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The Iowa Socialist

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The President's Message

Paul H. Castle

The capitalists and their servants are always well pleased with their efforts and are adepts at arranging facts (?) in such a manner as to show the working class that were it not for the great interest they (the capitalists) took in their (the working class) affairs, the proletariat would be robbed of his just portion and the country would go to ruin. The worst feature of it all is that the average workman is so involved in looking after the "full dinner pail," his "balance of trade," and his share of the "surplus" in the treasury, that he hasn't time to stop and study the situation sufficiently to appreciate what the great republican party is doing for him. Notwithstanding this ingratitude, the capitalists just keep on helping the laboring men to build homes for themselves, and educate their children in the great universities endowed by our generous capitalists.

In the first part of the President's message he devotes some space to telling us what great things the establishing of the "Department of Commerce and Labor" has done for the people and how much it expects to do. A vote of thanks is due the President for calling our attention to this. We quote the following extracts:

"The establishment of the department of commerce and labor, with the bureau of corporations thereunder, marks a real advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions vitally affecting capitalists and wage-workers. . . . It is not designed to restrict or control the fullest liberty of legitimate business action, but to secure exact and authentic information which will aid the executive in enforcing existing laws, and which will enable the congress to enact additional legislation, if any should be found necessary, in order to prevent the few from obtaining privileges at the expense of diminishing opportunities for the many."

You will note that there is a move "in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions vitally affecting capitalists and wage-workers." Again our thanks are due for this piece of information. Possibly Gov. Peabody of Colorado, is on the advisory board of this government department. We are sure that Messrs. Gompers and Parry ought to be.

The president says this government department "is not designed to restrict or control the fullest liberty of legitimate business action."

This part of the message is quite familiar news. We see it demonstrated every day. This is the hole in the bag where the cat jumps out. You may be sure that Mr. Roosevelt has a tacit understanding with the trust magnates as to the meaning of the phrase, "legitimate business action." An agreement of this kind is essential to the welfare of the capitalists and the chances for the president's re-election. During the last session of Congress, the president was going to deal some heavy blows against the trusts and while we were all holding our breath in horror for fear some trust would suddenly be smashed up, lo and behold, the administration papers suddenly announced that the president and his advisors had finally agreed on anti-trust legislation that was satisfactory to the trusts! The people have not yet awakened to the fact that this was a national comedy—had I better say, national tragedy? We may rest assured that under the non-restriction of "legitimate business action," Rockefeller, Morgan, Hill and company can go on with their private organization of mammoth trusts, dragging the people down deeper and deeper into industrial slavery.

About the biggest piece of nonsense in the whole message is the statement that the department of commerce and labor will aid in preventing "the few from obtaining privileges at the expense of diminishing opportunities for the many." If there is to be no restriction of "legitimate business action," in other words if the trusts are to have a free hand at complete organization of all our industries, how is common reason is this to prevent "diminishing of opportunities for the many?" Any one who has brains enough to know what a trust is, knows that the "diminishing of opportunities for the MANY" is the very thing the trust desires to accomplish; he knows that trustification means the concentration of economic power into fewer hands and the lessening of business opportunities for the many. Have the American people brains enough to do a little studying on this message or will they be caught by its high-sounding language and senseless ex-

pressions regarding the just regulation of relations between capital and labor?

After the president gives vent to the above statements he repeats his pet theory of "Publicity in corporate affairs," and then states:

"The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized, whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal squarely with their stockholders, their competitors and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business, but to aid in bringing about a better industrial condition—a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or small."

If these statements were to be carried out this bureau would see at once that no trust carried watered stock and so "deal squarely with its stockholders, competitors and the public." But is any one so insanely credulous as to think such will be the case? Certainly there are no grounds for thinking so. Why has not this bureau done its duty in regard to Schwab and Morgan's latest swindle? Why does it not investigate Mr. Rockefeller's high-handed and lawless methods of rebates and public plunder? Why does it not do even ONE thing with SOME of the many trusts that are defying the laws of God and man? Why? Simply because this bureau was formed to assist the American capitalists in their game of exploitation, under the guise of doing something for the American workman.

As was expected, the president had something to say on "Capital and labor." In taking up this part of the message he says in characteristic style:

"The consistent policy of the national government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man; whether employer or employee; but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or control the fullest liberty of the country."

Nothing is to be done "to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country." What does this mean? It means just what is meant by allowing the fullest liberty of "legitimate business action," namely the full sway of trust organization. But the president says the policy of the national government is not to "weaken individual initiative." Just ask the thousands of business men who have been financially wrecked by the trusts, how their "individual initiative" is getting along. Go and ask the millions of men, women and children tied down to the machine owned by the trust magnates, how they like their "individual initiative." The president would protect the trust. He would protect "individual initiative" for all men. The trust destroys "individual initiative" for nine-tenths of the people. There you have capitalist logic and tom-foolery in a nutshell. The workman can now open his full dinner pail and have "individual initiative" for dessert. If the republican party keeps on adding so many good things to the "full dinner pail" we will soon be bloated with "prosperity."

The message continues farther: "Whenever either corporation, labor union, or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then, where the federal government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped." Good! Now we are assured that "the arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others" must cease even if the "federal government" has to be invoked. Now the president says its all one "whether the corporation, labor union or individual disregards the law, etc.," such an offender must be punished. Mr. President, why don't you call out the militia or the national guard to discipline the "arbitrary and tyrannous" trust instead of shooting down working men or endeavoring to break up the labor unions? We will grant just for the sake of argument that the labor union is as much at fault in industrial disputes as the corporation. We will go farther and grant for the sake of argument that the labor union is at fault in the majority of such disputes. What then? Simply this, that we find not only in the majority of these disputes but in every one of them when the federal, state or municipal authority is called upon such aid is used against the labor union and in behalf of the "arbitrary and tyrannous" corporation. The militia and police and the federal authorities are always zealous to suppress the labor agitator, but are exceedingly slow

to ascertain whether or not the corporation has "disregarded the law or acted in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others."

Laboring men when you read this message, especially in regard to what it has to say about your direct interests, just stop and reflect a little. Of course we know you hate to put down your "full dinner pail" and think a little, but use a little "individual initiative" of which you have such an abundant supply, and look at the events of the past two years. How do these events—your treatment at the hands of corporations, courts, militias, national guards, congress, legislatures—agree with the president's message? Can you not see that the message is constructed to deceive you? President Roosevelt is the logical candi-

date of the republican party for 1904. He must be president of the United States by the votes of laboring men if he ever gets there. To get your vote he must make you believe he and his party have done all that could possibly be done in your behalf. Have they? Read this message in the light of FACTS not theories and you have the question answered. It answers itself.

Capitalistic party laws, platforms and presidential messages remind us of the sign the barber had over his door. It read: "What do you think? I will shave you for nothing and give you a drink." The painter had not properly punctuated it. It should have read: "What! Do you think I will shave you for nothing and give you a drink?" Laboring men you will have to punctuate the president's message.

Mr. Parry's Fallacies

Prof. Thos. E. Will

Mr. D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, U. S. A., and of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, and a representative of organized capital, attacked organized labor and Socialism in a recent address in Wichita, Kansas. President Thos. E. Will replied to him in a public address in the Socialist College, December 17th. He said:

Mr. Parry represents industrial feudalism, a system in which industry is controlled by lords of finance and business.

He conceives of the present industrial system as final.

He discerns, however, two opposing forces, Trades Unionism and Socialism. I shall consider his strictures on Trade Unionism.

"Labor unions oppose property rights." They oppose the monopoly of property by industrial lords. They favor property rights. They want a larger share of property for those who produce it.

"Labor unions oppose liberty." They oppose the unlimited liberty of capitalists to exploit, and the liberty of unorganized men to sell themselves into slavery. By organizing they seek a liberty otherwise unattainable.

