

DEBS ON DEMS

What He Thinks of the St. Louis Circus.

He Says Platform Is An Omelet Made Chiefly of Decayed Eggs.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 15.—E. V. Debs was asked by Hearst's Chicago Examiner for his opinion of the democratic platform and ticket. The following reply was sent to the Examiner by Mr. Debs but was not published:

TRUSTS TRIUMPHANT.

"In a burst of virtuous indignation, Senator Tillman declared the democratic party could always be relied upon in a critical hour to make an ass of itself.

"The late national convention of the late democratic party outrivaled the republican convention as an exhibition of the triumph of the trust in American politics.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEAD.

"The democratic party is no more. It ended its career by unconditional surrender to the gold standard plutocracy, signed, sealed and delivered by William Jennings Bryan.

"There are now two republican tickets in the field. Whichever is elected, the trusts win and the people lose. The common people who supported William R. Hearst are left without a candidate, without a platform and without a party.

PARKER A FOE OF LABOR.

"Hundreds of thousands of workingmen who would have enthusiastically followed Hearst will refuse to vote for Parker, because:

"First, he was one of the supreme judges of New York who declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional.

"Second, he is the proxy of Grover Cleveland, alias Wall street, and if elected the trusts will have free use of the troops to enforce wage reductions and crush organized labor.

"Third, he is the pliant tool of the Standard Oil Company and the implacable enemy of union labor.

"Fourth, he is the personal choice of John D. Rockefeller, whose criminal crew are responsible for the bloody war on union labor in Colorado, and a vote for Parker is a vote for Governor Peabody, Sherman Bell and the Christless gang of Standard Oil pirates who are making a torture chamber of union labor and a slaughter pen of Colorado.

BRYAN'S ABJECT SURRENDER.

Six weeks ago William Jennings Bryan passionately declared that no democrat with a particle of self-respect could vote for Judge Parker the gold standard candidate of the Standard Oil Company.

"The 'peerless champion of the common people' is now supporting Parker and in so doing certifies his own political degeneracy.

LABOR NOT RECOGNIZED.

"The alleged democratic convention placed two thousand reserved chairs at the disposal of the Business Men's League of St. Louis; not a seat was tendered to labor, organized or otherwise.

"The convention breathed the spirit of plutocracy. Grover Cleveland was the patron saint. When Hobson pronounced him the only president who had ever used the troops to help corporations crush labor, the delegates went wild.

POPULIST ELEMENT HUMILIATED.

"Parker's telegram in the expiring hour, stamping the seal of the gold standard on the platform, was saltpetre in the death wounds of Bryan and the sixteen to one element of the old party.

PLATFORM A BACK NUMBER.

"The platform is a political omelet made chiefly of decayed eggs. The sole object is to break into office and riot in spoils. The jimmy and dark lantern would make a fitting party emblem.

"As 'prosperity' has run its course and hard times are due, the trusts have picked Parker as the winner and when business is paralyzed and labor is idle and hungry,

the organs of the trusts will blame the people for turning out the republican party, and will inaugurate the campaign for the restoration of republican rule and the full dinner pail.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION IMMINENT.

"This will be an epoch-making year. The desertions from the old lines will amount to a political revolution, and in the new alignment Socialism will appear as a full-fledged factor in the politics of the nation."

ADDRESS TO VOTERS

State Committee of Socialist Party of Iowa Issues Clarion Call.

Des Moines, Ia., July 23.—J. J. Jacobsen, secretary of the state committee of the Socialist party of Iowa, has prepared the following address to the voters of Iowa:

CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS CONTROL.

"The conservative element of the democratic party is in control. There are thousands of voters, especially of the middle west, who by reason of this fact are without a political home. They had hoped the party would declare for some action to relieve them of the extortions of capitalism, but were cruelly disappointed.

"That there is a strong undercurrent of discontent is sharply indicated by the murmur arising from the radical wing of the party.

OLD PARTIES OFFER NOTHING.

"For years neither of the old parties have offered anything to the wage earner but broken promises—broken because of their utter inability to fulfill by reason of their subservience to capitalist interests. And now the great but rapidly diminishing middle class has been deserted by the party to whom it has so long and loyally looked for favorable legislation. It has followed the example of the republican party and has sold itself body and soul to the capitalist interests.

CAPITALISTS OWN GOVERNMENT.

"Our state and national legislatures have become mere agencies of the great propertied interests. The capitalist class has 'come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government.' The democratic and republican parties are vying with each other to do the bidding of plutocracy. Whichever of the old parties wins in the present campaign, the interest of society as a whole will be sacrificed to private profit.

WHAT TO DO.

"Under these conditions, what is a self-respecting, patriotic voter, with an intelligent understanding of the situation and a desire for the common good, to do? He can no longer consistently give his support to either the republican or democratic party. But there is a party that stands for the interests of the wage earner and all victims of capitalist oppression. It is the Socialist party. It recognizes the tendency of wealth to centralize as a natural result of economic growth, the evils flowing therefrom being the consequence of private title in these great aggregations of wealth, and offers a scientific remedy (not a reactionary one) that shall turn the vast advantages of organized capital and industry to the benefit of all society, instead of into the coffers of the few private capitalists where it now flows.

That the organization of economic effort is a good thing no one can deny, but the benefits of such organization must always flow to the owner of the sources of subsistence, whether that owner be the private capitalist or the entire public.

SOCIALISM THE REMEDY.

"Socialism is the extension of the principles of democracy to the positive control of economic affairs by the whole people in the interest of the entire public.

"We do not ask the voters of Iowa to vote for Socialism—we do earnestly urge them to study the principles of Socialism, find out what it stands for, and we know their vote will follow."

BAN SOCIALISM

Time Has Come When Church Must Fight.

Archbishop Mesmer Says Home and Nation Are in Peril.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 18.—"The time has come when the Catholic church must raise up its voice and denounce Socialism in no uncertain terms," said Archbishop Mesmer after reading from the pulpit the resolutions adopted by the Wisconsin Federation of Labor at Green Bay last week on the separation of the church and labor. "The church has received a distinct challenge and must act.

