

Impressions.

OF THE STREET CAR STRIKE

We are still walking.
It is a special privilege.
It is the compensation we got for the franchise granted the street car company.

Wonder if Teddy will walk if the strike is still on when he visits Dubuque next week. Guess not.

Now, suppose for instance, the people owned the street car line—"Oh, that's Socialism, we prefer to walk."

The Telegraph-Herald had the strike settled last week because of a split in the union. But the union is still doing business at the old stand.

The solicitude of the corporation and its hirelings and defenders for the dear public whenever a strike occurs that interferes with their profits is really heartrending in its infinite paths.

"Public sentiment seems to be that the cars ought to be operated and if the strikers will not do it, that the company should hire men and place them at work in the places of the men who refuse to come back to work," says the Telegraph-Herald. Public sentiment is nothing of the sort. The public would undoubtedly

Some things that never go on strike—rent, interest and profit.

The individuality existing under capitalism is stamped with the dollar mark. And those little marks look very much alike.

Comrade Ben F. Dyer orders a bunch of ten for six months for Local Muscatine. These comrades have engaged a boy to sell Socialist papers on the street and in the stores and factories. A good plan. Push it along.

Father Thomas J. Hagerty lectured on "Socialism and Unionism" before an audience of about 100 people in this city last Monday evening and held the closest attention of his auditors for over two hours. Comrade Hagerty is a man of imposing appearance. Tall, broad-shouldered and athletic, with a dove-like head and powerful voice he arrests and holds the attention of all. He indulged in no fanciful flights of oratory, but talked with a plain directness and bluntness that left no doubt as to his meaning. His lecture, of which lack of space forbids an extended account, was an exposition of the interdependence of man through the evolution of society and industrial methods; a scathing arraignment of the existing commercialism that cheapens human life for the sake of profit; a lurid picture of the class struggle and its horrors. He showed the inability of organized labor to overcome organized capital so long as the former continues to "scab" on election day. Constitutional law is always interpreted by the courts in favor of the ruling class, and the working class will get no relief through legislation until they take a hand in the making of constitutional law. Comrade Hagerty made a plea for organization and appealed to the ladies to join the local and the only party that stands for "Equal civil and political rights for men and women." The lecture was interspersed with witty anecdotes and amusing personal experiences which kept the audience in good humor. A feature of the evening was the presence of the striking street car employes who had marched to the hall in a body and apparently enjoyed the lecture. The assertion of the speaker that "The men who belong to the street car union have a great deal more right to the good things of life than the men who issue injunctions against them," elicited thunderous applause, leaving no doubt as to the sympathy of the public for the strikers.

like to have the cars operated, but they have no desire to see them operated by scabs.

That bunch of ninnies, commonly known as the city council, who voted away the people's franchise to the street car company and who are now fully convinced that "something ought to be done to settle the strike," ought to go out in the woodshed and kick themselves. Yes, something ought to be done—to them.

By the way, at the last municipal election were you among that majority who voted for the re-election of the city administration that had just given a twenty-five year franchise to the street car company without one cent of compensation to the city—that is to say, to you—and without proper stipulations for just such emergencies as the existing one? If you were, you have no kick coming because of the strike. In fact, you would have no right to kick if the company ordered you off Main street and compelled you to walk in the alleys. It would be a godsend to you if the company further compelled you to walk on your hands, as this exercise would give your brain an opportunity to settle back into its normal position in the head, where it could be used for thinking purposes. It was never intended to be used as a cushion to sit on.

The Citizens Alliance, of Omaha, refuses membership to trades unionists. At first glance this appears to be an implication that union men are not citizens. But when you take into consideration the fact that this alliance is composed of business men, you will see that it is only another evidence of the class consciousness of capitalists. Trades unionists act in a class conscious manner when they refuse membership in their unions to employers. But they vote for judges who issue injunctions against them and declare labor laws unconstitutional. They elect their employers, or their tools, as legislators and then beg for legislation. In this respect they are as unconscious of their class interests as a jassack.

Stripped of all sentimentalism and Utopianism, the Socialist movement is a movement for the emancipation from wage slavery of the working class, by the working class. And this class must emancipate itself. No other class will do it. Hence this movement of the workers. Enlisted with them in this great cause is a noble band of clergymen who have seen the futility of preaching peace where there can be no possibility of peace; of teaching brotherhood in an environment of hate and under a system in which every man's hand is turned against his brother, and which has given rise to a class war that knows neither justice or mercy. They see in Socialism alone the ending of this class struggle and a possibility of the realization of the ideals of their Master. From the clergy has been recruited the majority of the Socialist speakers of the country. The latest addition to that gallant band which includes Herron, Hagerty, McGrady, Mills, MacCartney, Bigelow, Strickland, Vail, Harriman, Thompson, Wilson, Brown, Simonton, and a host of others, is Rev. Paul H. Castle, of Centralia, Ill. He has long wielded his pen in the cause of Socialism, and has contributed several valuable articles to this paper. His training as a pulpit speaker qualifies him for the platform. Comrade Strickland has said: "he is a preacher after my own heart," and those who know Comrade Strickland will ask no other credentials from Comrade Castle. Henceforth he will devote his entire time to the Socialist movement, and will start on a lecture tour about July 1 under the direction of Frederick G. Strickland, of Aspen, Colorado.