"They employ force." Representative labor union men do not justify violence. The present, however, is a system of force. Rents, interest, prices, and wages are all determined by force. The dominant law of the business world is, "Get all you can." A class that ignores this law is like a lamb among wolves.

"Strikes make waste." Truly; they are a form of war, and all war is wasteful. But war cannot be ended by asking one army to surrender. The cause of the struggle, private monopoly of the means of life, must be removed.

"Increased wages are taken out of the consumer." A frank confession. So are the capitalists' taxes where possible. But there is a limit to the power to shift wages; otherwise Mr. Parry would not need to oppose Trades Unions. Consumers who are hurt by Trades Unions should themselves organize. This is the age of organization.

"Trades Unions promote idleness

through short hours and soldiering." Under the present system there are not enough jobs to go around. Shorten the hours, give the unemployed a share of the work and end their competition. Soldiering is unjustifiable, but is occasioned by a system that makes remunerative work scarce.

"Labor unions break some employers." Doubtless. So does competition and so do trusts. Wages must be adjusted to the ability of the strong, the weak or the average employers. If adjusted to the weak, laborers will receive the slave's pay. If to the stronger, the weaker must fail. The weak must seek salvation in Socialism.

"Demand and supply should control wages." Demand and supply are largely subject to human control. The trusts systematically regulate supply to keep up prices. Is it right for them and wrong for the workers? "Demand and supply" have occasioned the atrocities against labor discussed by Marx and Herbert Casson. When demand and supply work in the interest of the laborer and against that of the capitalist, as after the Black Death in England in the 15th century, the employers have sought to repeal it by "Statutes of laborers" and Fugitive Slave Laws.

"The eight-hour day for public service should be repealed." I. e., Mr. Parry is against the laborer whoever pays him. Perhaps he fears public ownership, and public employment may become too popular.

"Laborers may organize, strike and go home, but they must not attempt in any way to deter others from taking their places;" I. e., they may commit industrial suicide.

"The farmers should oppose Trade Unionism." The policy of the capitalist is that of Julius Caesar, divide and conquer. They would split the South on the race question, and the West on the labor question. If they can do this they can reign indefinitely. Will laborers and farmers play into the hands of those who boast in 1896 that "those who own the United States will continue to control it?" If not, they must stand together. Their interests are common; their cause is the cause of mankind.

ing on the vantage ground of truth.—Bacon.

If you own the things men must have, you own the men who must have them.—Bellaury.

I can but trust that good shall fall. At last—far off—at last to all.—Tennyson.

Matter is but congealed spirit, and spirit but sublimated matter, and each transformable into the other.—J. Wm. Lloyd.

Applaud us when we run, console us when we fall, cheer us when we recover, but let us pass on—for God's sake—let us pass on.—Burke.

The Philosopher is he to whom the Highest has descended, and the Lowest has mounted up; who is the equal and kindly brother of all.—Carlyle.

Peace comes to him who brings it, and joy to him who gives it; but a perfect understanding comes to him only who loves perfectly.—The Phillistine.

Every other day
Take a drop in water,
You'll be better soon,
Or at least you oughter.—Bishop Doane.

And this is Liberty,—that one grow after the law of his own life, hindering not another; and this is Opportunity; and the fruit thereof is Variation; and from the glad growing and the fruit-faunting comes Sympathy, which is appreciative and helpful good-fellowship.—The Free Comrade.

The Real Labor Motive

Prof. George D. Herron

Nothing is more degrading or unthinking than the notion that sheer necessity, or the getting of a living is the motive of labor. In any true commonwealth of life, external necessity would have nothing to do with labor; and the getting of a living would not be, nor need to be, the labor motive. Indeed, it is questionable if men ever have worked merely for the sake of getting a living. Certainly, the bulk of mankind seems to be engaged in labor that has no other purport or outcome than the bare need of keeping the body from starving. But men work under this desperate necessity because they have a motive that lies beyond it. And this motive is self-expression. Self-expression is the final labor motive. Man will not always work to keep from starving. It is only because we are still brutes; because we have not been evolved from the animal into the human; because the wolf, and the snake, and the tiger are still in us; because we are still predatory beasts of prey, living in the hideous jungle which we call civilization;—it is because of all of this that men are degraded and destroyed by labor that is joyless necessity. But when we have a true commonwealth of life, so that each man is free to choose and do the work he likes best to do, then labor will become self-expression and growth. Each man's work will become the overflow and expansion of his life. Men will make things with their hands and brains through the inherent and spiritual necessity of self-expression—which is the same thing as self-giving—just as the apple tree bears its apples through inherent necessity. Each man's labor-product will be the bloom and fruit of his abundant and joyous being. The world's living will be gotten so automatically and mechanically, and will require so small an average of individual attention, that abundant production and distribution equal to each man's need will be a matter of course. The real labor of man will have nothing to do with the market, and will have no relation to buying and selling. There will at least be no market, no buying and selling. Whenever a man's heart is, there will his labor be, in that day. The written book will be the true word of the writer made book. The bulled accuse

will be the true dream of the builder made house. The new machine will be the true vision of the inventor-made machine. The great picture, the great poem, the great music will become the objective realities of what is truest and most yearning within the painter or singer. The world will become fair and truthful—a real and ever-increasing paradise, because its labor products are but the blossom and fruit of its free and joyous life.

We shall then see that labor is integrity. We have the word integrity; but we have yet not even a theory of the fact. We have not yet a beginning of an integrity that is real and spiritual. Integrity and work are in essence the same. Integrity is self-expression. The truly honest man is the one who expresses in his works exactly what he inwardly is, what he sees and feels. Who in all the world does this at the present time? Who in all the world has a chance to do this? The world, in all its civilization, its moralities, its religions is but the organized foe of integrity. The first step in integrity now brings collision and tragedy. We shall not be in a position to even know what integrity is until our life is so ordered and liberated that each man's labor shall become the exact expression of what he is; until each man's labor shall become his realized ideal; until each man's labor is free to tell the word and story, the vision and prayer of his life. This will come at last; and then, for the first time, we shall have honest souls. And every made thing, or written thing, or rung, or painted thing, shall be the truth of man's being. The materials of work shall be free and accessible to all men. And all that the world shall ask of any man is, that he use these materials to tell the tale of his own soul.

Labor is poetry in such a world. The worker and the poet and the truth-seer or truth-teller, are thus one. A chair, or a table, or a home, or a machine, will be a song and the makers will be simply singers. The joy the overflow and world ecstasy of each man's life, will make a poem—a creator, of whom the gods never dreamed; a poet, whom the singers have never yet known, or aspired to.

The International Bureau on the Lynching of Negroes

Translated by Miss Thekla Sack

International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 22, 1903.
To the Workingmen of All Countries:
The attention of the International Bureau of Socialism has been called by the Socialists of France, of Argentine Republic and of the United States to the great increase in the number of lynchings in North America.

In 1902 there were 103 lynchings in a single state. The investigations of this matter, made by the federal government, have revealed in the southern states a condition recalling the horrors of slavery; the negro works under the whip and club; he dies sometimes under the blows. To prevent his escaping from this martyrdom by flight he is obliged to work naked. The women, the children and the men of the black race are imprisoned or shot, their dwellings are burned; they are even burned alive, often with the encouragement of the authorities and at the instigation of their owners.

In the ranks of the American Socialistic Democracy there is not a little uneasiness concerning the future; bloody conflicts threaten to break out from day to day; violent outbreaks are to be feared. The lives of nine million negroes are threatened. A whole human race is denied the right to live. The republic of the United States proclaimed, forty years ago, the emancipation of the negro, and still slavery exists.

Formerly the negro, bought from dealers in human flesh, represented capital; he was defended by the owner, because he was his property.

Today he no longer represents any value in the eyes of the owner, but he is in the hands of capitalists, an object of strife against organized, white labor.

The capitalism which is everywhere striving to replace the work of men by that of women and children, has excited rivalry between the races in the northern states, in New York, Brooklyn, Akron in Ohio, and elsewhere.