"In all times there have been fables and false teachings and periods when such were especially numerous. Such an age is the present one and Socialism is one of the greatest of its evils. It is creeping and reaching out toward the labor unions with its representations and apparent attitude on numerous public issues. But I want to distinguish clearly between the labor union and the Socialistic movement.

RELIGION AND LABOR INSEPARABLE.

"The encyclical issued by Pope Leo XIII in 1891 clearly defines the attitude of the church on the trades union. He approved of it and went into history to point out the benefits which had accrued from the system of guilds and trade organizations which had existed in past centuries and been productive of much good not only to the nations in which they had been organized, but to the church throughout the states which were then Catholic. This settled for all time the attitude of the church, no matter what attempt is made to misrepresent it and its relations to the organization of the workingman.

"A man's religion is not a private matter to be considered aside from his daily calling, as the Socialist represents. Nothing is more vital to his life or all the teachings of the apostles and the centuries of life of the church are in vain. The issue is a most vital one, and on the identity of the individual's labor and his religion depends the perpetuity of religion, order and government. The happiness of the masses is dependent on it. The result of Socialism would primarily be the cutting of this bond and this church must fight with all its resources and energies.

SOCIALISTS HOODWINK THE UNIONS.

"I have only words of commendation for the American Federation of Labor and the work of those excellent men, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, who have done great work for the laboring man, not only in aiding and protecting him in his interests, but in fighting the Socialistic tendency.

"For the American Labor Union the same can't be said. Its leading is distinctly socialistic, and for that it cannot be censured too harshly. The labor union is being hoodwinked by the Socialists with their apparently beneficial measures and institutions, which they say are for the uplifting of the laborer. The Socialist realizes there is no hope for him unless he can advance his cause through and over the worker.

"The American agitator seeks to convey the impression that there is a distinct difference between himself and the rabid European advocate, with his radical ideas on property and law. The difference is only in method. The American is craftier and, accordingly, the more dangerous. He has masked himself with a number of advocated measures which all must admit are sound and for the good of the country and labor, but under it all is evil. There is great danger in it to the church, the state, morality, the family, the marriage relation and the property owners.

NAMES TEACHINGS TO BE FOUGHT.

"The private ownership of the property is supported by the gos-

pel, apostolic teaching and the rules of the church and is a divine ordination not to be changed by the hand of man.

"The most insidious feature of Socialism is the distribution of tracts and printed matter, even to expensive volumes, among the people of the land. While the representations made are apparently safe and sound, I maintain that these differ radically from the teachings of religion and the Catholic faith in the following important particulars:

"1. That the church and occupation must be separated.

"2. That the state shall be deprived of authority.

"3. That children are the economic wards of the state and must be educated through it and not through the parents.

"4. That marriage shall depend on individual relation and last only as long as affection continues, making of it other than a divinely ordained realization for life.

"5. That private ownership of property should be dispensed with.

CAN'T BE CATHOLICS AND SOCIALISTS.

"A man can't be a Catholic and a Socialist. That is plain from the articles I have just specified. Consequently the fight is and will be continued, as long as the church is a power in the future, as it has been in the past. The hour has come when the step against Socialism must begin, the challenge has been made and the church must consider the means for throwing its resources into the struggle against an evil which threatens all the institutions which it supports."

STRIKE IS ON AGAIN

Same Old Story—Packers Fail to Live Up to Agreement Signed.

Chicago, July 22.—The joint conference between representatives of the meat packers and meat butchers union failed to reach an agreement tonight in the effort to adjust the stock yards strike, and another conference was arranged for tomorrow morning. Today's conference lasted five hours, but could not reach a working basis with which both sides would be satisfied.

President Donnelly issued a statement tonight in which he declared the packers signed an agreement not to discriminate in hiring men, the unions accepted this in good faith, but that when the men presented themselves, active union men were singled out and rejected.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Chicago, July 26.—With all peace negotiations broken off and with all the allied trades unions employed at the different plants, with the exception of the teamsters and stationary engineers, out on a strike in sympathy with the butcher workmen who quit two weeks ago, the stock yards strike has settled down to what promises to be one of the bitterest fights between capital and labor in the history of America. According to Donnelly yesterday's strike swelled the number of strikers at the stock yards in Chicago alone to nearly 32,000 persons.

TEAMSTERS TO JOIN.

Chicago, July 27.—Little if any advantage was gained by either side in the strike yesterday and there is no hope of an immediate settlement. Realizing they have one of the hardest propositions to contend with in the history of the packing industry, the packers are leaving nothing undone to gain the upper hand in the struggle with their 30,000 union employes.

With all union workmen excepting the teamsters out, the only additions Tuesday to the ranks of the strikers were about a hundred teamsters who quit work as individuals, preferring to do this rather than wait for an official order to walk out, and the waitresses in the restaurants at the stock yards controlled by the packers.

The officers of the international teamsters union have sanctioned a sympathetic strike.

OREGON GAINS

Belated Returns Show Big Socialist Increase.

6,332 Socialist Votes Cast in State Election Last Month.

Portland, Oregon, July 15.—At last we are able to give you the figures for the vote of the Socialist party in the state and congressional election held here last month.

Comrade Rasmussen, of Portland, our candidate for Food and Dairy Commissioner, polled 6,098 votes. C. C. Mikelson, of Orrinsville, for Judge of the Supreme Court, got 6,419. In the First Congressional District our candidate, B. F. Kamp, of Salem, has 2,800 and in the Second George R. Cook, of Portland, has 3,678. This gives us an average vote, the state over, of 6,332.

GAIN TWENTY-SIX PER CENT.

Two years ago our average vote was 5,018. Thus we gain about 26 per cent. It is also pleasing to note that the vote is now much solidier than in 1902. One of our candidates then ran as low as 3,532 votes and another as high as 5,576—a range of 2,044. This year, with a larger total, the difference between the highest (the two congressional candidates) and the lowest is but 380.

In June of 1900 we had no ticket but at the national election in November we polled 1,466 votes for Debs and Harriman.

Socialism and Unionism.

