

Economic Determinism

John W. Bennett

Economic determinism is an idiomatic expression peculiar to the Socialist movement. And to the student of this important science it has wonderful significance. It implies, in general, that the system of production at a given time determines the social institutions of the people. The various departments of state government, our charitable institutions, our religion and even the marriage system are all a reflex of our manner of getting a living.

Man is essentially governed by his material interests, or those interests which seem to bring the most of life. And to get the fullest and freest life he follows the points of least resistance. And this is alike applicable to a nation as to an individual. The competitive struggle for wealth through which this country has passed has terminated in a few securing tremendous power and advantage over the many. And as the buyers of labor power and the sellers of labor power have opposing interests and are at constant war with each other (and every strike amplifies this glaring truth), the most comprehensive definition to call it, what in reality it is, is the class struggle.

And all previous civilized peoples have passed through a phase of these opposing, or class, interests.

And those holding the upper hand are called the ruling class, and those who are compelled to sell themselves to this class in order to live are called the servile class. So the wealth owning class establish a government to prevent their wealth from falling into the hands of those who are without wealth. Hence the necessity of that vast army of parasites, composed of court officials, police, army and navy and revenue collectors. And from the fact that a large part of the population are kept on the ragged edge of starvation through the oppression of the wealth owning class and their attendant parasites and the consequent danger of a revolt arises the necessity of charitable institutions. And not that there is a ripple of pity or compassion for the helpless do charitable institutions exist, but solely to protect the masters of wealth. To make the servile class more tractable and pliant, the ruling class hold out the religious hope of a home beyond the clouds if the workers will only submit to robbery here. It is true also that sex relations have their basis in property relations. The marriage ceremony, love, serve and obey, was clearly the inception of an individualism that contemplated the ownership of women along with other property. It is true also that the marriage relations have their basis in private property relations. And as private property is rapidly disappearing amongst the working class, so also is marriage becoming a thing of the past amongst the

working class. And in evidence note the growing institution of prostitution. Being married well does not necessarily mean a union with a congenial mate, with nature's guide of mutual adaptability tying the nuptial knot. On the contrary it means, what is the money consideration. And the children of just these unnatural conditions have produced a race of people who reflect these unholy alliances in jealousy, hatred, avariciousness and licentiousness, because natural conditions are chained under an environment inconsistent to freedom. So it is evident from an observation of facts relative to society as an organized whole, that the economic life is the determining factor in all social institutions.

And as the written history of the world merely considers the ruling classes, it is valueless in obtaining data for the scientific analysis of social growth and development, because the masses, either as slaves, serfs or wage workers, are essential factors impossible to ignore. So the student of the historic industrial world recognizes the imperative law of nature that our physical bodies must have the creature necessities, food, clothing and shelter.

Social production has been wrought under modern capitalism. And the sex relations are as natural and as necessary as life itself, and the holiest of all relations because they are the refinement or spiritualization of nutrition and typify the invisible electric current flowing from a dynamo, as a result of coal placed in the furnace of a steam boiler. The true sex relationship is mutual adaptability, entirely distinct and separate from money consideration that maintains at the present time. But as this true relationship above referred to is impossible under capitalism the application of the remedy is essentially the restoration of private property to the wealth producing masses. And this is possible only through the collective ownership of the instruments of production and distribution or in other words Socialism. This will make all economic equals and women for the first time in centuries will be dependent upon no man for the necessities and comforts of life. Then and then only can she select her ideal husband. As a result of capitalistic confiscation of workingmen's property the inexorable struggle of his nature working in a vicious unjust environment has wrought a deformed social state in which the abnormal conditions have become too powerful for the superficial repellent influence of capitalistic law. Crime is constantly on the increase, not because morality is declining amongst the people, but because of the severity of capitalistic exploitation, and the precarious prospects of getting a livelihood is becoming more and more conditioned and doubtful.

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

Foreign Notes

Compiled for the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party by Miss Agnes Wakefield, of Boston.

RUSSIA.

Unusually audacious demonstrations against the government are occurring among the Russian soldiers. In Tschakotauri, eighty recruits marched through the city with a red flag and sang the Marseillaise. A similar scene was enacted in Ozurgeti, where the people shouted "Down with the czar! Down with despotism and militarism!" The authorities were much alarmed at the revolutionary spirit revealed in Batum, where the recruits gather from various Caucasian districts. More than 2,000 recruits marched in a procession following a red flag with the inscription, "Down with militarism! Down with despotism! Long live the republic!"

Many students have been arrested in Kiev. It is reported from that city that the so-called "Holy Leagues" which Minister of the Interior von Plehve and the minister of education founded, with the hope of opposing Socialist and revolutionary propaganda among the students are failures. Socialist students entered the "Holy Leagues" and advocated Socialism. In the past year the revolutionary spirit prevailing in the universities has invaded the technical institutes and the higher classes of colleges, and outside those academic circles, Socialist propaganda makes unusual progress in nearly all industrial classes. The fact that every year from 25,000 to 30,000 highly educated young persons, filled with strong indignation at present conditions, go from the universities and colleges into all circles of Russian society gives reason for serious consideration on the part of the aristocracy and legislators of Russia.

A Russian general recently said to an English newspaper correspondent: "God protect us if we become involved in a long and unfortunate war with Japan! We should have to fight an internal revolt at the same time."

A Russian Socialist periodical, "Oswobozhdenie," has recently published a private circular from the governor general of Irkutsk addressed to the governors. In this edict a complaint is made that political prisoners often escape from Siberia for lack of careful surveillance. The exiles mingle with the workers and influence them to become revolutionists and Socialists, so that their banishment is of no avail. The police must watch them and report daily. The houses of the exiles must be searched by the police as often as possible. All their correspondence must be inspected. This shows that Socialism is progressing in Siberia.