Formerly it was a race problem. Since the industries in the south have been developed there is no longer a distinction to be made between the north and the south. The question has become a labor problem.

The negro is in the hands of capitalism, a means of destroying the So-

cialistic organizations of laborers in the United States.

Strikes by white laborers have failed on account of the importation of black scabs.

On the other hand, the wave of Social Democracy is rising in the United States and threatens plutocracy. Besides, capitalism is seeking a beginning in a race war.

This shall not be!

Capitalism makes no distinction where the question of living by the toil of others is concerned; it is to the interest of the laboring class to unite whatever may be the differences between the races or religions, so that complete emancipation may be assured. Servitude is neither white, nor yellow, nor black, it is proletarian. There should be one (united) revolt against the exploitation by capitalism.

The interests of the laboring classes demand the union of all laborers, without distinction of races, and an energetic protest on the part of the Socialistic Democracy is necessary against the abominable acts which are daily committed in the United States. THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF SOCIALISM.

VICTOR SERWY,
Secretary.

Where Babies Are Cheap

Think not that we Dakotans are having all the prosperity, nor that we are all having a "full dinner pail." Judging from the following clipping taken from the "Park River Gazette-News", one will see that we are not too far north to be remembered. It says:

"A pretty baby boy can be adopted by competent parents. Mother is not able to care for child. Address Lock Box 153, Park River, N. D."

"A pretty baby boy", and still the mother is compelled to part with him. Too bad. Living in the heart of the "Bread Basket" of the United States, where bread is so dear and "pretty baby boys" given away free. Land of Christianity and churches; state where our goody, goody folks see that whiskey must not be sold; still pretty babies are given away free! Curse the system that breeds such conditions! Curse the people that tolerate such a system! F. E. MACHA.

Thoughts With the Hulls On

E. T. Anderson

Militiamen working in the mines, and policemen running the street cars are conditions confronting the workingmen. If you want work join the militia. If you want justice enlist in the Socialist Party.

The great manufacturing institutions will soon close for a week or two to take the annual invoice. The employees who have made it possible for this invoice to show up large gains for the capitalist are asked to lay off without pay pending this annual financial investigation.

The Workers furnish the wealth to pay all rent, interest and profit. Only one out of every 20,000 ever can hope to live by the taking of rent, interest or profit, and still the workers will persist in voting for the democratic or republican parties, both of which stand for a system supported by rent, interest and profit. Socialism promises to do away with all three. Investigate at once.

Zephyrs From Olympus

What fools these mortals be.—Shakespeare.

Alas! the fearful Unbelief is unbelief in yourself.—Carlyle.

He who lives but to enjoy never enjoys anything.—Elbert Hubbard.

No pleasure is comparable to stand-

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MERRY CHRISTMAS. Who will be the merriest of all merry people at this merry season? Socialists, of course. Why? Because they see the dawning of the day when the joy that exists now in the homes of the well-to-do will be universal.

Did you ever, as a child, find your stocking empty on a Christmas morning? It is worse than the measles, isn't it? And do you ever stop to think how many stockings are empty every Christmas morning?

Do you stop to think that many children have not even the stocking to hang up? Do you ever stop to think that the very broadest charity, or philanthropy or whatever you may choose to call it, cannot possibly reach all these cases?

In fact, do you ever think about it at all? OR DO YOU EVER THINK? Is it not possible to have an industrial system wherein charity-giving will find no place? Yes, verily, it is possible, and we are tending fartherward.

"He gives nothing but worthless gold Who gives from a sense of duty."

It is only the gift that carries the heart with it that can possess any value to anyone.

"It is not what we give, but what we share."

For the gift without the giver is bare."

What a "business" this Christmas giving has come to be!

It is a habit into which we have fallen—too often nothing more than one of the "conventional lies of our civilization."

And yet, put it on its right basis, and what is more beautiful, more joyful than giving?

But remember "THE ONLY GIFT IS A PORTION OF THYSELF."

"We can receive anything from love, for that is a way of receiving it from ourselves; but not from any one who assumes to bestow," says Emerson.

The spirit of Commercialism must be extracted from our giving and receiving.

Emerson has again given expression to the proper sentiment when he says: "If the gift pleases me overmuch, then I should be ashamed that the donor should read my heart, and see that I love his commodity and not him. The gift, to be true, must be the flowing of the giver into me, corresponding to my flowing into him."

We feel all these things intimately, we long for the time to come when we may begin to live them. Even now, "Compared to that good will I bear my friend the benefit it is in my power to render him seems small."

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead" that he would not had the day, when all lives are blessed with peace, and all giving becomes the free spontaneous outpouring of a heart full of love and good will?

Many have caught the vision of the Co-Operative Commonwealth, they see all the forces of nature hurrying us on to that consummation, they are watching the sun-rise of that glad new day, wherein, freed from the shackles of wage-slavery and the greed of gold, there will be no empty stockings and no false giving; wherein all men shall at last know the meaning and the power of "peace on earth and good will toward men."

"Love like the light softly wraps around all, Nature's amelioration blessing all."

"Give me, O God, to sing that thought, Give me, give him or her I love this quenchless faith, In Thy ensemble, whatever else withheld, withhold not from us, Belief in plan of Thee enclosed in Time and Space, Health, peace, salvation universal."

"Is it a dream? Nay, but the lack of it the dream, And falling it life's lore and wealth a dream, And all the world a dream."

"My Peace I give unto you."

Job printing of all kinds at the office of the Iowa Socialist.

The International Association of Machinists recently voted by referendum on three propositions, the first of which was as to whether industrialism as opposed to trade autonomy in labor organizations was favored; second, whether the American Federation of Labor should endorse Socialism, and third, whether Gompers should be re-elected president of the A. F. of L. The returns are published in the Machinists' Monthly Journal for December as follows:

For industrial organization, 4,544 votes; against, 1,650. Majority in favor, 2,895.

That the A. F. of L. shall endorse Socialism; for, 4,403; against, 1,963. Majority, 2,440.

Whether Gompers shall retain office; for, 2,705; against, 3,603. Majority against, 898.

The returns however, were not available in time to instruct the delegates to the Boston convention accordingly; if all the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. would follow this plan of getting the settlement of their members, the action of the convention on these questions would represent the convictions of the union men of the country and not those of the "iron-clad cabinet" which is in control of the A. F. of L. It is very patent, however, why such a course would not be favored by the "cabinet."

The National Economic League, the organization whose object it is to teach the working class the fallacies of Socialism through the free distribution of literature designed to counteract the "false and dangerous doctrines" which are being promulgated by the Socialists, "touched" the publisher of "World's Work" for "as generous a contribution as you can afford; it is for the preservation of your interest as well as ours."

"World's Work" printed the "touch" in full, but its editorial comment is anything but favorable to the N. E. L. While it admits that something must be done it is of the opinion that sending out literature is useless because "the tracts and other sermons against Socialism are uniformly dull."

"The way to stop the Socialist delusion," continues World's Work, "is for corporations to stop watering stock; for employers to get into closer touch with employees and for preachers, college professors and others to make the truth interesting. The whole matter is in the hands of the ruling classes. But unless the N. E. L. can send out better literature than they have ground out so far, it will do no good. Your Socialist writes much more interesting things himself, and gets them read because they are interesting." Oh, but this is so sudden!

The editor of the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald says we were "ill-tempered" in calling the bluff that he made when he said the business depression in the Australian states was due to the legislation of the Socialist Labor party, which he still insists is in control there, basing his statement on the report of the American consul published in a London paper, and relying entirely upon the "consular imprint of truth." However we "called" him in all kindness. The bunco man's assurance that the brick is made of gold bears the "imprint of truth" to the unsuspecting stranger. The Chicago Chronicle's insane conclusion that Socialism's impracticability is foreshadowed by the alleged failure of Elovie's Zion City is no doubt accepted by the neophyte in sociology with the same gullibility displayed by Uncle Reuben in buying the brick.