The Dubuque Federation of Labor has declared against the Socialists. Nevertheless Socialism is the logic of the labor movement. The aim of that movement is monopoly in industry. Socialism aims to nationalize industry and thus to establish by law the monopoly the labor unions would establish by means of strikes and boycotts. Socialism is a short cut to the goal the labor union has in view. The labor union aims to charge all the traffic will bear, but it has no test by which to determine what the traffic will bear or what a day's labor is worth. The Socialists have an automatic test. They say the producer is entitled to all he produces, that nobody else is entitled to a profit on his labor, that profit is the motive for wage slavery and that the abolition of private ownership which gives the opportunity for it, must precede industrial emancipation. If competition is immoral and unjust, and this is the position of the unions, all that the Socialists maintain follows.—Dubuque Daily Times (Rep.)

For Industrialism.

The recent referendum of the International Brewery Workers on the decision of the American Federation of Labor that the Brewery Workers should give up jurisdiction over the engineers and firemen employed in the breweries has resulted in a vote that shows the decided trend toward the industrial form of organization, no less than 19,417 votes being cast against the A. F. of L. decision to 3,873 sustaining it.

Mills Tied Up.

Fall River, Mass., July 27.—The cotton mill strike in this city has tied up the mills so completely that by noon yesterday not a wheel was moving in the eighty-one mills where a reduction was announced to take effect on Tuesday.

Carpenters Locked Out.

The Building Trades Employers Association of New York city has ordered a lockout of all union carpenters in their employ, 6,000 men being effected.

Mills at Davenport.

Walter Thomas Mills, the well known Socialist lecturer, teacher and writer, will speak in Davenport next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 4, 5 and 6.

The Iowa Socialist

Published every Saturday in the interest of the Socialist Party by
THE IOWA SOCIALIST PUBLISHING CO
Cor. Sixth and Iowa Sts., Dubuque, Iowa.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
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Address all communications and make money orders, drafts and checks payable to The Iowa Socialist. Communications intended for publication must bear the writer's name (not necessarily for publication, however,) and if for the current issue, should reach this office not later than the Wednesday preceding date of issue. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. All communications to insure consideration must be written on one side of paper. Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by number on the yellow address label.
Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Entered October 3, 1902, at Dubuque, Iowa, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



NATIONAL SOCIALIST TICKET.

For President,
EUGENE V. DEBS,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
BENJAMIN HANFORD,
Of New York.

"BAN SOCIALISM"

On another page will be found the attack on Socialism of Archbishop Mesmer in an address to the Federation of Catholic Societies.

If Archbishop Mesmer has been correctly quoted, which is most probable, several of his statements should receive some attention.

1st. "A man's religion is not a private matter to be considered aside from his daily calling, as the Socialist represents."

A man's religion IS a private matter, and should not be interfered with by any political body.

Socialism would provide an industrial system wherein a man's religion need not be considered aside from his daily calling. It seems strange that any religious teacher should not be anxious to abolish a system of business that makes it impossible to follow the Golden Rule.

The business motto of today is "Do others, or they will do you." We practice the ethics of the jungle.

Under Socialism, we can practice our religion seven days in every week, and cease to be hypocrites.

2nd. "Those excellent men, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell."

Every one who is acquainted with the labor movement knows that these men have harmed the cause of laborers they represent in more ways than one. What business has a labor leader to be wined and dined by the plutocrats, and receiving from them presents of diamond ornaments? If these men were true to the cause they represent, they would be bull-penned, deported, and their families left to starve and be insulted by a brutal soldiery. The good bishop has shown plainly where he stands on the labor question by espousing the cause of the A. F. of L. which will never get anywhere under its "excellent" leaders, and condemning the A. L. U., whose leaders have never yet sold out to the enemy.

3d. "The American agitator seeks to convey the impression

that there is a distinct difference between himself and the rabid European advocate, etc., etc."

This is all false. In every platform of the Socialist party—state and national—adherence to the principles of International Socialism is proclaimed.

Following on a little further, we come to a very amusing paradox:

"He (the American Socialist) has masked himself with a number of advocated measures which ALL (do you get the significance of that ALL?) MUST ADMIT ARE SOUND and FOR THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY AND LABOR, but under it all is evil."

Now here follows the supposed evil:

"There is great danger in it to the church, the state, morality, the family, the marriage relation and the PROPERTY OWNERS."

"Aye, there is the rub doth make us pause."

Capitalism is today mightily interfering with the "family" and the "marriage relation" all over the world, and especially in the mining districts of Colorado, but no fears are entertained in consequence, because, forsooth, the "property owners" are doing the dirty work.

4th. "The private ownership of property is supported by the gospel, apostolic teaching and the rules of the church and is a divine ordination not to be changed by the hand of man."

We understand by this then, that the church is not founded upon the teachings of Jesus, who "had not where to lay his head," and advised the rich young man to "sell all he had and give to the poor," if he would enter the kingdom of heaven, and who said repeatedly that "God is no respecter of persons."

If the unlimited ownership of property by a few and the consequent disinheritance of the many is a "divine ordination," then God IS a respecter of persons. Did Jesus lie about that little point, or is the good bishop in error? If Jesus were to come to earth today, he would find his best friends among the Socialists.

5th. "While the representations (of Socialism) made are apparently safe and sound, I maintain that these differ radically from the teaching of religion and the Catholic faith in the following important particulars, etc., etc."

If the Socialist teachings are "apparently safe and sound," yet "differ radically from the teaching of religion and the Catholic faith, surely the teaching of the latter must then be "apparently" UNSafe and UNSound.

His first "particular" has already been referred to. In regard to the second, not the "state" as at present controlled by capitalism, but the social body, democratically, shall have more power than at present.

The third point is another misrepresentation, or at best a failure to understand Socialist philosophy.

Many children are now educated by the state or municipalities, and parents would not have it otherwise. Many improvements in the present system are possible, yet the "free school," supported by the social body, has come to stay. Socialism will set the children free from factory, mill, mine and shop, so that all may have the advantages of the free schools already established under capitalism.

So much has already been said on the fourth point, and the determination to misunderstand and misrepresent us on this subject is so apparent, that it is useless to continue it.

