

Impressions

Don't worry
About Rockefeller
And others of his ilk.
They are taking care of themselves.
And besides they are not worrying
about you.
Unless it's over some new method of
skinning you.
They know you're still getting one-
fifth of what you earn.
And they are all making goo-goo eyes
at that little one-fifth.

Unless you give them the look re-
proachful the flirtation may be fatal—to
you.

In the travail of class struggles are
born all social and political advances in
the scheme of evolution.

One thing the Socialists believe ought
to be "divided up" is work. Nothing
wrong about that, is there?

\$,000,000 Socialist votes in Germany.
Right you are, Bill. Socialism is a
"most stupendous question."

Under the new Denver city charter a
councilman must have been a taxpayer
for five years. Getting afraid of the So-
cialists, eh?

Workers beware of so-called middle
class political movements. They are
either born of ignorance or are merely
capitalistic decoys.

No, "Anxious Inquirer," the postoffice
system is not a good example of Social-
ism. It is a bad example of capitalist
politics. As long as a premium is
placed on grafting, so long will there be
grafters.

It is a wise observation that the labor
leader who is patted on the back by the
capitalist press will bear watching. The
labor leader who is zealous in the cause
of unionism and true to the interests of
his class gets no bouquets from the oppo-
sition.

It is true that Socialism is greater
than the Socialist party. But so also is
the ocean liner greater than the pilot on
the bridge. Socialist sentiment must be
organized and directed even as the ship
must be guided if it is to come safely
into port. Join the party organization.

The notorious Loud, of California,
who presented a bill in congress prac-
tically abolishing the second class mail
privileges, is reported to be implicated
in the postal scandals. We have said
it before and we will repeat it that all
the anarchists are not in the working
class.

Remember the main issue of Social-
ism is a co-operative commonwealth in
which all will have an opportunity of
making a decent living without paying
tribute to a useless class of parasites.
If you are satisfied with free silver, free
beer, or free love, apply to Hanna &
Hearst. Office open all week before
election.

J. A. Edgerton, of Denver, wants to
form a new political party because
"There are a large army of voters in
this country who are not republicans,
Cleveland democrats, or Karl Marx So-
cialists. They must have a political
home. How is it to be provided them?"
We were going to suggest the insane
asylums, but on sober second thought
we find they are not available. Most of
them are already crowded.

"Labor Omnia Vincit," (labor con-
quers all things), is the motto of the
American Federation of Labor. This is
a good motto, but unfortunately under
the mistaken policy of that great orga-
nization labor conquers only that others
may enjoy. When labor wakes to a re-
alization of its power and uses that
power in political action by voting for
Socialism, it will not only conquer all
things, but also enjoy all things.

On to Washington!
But don't forget Des Moines.
This is bad weather for Baer & God.
But if we have an early fall the firm
may pull through.
That is, if the pestiferous labor agi-
tators can be held in check.

And D. M. Parry hasn't had a fit for
most a week. Keely or rest cure?
Instead of being "reaffirmed" by the
Iowa democrats, the Kansas City plat-
form was "embalmed."

There are no middle class interests.
Your interests are either those of the
capitalist class or those of the working
class.

It has been a tough time for more
than one "Iowa Idea." Ask Cummins,
and Van Wagenen. And poor Bryan
got another crown of thorns.

It may not be necessary for working-
men to be class conscious in order to be
Socialists, but it's truer than holy writ
that unless they do become class con-
scious we'll never get Socialism.

The contract for the printing of the
money order blanks for the P. O. money
order department, which has been given
to one firm for sixteen years, has been
awarded to another firm. More scandal.

Do a little thinking on your own ac-
count. It pays. And it's better for
your mental health. Some people be-
come insane thinking too much along
one line. Drop your capitalistic method
of thinking and think Socialism for a
change.

The rejection of Judge Van Wagenen's
government ownership plank by the
democratic state convention will save
the Socialists of Iowa a whole lot of
trouble in explaining the difference be-
tween government ownership and So-
cialism. Thanks.