The tyrannical action of the Russian government in dissolving the technical students' convention in St. Petersburg has caused much excitement. At the beginning of their third convention the technical students voted to send Leo Tolstoy and Korolenko telegrams expressive of admiration. The despatches were sent with loud applause. Among the 300 members were two who had taken part in the Jewish massacre in Kishineff. A section voted not to continue the convention while those two persons were present. This decision, with a criticism of events in Kishineff, angered the authorities and the

Thoughts With the Hulls On

E. T. Anderson

Faith — without your pleasant company our life's work would be a dreary drag.

'Tis not the lesson we learn with the greatest ease which does us the most good in after life.

It fakes the dreary, drizzling days of April to bring the beautiful and glorious roses of June.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," but some misguided nations still persist in using the blade.

Russia and Japan are killing each other off, and the price of hogs has advanced. Great, indeed, is twentieth century civilization.

What's the difference between the man who makes counterfeit money and the one who waters stock? Neither produces any wealth and they both live off of the workers. One is liable under the law and the other is not.

convention was dissolved by the government.

The Moscow book compositors' strike of last August brought the workers of that trade into closer relations throughout Russia, and has resulted in the establishment of a special organ. The gains made by the Moscow book compositors incite those of other cities to emulation. The new paper has the purposes of uniting the various groups of book compositors and of systematically studying the conditions of that trade. Russian despotism compels the new paper to be published by a secret press.

JAPAN.

The Japanese Socialists are trying to oppose the evils of inflaming the people to war. The Socialists of Tokio on Oct. 15 held a meeting of protest against the nationalists' war agitation, in which Comrade Abe showed the Japanese workers that the Russian workers, who are heroically struggling against czarism, are their brothers.

The Japanese government is taking severe measures to hinder the progress of Socialism. Comrade S. Katayama, editor of The Socialist, was prosecuted in Tokio for some articles in his weekly paper which has been confiscated by the police as contrary to peace and public order. Comrade Katayama sailed for this country last month. After a visit here he will attend the international Socialist convention in Amsterdam.

The children of the poor in Japan are often worked cruelly long hours for miserable wages. There are no factory laws to check the greed of Japanese employers.

GERMANY.

A successor to the late Franz Hofmann, Socialist member of the German parliament, was elected Jan. 6 in the 22d Saxon district. Comrade Adolf Hoffman with 16,195 votes defeated Count Hoensbroech, a national liberal, who had 10,108 votes. This completes the number of eighty-one Socialists in the German parliament. Saxony is represented by twenty-three deputies, all Socialists but one.

In Rietheim near Karlsruhe, Baden, five Socialists and one opponent have been elected; the Socialists have thereby obtained the majority in the common council.

In Niefern, Baden, twenty-one

Look out for your own interests — the boss will take care of his.

After a landlord or two has refused you a house on account of your full count family you will become a screaming advocate of race suicide.

Some manufacturers, business and professional men discovered that "In union there is strength" — consequently we have the Citizens Alliance.

Let us hope that some of the many seeds planted by the working comrades in the past year may take root and grow, so as to bring forth fruit in time for next fall's harvest.

Did you notice that cracking, snapping noise? No, it's not the breaking up of winter; just a score or more of banks which have busted in the last week or so. You will get accustomed to the noise before next fall.

Socialists and twelve national-liberals have been elected to the common council.

Sixty-two Socialists have been recently elected common councilmen in thirty-four towns of Wurtemberg; two years ago twenty-five Socialists were elected to the common councils of twenty-one towns. —Berlin Vorwaerts, Jan. 5.

Berlin Voerwaerts of Jan. 28 reports that the city council of Berlin in the last session elected Socialists to sixty-four positions on thirty-six of the most important committees and boards. Five of the tax commissioners are Socialists. Six Socialists are on three boards of the poor department. William Liebknecht's son, Dr. Liebknecht, and Comrade Stadthagen are on the election board. Comrade Paul Singer, M. P., has been elected to five of the leading boards and committees, including the hospital department and the art department. Comrades Heilmann and Bruns are on the library board; they will probably see that the shelves are well supplied with Socialist literature. The Socialists are represented in nearly all the important departments except the school board; they have asked for a seat in that department and the matter will soon be voted on. The gains in the last municipal elections which resulted in sending 32 Socialists to the Berlin city council have caused the radical majority to reluctantly give the Socialists more seats in the city offices, but not yet in proportion to their strength.

Four Socialists were lately elected to the common council of Sundhausen in Coburg-Gotha. The mayor did not recognize them and on Jan. 11 he called a session of the common council to which he summoned not the new but the old members whose term of office had expired some time before. In answer to protests, the mayor said he had authority for it. Only by complaining to the state legislature could the Socialists obtain the right to their seats, after which in a new session the illegal proceedings of Jan. 11 were annulled.

At a trial held in Cracow, resulting in the condemnation of an emigrant to two months imprisonment for theft in Fischbruecke, women field workers testified that they

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THE COLORADO CLASS WAR

The inevitable is coming. The irrepressible conflict, long foretold, is upon us; the forces of capitalism are not beginning, but have already begun, to wage a war of extermination upon organized labor. The battle is already on in Colorado, soon to spread to every section of the country. And then will be fought the great final battle between the forces of laboring humanity and industrial despotism. We are standing upon the threshold of a new age—the Age of Liberty, Fraternity, Humanity. We are witnessing the birth of a new civilization; the future is pregnant with a conflict of momentous importance; the time is coming when the trembling knee and weak heart of the wage slave will be strengthened with a courage born of despair, and his dull, dead brain long consigned to a gloomy night of ignorance will awaken. Then will be fought the great battle of all history; the disinherited masses will come into their inheritance and the reign of capitalism will be over for all time.