The fifth particular needs elucidation. In regard to the private ownership of property, the Socialist position is this: WHAT THE PEOPLE COLLECTIVELY

NEED AND USE, THE PEOPLE SHOULD COLLECTIVELY OWN.

For example, coal fields, oil wells, railroads, telegraphs, water and electric plants, and industries that manufacture any of the necessities of life.

WHAT THE PEOPLE PRIVATELY NEED AND USE, THE PEOPLE SHOULD PRIVATELY OWN.

For example, homes, clothing, furniture, pianos, automobiles and the like.

The good man says: "The fight is on and will be continued, etc." Well, he must fight alone. Socialists are too busy fighting capitalism to give him any attention except to set him right occasionally when he shows so plainly that he doesn't know what he is talking about.

Our fight with capitalism is on and will be continued till it is driven from its last stronghold.

If the church foolishly steps in and arrays itself against the workers of the world in this class struggle, it must not cry if it gets hurt, for the final triumph will rest with the oppressed workers, and nothing that stands in the way will be spared, till the great army of the dispossessed has come to its own.

"FRENZIED FINANCE"

Thomas Lawson's announcement in the July number of "Everybody's Magazine" that he would publish a series of articles telling the story of the "Amalgamated Copper" trust and the train of crimes which followed its organization, created the usual ripple of excitement.

The fact that the publishers of Everybody's Magazine announced they had taken unusual precautions to guard the manuscript of this series of articles lest the powerful interests whose methods it exposed might essay its destruction, and the reported attempt of the post office department to suppress the July number of the magazine, led many to believe that something sensational indeed would be forthcoming. If there were any Socialists among this number they may prepare to be disappointed. At any rate the installment in the August number, which is now out, contains little that is unfamiliar to the average Socialist, or for that matter, the average American.

Similar stories of corporation crimes and methods have been told again and again. Those of the Standard Oil Company have been reviewed in Lloyd's "Wealth vs. Commonwealth," and by Miss Tarbell in McClure's Magazine. But the capitalist system continues to do business at the old stand.

As a matter of fact, and common observation, if the average man is promised and given a full dinner pail he is perfectly willing that a few capitalists should have the "whole bakery." He still hopes to have one himself some day.

We doubt whether there was any man of ordinary intelligence and ability to read who voted for the "full dinner pail" in '96 and 1900 but knew he was voting for a party of the capitalists, and gloried in it. We doubt whether there are men of ordinary intelligence but know in a general way of the crookedness of corporations, big and little, and their baleful influence in the corruption of our whole political system from the buying of a president of the United States down to the purchase of a vote by the ward heeler in the slum district of any of our towns or cities. Who in America has not heard that thoroughly American word—"graft?" Who but knows that every department of government, business and church reeks with it?

And this will continue, though "graft" flaunt itself ever more brazenly, until one thing happens.

And that one thing is the awakening of the working class—not to the fact of "graft"—but to the consciousness of their mission and common interest in the overthrow of the whole capitalist system of "graft," and how to go about it to accomplish this.

Under the same hypnotic spell which causes him to vote for a candidate of the capitalist class, the workingman with perhaps not a dollar in his pocket will listen with indifference to the most sensational exposures of the crimes of "frenzied finance." Until he becomes conscious of the class nature of society he will not act in concert with his class. From his earliest childhood the workingman has been led to believe that in this "land of the free" he will eventually find "room at the top." From his childhood he has been taught that there are no classes in this country; that everybody has an equal chance, and he has come to believe that his interests and those of the gamblers in the products of his labor are really identical. The "squealing" of one of these who has been "pinched" by the others means little more to this type of workingman than that the fellow who got pinched was not smart enough or sharp enough for the fellows who did the pinching. This "worker with the capitalist mind" only despises the unsuccessful grafter while he continues to worship the successful one and to nurse his ambition of some day rubbing elbows with his hero. There is hardly any doubt that this was the attitude of the majority of the voters in 1900 unless we assume that the American working class has sunk so low as to center its ambitions within the narrow confines of a tin dinner pail.

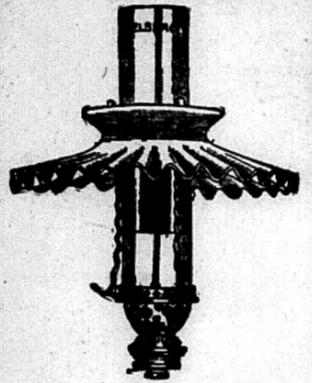
Of course this is true only in the abstract. If it were absolutely true of every workingman there would be no hope for the Socialist. But every day more and more workingmen are waking out of this hypnotic sleep. Every day more workingmen are beginning to see there is no hope for them under capitalism. Every day they are beginning to see that the stakes with which the votaries of "frenzied finance" gamble is the "fat" fried out of their own hides—in other words, the profit made off their labor, the difference between the value of what they produce and the pittance they get as wages. Every day more workingmen are beginning to see that the application of this "frying" process is common to their whole class; that they must make common cause against it—in short, they are becoming conscious of their common material interests—in other words, they are becoming class conscious.

And when they become class conscious they not only strike together when the full dinner pail is threatened, but they also vote together for the "whole bakery." When they all do this there will be others "squealing" besides Thomas Lawson. But in the meantime the latter is playing his little part. "The constant dropping of water will wear away the hardest stone." And even the skulls of workingmen are not water-proof or reason-proof.

The platform adopted by the national convention at Chicago on May 1 has been ratified by referendum of the membership by a vote of 5776 to 549, and the trade union resolution by a vote of 4908 to 1189. The most significant thing about the vote is the small percentage of the membership voting. This is not as it should be.

With the notorious indifference of the federal administration to the Colorado outrages, it is now in order to ask: "Is America in Colorado?"

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wills and settling estates.

IMPRESSIONS

By the
Socialist
Laity

The Woman's Portion Woman is a factor in the Social Revolution. She is an incalculably great factor, either for its triumph or its failure.

She may help it win or she may drag it back.

Is it not time for both men and women to realize this?