There is no evidence that consuls are other than human and less liable to err, wittingly or unwittingly, than the bunco man or the fire-eater who presides in the editorial sanctum of the Chicago Chronicle. It is a real kindness to call the attention of the public, and editors as well, to these things occasionally.

Carlton D. Wright has finally reached the conclusion that the wage system must pass away and in its stead will come a system which will be based on the profit sharing and co-operative ideas. Following so closely upon Prof. Smith's recent declarations it really looks as though the educational work of the Socialists is beginning to play havoc with the prophets of capitalism, just as it will later on with its profits.

The Socialist meeting at the Coliseum in Chicago on December 6th was the largest gathering of working people ever held in that city. The Chicago Examiner reported the whole proceedings in a few lines in an obscure corner of an issue page. And yet there are people who believe that Hearst is a Socialist and a "friend of labor."

The republican national committee has appointed a sub-committee to investigate Socialism as a political factor. If the findings of the committee shall be unbiased, we are satisfied that their report will be different from that of the committee investigating the postoffice frauds.

It is perhaps needless to say that in making the statement that "The only thing that deserves financial reward is labor," and that "Capital, as such, deserves none," Prof. Small, of Chicago University, has interested the

violent displeasure of the Chicago Chronicle

"We are manufacturing more than we can sell," a prominent financier is reported to have said the other day. What he should have said was that "we" are not paying the working class sufficient wages to buy what "they" manufacture and hand over to the capitalists.

Belamy predicted that Colorado would be one of the first states in the Union to swing into the Socialist column. If it is not to be, it certainly will not be due to a lack of able-bodied prodding by a brutal capitalist class.

Student Volunteers for Socialism

Fred'k G. Strickland, Secretary, Iowa City, Iowa

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

"I am very much interested in your student volunteer proposition. Our schools, colleges and universities should be great recruiting grounds for Socialism. Plenty of students are open-minded, as are some professors. The average student, however, is comparatively much more free than is the average professor. Socialist clubs ought to be organized wherever possible in these institutions, and Socialist speakers who can handle their subject in such a way as will appeal to students should be given an opportunity to address them regularly. This is a great field."

THOMAS E. WILL.

American Socialist College, Wichita, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1903.

Mr. Fred G. Strickland: Dear Comrade—Seeing that you are trying to secure the names of students who are prospective workers for Socialism, I desire to send in my name and am willing and ready to do some writing for Socialist papers. Next summer I shall be prepared to talk for the cause, which I am doing to some extent in the adjoining towns at present.

Hoping that this move will be attended with great success, I am, Yours sincerely,

HARRY W. LAIDLER. P. S.—I am a student of the above college. My age is 19.

Friendsville, Mo., Dec. 7, 1903.

Mr. F. G. Strickland: Dear Sir—I saw a paragraph in the Coming Nation about the "Student Volunteers for Socialism," and, being interested in Socialism, I should like to know more fully, its purpose and method of working.

I am at present principal of the Friendsville schools, and as soon as it is closed I expect to go to work for Socialism. Yours,

IRA CULP.

Green Valley, Ill., Dec. 8, 1903.

Frederick G. Strickland, Iowa City, Iowa:

Dear Comrade—I see by the New York Worker that it is desired "To make a list of all students of higher institutions of learning who will volunteer to become writers, lecturers or organizers for the Socialist party when their education is finished." Please enroll Comrade G. M. Lisk, Woodward, Okla., and myself, R. F. Barton. We are both school teachers, and both graduates of the Illinois State Normal University. Comrade Lisk's age is thirty-two, and mine is twenty-two. We want to work together. We would like to start in about the middle of next June. We will work for expenses. Nothing would suit us so well as to equip ourselves with a projecting lantern and work among students when fall comes at things "pan out."

Please let me know what you think our best chances would be for work next summer. I would like to know what you think of our case as soon as possible.

Yours in the Great Cause, R. F. BARTON.

Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., December 5, 1903.

Mr. Frederick G. Strickland: My Dear Comrade—I have just found in to-day's "Worker" notice of the organization of the Student-Volunteers for Socialism. I am heartily in sympathy with this movement and believe that the hope for the success of our cause rests on an educational basis. I use the word "educational" in the broad sense, not restricting it to apply to "school" education. I believe there is a large number of students to whom Socialism will appeal if they, once understand its aims. The great mass of college men are of the proletariat class and their natural interests are with the Socialist party.

I wish to enroll myself as a volunteer for Socialism. I can be at the service of my party at any time after July 1, 1904. This is in conformity to the first purpose of the organization.

In regard to the second purpose of the organization—"to prepare and disseminate Socialist literature that will appeal especially to students"—I would like to know your plans more in detail. I have done a little along this line, and have read somewhat widely. In the "Worker" of May 17, 1903, is a college prize oration, "The Class Struggle," written by me for public delivery. I have had three years' work in oratory in college and would be glad to be of service in this capacity.

If clubs could be formed in the colleges for the study of industrial and social problems much good could be done. May I hear from you? Very sincerely,

W. F. ROANTREE.

Clubbing Offer

The Iowa Socialist for one year and any of the following papers for one year for 50 cents: Wislhire's Magazine, Coming Nation, Chicago Socialist, The Vanguard, or the Iowa Socialist for one year and The Comrade for six months for 60 cents.

You must learn to be indifferent to results provided you do your duty, leaving the outcome in the hands of the mighty forces that work in the universe.—Anna Bennett.

Correspondence

Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 20, 1903.

Dear Comrades of "The Socialist," I suppose that you may be interested in an account of the progress we are making here in Rock Island.

We have been enjoying a boom in Socialism since I was in Dubuque. I got back here the 1st day of October and meeting one of the comrades he said, "Back just in time; Strickland will speak this evening." Of course I went. During my stay in Iowa the comrades here had kept pegging away and it seemed to me that the Socialist sentiment had grown about 500 per cent. I must say that during the last three months we have seen more results than in any year's work preceding. We have taken in over thirty new members here and almost, if not quite as many, in Moline.

We have combined the two locals, Moline and Rock Island into a County Local and are preparing to establish branches throughout the county.

Well, so much for our work. I wish to say that I receive The Iowa Socialist regularly and will say with no desire to flatter, that I appreciate it very much. I hope the comrades of Iowa will give you the support we are giving the Chicago Socialist. We have increased its circulation not less than 2,200 during October and November. I suppose you have the Chicago Socialist on your exchange list and can see the great improvement in the paper. I wish I could be with you to-morrow night. I enclose a letter to Comrade Strickland which you will please give him. Yours fraternally,

J. C. GIBSON.

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

LOCAL MEETINGS

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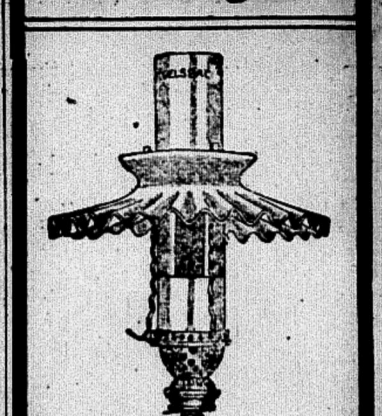
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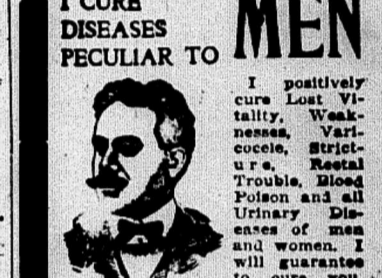


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Just Among Ourselves

New York, Dec. 8, 1903. Mr. Walter Thomas Mills, Kansas City, Mo. Dear Comrade:—In your circular letter of November 19th to the comrades of Kansas, I find a statement which I feel obliged to correct out of justice to others. It concerns subjects upon which you must have been misinformed and will doubtless gladly co-operate with me in correcting.