Patronize our advertisers.

Socialism is unionism realized.

Demand the union label on your riot bullets.

Dunstreet's reports a brisk trade in injunctions.

The ethics of capitalism are those of the hog—if a hog may be supposed to have any.

One good reason why women should vote: The men don't know how. Socialists excepted.

Charity begins at home. When you vote for some "friend" don't forget the wife and babies at home.

It is impossible for the Socialist to array class against class. They are already arrayed against each other.

A strike of 10,000 freight handlers on the railroads entering Chicago is threatened. More work for the Civic Federation.

A Pennsylvania legislator goes Teddy one better with a bill providing gold medals for the mothers of large families. He must be the owner of a southern cotton mill.

It is as easy to learn how to swim without going near the water as it is for the trades unions to get legislation in the interest of the working class without going into politics.

There are no doubt at the present time more people on strike in this country than at any time in its history. What does it all mean? Skirmishes in the class war, that's all.

Socialism is a science, but a very simple one. Nothing can be more simple than the proposition that when a man makes a shoe or bakes a loaf of bread he should have them.

Among those who have sent in clubs during the past week are Comrades Carl Rieck, of Clinton, Iowa; B. F. Bowdre, of Eldon, Iowa, and James Lefelier, of Cambridge City, Ind.

D. M. Parry is a fine example of the class-conscious capitalist. He knows thoroughly that the interests of the capitalists can only be conserved by fighting together as a class.

Socialism is a thousand times more practicable than the job the Civic Federation has undertaken—harmonizing two classes whose interests are diametrically opposed to each other.

John Burns, M. P., of England, says "industrial America is hell with the lid off." The geographical location of Satan's domain need no longer be a matter of speculation to doubting Thomas.

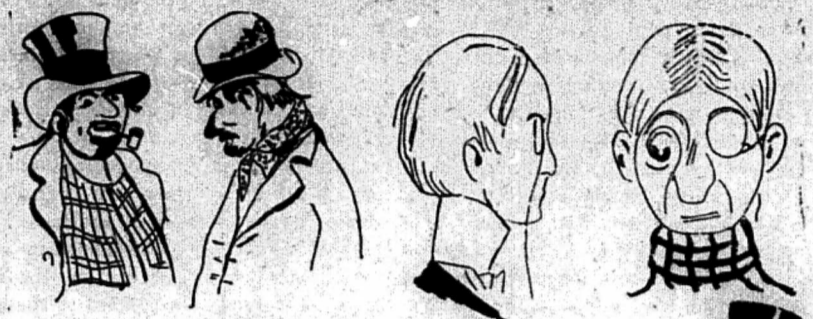
People who allow others to do their thinking for them generally pay a high price for this kind of service. Brain workers usually get higher wages than manual laborers. Do your own thinking.

Comrade Max S. Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, has been elected to represent Cleveland Typographical Union in the convention of the International Typographical Union to be held at Washington in August.

In another column we reprint "A Hint to the Wise," of Comrade Bielby as amended from a single tax point of view by Mr. T. W. Graham of this city. Mr. Graham says he is a believer in competition and individualism and regards the monopoly resulting from special privilege as responsible for the ills of the body social, entirely overlooking the fact that special privilege and monopoly is the logical result of that competition and individualism which he professes to admire. Competition is dead. The trusts will have none of it. Like an organ of the body that has become useless, it has sloughed away. It is true, the monopoly the trusts enjoy is used to exploit the people. The Socialist objects to exploitation, whether it be by the trust or the small capitalist. If a man is to be exploited it can make no difference to him whether he is robbed by a few capitalists combined in a trust or by a larger number of individual capitalists.

Are you still hustling for subscribers for The Iowa Socialist?

Several "Souls With But a Single Thought."



What will We do with the Tramp?

"Who will not work, shall not eat."

Break the news to "Weary," to "Dusty," and his crew. But don't forget "Adolphus," and "Chappie Chollic" too—For bar the standing collar, and the chinking of the dollar, The deuce a deal of difference distinguishes the two! The one will "work" the public, the other "works" his pa—One rusticates at Blackwell's, the other at the Spa; And if a single thought ever strikes the two it's naught But a scheme of variation on the finer points of "work!"

"Who will not work, shall not eat."

Tell it to the "con man," the "grafter," and the "beat." And don't forget "Napoleon" who gambles on the "street"—For bar the shady name, and the greatness of the game The resemblance of rascality is remarkably complete! The one will pinch your pocketbook, the other squeezes stock—If law was dealt with justice they'd both be pounding rock. For if an honest thought ever strikes the two it's naught But a saving sense of honor against the crime of work!

"Who will not work, shall not eat."

Tell it to the "blackleg," the "fakir," and the "crook." And also hint to "Yarmouth," to "Boni," and the Duke. That despite our noble passion for being the height of fashion We'd rather lose their company than the cash their purchase took! The one will sell you "green goods," the other sells his rank—The one will rob the country, the other robs a bank, And the common line of thought which relates the two is naught But connecting with the cash-box without the form of work!

Robert Bielby.