Man cannot go forward to the co-operative commonwealth alone; he cannot go without woman; he will never find his social vision realized, until at his side there is a forceful, intelligent, morally potent womanhood, equally eager with him to establish on earth the dream of the ages.

One thing does woman especially need, to fit her for the new social order of fellowship, and that is, a passion for the associative principle; a knowledge of what it means to stand shoulder to shoulder with one's comrades in a struggle for better conditions; a practical understanding of that great principle "the welfare of each is the concern of all;" a conscience which responds to the needs and rights of the downmost man; a mother heart, universal enough to care for the well-being of all human kind.

Woman needs a deep, moral consciousness of the race. Man needs this consciousness also, for he is but half-a-man who has not yet had born within him the feeling of responsibility to the race as a social being. Because of his environment in the way of large world activities, trades unions and the like, man has had more opportunity than woman of realizing this race consciousness.

She has led a cramped and isolated life. In the ancient tribal days she was free, had a voice in the public councils and was respected. With the institution of private property came the patriarchal household and its law and the inevitable subjection and degradation of woman. She became merely the creature for the propagation of the race, her horizon extending not beyond the castle of her lord. With centuries of such environment, it is no wonder that morally she has become so small that it is hard for her to understand the necessity of relieving the sufferings of those outside the personal circle of near relations, hard for her to comprehend the meaning of social justice and social righteousness.

Living a narrow life of sheltered isolation, it is but natural that her sympathies, meant to be divinely large, have dwindled to pettiness, that her mind, capable of greatness, has become filled with small ideas and little aspirations.

As the institution of private property enslaved woman so now with the word that it must go come hints and promises of the noble-hearted, free, large-souled womanhood that will attend the co-operative life.

Woman's entrance into the industrial world is a fine step onward. Here she learns the lesson which comes to every worker in the present competitive system. To resist the encroachments of capital she must organize. So through practical experience she learns the lesson of solidarity, of standing-together, of association. In entering the field of industry she is but resuming her ancient tribal activity.

The workingman is learning that it is not fellow men, nor women, nor children, nor machinery which is displacing him—but a vast, unjust competitive system.

A union woman said the other

day that the greatest obstacle they had to contend with was the opposition, indifference and ignorance of the wives of union men. This is hard to understand, just as a Socialist meeting made up entirely of men is hard to understand. Are union men not educating their wives and daughters in the principles of unionism? Are Socialist men not eager, anxious and glad to bring their wives and daughters and sweethearts into the movement?

Are they not doing all they can to enlist their efforts and sympathies in this great common struggle for emancipation?

There is no class of people to whom Socialism means more than to women.

It means economic freedom.

With economic freedom we shall have a nobler womanhood. Marriage will be lifted out of degradation. No woman will marry for the sake of a home—no woman will live with a man whom she does not love. Love will be the determining marriage motive.

With economic freedom, household cares will be lightened. Invention will turn its light at last upon this state of life and simplify the now complex and wearisome round of duties. Co-operation will come into play and free woman from most of the home drudgery.

Remember, men—you cannot win Socialism without the women.

A generation of Socialist mothers would do more to win the cause than anything else in the world. Not luke-warm Socialist mothers who say "I'm a Socialist because John is"—not these echoes, but real, energetic, intelligent Socialists, who consciously, purposefully train their children in the principles of Socialism and who have the passion for industrial democracy and human fellowship burning in their hearts.—Marion Craig Wentworth.

"Duty and the Beast" Some one has said: "The more I study men the better I like dogs." But possibly, SOME men would be as good as SOME dogs if their environment was as good as SOME dog's.

Several quick commands, issued in a musical German voice, attracted the writer's attention.

A stout, middle-aged German, with a geranium-colored face, was shouting commands to a large brown or liver-colored dog.

Not understanding the German language, I thought that probably by watching the movements of the dog I could grasp the meaning of the German's impressive commands.

With one finger raised in a Dr. Munyon manner, a hurried command is given; immediately the dog raises on his rear legs and starts to walk across the floor; another command and the beast stops short and sits down with front paws dangling and tongue lolling. Again the command is given and the dog starts his measured tread across the floor. After walking as far as possible in this unnatural posture the dog drops to the floor and with a laugh (wag of the tail) rushes up to his master and is handed a crust of rye bread, which he immediately consumes. After masticating his reward, another order is shouted to him, which evidently meant that he must assume a position that would represent a dead dog, for at once the intelligent animal fell to the floor and turned over on his side and stretched out as if dead; a snap of the master's fingers and doggie

comes to life—also to another crust of bread. After watching the animal jump over a broom-stick, sneeze, speak (bark) and do various other tricks, which were always followed by the crust of bread, I took my departure with plenty of food for thought.

Did you ever see a man, made after the image of God, dressed in fantastic garb, parading the streets in the capacity of a sandwich man, carrying on his back and breast the advertisement of some firm or article?

The sandwich man doesn't do his part for amusement or exercise, but for the same reason the liver colored dog struck the attitude of a man—food and shelter.

There is this difference, however, the master of the liver-colored dog is compelled to watch his every move, and by the use of the Dr. Munyon finger manages to control his actions.

The master of the sandwich man KNOWS that the man's NECESSITIES will COMPEL him to perform on the hot, dusty pavements until the crowd goes homeward, which is late at night. Again, there are hundreds of other men ready—ever ready to don his calico suit and shoulder the signs—do you believe in signs—these men live in signs. Economic necessity! thou art a harder task master than our German friend with the florid phiz.—E. T. Anderson.

X Rays Our facetious friend who said that Socialism was growing rapidly in spite of the Socialists will one of these days have to straighten the curl out of his sarcastic lips. It is true there has been ample justification for his utterance. It is also true that there are still a good many locals and even state organizations whose bungling methods keep the curl from straightening out. But the improvement in the last two years has been colossal. And, what bodes well for the future, the comrades as a rule are anxious to learn efficient methods. They do not want to be bunglers. The only reason many of them have been bunglers was simply because they lacked experience. But they are getting experience and are comparing notes, through the papers, the conventions and the secretaries, much to their mutual advantage.