I refer to the statement that Comrades Wentworth, Spargo, Malley and others, are members of a "Fellowship" which is a special organization, and in no way answerable to the Socialist party. Let me state that there is not, and never has been, any organization known as the "Fellowship." The term was merely given to a fund set apart to enable a few young men to give their whole time to the Socialist movement for a certain period of time.

The distinct and first condition of this fund was that each recipient should be answerable only and solely to the Socialist Party, or the branch of it with which he might be connected. The members of the so-called "Fellowship" are answerable to no organization, or no person, and stand in exactly the same relation to the Socialist movement that every comrade stands or should stand.

In the second place, I think the implication concerning Comrade Malley is especially unfortunate, as it suggests that he is receiving a salary from the fund in question and also his salary as National Secretary at the same time. Such a statement might be construed as a reflection upon his integrity. The implication is absolutely incorrect. Mr. Malley's membership in the so-called "Fellowship" ceased, and his meagre salary from the fund ceased, when he became established as National Secretary of the Socialist Party, nor has he received a dollar from the fund since then, nor would he receive such a second salary under any circumstances.

I think this implication is especially to be regretted, for, if there lives a man on the planet of more sensitive or chivalrous integrity than William Malley, I do not know where to find him, nor do I know where to find a man who is pouring out his life in greater fidelity or unselfish devotion to the Socialist movement. I think the implication is also unfortunate, because of the fact that we have troubles enough in the Socialist movement without creating any new personal equations or disputes. I deplore all such and wish that the energy which is devoted to personal attack and defense, might be converted to the service of the cause itself.

Into the subject matter of your letter in general, I have no desire to enter, and, indeed, my long absence from the country has left me in ignorance of the nature and cause of the various party controversies—an ignorance which I feel inclined to industriously cultivate. And this letter is not intended as any reflection upon yourself, or as any participation in the controversy; it is only written out of justice to the comrade whom you name, and out of justice to the movement in which they work, and I am sure you will be glad to join me in correcting any misinformation which may have come to you upon the subject.

As your letter to the Kansas comrades is an open and published letter, I feel that it is only proper and just that I should also make this correction an open and published letter, and I therefore send it to the Socialist press at the same time I send it to you.

Faithfully yours, GEORGE D. HERRON.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 10, 1902. W. T. Mills, Box 405, Kansas City, Mo. Dear Comrade:—In an eight page leaflet, addressed to the "Dear Comrades in the State of Kansas," you make the following statement about me which I feel it my duty to correct:

You say, "When the 'Appeal to Reason,' with the co-operation of W. E. Clark, now in the National Secretary's office, and many others, attempted to organize in Kansas and elsewhere, a secret society in the interest of the Socialist movement, I actively opposed the proposal and finally succeeded in securing its abandonment as is known by those who were in the movement, although at that time living in Girard and on the best of terms with the 'Appeal.' " After I had secured the abandonment of the Girard proposal at its headquarters, W. E. Clark, now in the National office, continued to maintain his branch of the secret organization in Kansas City for some time, in direct opposition to the known wishes of the Kansas City Local.

That is what you say. THE FACTS ARE THESE: I never had anything to do with the organization of any movement in the state of Kansas. I was never a member of any organization in Kansas except the typographical union. I never knew anything about the secret organization, referred to by you, until I was informed from the Appeal office that you were one of the executive officers. I did help organize the "Appeal to Reason Club" of Kansas City, Mo., whose only purpose was to distribute the Appeal to Reason and other Socialist literature. It was organized, or rather six of us agreed to contribute a regular sum for sending the Appeal to addresses, and I was chosen Secretary on the 14th of July, 1901, with the knowledge of Comrade George H. Turner, member of the local and National Committeeman for Missouri. We never had any public meetings and never attempted to do anything but distribute literature.

I never had anything to do with the secret society, known as the "I. A. V." in any other place except Kansas City. And the plan had been dropped at Girard before we decided to call our club by that name, which by the way was never put into effect. I was at Girard the first of September, I think it was, and talked with the secretary about becoming an organizer, but did not accept the proposition. A meeting was held that night, at which you were expected to be present. Your name was mentioned as a member of the executive committee. The secretary mentioned a letter that contained the meeting, and I insisted on its being

read and considered, saying that if the Party were opposed to the organization it ought to be abandoned.

Returning to Kansas City that same night, I went on distributing the Appeal, and working with the Local whenever I could. (No less than ten active members of the Kansas City Local made frequent contributions to the "Appeal to Reason Club). I was appointed on various committees of the Local during the time of my connection with the club; and at the very next election, I was nominee of the Local for Mayor, being nominated on the 21st of January, 1902.

I have other evidence to prove that I was not in opposition to the "known wishes of the Kansas City Local." I met Comrade Turner a day or two after we had changed the name of the club to "I. A. V.," and when he told me that the party was opposed to it I told him that we would have nothing more to do with the name but would go on distributing literature as we had been. That was in the early part of October and about the time I was notified that the "I. A. V." had been dropped.

So please note that our club in Kansas City was never an organic part of the secret society, of which you were reported to be an executive officer; and that therefore I could not have maintained a branch in opposition to the known wishes of Local Kansas City for the reason that it was not a branch, so much for the "secret society."

But, with my present understanding of Socialism, knowing that the Party organization is of far more importance than an indiscriminate distribution of literature, I would not think ill of the Comrades nor accuse them of trying to deprive me of my liberty of trying to do as I please. The organization of the Socialist Party is of greater value to the Socialist movement than any man is. It is dangerous to obstruct its progress. Those daring to try have been crushed by its relentless force.

Next, let me consider why you falsely accuse me of the Comrades of Kansas and elsewhere. You have reiterated the fact of my presence in the "National Secretary's office" and in the "National office."

How did I happen to be in the "National Secretary's office?" Why, and by whom, was I sent to the "National office?"

I went to St. Louis to attend the last annual meeting of the National Committee, a friend and admirer of you. Knowing you had grievous faults, I overlooked them for what I thought to be the good of the movement.

With others, you made me believe the "Eastern Comrades" were trying to do something dastardly to the Party. Laboring under that impression, I eagerly accepted a temporary position in the national office to assist in moving the office fixtures from St. Louis to Omaha, and to "use the wire if necessary" to inform National Committee and Quorum member, Turner, in the event of any attempts on Malley's part to thwart the will of the National Committee.

I came to Omaha a firm believer in this: PUBLICITY IS THE BREATH OF SOCIALISM, and I promised Comrade Turner that I would see to it that absolutely nothing was done that did not get to the National Committee.

When National Secretary Malley came, he at once took steps to keep the entire party membership informed by sending all reports to the National Committee, State Secretaries, Locals in unorganized states and the Socialist press.

Then I notified Comrade Turner that Comrade Malley would not attempt to do anything without the knowledge of the entire National Committee. After that, I had nothing more to report, and the National Secretary kept me in the office because of my ability to do the work he had for me to do. And because I had nothing to report, I suppose you have concluded that I too had joined hands with the "Master Comrades" to get control of the Party.

Right here, I want to say that the only National Committeemen who have written threatening letters to the National Secretary, or who have in any way attempted to interfere with the regular work of the office, or to DICTATE THE POLICY OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE, HAVE BEEN MEN IN SYMPATHY WITH YOU. The other Comrades have gone on with their own work, recognizing the fact that NOT THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, but the membership is the Party.

In view of this, and other facts, of which I have not written, I am convinced that you had only one object in trying to bring discredit on me and that was to bring discredit on the National Secretary's office, and on the "National office."

I have no personal fight against you. With me, the Party is everything. With you, judging from the way you have ignored the national office, as soon as you found out that you could not dominate it, I am convinced that you would attempt to ruin the character of anyone in the Party, if by so doing, you thought you could elevate yourself.