In 1902 the Western Federation of Miners, through its annual convention, declared for the collective ownership of the natural resources of the earth, the tools of production and the means of distribution, and advocated united action of the working class to wrest from capitalism political control of our government. It dared to hold out to humanity the hope that the time would come when manhood, womanhood and innocent childhood would not be blighted into degradation by the avarice of corporate slave drivers.

The convention had no sooner adjourned than all the mine owners associations between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, backed by the gigantic Smelter Trust, declared a war of extermination upon the Western Federation of Miners and marshalled their forces upon the economic battle field to crush, once and for all, with their Goliath strength, the brave young organization that had unfurled the banner of humanity in the West.

In British Columbia, through California, in Arizona, Nevada and Utah the conflict has raged. But in Colorado the one supreme attempt has been made to destroy the Western Federation.

In 1902 the people of Colorado, by over 40,000 majority, adopted a constitutional amendment which demanded that the state legislature enact an eight hour law for miners and smelters. Both the democratic and republican candidates were pledged by their platforms to do so, and written pledges were exacted by labor organizations from over three-fourths of the members of the legislature.

When it met, supposedly to en-

act into law the mandate of the people, the smelter trust and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., by the most infamous methods that ever disgraced the state, debauched the legislature and nullified the will of the people.

Realizing that it was useless to longer appeal for justice to criminal legislatures, the Western Federation of Miners began preparing for the conflict that the actions of the smelter trust and mining corporations, flushed with their victory in the legislature, was making clearly inevitable.

At Colorado City the Western Federation attempted to form a local union among the millmen who were forced to work ten and twelve hours per day at starvation wages. Not content with exacting all the physical energy that could be squeezed from the bones and muscles of his wage slaves, Mr. MacNeil, manager of the Standard mill, also demanded an absolute and unconditional surrender of that spirit of freedom which is supposed to be ingrown into the heart of American manhood. Forty-two men had been discharged for the crime of joining a labor organization, when the Western Federation, forced to maintain its integrity, demanded their reinstatement and an eight hour day. The company refused and a strike was declared at the Standard mill and the mines in the Cripple Creek district supplying ore. Upon the company agreeing to give an eight hour day and reinstate its blacklisted employes the strike was called off.

Angry at the thought that his employes had a few rights he could not trample under foot Mr. MacNeil sacrificed his honor rather than permit men, who dared to be men, the privilege of earning a miserable existence for their wives and children and continued his discriminations.

Realizing the fact that the smelter trust and mine owners' associations had declared a war of extermination upon the Western Federation and was making but the first skirmish at Colorado City, that undaunted young organization that is waging the battle of humanity against greed in the west, stepped forth upon the industrial battle field to fight a life and death battle for labor's emancipation.

The millmen at Colorado City having been again forced to strike they were supported by the miners in the Cripple Creek district. The miners at Idaho Springs, the miners and millmen in the Telluride district and the smelters at Denver and Durango also struck for an eight hour day and the right to organize. On the 9th of November 15,000 coal miners, goaded to desperation by the inhuman conditions that have long been imposed upon them and stirred by the touching eloquence of Mother Jones revolted against industrial peonage.

Mining operations in Colorado were practically suspended and the smelter trust and mining corporations, unable to secure non-union help, were in despair as they saw their accustomed dividends turned into enormous deficits.

But they now called upon an ally they had been carefully training for several months in the strike centers. This ally was the Parry citizens alliances, a conglomeration of commercial hyenas and professional parasites who grow fat as labor grows lean. This organization, born of commercial piracy and trained by the cunning hand of labor exploiters, now came forth to aid the smelting and mining corporations and then began the most brutal outrages ever perpetrated upon American citizens.

In spite of the fact that unbroken peace reigned throughout the mining districts and against the protests of the citizens and local civil

authorities, 1,500 militiamen, by money openly furnished by the Mine Owners' Association, were recruited in the slums of Denver and Pueblo, placed under the command of Gen. Bell, an irresponsible character, and hurried into Cripple Creek and Telluride districts.

A reign of military anarchy began. The writ of habeas corpus was suspended. Men arrested without warrants, thrown into filthy bull pens and denied a trial. Peaceful law-abiding citizens owning their own homes were dragged out of their beds at night; their wives, insulted by drunken soldiers, marched out of town and ordered never to return, under penalty of death. Courts attempting to give strikers the constitutional right of a fair trial, were surrounded by the militia and bayonets presented to the faces of the judges. The Victor Record was raided by the militia and the news from the strike districts censored.

Although for six months the miners of Colorado have been enduring all the horrors of a Siberian convict camp and have had heaped upon them all the abuse, infamy and outrage of a licentious soldiery they have remembered the advice of their leaders and are standing quietly, calmly, peaceably and sublimely confident that victory will be theirs in the end.

The Western Federation has always been more than generous to all appeals from their brothers in the east. The miners of the west are generous, warm-hearted and noble-minded. By collections and donations the Western Federation sent over \$125,000 to the anthracite strikers.

The Western Federation is now calling for assistance. They appeal to every labor union, to every Socialist local, to every one who loves justice and liberty and who hopes for a higher and better civilization to aid the Western Federation of Miners carry on their battle to victory.

Send all remittances to Wm. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, 625 Exchange building, Denver, Colo.

Workingmen and women! Comrades in the cause of humanity! the Western Federation of Miners is fighting a battle of momentous importance to the future welfare of the toiling millions. Their cause is yours! Their battle is yours! Their defeat will be yours! Their victory will be yours! your's, your children's and humanity's! "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains and the whole wide world to win!"