Capitalism's frantic efforts to belittle
the influence of the Socialist vote of
Germany by trying to show an imagin-
ary difference in the fundamental prin-
ciples of the party in Germany and this
country reminds us of the ostrich's at-
tempt to hide from its pursuers by stick-
ing its head into the sand.

If the Socialists of Germany are only
conservative democrats, as the capitalist
press would have us believe, what be-
comes of that old stock argument against
Socialism that "it is a German importa-
tion and will never take root in Amer-
ican soil?" Seems to have taken root,
eh? Hence the change of tune.

A newspaper report states that all
classes were represented at the recent
meeting of the Citizens' Alliance of this
city. Yes, we noticed that. But the
chairman of the meeting was one of the
proprietors of the only large non-union
publishing establishment in the city.
It's a cold day when a bunch of capital-
ists get together without acting in a
class conscious manner.

The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald says
that when the trades unions are impreg-
nated with Socialism, if they ever are,
it will be to the profit of the unions to get
a divorce. Which leads us to remark
that when the unions become impreg-
nated with Socialism, and that time is
rapidly approaching, instead of getting
divorces, they will commence house-
keeping. And it won't be in a dog ken-
nel or a two-room flat either, b'gosh.

At its recent annual convention the
State Federation of Labor of Minnesota
adopted a resolution recommending the
adoption by all local A. F. of L. bodies
of an amendment to their constitutions
permitting political action along the line
of the class struggle. A few more years
and the labor unionist who is opposed to
"politics in the union" will look like a
cipher with the rim rubbed off. It is
gratifying to note that the unions which
decide to go into politics go in for the
right kind—working class politics.

The Little Laborers

Poor little laborers, robbed of your life,
Chained down to labor, starvation and strife.
Robbed of your pleasure trips, stolen your rest,
Ever at work in the dark cellar's pest.

From early morning to late at night,
Your little hands are at labor's might;
Your little songs are very few,
Your little smiles are scanty too.

But O, more scant your food and dress,
The wage you're paid can't pay your debts;
Your little hands, so rough and brown,
Should really earn a golden crown.

Little tots from six to nine
Working as the sun does shine;
Working till the sun will set;
Where, O, where is wage and rest?

Toiling in the cotton mills,
Toiling in the mine's dark dills.
Poor little creatures, what do you know,
Of the ocean waves or the wide meadow?

Who do you work for, so hard and true?
He gives one-tenth of your wage to you.
Nine-tenths he keeps for his idle watch,
And lets you starve and freeze untaught.

Oh little ones, that you might see
And have the chance that's given me.
It may be you'd leave a mark more wise
In the world behind you, if taught, than I.

—Blanch Sokoloff, Sioux City.