Yet, as strongly as I believe this to be true of you, I would not even mention it now were it not for the fact that my silence might cause some to think that you had told the truth about me and because of the injury that your falsehoods might do the national office. I say to the Comrades in Kansas, and everywhere in the Party, do not hitch your wagon to a "star." No matter how beautifully a self-chosen leader talks, nor how saintly he looks. Every member of the Party has an equal right with every other member. If any man wants to serve the Party, let him first recognize the fact that he is not greater than the Party. If you do not demand your rights as members and compel every official and speaker to abide by the will of the Party, the capitalist class will if necessary, turn all sorts of speakers into the field during the next campaign, and simply control the Party, and as long as I am in the movement, I shall insist on all the membership being kept informed about everything that is going on within the Party.

In closing, I wish to say that whenever I have anything for publication that contains anything against you, I shall not be so indecent and unfair as to follow your example by not sending you a copy.

Copies of this have been sent to the Socialist press.

Fraternally yours, W. E. CLARK.

To Local Jackson County, (Kansas City) Mo.:

Comrades: In reply to your open letter to Local Omaha, protesting against what you call "Snap Judgment," against our resolutions against Local Kansas City, or the Jackson County Socialist club, for accepting one Geo. E. Baird, who was expelled from Local Omaha for political corruption, we submit the following:

For Local Kansas City to make the plea of ignorance in the case of Baird does little credit to an organization that is supposed to stand upon the principles of International Socialism. A local of the Socialist party that will accept a total stranger without an investigation certainly cannot lay claim to being a watchful guardian of the Socialist movement in the territory over which it has jurisdiction. With such tactics the capitalist class will find it very easy to flood your local with a sufficient number of traitors to disrupt the movement. Since your protest we feel more than justified for having passed our resolutions. The statement accompanying our letter of inquiry was sufficient to cause any watchful body of Socialists to start an investigation, which you did not do. If you care to take the matter up, the evidence will be submitted on request.

In the same open letter you falsely accuse us of sending a letter to the locals in Missouri regarding the candidacy of Geo. H. Turner for member of the National Committee. No one can read our letter to Local Poplar Bluff without seeing that your accusation is palpably false. Our letter was to inform the members of the party in Missouri of what their National Committeeman had done, believing that he had not informed you. We believed the membership in the party should know what party officials are doing.

Falling back upon the commodious phrase about being "concerned in personalities," which was used by the middle class to defeat the workers in the German and French struggles of '47 and '48, may serve the purpose for which it has ever been used, namely, that of throwing the mantle of charity and secrecy about the person of a traitor, but it does not show an insight into the history of the movement for the emancipation of the working class, and for which alone the Socialist party is in existence.

The personality that cannot bear the lime light of publicity will have the same effect upon the Socialist party as poison has upon the human body. An organization must be known by the personnel of its membership.

LOCAL OMAHA, J. A. LA BILLE, Sec'y. Omaha, Neb., Dec. 10, 1903.

Financial Report for Nov., '03

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 1, 1903. RECEIVED.

Table with columns for National dues from State Committees and various states (Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin) and From locals in unorganized states and territories (District of Columbia, Georgia, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming, Supplies, Special organizing fund, Brown & Hanford, printing).

Table with columns for EXPENDED (Exchange, Expense, Freight and express, Office equipment, Office help, Postage, Printing, Telegrams, Wm. Malley, salary, W. E. Clark, salary, C. R. Martin, salary, A. S. Edwards, on account, Chas. H. Vail, on account, Agitation and organization, B. F. Adams, J. W. Bennett, Geo. E. Bigelow, J. W. Brown (Mass.), J. W. Goebel, F. J. Hyland, Harry McKee, John M. Ray, Chas. G. Towner, Local Providence, R. I., Lecture bureau, Ben. Hanford, Expense quorum meeting, Chas. H. Matchett, Florida, C. R. Martin, expense from Tiffin, Ohio, Miscellaneous expense) and RECAPITULATION (Nov. 1, balance, Receipts for month, Total, Total expenses, Dec. 1, balance).

Call for Funds

To the Socialists of the United States of America: Comrades: For the past eighteen months the Socialists of New York and vicinity have been at work raising funds for the establishment of the first daily Socialist and trade union newspaper in the United States, to be called the "New York Globe." By hard work and constant effort we have managed to collect over \$13,000 in cash; an additional sum of about \$6,000 has been pledged and will be paid in this winter. With several hundred dollars more already pledged by the more progressive trades unions the sum of \$20,000 is already in sight. As it will require a capital of at least \$50,000 to successfully launch and uphold a daily newspaper in the city of New York, where we shall have to combat and compete with the largest capitalist dailies in the country, a larger amount than we have on hand at present is needed, and we therefore again call the attention of all Socialists of America to the grand undertaking of the New York comrades; and appeal to them to help us in our efforts by contributing such amounts to the Daily Globe fund as each one individually can afford to give for this purpose.

The establishment of the first Socialist daily is a matter which should concern and interest every Socialist in America. It is not a local matter, but one of national importance to the Socialist movement. The publication of the daily will have a beneficial effect upon the movement all over the land and will strengthen the Socialist party organization in every state. Comrades, we therefore appeal to you in behalf of the cause of Socialism and the speedy adoption of Socialist principles, which can best be accomplished through the medium of a daily Socialist press, to contribute at once to the fund for the establishment of the Daily Globe.

The Daily Globe should be published during the presidential campaign and if every Socialist in the country will contribute we will have enough money to begin publication in the near future.

Address all communications and contributions to "Daily Globe," Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

The Socialist party in national 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 capitalist 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 hostile classes—the capitalists and the wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

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

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 government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the public exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Directory of Secretaries

Wm. Malley, National Secretary, 303-304 McCague Building, Omaha, Neb.

J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, 1129 12th street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Secretaries of Iowa Locals

Albia, W. I. Shields. Atlantic, Chas. D. Beers. Avery, F. J. West. Bloomfield, B. H. Osterhoudt. Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St. Burlington, Conrad Holstein, 1324 N. 7th St. Clarinda, T. F. Willis. Clinton, A. R. Kolar, 511 2d St. Correctionville, John Tangborn. Cresco, E. P. Dieter. Creston, Geo. A. Stickland, 507 Park St. Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 821 E. 14th St. Deloit, Stanley Browne. Des Moines, J. R. Blenes, 1207 Locust St. Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 6th St. Fairbank, S. E. Moore. Ft. Dodge, H. A. Rayne. Grinnell, J. G. Fangmeyer-Hamilton, Louis Paulding. Hiteman, Wm. Truman. Hocking, Thomas Love. Jamestown, Chas. D. Leroy. Keb, Miles Martin. Lake City, Oakley Wood. Lehigh, John Heslop. Lester, Joseph Bruckner. Little Rock, W. H. Attlesea. Logan, A. D. Wilson. Lost Creek, Lovel Talmage. Madrid, C. J. Peelstrom. Mapleton, C. A. Piper. Marshalltown, Myron T. Wiltse, 610 Fredrick Street. Mason City, Leslie A. Tillison, 110 West Miller St. Missouri Valley, John T. Culavin P. O. Box 124. Monroe, Henry Bownans. Muscatine, J. G. Kent, 419 Pond St. Mystic, W. B. Bedinger. New Market, J. J. Smith. Newton, Abe Miller. Oelwein, L. Lauridsen. Ottumwa, Isaac H. West, 601 Richmond Ave. S. Red Oak, E. W. Churchill, 109 W. Elm St. Rock Rapids, George Monlux. Ryan, Chas. Hicketier. Sac City, W. J. Martin, Box 475. Scandia, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2. Shambaugh, John Rhodes. Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth. Sigourney, Edward J. Kohrer. Sioux City, J. C. Smith. Waterloo, F. Connor, 1112 Franklin St. Webster City, L. W. Hockman. Winterset, McK. Miller.

Address all communications and contributions to "Daily Globe," Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

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Party News

National State Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Harry Crouse, Moab, Utah; A. L., New York City; 16th A. D., New York City; Local Stonington, Conn.; James D. Graham, Livingston, Mont.; Arthur Childress, Brownsville, Wash.; Local Yelm, Washington; Local Granite Falls, Wash. Total to noon, Dec. 19: \$ 35.50. Previously reported: \$2246.86. Total: \$2281.36.