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The editor of the Dubuque Sunday Times has thrown a radiant light upon woman suffrage. All we need now is a committee of capitalistic editors to pass upon the "virtue" and "intelligence" of women and the voting may safely proceed.

Here is what he says:

Colorado has woman suffrage and women participated in the frauds which cost Congressman Shafroth his seat. If some method could be devised whereby virtuous and intelligent women could be enfranchised without enfranchising the vicious or ignorant the advocates of equal rights would have nothing to meet except the argument that government rests on brute force.

The trouble is not with the women but with the politics. After more than a century of practice, men do not yet know anything about right or intelligent voting; if they did, they would cease to vote for a system that puts a premium on frauds in the way of private official grafts and the like. So long as men and women hire out their thinking instead of doing it themselves, they will continue to be the victims of political wire pullers.

Before the editor's argument will hold good he will have to show that "good" and "intelligent" men

never get mixed up in fraudulent elections.

In fact any argument that can be produced for male suffrage is also good for woman suffrage. Their interests are identical in every department of life, and any man who makes a point against woman suffrage makes one against himself.

Whatever else has or has not been accomplished by woman suffrage in Colorado, this thing is certain and patent to anyone who observes conditions there ON THE GROUND: the women are more intelligent and wide awake to social and political problems than they are in states where they are still classed with children, Indians, idiots and paupers. It is doing something for women, if the good does not yet show up in politics; and just have a little patience—when she once gets started, it will not take her a hundred years to make it count.

Verily, wisdom will some time die with the editors!

"Not being content with the usual rates and wages which they were then and there receiving and accustomed to receive for their services . . . did conspire, confederate, agree and connive among themselves, intending then and there unjustly and oppressively to increase and advance the rate of wages usually paid them for their work, . . . and for the intent and purpose of counteracting, checking, preventing, overcoming and destroying the effect of free competition among themselves . . . did then and there unlawfully and arbitrarily fix a standard price list and wage scale of not less than \$2.25 per day, which said price was far in excess of the fair market value of a day's work"

The above is from an indictment returned against four union carpenters by a grand jury. The strange thing about it is that it did not occur in Europe during the dark ages, but took place in the city of Rochester in the state of New York in the year of our Lord 1904, and of the Declaration of American Independence the 128th. Comment is unnecessary.

Don't depend upon capitalistic sources for information regarding Socialism. The average newspaper editor of capitalist persuasion knows about as much concerning Socialism as a Fiji Island belle does about dressmaking. But the poor fellows are not to blame for their lack of information on this important subject. They haven't time to keep posted. They are too busily employed in extracting arguments from the latest strike news in support of the proposition that the interests of capital and labor are identical, or in writing editorials on the triumphs of modern civilization (?) while scanning the war news from Port Arthur.

Many patriotic Americans who refuse to have anything to do with Socialism because they imagine it was "Made in Germany," will nevertheless waltz up to a free lunch counter and "benevolently assimilate" sauerkraut and Frankfurters while the dinner pail is full of true blue American emptiness.

Many a workingman has discovered that one of the conditions under which the dinner pail is kept full is that he shall keep his mouth shut—in more than one sense.

The capture of political power by the Socialists is only a means to an end. In the case of the old parties it is generally the end of the means—of the public.

In the language of the street, a man out of a job is "on the bum." The fact, however, is that, along with the capitalistic parasites, he is on the working class.

Socialism will destroy the homes in Colorado known as "bull pens," but the capitalists are not using

that fact as an argument against us.

For a man who poses as a "great friend of union labor," W. R. Hearst is strangely quiet about the awful situation in Colorado.

The trades unionists of Colorado have long refrained from going into politics, but they are now going into the bull pens.

According to Andrew Carnegie's philosophy Mark Hanna died in disgrace. He left an estate of \$3,000,000.

Of course, Happy Hooligan Hearst will have Hooligan's usual luck.

Speaking of the Rights of Man, he has more wrongs than rights.

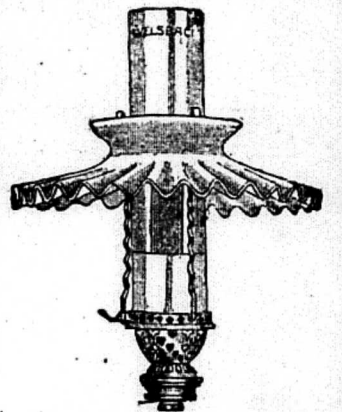
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Foreign Notes

Continued from 1st page

earned seventeen cents a day. They said that twenty women workers and twenty workmen slept on a great straw heap in a barn and that the overseer shut them in for the night.

ENGLAND.

The master of the Tanner Street Workhouse, Bermondsey, Mr. W. W. Parkinson, says that in England 12,000,000 persons are on the verge of starvation. With an experience of forty years, he says he has never witnessed such an influx of able-bodied men into the workhouse.

Mr. W. H. Libby, who is secretary of a Free Meal Fund established twelve years ago, who has been thirty years under the London School Board, and is now head master of a Wafworth board school, estimates that forty per cent of the children of his district are so poorly fed as to be physically incapable of appropriating the normal benefits of education.—London Justice.

The Duchess of Sutherland, contributing to one of the magazines an article on child life in the potteries, says: "The number of weakly, crippled and starving children is simply staggering. The gardens at Trentham on the occasion of a charity function were full of 'broken lives.'—London Justice.

The London "Labour Leader" says that the expenditure on the British navy last year was \$175,000,000. The rest of the world spent \$280,000,000. Of this the United States had the largest expenditure with \$81,250,000.

FRANCE.