Strike Echoes

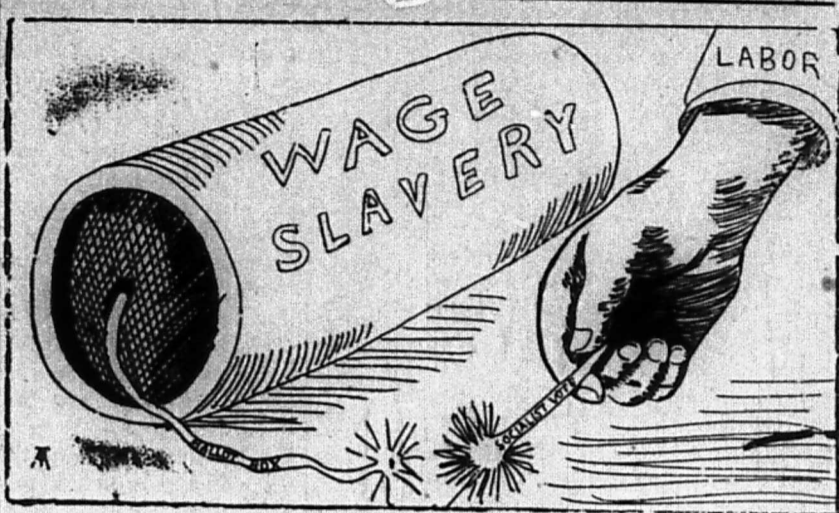
By the Observer

The recent strike of the employes of
the Union Electric Co. in Dubuque
proved the solidarity of organized labor
in that city. The magnificent manner
in which the different unions came to
the aid of the strikers, morally and
financially, brought a thrill of pride to
the heart of the old-time trades unionist
and made him realize that his labors in
the past had not been in vain. This is
as it should be. "An injury to one is
the concern of all," was the motto of a
once great labor organization, and so
long as it remained true to that motto it
grew and prospered. But in an evil
hour its leader added "But all should
not suffer for one," and from that mo-
ment the greatest labor organization the
world had known up to that time began
to crumble and is now but a memory.

Three men emerge from the strike
with the respect of all fair-minded men
—Messrs Devereux, Noonan and Hen-
nessy. It is a matter of sincere regret
to every member of organized labor that
these three men were sacrificed in the
interest of harmony. During the con-
tinuance of the strike Mr. Devereux in
particular was the object of the most
venomous attacks, all of which he bore
without resentment. The manner in
which he handled the strike and the
magnificent discipline which he main-
tained prove him to be possessed in the
highest degree of the qualities of leader-
ship. His quiet, manly, dignified bear-
ing stood out in strong relief to that of
the manager of the Union Electric Co.,
who attempted to ride rough shod over
everything and everybody. Hats off to
Michael Devereux.

The sermon delivered by Archbishop
Keane Sunday, June 21, contained a
good deal of sound sense and also con-
siderable nonsense. In one place he
stated that although the radical element
of every labor union was in the minority
it nevertheless controlled the union.
How the radical element could be in the
minority and still control the majority is
a paradox which his grace did not see fit
to explain. As a matter of fact the con-
servative element controls every labor
union. In every labor union there are
three elements—radical, conservative,
and timid—about equally divided. By
playing the two other elements against
each other, the conservative element
prevents the union from dying of in-
anition and also from becoming too rad-
ical. Nor is the radical as difficult to
control as is generally imagined. The
radical is always an out and out union
man—one who is willing to make any
sacrifice in the interest of the union. All
he asks is that the leader of the union
shall make the interests of the union
paramount. Given such a leader the
radical is easily controlled. It is only
when the leader of the union becomes
too timid or conservative that the rad-
ical throws off all restraint.

Archbishop Keane advised the unions
to expel from membership every mem-



When Labor Celebrates!

THE NECESSITY OF AN ITINERARY

Every new movement takes naturally to the itinerary. Early Buddhism, early Christianity, early Methodism—all were most marked by their missionary characteristic, and the rotation of their advocates. Socialism is not a religion in the old sense of that term, but it is a movement of humanity and as such it cannot escape the itinerary. Its missionaries must go from place to place with the good news. They must GO! A Socialist agitator should study Marx first, but a close second to sound economics is a thorough study and understanding of the time-tables. A live agitator will spoil if he is not kept moving. A local organization will fail to catch the fire of the movement without it enjoys an itinerary of speakers.

You complain that the people of your county will not listen to you. Very well! "No prophet hath honor in his own county," exchange places for a day or so with the local speaker in the next county, and you will both have a hearing.

The itinerary is not only useful for the propaganda; it clears the movement itself. One speaker is especially clear in one way, another in another way. Hear them all and you will get the whole science.

Give us the Ohio plan; give us the Michigan plan; give us any kind of plan that will swing the speakers around the circle. He is a poor agitator indeed who cannot do some good—if he moves with sufficient speed!