The Fon du Lac, Wis., Commonwealth, gives out the startling information that "Socialism is encountering many obstacles in Germany, the recent elections showing a heavy falling off in that party's vote." The American press is always ahead of the world—for lying.

Charles Pergler, of Chicago, has been selected to act as Bohemian organizer, and Robert Sallie as German organizer. They will take the field under the direction of National Headquarters Feb. 1st. Locals requiring their services should make application through their state secretaries or direct to the national secretary, Omaha, Neb. Italian Organizer Origo has been delayed in beginning his tour, but will probably start in February or March.

Dates for James F. Carey's lecture tour has been arranged in Pennsylvania as follows: Jan. 4th, Philadelphia; 5th, Reading; 6th, York; 8th, Meadville; 9th, New Castle. Carey will then enter Ohio for about two weeks. Applications for dates in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois should be made through the respective state secretaries, and in Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, Michigan and Nebraska to the national secretary, Omaha, Neb.

Under date of Dec. 18, State Secretary Dial of Kentucky reports as follows to the national secretary:

"I am instructed by the state committee of the controversy between Calvin C. Ross and Comrade F. J. Lavanier, Jr. They request that it be mentioned in the weekly press bulletin. The statement follows:

"In October Comrade Lavanier wrote Comrade Critchlow, of Ohio, stating that Ross, who had been speaking in Ohio, was a fakir, etc., with a penchant for borrowing money; also, that he had been expelled from Texas for similar tactics. Critchlow turned a copy of the letter over to Ross, who demanded a retraction of the statements from Lavanier. Upon Lavanier's refusal to retract or modify his statements Ross wrote a letter to Local Covington, demanding Lavanier's expulsion for making false statements and accusations against a member of the party.

"Local Covington referred the matter to a special committee of three for investigation. This committee secured information, and deeming it sufficient, reported to the locals and were discharged.

"Local Covington decided that, according to the testimony, Comrade Lavanier's statements in his letter to Comrade Critchlow were true, and dismissed the motion to expel him.

"They further decided to send a statement of the case to the national secretary and request him to insert it in the weekly press bulletin."

Foreign Notes

Compiled for the National Headquarters of the Socialist party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.

GERMANY.

The common council of Muelhausen, Alsace, Nov. 15th, elected Comrade Emmel representative to the State Legislature. He had 17 votes and the democratic candidate 13.

In Bernburg the Socialists have elected all their five candidates to the city council. In Wernigerode three Socialists have been elected. In Eisenberg three Socialists have been elected. In Alstedt six Socialist candidates were elected.—Berlin "Vorwaerts," Nov. 13th.

The Socialists of Woesslingen, Baden, have won their first victory in the common council elections. Nine Socialist councilmen were elected. A tenth comrade would have been successful had it not been for the inexact writing of name.—Berlin "Vorwaerts," Nov. 20th.

The Berlin workers' school, founded by Wilhelm Liebknecht and managed by the Socialists, in the past quarter had 369 members, including 45 women. The school's receipts for the quarter were \$42, and the expenses \$7, leaving about \$35 in the treasury. The school library has 1,573 volumes.

Comrade Wackwitz reports that in the sixth district of Saxony, near Dresden, by energetic work, the number of women members in the Socialist party has increased from 128 to 230 in the past year. The women were of much service in the campaign. "Die Gleichheit" (Equality), the Socialist women's fortnightly review, is sent, at party expense, to all the women members of the Socialist party. The women's trade organization is progressing well.

In the 15th district of Saxony an election was held Nov. 15th, for a member of the German parliament, to take place of a revisionist Socialist, Comrade Gohner, who had resigned. A anti-revisionist Socialist, Comrade

Stuecklen, was elected with 16,000 votes against 10,517, which the national-liberal candidate received. The opponents of the Socialists slandered them and made great efforts to defeat their candidate, but this district, which formerly changed about, is now firmly Socialist. In Saxony seven Socialist deputies, with 270,654 votes, were elected to the German parliament in 1893. Eleven Socialist deputies, with 299,190 votes, in 1898, and twenty-two Socialist deputies, with 441,764 votes, were elected to the German parliament in 1903. The only Saxon member of the German parliament who is not a Socialist is an anti-Semite. The anti-Semite party, based on fanatic race hatred, lost three seats in the last parliamentary elections and now has only nine deputies to snarl at 81 Socialists in the German parliament.

AUSTRIA.

The Socialists of Graz, Austria, have been very successful in the common council elections, as reported Nov. 20th. In the third class the Socialist candidates were elected with from 1,104 to 1,202 votes. The Socialists hitherto had only three representatives in that common council, now they have nine.

SPAIN.

During the municipal elections in Spain there were disturbances in Santander and Valencia. Several persons were wounded and a few killed. According to the latest returns, 4,009 monarchists, 976 republicans, 80 Carlists and 60 Socialists were elected to common councils. Both the republicans and Socialists have gained. Hitherto the Socialists had 45 representatives in fifteen towns.

HOLLAND.

Comrade P. J. Troelstra, M. P., has resigned his position as chief editor of the Dutch Socialist journal, "Het Volk." With great ability he had edited that paper since its foundation. His duties as member of parliament, representing the third district of Amsterdam in the second house, and his Socialist propaganda keep him too busy to edit the paper. Comrade P. L. Tak, an experienced journalist, takes his place as editor.

SWEDEN.

In Eskilstuna, Sweden, Oct. 15th, in spite of the unjust system of municipal suffrage, which gives a rich citizen 100 votes or less, the Socialist candidate, Comrade C. A. Flodin, organizer of the Iron and Metal Workers' Federation, was elected city councilman. He received 5,218 votes from 506 persons, the opposing candidate who came nearest to him had 4,902 votes from 104 persons, and a third candidate got 2,892 votes from fifty-two persons.

The Socialist press of Sweden gains constantly in circulation. "Social Demokraten," which is published in Stockholm, now has 15,000 subscribers; "Arbetet," in Malmo, 12,000, and "Ny Tid," in Goeteborg, 6,000. These three papers are daily. The following five papers are issued three times a week: "Smaaland's Folkblad," in Jonkoping, with 4,600 subscribers; "Aurora," in Ystad, with 4,000; "Arbetsradet," in Gefke, with 3,500; "Oerebrokuriren," with 3,000, and "Landskrona Kuriren," with 1,500 subscribers. The following three papers are issued twice a week: "Nye Samhaellet," in Sundswall, with 3,000 subscribers; "Lyseleis Kuriren," with 2,500, and "Arbetaren," in Motala, with 2,000 subscribers. A weekly paper, "Folkbladen," with a circulation of 5,400 copies, is published in Stockholm. The twelve Socialist papers already named have 62,200 subscribers in all. Besides these the young Socialist organizations publish two periodicals, "Isrand" and "Fram," each having a circulation of 3,000 copies. The Christmas issue of the Socialist paper, "Julfaeklen," has a circulation of 45,000 copies, and the humorous paper, "Karbassen," is published weekly, with a circulation of 15,000 copies.

For Christmas Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco, go to L. SCHUSTER, 1961 Couler avenue.

Iowa Notes

Concordia, Kas., Dec. 10, 1903. Dear Comrades: I will complete my work here about Dec. 21. Have no more work in sight. I have not been able to get any subs so far. Am quite worn out, yet encouraged. The farmers are certainly coming our way. Have had fine meetings in country school houses. May come up and work a while in Iowa on my own initiative. Am anxious to get our doctrine before the country people. They are not so afraid of their jobs as the proletariat. Send me sample copies. Yours fraternally, G. W. DAVIS.