Ex-Minister Millerand's expulsion from the Seine Federation of the French Ministerial Socialist party was reported from Paris Jan. 6, and is widely discussed. This electoral committee upheld him and shared his expulsion. The charge against Ex-Minister Millerand was that he voted against Deputy Hubbard's plan for disarmament. It was on Nov. 23 that Deputy Hubbard brought the matter before parliament, asking the government to submit to the powers a plan for international disarmament. Minister Delcasse in reply declared that the French government, if another European nation should take the initiative, would gladly join in the movement for disarmament, but it seemed to him impossible for France, the conquered nation, to bring forward the proposition. As Gerault-Richard writes in "La Petite Republique" 61 deputies voted against Delcasse's declaration and 485 for it. Millerand was the only Jauresite who voted for Delcasse's declaration. For this reason the local organization of which he was a member was asked to explain the matter to the Seine Federation, and as his local supported him it was expelled with him by the Federation.

The election of officers of the French Parliament has caused a new party division. Sixty-five members of the Radical-Socialist group in parliament have left that group because it upheld the candidacy of Dubief as vice-president against the wish of the four groups of the Left that opposed his candidacy, as it might disintegrate the parliamentary majority. The Radical-Socialist group had 115 deputies. By this division it loses much of its influence. The seceders have formed a new party under the name Radical-Socialist Left. Dubief was not elected vice president.

HOLLAND.

Those who are interested in Socialist propaganda among teachers should keep informed of the im-

portant work done by teachers in Holland. Berlin Vorwaerts of Jan. 5 gives a good report of the 14th general convention of the Dutch Socialist Teachers' Union held Dec. 28 in Dortrecht. The Socialist Teachers' Union forms a special organization of the Socialist members of the Federation of Dutch Teachers. Comrade C. Bijkerk, the chairman of the convention, in his opening address described the persecutions inflicted on the Socialist teachers of the public schools in the past year, especially on account of the general strike movement. The speaker declared that the principles of the Socialist Teachers' Union constantly gain new influence in the Teachers' Federation. In the Amsterdam Branch of the Federation, at the last election of officers, of the seven candidates of the Socialist Teachers' Union six were elected and the seventh failed to be elected simply because his opponent was a woman. From the annual report given by Secretary Ceton it is seen that the Socialist Teachers' Union now has 155 members, of whom 60 live in Amsterdam; the other largest branches are in Deventer and Croningen. The Federation's organ "De Volksonderwijzer" has a circulation of 1,200 copies. The convention then discussed the question "How far and in what manner must the branches of the Federation take part in the municipal elections?" It was argued that as the labor unions make demands for legislation the execution of which devolves on the political party so the teachers' organization should make its demands and leave their fulfillment to the Socialists in municipal and legislative bodies, and should not, as has already occurred, nominate separate candidates. It was urged that the effort must be made more and more to awaken the workers' interest in school affairs and to form a stronger bond between the teachers and the labor movement. These principles, which were advocated by Comrade Ceton, were generally supported by those who took part in the debate. The executive board was requested to work out a definite plan to promote these objects for the next annual convention. Comrades Bijkerk, Ceton and Jansen were re-elected to the union's executive board. The former editors of the "Volksonderwijzer," Comrades Ceton, Jansen and Zander were also re-elected.

ITALY.

The revolutionary Socialists of Milan, as soon as a sufficient fund is collected, will publish their "Avanguardia Socialista" daily; it is now a weekly.

It has been announced that "Giustizia" of Reggio Emilia, which was founded as a weekly paper in 1883, would be made a daily at the beginning of this year with Comrade Prampolini, M. P., as chief editor. The "Ragione" of Bari, Apulia, will soon be published daily with Comrade Dr. Barbato, M. P., as editor.

These new daily papers will add great strength to the Socialist press of Italy; it was planned to start the three at the beginning of this year. The Socialists of Italy have gained a new daily journal without the usual task of collecting funds for several years. The editor of "The Province of Mantua," Signor Bacci, formerly a democrat, has become a Socialist and now issues his paper as a Socialist daily journal in the city of Mantua.

FINLAND.

The governor general of Finland recently ordered an investigation of the libraries of that country as it was said they were circulating revolutionary literature. There are about 1,500 libraries in Finland. It was reported that many contained revolutionary publications,

Campaign Speakers

The state committee of the Socialist party of Iowa has engaged Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick of Kansas City, for a month's campaigning in Iowa, commencing March 2nd, and Frederick G. Strickland, Iowa's organizer, will enter the field for continuous service during the year 1904 at the same time. Both of these giants in the cause of humanity have spoken in about twelve states, and their ability as orators and their energy as party workers is everywhere recognized.

The terms for either of above speakers follow:

Option No. 1.—Local to pay \$2.00 per day, entertain the speaker and allow him collection and sale of literature.

Option No. 2.—Local to pay \$5.00 for one day, \$10.00 for three days, and entertain the speaker. Under Option No. 2, the Local retains collections with which to defray expenses, or an admission fee may be charged. For further information apply to J. J. Jacobsen, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.



FRED G. STRICKLAND.

Frederick G. Strickland's subjects follow:

1. The Historic Necessity for Socialism.
2. The Evolution of Society.
3. The Meaning of Socialism to the Individual.
4. Socialism—The New Trades Unionism.

which were confiscated, and a large number of the libraries were closed by imperial decree. Some school boards were severely censured because so many school libraries were circulating revolutionary literature.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Minister of Commerce and Industry has appointed a permanent committee of eleven members, including several physicians, lawyers, members of parliament, employers and workers, who are to treat the questions arising from the enforcement of the workers' accident insurance law which was passed Dec. 21, 1903. It is the duty of the committee to investigate the extension of the law to other industries, to decide the amount of benefits, to oversee the accident insurance societies founded by employers, etc.