Hubert Strickland,

ber suspected or known to be in sym-
pathy with violence. Well, suppose
the unions followed the archbishop's ad-
vice, what would be the result? The
next time a union engaged in a strike it
would find these men opposed to them,
ready to step in and take the situations
they had vacated. Does the archbishop
think for a moment that the employers
would hesitate to employ them; would
make any inquiry as to their previous
character? On the contrary the moment
they "scabbed," they would become law
abiding citizens in the eyes of the aver-
age employer, "loyal" to the interests of
capital. The labor union takes men as
it finds them and trusts to time to make
them good citizens. It is the aim of the
labor union to control the labor market
—regulate the supply to the demand.
For this reason it is necessary to admit
all who apply—good or bad. It is better
to have these men with us than against
us.

"Let the labor unions go on in their
good work legally and peacefully," said
Archbishop Keane, "securing more and
more of the wealth of the world for the
laborer until finally he has received all
to which he is justly entitled." Pre-
cisely what the Socialist demands. Can
it be that the Archbishop is possessed of
Socialistic tendencies without being
aware of the fact?

A certain Dubuque newspaper re-
cently devoted considerable space in ex-
plaining the difference between a trades
unionist and a Socialist. The difference
can be explained in a few words. The
trades unionist believes he is entitled to
a fair share of the wealth which his labor
creates; the Socialist believes he is en-
titled to all the wealth which his labor
creates.

The Comrade for June is certainly one
of the best and most interesting num-
bers of that high class periodical we
have yet seen. The place of honor is
given to Milla Tupper Maynard, who
writes brilliantly upon "Scientific Sent-
iment." Geo. D. Herron writes another
of his "Point of View" articles and Robert
Rives La Monte, of New Zealand,
writes of the famous proletarian poet
and author, the Australian Gerby, Henry

Lawson. Other articles and stories are
contributed by Horace Traubel, Amy
Wellington, Prof. Thos. E. Will, Ernest
Crosby and Editor Spargo. Among the
many illustrations must be mentioned
the cartoons by F. Dahme and Ryan
Walker. The Comrade, 11 Cooper Sq.,
New York.

The remarkable similarity of the edi-
torials in the various capitalist papers
anent the large Socialist vote in the re-
cent election in Germany, suggests a
common origin, or the pulling of a string
which makes the puppets all dance the
same jig. The impression sought to be
made by these editorials is that the Ger-
man Social Democracy is a very tame
sort of a party—not even as radical as
the conservative parties in this country.

While this subterfuge looks very
childish to the Socialist, and there can
hardly be a doubt that the writers of
these falsehoods themselves know better,
those who depend on the Spiketown
Blizzard and campaign speeches for
their information will perhaps be de-
ceived, as it was intended they should
be.

It is true that like the Socialist party
of the United States, the Social Demo-
cracy of Germany has incorporated in its
platform sundry "immediate demands,"
but as everywhere the party in Germany
never loses sight of the main issue of
revolutionary, working class Socialism,
as the following paragraphs translated
from the German platform by Charles
Deisel for the Colorado Socialist clearly
show:

"The private property in the means
of production, formerly the means by
which the owner secured the property
of his product, has become the means
by which to exploit the farmer, the me-
chanic and the small merchant class and
put the capitalist in possession of the
product of the working class.

"Only the transformation of the cap-
italistic system of private ownership in
the means of production (farms, mines,
raw material, tools, machinery and
means of transportation) to social prop-
erty, and the socializing of industrial
production and distribution can effect
that the always growing production and
income of social labor shall be for the
benefit of the hitherto neglected class of
wage slaves and raise them from the
depths of misery and oppression to the
highest well being and to a whole and
harmonious perfection."

Current Observations

By Robert Bielby

Now that the dust of the strike has settled down there is a deal of after discussion and exposition of opinion which is claimed to emanate from the "conservative" members of the labor unions of Dubuque.

There are two or more sides to this question, as to all others, and as the "radical" members are not likely to secure space in the capitalistic press, it may not be uninteresting to elaborate some of their views.