Our facetious friend would have had to dispense with his curl for one day at least if he had attended the Iowa state convention at Marshalltown. I do not believe any body of men ever did business more efficiently. I do not mean to say that they did everything just right, but I do mean to say that they did business in a business like manner. The committees did painstaking work. The discussions were sensible and pointed. The Iowa Socialist proposition, which might easily have taken a day or two if it had been presented in an inefficient manner, had been so carefully and conscientiously prepared that, although it was twice read to the convention, referred to a committee, and subjected to the most searching scrutiny, yet only one word in it was changed.

Our facetious friend would blush with shame if he were to wander into the den of the Iowa state secretary and note the systematic manner in which the affairs of the state organization are conducted. We have the trade union movement to thank for this. It was long and active service in that movement that developed the secretary's powers.—John M. Work

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.

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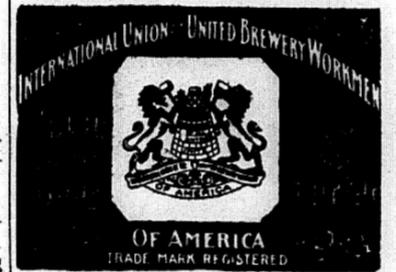
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What is the best way to do this?

I have given it a great deal of thought and have decided that the best way is to take into partnership with me 5,000 Socialists who are as earnest as I am. With their active assistance I can do many times more than I can do now.

But, few Socialists have any money to invest! Very well, if I can get the men I want I'll give them the stock free—but on one condition.

If you want to know what the condition is, write me now and I'll tell you how you can get a \$10 share of my stock, with voting privilege, on which I will guarantee a 5 per cent. annual dividend.

Don't delay, this offer is limited.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE

Editor

Wilshire's Magazine, New York, N. Y.

125 East 23rd Street.

Party News

National
State
Local

CAMPAIGN BULLETIN

National Headquarters, Socialist Party
Chicago, Ill., July 23, 1904.
CAMPAIGN FUND.
Total to noon, July 16 \$528 92
Previously reported 850 20
Total \$1379 12

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist party candidate for president, will open the national campaign of 1904 at Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday, Sept. 1 at Masonic Hall, West Washington St. As Indianapolis is in Comrade Debs' native state, and is also the home of Fairbanks, the republican vice presidential candidate, the occasion promises to be a noteworthy one. The Indianapolis comrades say they will make the meeting a rouser, and locals in surrounding counties will take a hand. Other campaign dates now arranged for Debs are as follows: Sept. 5 (Labor Day), Erie, Pa.; 6, New York City; 11, St. Louis. At New York and St. Louis big demonstrations are being arranged.

Ben Hanford, the Socialist party vice presidential candidate, is now dated as follows: Vermont, July 29, Barre; 30, Burlington; August 1st, Rutland; 2, Springfield; 3, Bellows Falls; 4, Putney; 7, Danville, Ill.; 9, Springfield, Ill.; 10, Mt. Olive, Ill.; 11, St. Louis, Mo.; 10, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; 13, Memphis, Tenn. He will spend the remainder of August in Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota, filling dates at the most important points of these states before returning east.

Dates have been accepted for John Spargo for his western tour by Locals Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; Rockford, Ill.; Dubuque, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb.

Franklin H. Wentworth will work from Sept. 1 to 15 in New York under the direction of the state committee and will then fill dates in the western states.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE AND MATERIAL.

The national secretary is prepared to furnish the following campaign literature to state committees, locals or individuals:

1. Leaflet (four pages), "Who is Responsible for Anarchy in Colorado?" 30 cents per hundred copies, postpaid, or \$1 per thousand, express at purchaser's expense.

2. Booklet (16 pages), "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford, 8 for 25 cents; 20 for 50 cents; 60 for \$1; 100 for \$1.50; 200 for \$2.25; 300 for \$3; 500 for \$4.25; 1,000 for \$8. Mail and express prepaid.

3. Booklet (16 pages), "Debs and Hanford's Speeches of Acceptance," with portraits and biographical sketches. Same price as "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do." Orders can be divided between the two.

4. Leaflet (4 pages), "The Mission of the Socialist Party," by Eugene V. Debs, 500 for 75 cents; 1,000 for \$1.25; 3,000 for \$3.50. The national secretary has offered this leaflet with advertisement of state headquarters or head of state ticket inserted at reduced prices in large quantities to state secretaries and orders can be placed with them by locals.

5. Jewish pamphlet, by B. Feigenbaum, "Workingman Next!" with national platform in Jewish, 32 pages, single copy, 5 cents; 50 for \$1.80; 100 for \$3, prepaid.

6. Campaign literature combinations: No. 1 consists of "Unionism and Socialism," by Eugene V. Debs; "Labor War in Colorado," by Ben Hanford; "The Day of Judgment," by Geo. D. Herron; "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford; Speeches of Acceptance by Debs and Hanford; usual price, 35 cents, all five for 20 cents, prepaid. Other combinations of same books at proportionate prices.

7. National platform adopted by the national convention and ratified by referendum of the party membership, (four pages) with cuts of Debs and Hanford, 500 for 75c; 1000 for \$1.25; 3000 for \$3.50, mail and express prepaid. The national secretary has made the same offer to state secretaries with this leaflet as with the "Mission of the Socialist Party." Platform in German, 500 for \$1; 1000 to 5000, \$1.50 per 1000; 5000 and upwards, \$1.35 per 1000 prepaid. In Bohemian, 500 for \$1.15; 1000 to 5000, \$1.75 per 1000; 5000 and upwards, \$1.65 per 1000, all prepaid. In Polish, 500 for \$1.35; 1000 to 5000, \$2.25 per 1000; 5000 and upwards, \$2.10 per 1000, all prepaid.

The national secretary can also furnish Debs' "Unionism and Socialism" in bundles at \$4 per hundred prepaid, the same price offered by the publishers.

