the greatest opportunity just now to push the work of organization. The best working plans of the movement have been adapted to our state needs. Two of our best organizers, Mrs. Hazlett and Charles Oliver Jones, have already entered the field. There is no reason why the work should not be pushed vigorously, that Colorado may be in the front rank of organized states.

The locals should make an extra effort to purchase as many special assessment due stamps as possible, right now. The guarantee fund will be more needed now than later.

This fall we have the best sort of an opportunity to become an official party in the state. There is but one state officer to elect. The old parties will cast but a nominal vote. By getting all of our strength to the polls, we can secure the desired percentage of the total vote.

The next state election (after this fall) is also a national election. It will then be quite impossible for the old parties to combine in those counties where we already have one-third the vote, and our chances are good, therefore, to elect some of our candidates.

All hands to the work!

FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

Resolutions by Local Chicago

Whereas, The announcement of the death of Comrade Frederic O. McCartney, of Massachusetts, has stricken us with the deepest grief, and,

Whereas, We believe that our movement has lost one of its most ardent workers for the cause of Socialism both in the state of Massachusetts and in the country at large; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Seventeenth ward branch, Local Chicago, Socialist party, in regular meeting assembled, that we express our profound regret over the loss of our comrade and our deepest sympathy with his grief stricken family in this their hour of bereavement, with his co-workers in the Massachusetts legislature and with the proletariat who have lost so noble a worker in the cause of the emancipation of the toiling masses.

HENRY FINKELSTEIN,
H. S. HANSEN,
A. A. WIGSUES,
Committee on Resolutions.

Mills Not a Candidate

DENVER, Colo., June 9, 1903.

Dear Comrades: My attention has just been called to an article in a recent number of the New York Worker in which I am told I am spoken of as a possible candidate for the nomination for the presidency on the Socialist ticket in the next election.

Will you give me space in your columns to say that I am not, nor have I been, nor will I be a party to any such proposal in any way whatever.

May I further urge anyone who in any way entertains such a thought not to urge any such proposal which would surely interfere with my usefulness to the cause of Socialism as a teacher and lecturer and at the same time suggests a task which I have neither the wish nor the qualifications to undertake.

Yours fraternally,
WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.

Fifth and Iowa Sts., Dubuque, Iowa.

COMRADES—Enclosed find \$_____ for which please send THE IOWA SOCIALIST to the address below.

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Paul H. Castle

Paul H. Castle was born near Camp Point, Ill., March 14, 1873. His early life was spent with his father on the farm in Adams county. After some experience in teaching school, he entered Eureka College, and later Christian University. Within the present year he has given up his work in the Christian ministry to devote all of his time, talent and education to the cause of Socialism. An experienced man on the platform and with the pen, he is a strong addition to the ranks of the Socialist agitators.

The following is self-explanatory:

CENTRALIA, ILL., June 5, '03.

Comrades: As comrades of the Centralia Local, of Centralia, Ill., we take pleasure in recommending Comrade Paul H. Castle as an earnest and capable exponent of Socialism. He is thoroughly class conscious and has a broad and comprehensive view of Socialist principles. He is untiring in his efforts, both publicly and privately, at every opportunity, in advocating the doctrine of the co-operative commonwealth. We feel sure that his efforts as a speaker and agitator for Socialism will continue to be appreciated by Socialists everywhere.

CHAS. W. BRUMFIELD,
Secretary.

Comrade Castle will make a lecture tour from Illinois to Colorado the latter part of June and first part of July. Locals desiring his services should apply at once to The Iowa Socialist.

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

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

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

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.

BRANCH MEETINGS

Des Moines—Branch No. 6 meets first and third Sunday afternoons of each month at 2:00 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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