In the first place a labor union is not organized on the basis of the W. C. T. U. or the Y. M. C. A. They are organized for business—and that business is to secure better conditions for their own class by the decrease of hours and increase of wages.

Naturally, there is opposition on the part of the employers. This has been demonstrated locally by the causes which led up to the button cutter's strike and the strike of the street car employees.

Not being in possession of legal means to oppose the organization of the working class, the capitalist class almost invariably resorts to the subterfuge of discharging union officials on trivial charges or boldly proclaiming a lock-out, such as is now in progress at Davenport, in the vain hope of scaring the union out of a year's growth.

Net results, as shown in Dubuque and hundreds of other cities—a strike; loss of wages on the one side and dividends on the other; mutual recrimination between capital and labor as to "nerve" in the usurpation of rights; a grim determination on both sides to fight it out on "those" lines. And finally, after a little of the wire edge has worn off, a reluctant concession that the labor union has a right on earth after all.

Many capitalists, headed by Mark Hanna, are acknowledging that labor must be recognized and treated with. Not because they want to, but because they have to.

They are beat into it; and Dubuque is no exception to the rule. Two or three years ago it was esteemed high treason with all the trimmings to breathe unionism in many of the factories and shops of this city. It is comparatively safe now to mention it when there is no militia in town. The thanks are due not to any business men's association or to the governor. It is due to the general kindness in walking enabled the "radicals" to save the union from "conservatism."

The "conservatives" perhaps look at the loss of wages and the disturbance to ordinary business conditions as an irretrievable disaster. If so, their unionism needs stiffening after the dorsal column. A man who is content—a man who is satisfied that he and his fellow workers are getting all they are entitled to in the line of remuneration and treatment has no business in a labor union. As before stated, they are not formed for the purpose of expressing felicitous resolutions, and if the "conservative" unionist is not aware of this, the "radical" unionist and capitalist are.

In comparison with other points Dubuque has taken the first step in the new order of commercial procedure at a trifling cost.

It is a matter of congratulation that despite the bitterness exhibited no one was injured physically with the exception of a couple of strike breakers—and as they hired out with a full cognizance of the circumstances comment is needless.

It is true that a mob, almost entirely composed of boys, defied the law with an utterly mistaken and useless zeal on behalf of the strikers. It is also true that the police were dilatory in suppressing them. But reflection should convince a person that if extremities had been resorted to there would probably have been a funeral with a white casket—and it might have been your boy.

The "fair fame" and "irreproachable reputation" of the Key City suffered to some extent. But it does not take long to repair a breach in polite fiction. And it is noteworthy that the newspaper which shrunk with such virginal timidity from the editorial ordeal of our neighbors was the very one which heralded

the "Shame of DuBuque" and spread it broadcast over the state.

They say that farmers have no use for Socialism. It is not likely that they would have if they could all carry on co-operation and defy monopoly in the successful manner exemplified at Rockwell, Iowa, by an association of five hundred farmers, who have united their commercial interests irrespective of politics, and are giving an object lesson in economy which is a credit to the state and a terror to the trusts.

They did \$620,000 of business last year on a \$25,000 capital at a cost—for salaries, rent, insurance, etc., of \$4,000, or just about two-thirds of one per cent. Ye gods! How it must make a mortgage shark shiver to think of it—two-thirds of one per cent! And to think that we all might do it if we would only try. In the thirteen years closing March, 1903, these farmers have accomplished \$5,000,000 worth of transactions without the loss of \$1.00, and their indebtedness has never exceeded \$5,000. They deal straight from the shoulder and a middleman is prized in that section with as much appreciation as a missionary in Borneo. They do not pay \$800,000 per year for a president, nor \$50,000 for a "co-operative" counsel, but they are getting there just the same.

Still, it is a blessing that they have the advantages of the state of Iowa to help them. We are not suffering from such concentration as directs business interests in the East, and it is highly probable that in Pennsylvania, for instance, such a co-operative concern would not be allowed existence. Railroads shut off their wind—See! Simple but highly effective, as many a poor devil knows to his cost.