To the Editor:—If Brother Bielby will grant permission I should like to submit some amendments to his verses entitled "A Hint to the Wise," not with any thought of improving either rhyme or meter, but simply to show how it appears to a believer in competition and individualism—one who regards special law made privilege as the pirate which distorts competition, stifles individual opportunity and robs honest capital and labor of their product. Because monopoly is able to plunder more successfully with the assistance of some capital does not prove that capital is a robber any more than it proves that labor is a robber because some labor joins forces with monopoly to rob the public. Witness the glass blowers, the steel workmen and a host of other organizations that vote for a tariff system that enables their employers to levy taxes on consumption, because they are promised a share of the swag. The lion's share, of course, goes to the employers who plan the hold-up, contribute campaign funds, support congressional lobbies, subsidize the press, and perform the fine brain work required to procure franchises, and privileges, and maintain methods of taxation that shifts its burden onto the back of labor. The laboring man who favors a special privilege of any kind because he imagines it will help him is as dishonest as the capitalist he helps to give the privilege, and a bigger fool.

A HINT TO THE OTHERWISE.

You may strike for the union; you may strike for more pay;
You may tie up all the business and stick from day to day—
But your wage will never reach past the living point till each
Shall have an equal share in the common-wealth—the earth.

You may strike for the union; you may paralyze all trade;
You may boycott all trust goods and vote your brothers aid—
But commercial war is vain, and your point you'll never gain
While legislative statutes to Monopoly give birth.

You may strike for the union; you may stick till you win—
But don't ever shout hurrah, till all the news is in.
For you'll find to your disgust, you have newly raised a dust—
When it settles you will have but little cause for mirth.

You may strike for the union; you may kick for your share
In the process of prosperity, and you'll find you get it where
The chicken got the ax, for by land rents and tax
Prosperity is cornered and privilege gets the pelf.

You may strike for the union; you may strike for the right;
You may arbitrate the matter till the point is out of sight—
But you'll make no real advance till you use your common sense,
And can see that "scabs" are brothers disinherited like yourself.

You may strike for the union; you may buck against the trust—
But you'll find that Monopoly isn't Morganized to bust.
Till the laws that gave it birth and its grip upon the earth
Are abolished to restore the common-wealth.

You may strike the whole round year, and thrash "scabs" every day.
You may hate your brother worker who accepts a smaller pay—
But you'll never trap the fox till you use the ballot box
To strike out class creating laws that corner common-wealth.

T. W. GRAHAM.

Father Hagerty tells the following story: While out West on one occasion he was seated on the platform with several other speakers who had been advertised to deliver addresses, when the following conversation was overheard between two of the auditors, who were evidently from the "Bowery":
"Which's de priest, Chimmie?"
"I dunno."
"Guess it's de gazabo wid de bunch of spinnage on his chin."
"Aw, g'way, who de h— ever saw a priest wid whiskers."

The club women of Belleville, Ill., are opposed to the high school for girls because too much education for the poorer classes makes a scarcity of servant girls. The desire for a large train of body servants is a relic of savagery. The veneer that we call civilization is very thin, indeed.

There seems to be an impression among the supposed "wise" ones, from Samuel Gompers to D. M. Parry, that an organization of employers will make for peace in the industrial world. It is a sort of blind faith in the adage "In times of peace, prepare for war." It is assumed that where both sides are prepared for war there is an inclination to think twice before engaging in a conflict. History does not bear out the assumption. This is especially true in the history of strikes. A strong organization of employers and a strong organization of employes means a war to the death.

No, it will never do to confiscate the property of the capitalists. It is so much more Christ-like to let them confiscate your property.

The Iowa Socialist in bundles at fifty cents per hundred. Express prepaid.

The White Slave

Not bleeding beneath the lash of Egypt's scora,
 Not in the dungeon, nor in galley chains,
 Not baited to the savage lions now,
 Like those to Nero's bloody thirst consigned;
 But look on him, the white slave of our time;
 See on his face the centuries' stamp of crime.

Ye see no chains, but yet more sharp than steel
 Life's shackles cut into his tortured soul.
 The white slave toils away his hopeless life,
 And dies like coral worm beneath the sea,
 That palaces and gardens by his hands may grow,
 While kingdoms rise and princes come and go.

His masters revel while the white slave toils.
 "Be ye contented," is his only cheer.
 And when to God goes up his cry for help,
 In vain he prays to Him who dwells on high.
 O! "God of plenty!" art Thou blind and deaf
 That to this lowly cry comes no relief?

His masters revel; their remorse of soul
 Is drowned in ruby wine when tears should flow;
 Lights of the ballroom, softly pleading flutes,
 What thoughts are left for tales of Man's distress?
 Tell these of sorrow and they, heed you not,
 For Splendor hides from them the cancerous blot.

The masters revel—countless thousands starve.
 The white slave's cup of woe is surely full.
 God of the wealthy, if Thou be their God,
 Cover Thine eyes when this cup overflows;
 For Satan's realm makes not the whole of hell,
 While sons of earth such fearful tales can tell.

The pulpits breathe forth libels on Thy name;
 Thou canst not be the God to whom they cry;
 Thou wilt not stand for Treason's earthly lords,
 Nor see Thy poor oppressed, forever wronged.
 Come quickly, lest Thy teachings fade away
 And men forget Thy mercies while they pray.