The campaign buttons are now ready for shipment and can be ordered in any quantities from the national secretary. Combination (Debs and Hanford) and single (Debs) buttons come in two styles each. Prices are: Combination buttons, 5 cents apiece. To party organizations, 12 for 50

cents; 30 for \$1; 100 up to 500, 2 cents apiece; 500 up to 1,000 1 1/2 cents apiece, mail and express prepaid. To individuals, 1 cent apiece added on all orders over thirty. Single buttons (Debs), 3 cents each. To party organizations, 10 for 25 cents; 25 for 50 cents; 60 for \$1; 100 up to 500, 1 1/2 cents apiece; 500 up to 1,000, 1 cent apiece. To individuals, 1 cent apiece added on all orders over twenty-five.

All the foregoing can be ordered direct from Maily, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Cash must accompany all orders.

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS.

The following speakers are open for engagements for Labor Day: J. W. Bennett, Sioux City, Iowa; George Briel, Newport, Ky.; John M. Brown, Worcester, Mass.; W. G. Critchlow, Dayton, Ohio; Isaac Cowen, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Dewart, Washington, D. C.; Ida Crouch Hazlett, Milwaukee, Wis.; Freeman Knowles, Deadwood, S. D.; Chas. L. Breckon, Chicago; Courtenay Lemon, New York; Walter Thomas Mills, Chicago; E. W. Perrin, Little Rock, Ark.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick G. Strickland, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ernest Untermyann, Chicago, Ill.; J. Wanhope, Erie, Pa.; Dan A. White, Brockton, Mass.; H. H. Caldwell, Dayton, Ohio; Len Button, Chicago, Ill.; L. D. Mayes, New York City; John M. Ray, Nashville, Tenn.; B. F. Adams, Sligo, Md.; A. H. Floaten, Colorado; John M. Work, Des Moines, Iowa; P. J. Hyland, Omaha, Neb.; B. McCaffery, Omaha, Nebraska. Applications and enquiries for information regarding terms, etc., should be addressed to William Maily, national secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

THE CONVENTION REPORT.

The printed report of the national convention proceedings is now ready and all orders will be promptly filled. Locals would do well to see that cloth bound copies are placed in all public libraries and reading rooms, and every party member should have one. The book contains 330 pages of reading matter, and besides the report proper has the following: Portraits and biographical sketches of Debs and Hanford; Appendix, consisting of names and addresses of delegates, party platform and constitution, state and municipal program, resolutions adopted by convention, rules of convention, names and addresses of national committeemen, state secretaries and Socialist press, Socialist vote of the world and United States. In paper covers, 50c; cloth bound, \$1 prepaid. Address all orders to Wm. Maily, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago.

NOTICE TO PARTY MEMBERS.

During the past month the national secretary has received a number of enquiries from comrades in different parts of the country about various private enterprises claiming to be operating in the interest of the national organization. Upon referring the matter to the national quorum at its meeting July 9-10, the national secretary was instructed to "notify Socialist comrades through the party press that the party has absolutely no connection with any insurance, gold mine or other commercial scheme." Since the quorum meeting the national secretary received by mail what purported to be a "Certificate for 59 shares in the capital stock of the Lucker Co-operative Homestead Mining and Milling Company" and issued to "National Socialist Party of the United States," and accompanied by a circular letter issued by the company under date of June 14, 1904. The national secretary promptly returned the certificate informing the senders that "the national party did not subscribe for the same and the company had no authority from the national committee of the Socialist party to issue a certificate in the name of the national Socialist party."

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

STATE NOTES

The subscription lists ought all to be in at this time.

The Sunday morning distribution of literature goes merrily on. At least a dozen engaged in this meritorious work in Des Moines last Sunday.

Make applications for speakers as soon as possible. The available speakers for the closing months of the campaign are rapidly thinning out.

The referendum returns on the state platform, state constitution, and "The Iowa Socialist Agreement" should be filed with the state secretary not later than August 5.

Local Muscatine is making arrangements for a big meeting for Comrade Ben Hanford, our vice presidential candidate, who is to speak there some time next month.

The following sixtette has been an-

dorsed by the state committee to do propaganda work and organize in the territory surrounding their home cities: W. A. Jacobs and A. K. Gifford, Davenport; I. S. McCrillis, Des Moines; F. J. West, Avery; A. E. Foreman, Logan; John E. Shank, Sioux City.

In the First congressional district, C. H. Schick, of Burlington, has been nominated for congress, and Wm. Strauss for presidential elector. In the Fourth district, C. J. Thorgrimson has been nominated for elector. In the Eighth district A. F. Thompson, of Centerville, has been nominated for congress, and J. E. Rhodes, of Shambaugh, for elector. The state ticket is now complete, and the congressional ticket is complete with the exception of the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh districts. In the Ninth A. E. Foreman, of Logan, and J. O. McElroy, of Beebeetown, are candidates for the office. The contest is being decided by referendum vote.

J. J. JACOBSEN, Secretary.

LOCAL NOTES

The picnic committee should all be present at the next meeting.

The committee on half day's contribution reports \$88 50 collected, with more to follow.

At last Tuesday's meeting Secretary Brandt was instructed to arrange with State Secretary Jacobsen for a date with Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick for Local Dubuque.

Do not fail to come out next Tuesday evening to hear Comrade Geo. Shauers of East Dubuque. He always has something good to say. Everybody welcome. Socialist Headquarters, Sixth and Iowa Streets.

The Socialist picnic for members and friends is "billed to appear" on August 7. The island opposite the Dubuque monument has been suggested as a suitable place and Comrade Rieck has offered free transportation for about sixty. However, some of the parents have expressed themselves as preferring a dry land picnic ground as being more safe for the children. Let everybody attend the next meeting and talk this matter over, so the committee may be able to make satisfactory arrangements for all. It would be well, too, if we could get an estimate from the members as to how many of their family and friends they expect to take with them on this festive occasion.

WHAT THEY SAY

Local Davenport takes a bundle of 50 each week until further notice. Also a bunch of sub cards.

Comrades H. H. Mayer, of Bath, and W. E. Pelsey, of Lewiston, Maine, send in lists of names for sample copies.

Comrade A. D. Cady, of Marshalltown: "A Word to Those on the Outside" is just the thing for those described." He gets a bundle of our last issue.