Those who comfort themselves with the knowledge that Herbert Spencer is antagonistic to Socialism should not fail to read his opinion of the present form of government herewith appended:

"At present that which we boast of as political freedom consists in the ability to choose a despot or a group of oligarchs, and after long misbehavior has produced dissatisfaction, to choose another despot or group of oligarchs; having meanwhile been made subject to laws sundry of which are repugnant. Abolish the existing conventional usage—let each member feel that he may express by his vote his adverse belief respecting a government measure, without endangering the government's stability, and the whole of this vicious system would disappear. Constituencies through their representatives would really come to be the makers of the laws they live under." [Facts and Comments, p. 142.]

Now if Mr. Spencer was not so illustrious a thinker as to be entirely above the charge of plagiarism, one might be excused for wondering if he had a plank of the Socialist platform in his mind when he got rid of the above sentiment.

Mary had a little lamb; its fleece was white as snow. But laws a' one, my honey! that was a long, long time ago. For Mary's now at work you'll find along with Jack and Jill—the Forty Thieves have got 'em in a sunny southern mill. That fleece is combed and carded now by little girls and boys, who never wish to play with lambs and such like foolish toys. For the genii of Alladin have tampered with the mold, which God impressed, and children now are conjured into gold.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner eating his Christmas pie. But if he ever does it now he does it on the sly. For Bluebeard owns some caverns in the dusky diamond ground, where Jack must play Bo-peep with Death the weary year around. The trappers and the driver boys have lots of jolly fun—on Sunday they're allowed "on top" to see the glorious sun. For men have got so scarce these days that Bluebeard has to call, on little boys to "man" the mines and break our precious coal.

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

Oil Has Rix

In my paper I was reading
Happenings of the day preceding.
When I saw an item stating,
With voluminous dilating,
That one John D. Rockefeller
(Coal oil carrier and seller),
With remarks both wise and witty,
Had presented New York City
What must be, by the account in
The dispatch, a costly fountain;
Then the public, by the thousand,
Met to greet him, and carouse, and
Give him an immense ovation
For his generous donation.

Many a man of humble class works
In a town that has no gas works;
That is my case; and the sole oil
That I use for light is coal oil:
So at eve, upon returning
From the place where I've been earning
What my daily round of toil can,
I proceed to take my oil can
To O'Fallon's (he's my grocer,
Though there's one a few rods closer);
From the pockets of my raiment
I extract a dime for payment:
"Not enough!" exclaims O'Fallon.
"Oil has rix a cent a gallon!"

Now, my poor, hard-working brother,
Seems to me, somehow or other,
We are, through the retail seller,
Reimbursing Rockefeller,
By compulsory contribution
From our depths of destitution;
Our extorted pennies count in
Toward the payment of that fountain;
But, as the dispatch has said it,
Rockefeller gets the credit;
And, so far as I can see,
No one's thanking you nor me!

—J. L. McCreery.

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them."

"Socialism is not Unionism and Unionism is not Socialism." Who said that they were the same? Certainly no intelligent unionist, nor any intelligent Socialist. The man who wrote a long editorial for a local paper of which a very large special edition was printed and sent out broadcast, seemingly to tell those whom he would deceive that which they most clearly understand without his information. The local press has been burdened with the news given from the pulpit and in editorial columns that the enemy of the unions, and of all the laboring class, is Socialism and the Socialists. That these pulpiteers and these certain fellows are and always have been the friends of the toiling classes.