The black slave cried. His cry was not in vain.
 Prophets arose to sound the warning note.
 The crisis came, and 'mid the clash of steel
 From sable limbs the cruel fetters fell.
 Great was the price, but not too great to pay,
 That men might be redeemed from slavery's sway.

Ye white slaves stand together side by side,
 And list in silent prayer the distant storm.
 Though faint and far we catch its murmur now,
 Prophetic ears cannot mistake the sound;
 'Tis coming—coming fast, this storm-cloud dark,
 But those who revel neither see nor bark.

—Henry O. Morris in *Wiltshire's Magazine*.

Why Socialists Pay Dues.

(Issued by the National Committee)

The Socialist party, being a party of, by and for the wage working class, and those in sympathy with it, proceeds upon the theory that the workers, as a class, must emancipate themselves from wage-slavery, and must consequently develop their own capacity for this great purpose.

Hence, while welcoming all assistance from individuals of other classes who are in sympathy with its objects and aims, the Socialist party relies, first, last and all the time, on the working class for its support politically and otherwise. Not being a paternal organization, the means for the party's maintenance must come almost wholly from the rank and file of the organization.

Experience having demonstrated that the party cannot trust to luck in the conduct of its affairs, nor rely upon haphazard conditions for its revenues, it has established the dues-paying system, which is in vogue with the party throughout the world.

There are those who object to the dues-paying system in our party on the following grounds:

1. It humiliates impoverished members and applicants for membership.
2. "It places the dollar above the man."
3. No other political party has such a system.

The first reason is strictly Utopian. "Poverty is no disgrace," but is the logical result of the competitive system. This being so, it is foreign to the spirit of our movement for members or applicants to feel "humiliated" because they cannot pay dues.

Our dues system exacts payments from those who are able to pay, and all others are excused. A false feeling of shame shows a capitalistic state of mind which must be overcome.

The second reason is also entirely erroneous. Nowhere in the world does our party exclude applicants or expel members because of their inability to pay dues. Hence the party does not "place the dollar above the man."

We emphasize the fact that all are welcome to our ranks, regardless of their financial condition, but we very properly insist that all who can do so shall contribute regularly to the necessary and unavoidable expenses of the organization.

The third reason only shows the difference in methods between political parties of capitalism and the Socialist party as a revolutionary organization of the working class. Certainly the "old parties" have no dues-paying system; in fact, they need none, for the corruption funds "for value received" are ample to support them at all times—especially during campaigns. The old parties are

paternal organizations, and their support comes from above, from the trust magnates, the silver barons, or the "business men" who live on labor's fleece. The Socialist party, on the contrary, relies upon its membership at all times for support to fight the capitalist class, not only on election day, but every other day in the year; and also to strengthen its propaganda and political organization. This means expense, and to raise the funds in a systematic way—a dues-paying system.

The enemy cannot be expected to furnish our ammunition in this great class conflict. The workers must furnish their own "sinews of war."

Socialists who have evolved through the old parties cannot appreciate this position at first, but a little reflection will show its reason and its merits.

The following propositions will illustrate the reasons for a dues-paying system:

1. The Socialist party may be called the family of the working class.
2. A family, in order to live (under the competitive system) must have financial support.
3. The family necessarily relies upon its members for support.
4. It is the plain duty of all able-bodied members of the family to contribute their share towards its maintenance.
5. As a matter of justice, and not charity, all sick, unemployed or otherwise incapacitated members of the family are excused from this obligation.
6. No "humiliation" should be felt by those of the family so crippled. But it is the duty of all the other members of the family to provide for them, and the rule of the family is that they should do so, or leave the house.

The workingman who can, and will not, help sustain the working class in its fight against capitalism is a useless weight, dragging his comrades back under the wheels of capitalism.

A narrow view of the Socialist movement and the work of the party is responsible for unwarranted protest against and disregard for the dues-paying system. Many comrades feel that their particular locality should receive entire attention and make this "criminal neglect" a reason for withholding dues.

Inasmuch as our party is national in its scope, and the funds at all times insufficient to cover the full territory the revenues must be distributed where they will do the most good at a given time.

This might mean New York one day, California the next, and Pennsylvania or Illinois the day following. This local or state feeling should not characterize our party members, and the movement and its needs should be considered, not in part, but as a whole.

It is a noticeable fact that organizations of the wage workers the world over maintain a dues-paying system, notwithstanding the fact that the employment of the workers is precarious and spasmodic. The coal miners, for instance—whose employment does not average six months of the year—derive the revenue of their union strictly in this manner and keep a well-filled treasury at all times. This is true of other trade union organizations; in fact, all of them have seen the necessity of a dues paying system.

The Socialist party adopted the stamp system because it is a systematic, simple and easy way to carry on a continuous campaign of agitation and organization. The method of using it is as follows:

In organized states, the state secretary purchases due stamps from the national secretary, sells them to the local secretaries, who in turn sell them to the members for the amount of local dues. In unorganized states the local secretaries buy direct from the national office.

This enables the members to keep a check upon the finances of the local secretaries, who in turn have a check upon the state secretaries, who in turn have a check upon the money that goes to the national secretary.