SWITZERLAND.

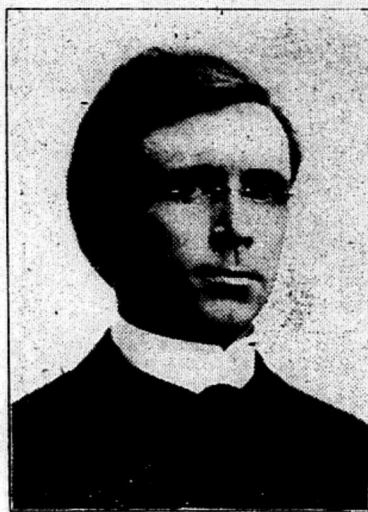
The carpenters in Geneva, by peaceful methods, have obtained a five years' contract that their lowest wages shall be twelve cents an hour.

The book printers of Canton Tessin, after a strike of about two weeks, have obtained a working day of nine hours. The strikers all went back to work with demands for higher wages still pending.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian government has issued a warning to people wishing to emigrate, saying that the conditions of labor in the United States are at present very unfavorable and will remain so for the entire year. On account of the closing of many American industrial works newly arrived emigrants have the greatest difficulty in finding employment. Many workers have been unemployed for months, and thousands of emigrants are compelled to return home. On all steamers for Europe the steerage

5. The Twofold Task of Economic Deliverance.
6. The Working Class the Hope of Humanity.
7. What Shall We Do With the Trust?
8. Socialism and Religious Freedom.
9. Socialism—Its Meaning and Its Methods.
10. The Last Strike.
11. Socialism and the Home.
12. When Organized Labor Meets Organized Capital.



GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick's subjects:

1. Justice to the Toilers.
2. Evolution or Revolution?
3. Five Kinds of Despotisms.
4. Think or Surrender.
5. The Purpose of a Gatling Gun.
6. What is Scientific Socialism?
7. Babies With the Harness On.
8. The Hypnotism of the Working Class.
9. The Makers and the Takers.
10. The Right of the Trust to Be.
11. The Fatalism of Capitalism.
12. Socialism and Art.
13. Objections to Socialism.
14. Socialism from a Lawyer's Point of View.
16. Why I Respect the Capitalist.

room has been engaged for months in advance. From Oct. 1 to Nov. 10, 1903, the number of steerage passengers from New York to Europe was 27,000; for the same time in 1902 it was 13,000.

SWEDEN.

In the past year 29,944 persons emigrated from Sweden. This is the largest number in the last ten years. In 1894 there were only 8,246 emigrants from Sweden.

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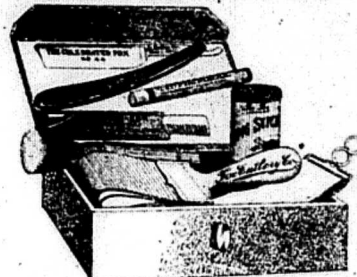
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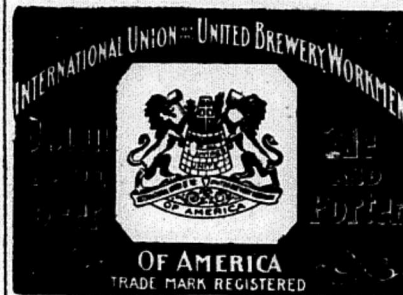
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National Headquarters Bulletin

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.
Total to noon Feb. 20 \$ 87.92
Previously reported 2700.10
Total \$2788.02

M. W. Wilkins is meeting with continued success in Idaho.

Italian Organizer Silvio Origo begins work in New York state March 13.

Meetings have been arranged in Rhode Island for John C. Chase beginning Feb. 21.

Bohemian Organizer Charles Pergler will begin work in Milwaukee March 13 and visit several places in Wisconsin before starting to the east.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth will return by way of Rochester, N. Y., for a meeting there on March 6, after their Massachusetts engagements.

A. M. and May Wood Simons have been engaged for lectures at Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Brooklyn on their way to Massachusetts.

George E. Goebel will enter the field again in Delaware on March 6 and will afterwards make a trip through the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, filling dates arranged directly by the national secretary.

George D. Herron will speak in Milwaukee on March 17 for the municipal campaign, and fill other engagements at Cleveland, Akron and Toledo, Ohio, Omaha, Denver and three or four other points during the western trip.

John W. Slayton reports that his work in Colorado during the first ten days has been confined almost entirely to Denver among the unions. He held a good meeting at Colorado Springs on Feb. 14 and others at Littleton and Golden. A more complete report of his work will be given later.

Dates are now arranged for James F. Carey after he closes in Colorado as follows: Feb. 29 and March 1, Albuquerque, N. M.; 3, Wichita, Kas.; 4, Kansas City, Mo.; 6, Minneapolis, Minn.; 8, Austin, Minn.; 9, Rock Island, Ill.; 10, Peoria, Ill.; Jacksonville, 12; St. Louis, Mo.; 13, Staunton, Ill.

The state convention of the Socialist party of Oregon has been called to meet on March 3, 1904, at Portland. Each local organization will be entitled to one delegate-at-large and one for every five members of the local. Nominations will be made for the state and district offices to be elected in June. The attendance is expected to be large.

German Organizer Robert Sattiel began his work at Danville, Ill., on Feb. 14. He reports holding one public meeting and addressing the Central Trades Council, the brewery workers, bricklayers and miners unions. A German branch with nine good members was formed to affiliate with the county committee. Sattiel will go to St. Louis for two or three weeks after he gets through in Illinois on Feb. 29.