Sioux City, Dec. 21, 1903. Editor Iowa Socialist, Dubuque, Iowa: Dear Comrade:—Local Dubuque City had a rousing old time propaganda meeting Sunday the 20th. We had a brilliant paper read by Comrade Max Brodsky on the "Ethics of Charity." Many good points were brought out, among them was the point that charity like our servitude is done scientifically. We also had another treat. Comrade Bennett had returned from his trip as National Organizer. He gave a fine outline of his work in the two Dakotas. Next Sunday promises to be a warm one, for the subject for discussion is the "Tariff from the Democratic Point of View." The discussion will be opened by a lawyer, O. C. Treadway. He has an idea that if we destroy special privilege everything will be all right. I told the audience Sunday that if his free trade policy was put into practice and competition effected, the trusts would be compelled to form the International Trust and finish up the job of industrial concentration. The Trade Unions here are up against the real thing at last. The Farrycites have arrived under the name of the Business Men's Association. They say they are not opposed to organized labor, that is as

long as they don't go any farther than giving smokers and sick benefits and they are blaming the unions for the exit of prosperity. I suppose if it had not been the Unions it would have been the spots on the sun.

J. W. WILSON, Local Organizer, S. P.,

MUSCATINE NEWS.

Full preparations are completed for the oyster supper to be held January 16, 1904.

After the conclusion of the regular program, the meeting was opened to general discussion, in which all present took part.

The debate following the business meeting Monday evening, December 14 was, "Resolved, That the Workers are Blameless for Not More Readily Taking to the Socialist Movement," the decision going to the negative.

The Sunday afternoon meeting was well attended, the feature of the same being an address by Comrades White-noch and Slaughter. Comrade White-noch spoke upon the subject of "Longevity Under Socialism," while Comrade Slaughter spoke upon "Human Nature." Both speakers were given close attention.

O. C. WILSON.

Chew Sterling Navy Plug tobacco.

Local Notes

Comrade S. R. McDowell remits for a bunch of sub cards.

Local Dubuque has appointed a committee to devise plans for an entertainment.

Comrade E. Holtz will deliver an address at the meeting of Local Dubuque next Tuesday evening.

Comrade George D. Herron writes: "I always read the Iowa Socialist with a great deal of interest, and rejoice in the growth of the movement and the thought and life related to the movement, in the state where most of my working life was spent."

Dubuque Local was well entertained on Tuesday evening by an excellent address by Comrade Triller. He chose for his subject the National Platform of the Socialist Party, and expounded the doctrines of Scientific Socialism to the satisfaction of all present.

At the meeting of Local Dubuque on Thursday, December 17th, the new Constitution and By-Laws reported at the previous meeting were adopted with a few amendments. The meetings of the local will hereafter be held on Tuesday evening instead of Thursday. Comrade Carrie L. Johnson was the speaker, dwelling upon the position of woman and the child under capitalism, and urging the ladies to work for the establishment of Socialism, which would abolish the intolerable conditions that the various reform movements impotently attempt to alleviate.

On Monday evening, December 21st, Comrade Frederick G. Strickland delivered one of his famous lectures on Socialism at Temple Hall to a fair-sized audience. He was preceded by Mrs. Strickland, who recited "The Chain Makers." The Stricklands are on their way east to spend the holidays, after which they will return to Iowa City, where Comrade Strickland purposes spending the winter at the State University.

Comrade Strickland's text Monday night was "Socialism and Trades Unionism vs. Parry," discussing an article of the latter in some religious journal on these questions, and compared Mr. Parry with the Pharisees of old who persecuted and finally secured the condemnation of the Nazarene, who came up out of Galilee.

He drew parallels between Christianity and Socialism; said he, like Jesus, did not come to talk altogether to the great and respectable or the church members, but to the common people, even if he had to go into the open air, standing on a soap box, or into a saloon. Socialists, he claimed, see a vision, yet do not have to drink liquor to gain this result. Paradise will be regained under Socialism while Mr. Parry and the religious press scoff at the idea. The kingdom (government) of God announced by Jesus will come under it in the full fruition of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. It will be the new heaven and the new earth of the prophets for the laborer. It will be the city of the New Jerusalem let down out of heaven on the earth, as seen by the Revelation.

The same enthusiasm is manifest in all Socialists. Once a Socialist, always a Socialist. Conviction is born of truth and justice. The struggle of the common life to be free in the ownership of what its hands and brains create is the mainspring of Socialism, and the guiding star, the inborn light, which pervades all Socialists. He went on to say that man is the only creature on this footstool of God except a hog who wants to grab everything in sight and squeal for more; that even the birds do not want to monopolize roosting places, worms or other kinds of food and habitations, save their own nests, to the detriment and oppression of their feathered fellows; and then likened the ministers, politicians, officeholders, editors and many business men, "people of eminent respectability," to those who bore witness against Christ and sought His downfall and destruction for daring to preach to the poor and oppressed of his time.

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

Colorado Notes

THE COLORADO MOVEMENT.

Colorado is to-day in the best shape she has ever been in, so far as her organization is concerned. There is still much territory that has not been touched at all, and, as is the case everywhere I suppose, our outside locals sadly need instruction and encouragement. But at the same time we have sixty-three locals in good standing, our Local Quorum of the State Committee is meeting regularly, and, as the cold weather has come on,

we have just finished five months of active organization and agitation work.

Four locals in Cripple Creek have had their charters revoked for non-payment of dues and withdrawal from the official party. I believe it is their desire to start a new party.

They are so small, however, as to form no feature in the state party. It is sincerely to be hoped that the proletariat will, at least some time in the near future, be able to see clearly where their united line of action will be most effective. An almost unlimited variety of opinions is doubtless inseparable from a proletarian movement as it must necessarily be in the hands of people unaccustomed to public affairs.

However, the industrial development will soon force us on to common ground.

Our territory for organization work has been largely in the east and south this summer. The work was done on the Santa Fe road, east from Pueblo to the state line, and back again on the Missouri Pacific. In most of this district no Socialist talk had ever been heard before. But isolated Socialists are found everywhere now. Wherever there was a sufficient number they were organized. We are organized at all points on the Santa Fe with the exception of La Junta and Fowler. La Junta is a railroad point, and there are hundreds of Socialists there, but we lack individuals to go forward and carry on the movement. I find this such a crying need at so many points. The material, the sentiment, and the will are there for revolutionary political action, but there is no one to go ahead and push organization and educational work. We have the same difficulty in Pueblo. What we need is some first class workers to go and stay in a locality, and work up the party material into a compact party organization.

Rocky Ford has three remarkably capable workers. As a result they are getting things in fine shape there among the beet sugar workers. Amity is also a point where there are remarkably capable members of the party. As a result they are building their Socialist Temple. The Salvation Army promptly got out an injunction against their getting stone from the quarries. Amity is a Salvation Army colony, although others are located there. The Army has gotten capitalistic since it owns land and other property. When the Socialist organizer went there the edict went forth for a Salvation social and the brethren and sisters were gathered into the fold, safe from the contaminating influences of any poor people's political movement.

Colonel Holland, the manager of the colony, holds the mortgages and the votes of those who are there in the hollow of his hand, and religiously delivers them to the ditch company and the republican party. Perhaps the field where we most earnestly need work is in the southern part of the state, among the coal miners, who are now in one of the most important strikes the United Mine Workers were ever engaged in. There are in this field all kinds and degree of laborers—negroes, Indians, Mexicans, white foreigners and Americans, and among them 2,000 revolutionary Italian Socialists.

If we had a vital movement among them they would vote our party, for they understand the purpose of the proletariat from revolutionary and storm-tossed Italy. Wherever meetings were held they were responded to with the greatest enthusiasm, and it was no trouble to organize. We organized ten locals, but there needs to be constant agitation in the field.

We have done all our work practically without any funds. In the summer we could hold street meetings and take collections. But as the cold weather has come on we are obliged to have halls and during the strike we cannot take collections from the strikers, as the union has all it can do to carry them while they are out of work.

What we need is money to send people in there during this critical time, and maintain them there in active agitation.

In Denver we are preparing a monster protest meeting against the military outrages that prevail in this state.

While our vote is not large the working class is facing conditions that are leading to remarkable changes in the near future.

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