The principal objections to the dues-paying system come from outside the large cities, where there is little, if any, industrial organization, and where the concept of the movement is more "ideal" than practical. The objections are more sentimental than logical, being based on a "mistaken" principle. We must not forget that we are living under the competitive system, and that pending its abolition our movement requires funds for its support from its members; that we must have system for this purpose, and that dependence on "philanthropists" and "voluntary subscriptions"

Woman Suffrage

By ROBERT BIELBY

The Socialist is an ardent advocate of Protection. But—not the protection of one industry or one division of the human family at the expense of another.

The protection of Socialism is based on the fundamental principle of love, and is calculated to extend its benefits to the whole human race; and most especially to that sex, which being physically the weaker, has ever been forced to the wall, as regards the administration of mundane affairs, by their generous lord and master, man.

"A woman vote—Pshaw! Huh! Rats! G'way!" says the man who has lost his power of observation and intuition by reason of a too blind devotion to the little Business God. But he doesn't give his reasons, and he cannot, without involving himself in inconsistencies with the whole scheme of our boasted civilization.

The innate idea of the inferiority of woman upon which he probably unconsciously formulates his objection is purely and simply a relic of barbarism. Who that has studied the physiological structure of the race dare concede that woman is inferior to man in that differentiation of wondrous mechanism which constitutes sex. Who that has studied the psychological peculiarities of the two dare profess that patience, intuitive perception, and the grand instinct of maternal love is inferior to aggressiveness, logic, and the male instinct of proprietorship in conducting the race from its previous state of animal servitude to that true success of civilization—the recognition and perfection of the soul.

True, the ensemble of the woman is more fragile, by reason of the more complicated functions, and the drain of vitality imposed by maternity—and true, that by reason of this delicacy the woman is not fitted to fight for the almighty dollar. That is why we are going to protect her.

The woman is fitted for the home. The woman's place is at home—and we want her at home. We want her just as she is. Soft, feminine, lovable and illogical, but still a woman. We don't want her commercialized by type writing, stenographing, cigar making, cotton spinning and wool carding into that parody on womanhood which the capitalist would make of her. We don't want her consolidated into a wage earning class to underbid us in the labor market and reduce the bread and butter proposition to a sum in simple subtraction. We want her at home—and we are going to get her there if we have to give her a vote to do it!

There, Mr. Capitalist, the secret is out, and you can make the most of it. We do not wish to educate the woman into a legalized palladium of manly attainments and elect her president. We hate the glass-eyed Bostonian of the comic papers as cordially as you do. But, since you have forced her into competition with man in the ranks of labor we shall, as a means of self-defense, give her a vote wherewith to protect herself—and probably by the time she gets through using it the capitalist system will be hoist by its own petard.

Woman may not be amenable to political reason—which being interpreted to the present degenerate use of the term equals \$\$. But we have supreme confidence in her ability to choose between the sphere of life which nature intended her for and the proposition of a bread and butter "independence" at the cost of her feminine attributes. And the commonest observer who has noted the religious vanity with which lovely woman regards her reflection in the mirror cannot doubt that the instinct of preservation will lead her to vote against a system which stands for the reduction of the symmetrical outline, that delicate complexion, those gracious curves and taper fingers into the pathetically flat, unlovely, and broad fisted type of modernity—the factory female.

The aristocracy of Europe, which is so famed for the patrician beauty of its feminine members is the result of continued selection, careful nurture, and immunity from the monetary cares of ex-

istence. The result has been attained at the cost of continuous and unremitting labor to the mass by whom the class is supported. A large percentage of the female population of all the European countries is engaged in the struggle for a bare living under a competitive system, which by the rigor of its exactions stifles the womanhood it enslaves, and compels a reaction of moral laxity and depravity which is reflected in the low physical and mental standard of the unnumbered thousands who constitute the "scum."

Despite the magnificent natural resources, and fertility of inventive genius exhibited by its citizens, the United States is beginning to suffer from an analogous condition. History is ready to repeat itself—the mills of the south and east are already crowded with women and children, and the west is fast relinquishing that courtesy and deference to the sex which has made the domain of Uncle Sam a ready reference for all the reformers of the old world.

The retrogression must be stopped—a democracy cannot afford to produce classes—the manifest result would be degeneracy into the "gilded snobbery," and "pauper labor" of which we speak with such sovereign contempt when referring to our cousins over the water and the woman of the proletariat would be forced into that grievous overtaxation of her functions, the combination of child labor and wage labor which must result in deterioration of the race.

There is a superlative plenty in this country for the millions of the present, and an undeveloped potentiality of abundance for the untold millions of the future. The burning question of the day is not production, but a sane method of distribution—and the best method of insuring that distribution is by unfolding the mystery of weird political jugglery which is transforming a democracy into an autocracy to every man, woman and child capable of understanding, who constitute the said democracy, and enlisting their interest in the cause of their own welfare. If your wife is working in the overall factory to help fill the "dinner pail," tell her why she is doing so and who is benefiting thereby. If your sister is occupying a position as bread winner at \$4 per week, tell her how much better you could do it at \$14. If your sweetheart is stenographing for dear life and two Madras waists per season, tell her why it is your happy home does not materialize till the burden of saving the cost out of your living expenses has robbed life of all its romance. And if your dear old mother exhibits a hankering to add one more care to her already overburdened shoulders by interesting herself in the cause of emancipation for the generations to come, don't insult her by telling her that "women have no right to vote." The white hairs and wrinkles of manifold troubles; the stoop of the shoulders and attenuated frame gained by raising a family when the ends wouldn't meet; the nervous agitation of the veined and corded hands whose strength has been expended in the throttling of the wolf; the wistful expression of those eyes grown dim in the strained vision of hope for the turn of the tide are the evidences of her constitutional right to have a voice in the proceedings, and if any masculine specimen of the race can establish a clearer title he ought to be a trust attorney.