One of these states that his father was a laborer—ergo the son must be a friend of the laborer. Answer: One's ancestor may have been a king, that would not make all his descendants kings, nor the friend of kings. One's ancestors may all have been laborers; that would not constitute him the sole friend and best advocate, and best advisor of labor. He is most likely to be a true sympathiser and friend who is in like occupation—in like trials—and a fellow in the grievous burdens borne, not one whose ancestors may have been toilers but he himself living in luxury, in ease, beyond the possibility of want of any kind or degree; instead of toiling for, being toiled for. Let it be clearly understood there is no assertion made here as to who are not the friends of labor, but who are, or who are most likely to be; who, if any, should be. Are not those who are fellows in the experiences of life most likely to be able to sympathize with each other and give comfort? More likely than those who never walk with or toil by their side, or ever have any of their experiences. Those who are not fellows MAY yet sympathise, furnish aid, and strive to

better the condition of the toilers; but this is just as likely, at least, that those who are in like circumstances, will be true sympathisers, and true helpers and stay by them longer, even to the end.

Another fact. It is a common adage, that "every tree is known by its own fruit." If there is any doubt as to the nature of the tree, certainly the fruit it bears should end all dispute—"for men do not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles." The Socialists are given more credit than they ask. They may offer to union labor, and to non-union men the same, advice and counsel, and aid, but that the unions are under the power of the Socialists, and are being led by them—following as the tail does the cow—and brushes off the flies at her will, is according to the Socialists an influence and a power they have not even dreamed that they possessed, and imputes to the unions a degree of lack of intelligence they certainly must feel proud of, and thank their would be friends most heartily for the information.

Here is another fact for their attention. It may be history, fiction or fable the account we have of the origin of the race. It matters not to the truth there taught which is that those who would despoil always pose as great friends, and having much concern for the welfare of their victims, like the fable of the spider and the fly. The confidence game is as old as the race and as recent as our own day. It sometimes wins. How it will prove in this instance remains to be seen. The method is to pose as an acquaintance—a friend—very anxious and concerned for the welfare of the "party of the second part." There is a "party of the first part." He is sometimes lost sight of, the eyes being turned by this posing of great interest in the welfare of the "party of the second part." The interest is all in this party—"party of the second part"—the labor party, their votes and the four-fifths of their earnings. This is an important part of this "party of the second part." There is great INTEREST in this "party of the second part." But where was this "party of the first part" in their sympathy and in their helpfulness during the weeks just past? Who was it that said "the strikers ought to be shot down in their tracks." Who made their boasts that they would close their business houses and take their families and show their friendship for labor—and the unions—by riding in the cars? How many of these were Socialists? How many of the Socialists used the cars? How many of the Socialists did not ride the cars? "A tree is known by its fruit." "Actions speak louder than words." Socialism may be considered by the un-informed as impractical, or even as baneful, but to say that the Socialists were not as the strikers and the unions in soul and action is to knowingly or unknowingly speak an untruth. To declare or insinuate that the Socialists were the instigators and leaders of the riotous element in order to bring a stigma upon them and create a prejudice against them, and the cause they represent, is to knowingly and maliciously say what they at least do not know to be the case. It is a shame for all to feel that such an event should have occurred in Dubuque. But it is not as great an evil as some of which we have greater reason to be ashamed. Malicious destruction of character is worse. ***

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

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Essays by G. Bernard Shaw, Sydney Olivier, Sidney Webb, Wm. Clarke, Hubert Bland, Graham Wallas

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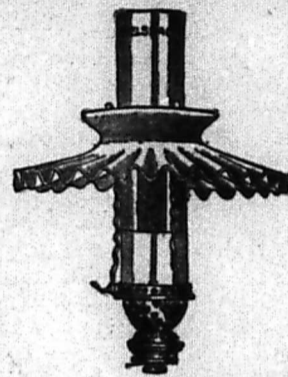
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X RAYS

By JOHN M. WORK

Those innocents who think Socialism is a far off dream had better read the returns from Germany.

Next year the democrats will view with alarm the wholesale republican corruption in the postoffice department, alarm lest the people become so watchful that the democrats themselves will not find it possible to renew the corruption in case they get into power.

The result of the German elections is nothing short of magnificent. Eighty-one seats in the reichstag and more to follow. Herr Krupp's district overwhelmingly swept by the Socialists in spite of the emperor's slurs and insults.