Comrade E. D. Hammond, of Waterloo: "Your last issue was a dandy; hit 'er up for organization; persistent effort is bound to be crowned with success." He orders a century bundle and some more sub cards.

We contemplate offering premiums to the comrades selling the most sub cards for their locals in the event our proposition is adopted by the membership. Watch for announcement.

Comrade Lee W. Lang, of Muscatine: "Those articles on the front page were good ones, and Comrade Rohrer has written a timely article." Comrade Lang orders another bundle for distribution at the trades assembly meeting on Sunday.

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REFERENDUM RETURNS

Submitted June 1, 1904. Closed at national office July 20, 1904. Not all the states reported on the day set for closing, as will be seen by the foot notes.

| | Platform. | | Trade Union Resolution. | |
|-------------------|-----------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. |
| *Alabama..... | 67 | .... | 60 | 7 |
| *Arizona..... | 95 | 2 | 83 | 12 |
| *California..... | 419 | 39 | 318 | 137 |
| *Colorado..... | 212 | 28 | 187 | 79 |
| Florida..... | 110 | 1 | 97 | 10 |
| Georgia..... | 10 | .... | 9 | 1 |
| Illinois..... | 574 | 75 | 521 | 91 |
| Indiana..... | 173 | 1 | 129 | 34 |
| Indian Territory. | 40 | .... | 39 | 1 |
| Iowa..... | 149 | 10 | 107 | 42 |
| Kansas..... | 210 | 24 | 187 | 37 |
| Kentucky..... | 51 | 10 | 49 | 10 |
| Maine..... | 65 | .... | 61 | 4 |
| Maryland..... | 4 | .... | 1 | 2 |
| Massachusetts.... | 805 | 33 | 208 | 49 |
| Michigan..... | 67 | 23 | 51 | 35 |
| Minnesota..... | 180 | 46 | 156 | 61 |
| *Missouri..... | 330 | 6 | 304 | 28 |
| *Montana..... | 96 | .... | 34 | 53 |
| Nebraska..... | 38 | 88 | 46 | 62 |
| New Hampshire. | 67 | 1 | 62 | 5 |
| New Jersey..... | 221 | 41 | 205 | 54 |
| New Mexico..... | 26 | .... | 25 | 1 |
| New York..... | 634 | 17 | 570 | 68 |
| North Carolina.. | 1 | .... | 1 | .... |
| Ohio..... | 375 | 8 | 273 | 71 |
| Oklahoma..... | 224 | 17 | 193 | 39 |
| Oregon..... | 75 | .... | 70 | 4 |
| Rhode Island.... | 25 | 2 | 22 | 1 |
| †South Dakota.. | 42 | .... | 35 | 6 |
| Tennessee..... | 29 | .... | 21 | 7 |
| *Texas..... | 109 | 2 | 104 | 8 |
| Utah..... | 14 | .... | 9 | 5 |
| Vermont..... | 26 | 2 | 27 | 1 |
| Washington..... | 317 | 59 | 226 | 137 |
| †Wisconsin..... | 356 | 14 | 341 | 24 |
| Wyoming..... | 40 | .... | 37 | 3 |
| | 5776 | 549 | 4908 | 1189 |

*Received July 21.
†Received July 23.
‡Received July 22.

We hereby certify the above to be a correct tabulation of the vote received at the national office up to and including the last delivery of mail before noon July 23, '04.
W. E. CLARK,
W. L. OSWALD.

One of the most amusing "critters" in existence is the chap whose photograph comes along occasionally in the form of a notice from his postmaster bearing the word "refused." Too narrow between the eyes to possess reasoning faculties, and with a hollow in his cranium that he evidently fears might become filled with something more valuable than mud, he forwards to the offending publication a photo of his narrowness, and the contents of his skull through the medium of his postmaster and the word "refused." It is by such narrow bigots that the tyrannies of the ages have been made possible.—The Western Clarion.

David S. Cameron, Carpenter. Terms very reasonable. Iowa Phone 4581.

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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

Des Moines Local No. 6 meets second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month at 3:00 o'clock in Yeoman Hall.

Davenport local meets every first and third Friday in the month at Turner hall. Visitors always welcome. B. W. Wilson, Sec., 821 East 14th street.

Dubuque Local meets every Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters, 6th and Iowa streets.

Sioux City Local meets every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, fifth floor Opera House Block.

Directory of Secretaries

Wm. Maily, National Secretary, Boylston Building, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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

Secretaries of Iowa Locals

Atlantic, Chas. D. Beers.
Avery, F. J. West.
Beebeetown, J. O. McElroy.
Bellevue, Wm. G. Stuart
Bloomfield, B. H. Osterhoudt.
Boone, John H. Cook, 1021 Meridian St.
Burlington, Wm. Strauss, 2007 Agency Av
Centerville, D. E. Hayes, 121 N. 21st St.
Clarinda, T. F. Willis.
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Correctionville, John Tangborn.
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Ft. Dodge, E. J. Elliott
Frazer, Eric Bowman, box 153
Fredericksburg, A. R. Potter.
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Hiteman, Wm. Truman.
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Logan, A. D. Wilson.
Madrid, Bert Vilas.
Marshalltown, Myron F. Wiltse, 610 Frederick St.
Mason City, Leslie A. Tillitson, 119 West Miller St.
Missouri Valley, John T. Culavin P. O. Box 124.
Monroe, Henry Bowans.
Muscatine, Lee W. Lang, 700 W. 8th St.
Mystic, W. B. Bedinger.
Newton, W. J. Porter.
Ottumwa, W. C. Minnick, 635 W. Main
Pisgah, Walter Cook.
Polk City, Nevin A. Lee, Box 4.
Rock Rapids, George Monlux.
Ryan, Chas. Hicketier.
Sac City, W. J. Martin, Box 475.
Shambaugh, W. A. Wolf
Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer.
Sioux City, Miss Carrie Yeager, 414 Pearl St.
Stratford, Fred Lundberg, R. F. D. No. 2.
Van Horn, Dr. C. Wirth.
Waterloo, E. D. Hammond, 1412 W. 4th.