Give them a vote and they will vote for you. Just take the trouble to explain carefully that a congressman with a peachy complexion and a Van Dyke beard is not necessarily the soul of honor that his speech would indicate and they will soon get over the incapability of comprehension which you strive to perpetuate. Demonstrate to them the intricacies of the labor problem, and the fact that instead of aiding, they are injuring you by taking your place in the world's work—and I think if you give them a chance they will vote the labor market out of existence and themselves out of a job, which is the end aim for which we work—the restoration of the woman to the home.

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or more for twenty-five cents per year. Four postal subscription cards good for

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alone, tends to demoralize rather than to strengthen the party. The emancipation of the working class must rest with the working class, who must devise their own ways and means for the purpose.

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1347 Clay St. After the Holidays.

Maily's Report

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades: I herewith submit to you my fourth report as national secretary:

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The application for a state charter for Vermont is now before your committee, and will be granted at the expiration of thirty days from date of receipt...

The state convention, held in Birmingham, Ala., formed a state organization, and ten locals signed the application for a state charter...

I have issued the call for the Arkansas state convention, to be held at Little Rock on May 23, as a result of the referendum taken by the locals...

I have communicated with the Utah state secretary relative to the account for \$106.70 worth of stamps, forwarded from this office last July...

Dan A. White will probably begin work in New Hampshire under the direction of the state committee toward the latter part of this month...

In addition to this, the Utah state secretary notifies this office that Murray E. King was elected national committeeman from that state at the recent convention...

LOCAL CHARTERS.

Charters have been granted since last report as follows: Bonanza, Ark., 12 members, organized April 17; Jenny Lind No. 2, Ark., 8 members, organized April 17...

An application for a charter for a new branch in Burlington, Vt., has been referred to the new state committee...

An application for a charter for a local in Burma, Ark., has been returned because there is already a local in existence there...

AGITATION AND ORGANIZATION.

Chase is now in Oklahoma, under direction of the territorial secretary, after a most successful tour of Texas, despite many difficulties caused by conditions peculiar to that state.

in southwest Missouri under direction of the state secretary, and spend part of June in Tennessee and Alabama, after which he will go northward in time to work for the state committee of Maine...

Slayton filled successful engagements in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia during April, and after two weeks at home, begins again on May 12 with two weeks in Pennsylvania, afterwards going into Ohio for two weeks.

Wilkins has been successful in Oregon, full reports of his work having been given out in our weekly bulletins. He will spend the remainder of May and probably June in that state and then go into Washington.

Ray did valuable work in Alabama, judging from the reports from comrades there and the result of the state convention. He will next go into Georgia. Alabama comrades express a desire that Ray return soon and I hope we will be able to do this.

Dan A. White will probably begin work in New Hampshire under the direction of the state committee toward the latter part of this month, and will also go into Vermont and Maine.

Comrade A. M. Simons has notified me that in view of Comrade Enrico Ferri having been elected to the editorship of "Avanti," his proposed tour in this country has been postponed until next year.

SUPPLIES.

I have had to suspend the printing of the new edition of "How to Organize," until the question of location of headquarters is definitely settled.

REFERENDUM.

I enclose herewith correspondence between State Secretary Critchlow, of Ohio, and myself, also with action of quorum, concerning the method of submitting the national referendum on headquarters to the party membership in Ohio.

The notification from the North Dakota state local quorum that it had decided not to submit the national referendum, as sent out from this office, to the locals in that state on the ground that resolution No. 1 was unconstitutional, was duly referred to your committee.

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The receipts to date from the call for this fund are \$179.41, and responses are beginning to come in more rapidly every day.

An application for a charter for a new branch in Burlington, Vt., has been referred to the new state committee, as there is already a local in existence in Burlington.

The action of the Coming Nation and the Worker publishers and W. English

Walling in support of this fund has already been reported in our bulletin. Nearly all the state secretaries have cooperated in forwarding the call to the locals in the respective states.

FINANCIAL.

The financial report for April shows that dues were paid by 16,475 members, 15,458 of whom were in organized states, more than for any previous month in the party's history.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The local quorum had decided to meet on May 17, but, as I have already notified you, my trip to Massachusetts necessitated a postponement until a later date, when I can be present.

Since issuing the call for nominations for delegate and alternate to the International Socialist Congress, attention has been called to the fact that the International Bureau has changed the date for holding the congress from August, 1903, to August 1904.

I enclose copy of resolutions received at this office for transmission to the national committee from Locals Arlington, Wash.; Tulare and Riverside, Cal., and Omaha, Neb.

SPECIAL.