I have said before, and it will bear repeating, that the Socialists of America can learn a great deal from the Socialists of Germany. Remember this: The Socialists of Germany never get frantic. They are always cool and collected. They attack capitalism with all the deep impassioned earnestness which characterizes the Teutonic race.

Typographically the little monthly issued by the National Economic League is quite attractive. It lacks only the union label to be presentable. On the rear cover it sports a cluster of maxims, some true, some half true, and some false. The first one is this: "It is the single aim that wins."

The capitalists are not only appalled by their inability to sidetrack the Socialist movement, but also by their inability to injure it by direct attack before the people. This is where we are invulnerable.

The Growth of Socialism

Some newspapers seem to have entered into a conspiracy of silence for the purpose of hiding from thoughtful persons the ominous significance of the returns exhibiting the growth of Socialism during the last two years. It is no sinners or far-sighted upholder of individualism who acts upon the theory that anything is to be gained by a suppression of unwelcome facts.

is merely one means of propagating it. This aggravating fact leaves the capitalists stranded. They do not know which way to turn. They will be condemned if they do and also if they don't.

That Socialism thrives upon opposition has been sufficiently proven in this country by the Madden fiasco, the National Economic League, etc. In Germany it was proved long ago by Bismarck's repressive measures, and it has again been proved in the campaign just closed.

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ist candidate for President in 1900, received but 86,000 votes, over 400,000 votes were polled for Socialist candidates for congress at the recent general election. If the voting strength of Socialists should increase at the same rate during the next two years—that is to say, at the rate of 500 per cent—they would be able to cast almost two million votes in November, 1904.

Prerequisites for Club Refers

1. The solicitor securing the largest number of subscribers to The Iowa Socialist between July 1, 1903, and August 26, 1903 (a period of eight weeks), providing he secures at least one hundred, will be given a one-year, transferable tuition scholarship in the American Socialist College, covering tuition for the forty weeks beginning Sept. 1, 1903, and ending June 31, 1904.

2. The solicitor securing the next largest number of subscribers to The Iowa Socialist between July 1 and August 26, 1903, providing he secures at least fifty, will be given a sixteen-week transferable tuition scholarship, covering tuition for any sixteen weeks in the regular school year 1903-04.

The subscription price of The Iowa Socialist is 25c per year in clubs of four or more. Postal subscription cards, good for one year's subscription, may be bought in lots of not less than four at 25c each, and will be counted in the contest. A record will be kept at this office of all subscriptions sent in between July 1 and August 26, and the winners announced in the issue of August 29, 1903. Single subscriptions for six months at 25c will be accepted, but no subscriptions for six months at the 25c per year rate will be taken.

The object of the American Socialist College is to prepare men and women to work intelligently and effectively for the emancipation of labor and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

This institution is located in the Sedgwick Building, Wichita, Kan. The management consists of Thomas Elmer Will, Ph. D., President; Granville Lowther, D. D., Vice President; W. A. Ross, M. Accts., Secretary and Treasurer, and G. W. Davis, Field Secretary.

Courses of Study: A one-year course is provided for those who can stay no longer. It includes history, economics, politics, Socialism, fact collection and arrangement, ethics, psychology, Bible and oratory, and special studies in Kansas geography, history, government and people. A two-years' course carries these studies farther and includes more general subjects. A four-years' course will be given if desired. Preparatory work is furnished for those needing it.

Oratorical Instruction: Located also in the Sedgwick Building, is the Western School of Elocution and Oratory, the leading oratorical school of the Southwest. Arrangements have been made whereby the pupils of the American Socialist College will receive their oratorical instruction in this institution.

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 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 wealth, are alike interested

in the overthrow of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The demands, repudiation of the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages, and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, and to the improvement of the service, and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures in steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

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Books of Scientific Socialism.

Table listing various books of scientific socialism with prices, including titles like 'A Study in Government', 'The Student's Marx', 'The Philosophy of Nationalism', etc.

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