John M. Ray reports addressing good meetings at Hancock, Laurium, Marquette, Gladstone, Gaylord and Grayland in the copper country of Michigan. A good local was organized at Marquette. Comrade Frank Griffin, of Grayland, writes that Ray made a lasting impression upon his audience in the opera house and that "he has sown the seed of Socialism in this community in such a manner that it is sure to grow." Ray is said to be the first Socialist organizer that has visited that part of Michigan. He will close in that state Feb. 29 and fill a number of dates in Indiana on his way home to Tennessee.

Local Providence R. L. has ordered enough of the new coin cards to give each member one so that they can all collect for the national organizing fund. Several comrades, when sending in cards have requested that each contributor upon their cards be sent a card and turned into a missionary, and this has been done. Nothing could demonstrate the widespread interest in the organizing work being conducted by the national headquarters better than the fact the contributions to the fund are coming in from all sections, showing that the Socialist party is a national party in the true sense of the word. The response to the latest call has been so prompt and genuine that there is every indication that by the time spring opens the organizing work for the year will be under full headway for the great campaign.

The municipal campaign in Milwaukee, Wis. is becoming very warm, and the speakers being sent in by the national headquarters are doing good service. John M. Work of Iowa, spent the week of Feb. 1 there, also visiting Green Bay where a very successful meeting was held, the local press giving Comrade Work credit for an exceedingly fine address. During the week beginning Feb. 8, E. A. Seeds, of Kentucky, was employed in Milwaukee, Wycena, Pacific, Poynette and Portage. Three new locals were organized at Wycena, Poynette and Portage. Comrade H. I. Dunham, of Wycena, writes enthusiastically about Seeds' ability to reach the farmers. James H. Brower is filling the week of Feb. 11 in Milwaukee and Max Hayes, of Cleveland, is due for a week beginning Feb. 21. Other weeks will be filled as follows: Feb. 28, Frederick G. Strickland, March 6, A. M. Simons, 12; William Maitly, 20; J. W. Slayton, 27; James F. Carey. Maitly takes the place of J. Mahlon Barnes, who could not leave Philadelphia. George D. Herron will address a large meeting on March 17 and Charles Pergler will work among the Bohemians for a number of days.

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General Notes

Comrade J. B. Osborne, who is speaking in Southern California, will probably be placed upon the reserve list of national organizers and lecturers by the national secretary.

Chicago has been nominated as national headquarters by the following members of the national committee: Mills, Lowry, Floaten, Berlyn, Work and White. Washington was named by Kerrigan, and Indianapolis by Holman and Healey.

The local quorum of the Socialist party of Colorado appeals to all Socialist locals and labor unions for funds to carry on the propaganda in the strike districts. Remittances should be sent to J. W. Martin, 120 Charles building, Denver, Colo.

Myron F. Wiltse, secretary of Local Marshalltown writes: "Frederick G. Strickland on Saturday evening, Feb. 20, talked to as large an audience as he ever had in Marshalltown, so he says. It was good and, I believe, will have a lasting effect upon those who heard him."

The national committee is voting on a motion providing that "Any state or territorial organization indebted to the national committee on May 1 next for due stamps received and sold to locals, shall not be entitled to delegates in the national convention." Comrade Maitly says there is due the national office from this source nearly \$1,100.

Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 20.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed you will find a list of 500 names for The Iowa Socialist to be sent to each residence for a period of four weeks; also a money order for \$10 for same.

Please let me know by mail when the four weeks are up, so that the comrades can solicit each house for subscribers.

Hoping we may have success in securing a large list of subscribers in Davenport, we remain, Yours respectfully,

DAVENPORT LOCAL.
C. E. PINGEL.

The campaign committee of Milwaukee has issued an appeal to all locals for funds to assist in the big fight the party has on its hands in that city this spring. The republican national committee, under the direction of the notorious corruptionist, Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, has inaugurated a campaign against Socialism similar to the one it carried on against the Haverhill comrades in Massachusetts last fall. Milwaukee is entitled to all the support the comrades may be able to give. Send contributions to W. R. Gaylord, secretary, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Winfield R. Gaylord, who made a southern tour in December and January under the direction of the national headquarters reports: "The outlook for the party in the south is good, if there can be the proper kind of teaching. The southerners are temperamentally revolutionists and need less argument to convince them of the hopelessness of getting any help through the old parties than the average northerner. Thousands of people in the south have not voted any ticket since the populists were counted out there some years ago, and have been waiting for a movement which would offer an outlet for their indignation."

To the Socialists of South Dakota:
Comrades: We all are more or less reading different Socialist papers and literature. I am not censuring you for that. I am sure many of us would read a good deal more if we could get our elbows in our pockets. But, comrades, one thing we are neglecting. I think you realize as well as I do that we need a state paper and need it bad, especially this year during the campaign. We have no means by which we may know our state doings, except through personal correspondence with our state secretary. This creates much work for him; in fact, too much for a man who has to work all day to keep shoes and stockings together. How will people know about our convention? If we have a ticket in the field, how will people find it out? Many of you know that we had a state paper, which, I am sorry to say, could not exist for want of funds. I have written letters to several comrades who, in their replies, stated that to their idea our state is not well enough organized to support a state paper. I therefore suggest to the comrades of the Socialist party of South Dakota to adopt the party organ of our sister state, Iowa, as our state paper until we are able to support one of our own. I have read it for about a year and consider it a first-class, clear-cut party paper. By all means do something, if not immediately, bring this matter up at our state convention. I do not know if I can be there. For correspondence, address
Your comrade,
CHRISTOPHER GROSSZ,
Elkpoint, S. D.

Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 22.
Dear Comrade: We had a fine meeting yesterday. The subject was: "How we may secure the means of production and distribution." There were many ideas brought out, but the sum total of all was that we are going to take them over, legally and lawfully. We are to have a treat next Sunday. Mrs. Ida K. Schell, of Ponca, Neb., will read a paper on "The Peaceful Revolution." Mrs. Schell is a very brilliant woman and we expect a good meeting. This is the last Sunday in the old hall. We must then secure new quarters. Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will be here on the 6th of March and as soon as the weather is warmer we will carry on street speaking. Following is the city ticket nominated and the platform adopted by the city convention:

Mayor—John E. Shank.
City Attorney—Wm. Ahlberg.
Auditor—F. H. Boni.
Treasurer—H. F. Betow.
City Engineer—Johnson Crayne.
Assessor—Wm. Boschne.
Police Judge—E. C. Pierce.
Superintendent of Markets—J. J. Dalton.
Aldermen at Large—J. M. Maus and H. J. Fowler.
Alderman, First Ward—Oscar Giese.

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Great Removal Sale of Carpets

Chance of a Lifetime

75c Best All Wool Ingrain Carpets 59c
65c All Wool Ingrain Carpets 48c
\$1.00 Wilton Velvet Carpets 75c
\$1.25 Parlor Carpets, Hundreds of New Patterns 89c

Oil Cloth and Linoleum at 18c per yard and up.

LACE CURTAINS AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

:: New Spring Tailor Made Suits Go on Sale this Week \$6.98 up to \$65.00 ::

Alderman, Second Ward—A. M. Greene.
Alderman, Third Ward—J. W. Wilson.
Alderman, Fourth Ward—A. S. Coleman.
Alderman, Fifth Ward—Christian Ross.
Alderman, Sixth Ward—O. E. Bild.
Alderman, Seventh Ward—L. L. Hatch.
Member School Board—Mrs. M. Brown.

PLATFORM.

We, the Socialist party of Sioux City, Iowa, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist party of America and affirm unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of international Socialism adopted in national convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 1, 1901.

In presenting our candidates to the working class and those in sympathy with it we base our appeal upon the following declarations and our platform of principles:

1st. Labor produces all wealth.
2d. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.

3d. So long as the present organization of industry remains, the capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate through the wage system the wealth created by the working class.

4th. This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalists is so complete that the working class only receives one-fifth of the wealth it creates.

5th. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists this expropriation, of all property out of the hands of the toilers into the private ownership of holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other.

6th. This class struggle between wealth makers and the wealth takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.

7th. In the conflict between the workers and the capitalists labor is disowned, on the economic side, of all the instruments of production and distributing wealth, being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.

8th. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class, and that is the ballot.

9th. This fact demands, as an inevitable conclusion, the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be everywhere and always distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist party is organized to meet this demand and is therefore the party of the working class. We recognize that in a municipality our power for permanent relief of the working class is limited, but

10th. The Socialist party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist party is for it. If it does not, the Socialist party is absolutely opposed to it.

11th. In accordance with this principle the Socialist party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs of this city in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

12th. In conclusion, we appeal to all workmen to study the principles of Socialism and to vote with their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice: To every worker the full product of his labor. J. W. WILSON.

Clubbing Offer

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

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.

Iowa Notes

Iowa dates for Frederick G. Strickland: Dubuque, March 9; Clinton, 10; Davenport, 11.

The returns on National Referendum A should reach the state secretary not later than March 1.

Iowa dates for Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick: Sioux City, March 6; Lester, 7; Rock Rapids, 8, 9, and 10; Polk City, 12; Des Moines, 13 and 14.

Marshalltown has been nominated as the city for the state convention, leaving the date to be selected by the state committee. The question of where and when the state convention shall be held will be submitted March 15 also and nominations should be made before the date mentioned.

The state organization can furnish better talent for organizing and lecturing purposes at a lower cost than any other agency, and solicits the co-operation of locals and isolated Socialists to the extent of making application for a number of visits during the year. The terms for Comrade Strickland are \$2 per day, entertainment and the collection, or \$3 and entertainment.

The national convention of the Socialist party will be held in Chicago, beginning May 1. The Iowa organization will in all probability be entitled to four delegates, and the state committee is now voting on the question of sending the full delegation, as well as fixing the compensation for each delegate. Each local of the party, in good standing, may nominate as many candidates as desired, filing the names with the state secretary not later than March 15, at which time the candidates nominated will be submitted to a referendum vote for election. J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary.

Local Notes

Business meeting next Tuesday.
Comrade F. D. Turner hands in a club. Nominations for school directors at the next meeting.

Dr. Wirth, of Van Horne, comes in with a club of four.

Comrade E. Ericson, of Des Moines, orders a bunch of sub cards.

Comrade Fred Stahlshmidt is out with another bunch of sub cards.

Comrade Stahlshmidt was unable to be present Tuesday evening, but will hold forth next week.

The Socialist city convention will be held on March 8 at Socialist Headquarters, Sixth and Iowa Sts.

Comrades John Enser, L. J. Rieck and L. A. Miller have armed themselves with I. S. sub cards. Are YOU similarly loaded?

Comrade John Collins, state organizer for Illinois, who is billed to speak in East Dubuque on the afternoon of Sunday, March 6, will also speak in Dubuque on the evening of that date at Headquarters, Sixth and Iowa Sts. Admission is free and everybody is invited.

Comrade Strickland spoke at Temple Hall Feb. 19 on "When Organized Labor Meets Organized Capital." As usual he was both instructive and entertaining. He gave the newcomer much valuable food for thought, and the members of the Local renewed energy to go on with the work. Comrade Strickland will be here again on March 9 to open the municipal campaign.

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

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