The following national committeeman have not reported their votes upon Comrade Mills' motion relative to the antifusion resolutions, sent out on April 17: LaKamp, Healey, Miller, Fox (Maine), Raebel, Fox (Mont.), Massey, Halbrooks, Berger.

The increase in membership and the amount of dues received, the growing interest in organization manifested through reports received at this office from the state secretaries and the Socialists at large, the unanimity of support given the national headquarters by the Socialist press of the country, all justify the belief that before the year closes the Socialist party will be equipped as never before to do the great work assigned for it by the forces that make for social progress and industrial emancipation.

Hoping that this report will be satisfactory, I am, Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Socialism vs. Individualism

The open mind is the progressive mind, if it is a mind worthy of the name; and, seeking truth, it is glad to hear both sides and all sides of every important proposition that touches the welfare of humanity.

Two important points were emphasized by the debate—one that Socialism does not mean communism in that an immediate distribution of accumulated capital is demanded.

The question resolves itself into one of distribution of the products of human effort. It is a problem of methods. It is the contention on the one hand that as social energy is made collective individual force is diminished and society must suffer from decreased dynamic progress.

ing. Whether this condition can be best attained by Socialism or by individualism was the issue in yesterday's debate.

An outline of the arguments is given elsewhere in today's times and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. In the main they are familiar to persons who have given the subject the consideration its importance demands.

Secretaries of Iowa Branches

- Avery, F. J. West. Berwick, Moses Slack. Boone, George E. Bisbee, 600 Monona St. Brazill, K. Sharp. Burlington, Thomas Breen, 322 Plane St. Carbondale, Wm. Collins, Fair Ground Station, Des Moines. Cedar Rapids, J. W. Wilson, 123 3d Ave. N. Centerville, Edward Lowrey. Clarinda, Dr. J. T. Furguson. Clearfield, Wm. McGinnis. Clinton, Carl Reick (P. O. Lyons.) Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 323 E. 15th St. Deloit, Stanley Browne. Des Moines, J. J. Jacobsen, 1220 Laurel St. Diamond, R. G. Young. Dubuque, E. Holtz, 295 8th St. Eldon, B. F. Bowdre. Fairbank, S. E. Moore. Grinnell, Nick Hiel. Hiteman, Wm. Truman. Hocking, Thomas Love. Hynes, Samuel Cooper. Keokuk, James Nevin. Lake City, S. R. McDowell. Logan, A. D. Wilson. Marshalltown, S. G. Vance. Monroe, W. M. Shaw. Muscatine, T. J. Grant, 611 Iowa Ave. Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff. Newton, W. J. Porter. Oelwein, L. Lauridsen. Ottumwa, J. M. Winn. Rathbun, Harry McVeigh. Scandia, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2. Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth. Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer. Sioux City, John E. Shank, 614 Bluff St. Van Horn, Roy L. Schroeder. Winterset, W. H. Bobbitt.

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



Socialists of this country have a positive treasure in "The Comrade." The April issue is certainly not inferior to the greatest of our magazines.

Send us NOW \$1 for a year's subscription to "The Comrade" and receive FREE any two of the following LARGE PICTURES for wall decoration: The Triumph of Labor, by Walter Crane; The Race of the Nations Towards Socialism; Karl Marx portrait; Wm. Morris; Wilhelm Liebknecht. Single pictures 25c. To get the premiums, please mention this paper.

THE COMRADE, 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

Books of Scientific Socialism.

Table listing various books of scientific socialism with authors and prices. Includes titles like 'The Student's Marx', 'The Communist Manifesto', 'The Evolution of the Class Struggle', etc.

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Strickland-Jones Socialist Lectures

Address all Inquiries to F. G. STRICKLAND Aspen Colorado

Comrade Strickland is not traveling at present. Comrade Jones is in the field with a moving picture entertainment by which he is gaining a larger hearing for Socialism and helping to fill the treasuries of the local.

National Headquarters Bulletin

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND. Since last report, the following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund:

Table listing contributions to the special organizing fund from various locations like San Francisco, New York, etc.

Total \$115.75 Previously reported 227.56

Comrade John Kerrigan, Dallas, Tex., was the first to purchase one of the twenty-five shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Company...

Comrade W. P. Metcalf, of Albuquerque, N. M., is making an effort to collect ten cents from every Socialist and sympathizer in his city.

Local San Antonio, Tex., had decided to contribute \$2 a month to the special organizing fund.

Secretary Holman, of Minnesota, reports progress in that state. On the 18th, a prominent millionaire lumberman read a paper to the local, by invitation, in which he thought he had proved that Socialism was an iridescent dream, etc.

A correction is due the Indiana comrades concerning the notice in the national headquarters bulletin of the number of delegates at their recent state convention.

National Organizer John M. Ray has started on his second organizing trip in the south. His route will be as follows: Tennessee, Tullahoma, Manchester, Chattanooga, Sweetwater, Knoxville, Georgia, Blue Ridge, Orange, Atlanta, Midland, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and Washington.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins has finished another excellent week in Oregon. Locals were organized at the following places: Aumsville, Stayton, Detroit, Scio, Lebanon (could get no hall but took five men to his room, organized a local and drilled them in the workings of the party.)

The national office is already receiving requests for Fourth of July and Labor Day Socialist speakers.

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

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

Ohio Notes

Tours for speakers in Ohio is progressing. H. Howard Caldwell will start in early in June to work up the eastern side and across the northern part of the state while Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick will work down the western border and across the southern part, then going on to Caldwell's route and Caldwell transferring on to Kirkpatrick's.

Father McGrady will make a tour through the west during July and August. He will lecture in Montana, Washington, Oregon and California and comrades desiring further information should write to W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden building, Dayton, Ohio.

Frank P. O'Hare is having excellent success in Ohio and comrades are writing enthusiastic reports of his meetings and results attained. We hope that the next time we will be able to hold him even longer.

Father Hagerty was fighting in close quarters while in Jerome, Ariz., on his recent trip. The enemies of Socialism circulated every possible report which would tend to keep down the attendance at his meeting, even going so far as to persistently circulate the rumor that the small scroll design on the advertising matter was the A. P. A. emblem.

Cincinnati comrades just won't let up. After organizing the Ninth ward branch, they found no more territory in the city and so started anew by organizing Suburban Branch No. 1.

A new local has been organized at Coldwater, Ohio. While this is not a prohibition town still it is safe to say that many of the Coldwater people are destined to become Socialists within the next few months.

The Ohio state convention which opens May 30, will be a most important event to the movement in this state. Many things of great moment to the party will be considered, state secretary elected, state emblem adopted, state headquarters fixed, state ticket nominated, including nominee for governor, adopt a state platform and consider amendments and resolutions.

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

The Iowa Socialist in clubs of four or more for twenty-five cents per year.

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AT THE MODEL 438-446 MAIN STREET.

Correspondence

From Davenport

DAVENPORT, MAY 26, 1903.

Dear Comrades: On Tuesday of last week Father McGrady spoke in this city to a large representative audience. That he did much good for the cause is evidenced by the many favorable comments one hears.

Comrade Simonton is now across the river helping the Illinois comrades out in their judicial campaign. H. L. Darby, a leather worker and secretary of the Tri-City Labor Congress, is their candidate.

To Minneapolis Debate

MINNEAPOLIS, May 23, 1903.

Dear Comrades: One of the most interesting meetings ever held in this state took place last Sunday in Minneapolis, and one that is sure to greatly advance our cause.

Mr. T. B. Walker, a millionaire lumberman and widely known throughout the northwest, was invited by Local Minneapolis to read a paper, which he had previously read before a meeting of the Methodist ministers.

Mr. Walker accepted the invitation of Local Minneapolis and the meeting was arranged. It was also arranged that Comrade Thompson was to make reply to Mr. Walker's address at the same meeting.

I doubt very much that if Mr. Walker had known what he was up against that he would have consented to debate on this question. The thanks of every Socialist in the country is due him, as he certainly did more good for our cause on that day than any Socialist could have done.

When Comrade Thompson took the floor to reply, he was greeted with wild enthusiasm. In a most eloquent and masterful oration the fallacies of Mr. Walker's arguments were one by one laid bare to the great delight of the audience.

One of the most pleasing features of the meeting was the fact that while Mr. Walker had scarcely a sympathizer in the audience (except perhaps that sympathy that human nature extends to one placed in the unfortunate dilemma of being alone), he was given respectful attention throughout his address.

Socialists of Minneapolis are to be congratulated.

The greatest good accomplished by this meeting lies in the fact that the entire daily press of St. Paul and Minneapolis gave about two column accounts of the meeting, with numerous editorials.

The comrades of Minnesota are awake and alive to the situation.

Come again, Mr. Capitalist excuser, and lend your aid to the hastening of the co-operative commonwealth.

S. M. HOLMAN, State Secretary.

From Mansfield, Ohio

MANSFIELD, Ohio, May 24.

Dear Comrades: The Mansfield Socialists are all wearing "the smile that won't come off" today. You see, we had O'Hare with us last night.

A drizzle set in about 7:30 and we all felt pretty blue, but it finally ceased and the comrade from Kansas City soon had a crowd. He was at his best, cutting out long arguments, he gave them "hot stuff" from start to finish.

O'Hare went to work in an easy, good-natured way which soon had everybody laughing, shouting and voting favorably on his propositions.

O'Hare is all right. When he gets off the soap box, it's a stupid fellow, indeed, who cannot see the collar round the worker's neck and how to vote it off. O'Hare strings small words together so they have a galvanic effect, and he is advocating the Socialism that calls the workers together, so that they get busy politically, and through winning control of the government, win control of their jobs and operate the industries in their own behalf.

Mills at Omaha

OMAHA, May 25, 1903.

Dear Comrades: The week's meetings just held by Walter Thomas Mills have been more largely attended and have reached more non-Socialists than any other meetings of the sort ever held in this city.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

The Socialist party in convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by individual workers. Today, the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers.

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class.

The democratic, republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

BRANCH MEETINGS

Des Moines—Branch No. 6 meets first and third Sunday afternoons of each month at 3:00 o'clock in Marks' Hall, 518 Walnut St.

Dubuque—Branch meets every Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Socialist Headquarters, 6th and Main Sts.

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The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.

Sixth and Iowa Sts., Dubuque, Iowa.

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

Table with columns: Name, Street and No., City, State.