

IMPRESSIONS

OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS

Superior to all the petty heart burnings and recriminations which are the inevitable accompaniments of a bitter lesson rises the fact that Dubuque has at last awakened from its lethargy and finds itself confronted by the class question.

The conditions in this city are but a miniature reproduction of the struggle which is going on in every civilized portion of the globe at the moment.

Blinded by immediate interests and prejudices the individualist is apt to take a very narrow scope of view and imagine himself the arbiter and extinguisher of an evolutionary movement, which is world wide, by the simple process of damning its local exponents.

In consonance with this method the whole capitalistic press of Dubuque is metaphorically patting itself on the back for being the acute discoverers of a plot which never existed. They have detected "feet" steps on the Union Label which betray the presence of Socialism. They are assured by several knockers that the grave deliberations of the Labor Congress have assumed an appearance of life at times that the cause of this phenomenon was agitation; that this agitation was traceable to certain leaders, and that these leaders were Socialists. So far, good—but the next step which these incipient Sherlock Holmes take is an unpardonable blunder which would not be even worthy of a Pinkerton man. They assume that the union men of Dubuque are unaware of the fact that many of their officers are Socialists. They insult the intelligence of every union man by telling them they elected officers whose aim is not the advancement of the union but personal preferment by political means—that, in short, they are the little woolly lambs of the Mary type who are being led to slaughter by bad, wicked wolves in borrowed clothing.

There might be something to it if the union officers implied had ever tried to conceal their light under a bushel. It is no part of the Socialist program to cultivate bashfulness in the expression of opinion and these men have never gained the confidence which their brothers have reposed in them by being tongue tied. They were not elected for the purpose of advocating Socialism while transacting union business, and therefore they have not done so; but in the hearty and sincere support of the Socialist movement in their private capacity they have only exercised that privilege of personal choice which is just as free to a democrat or a republican.

Socialism does not depend on the efforts of its own membership to demonstrate the weak points in the labor union. It has a large and abiding faith in the ability for this purpose of such men as Mr. Baer, Mr. Parry and Mr. Dame.

It is entirely probable that if we had three men with such a talented managerial capacity as Mr. Dame at work for us that Dubuque would stack up a Socialist vote to beat Rockford at the next election.

It surely must be an easy proposition for a union man to see that whatever his sympathies may be for his fellow worker he is up against the law in expressing them.

His only safety is in public opinion, and public opinion is fickle and irresponsible. When it is fine public opinion walks, when it is wet it rides—and sometimes it heaves brickbats, which is distressing to all parties concerned and an unequalled opportunity for scathing editorial insinuations.

The boycott is condemned on all sides as the adjunct of the strike, although it is successfully used to further monopoly as instanced by the boycott instituted by the Union Electric Co. against the patrons of the Gas Co. last year.

The labor market is overrun with scabs and the workingmen of Dubuque

are enjoined from endeavoring to depreciate this esteemed class of labor—for competition is the soul of monopoly, when it is the other fellow that's competing.

The question having been manipulated by various means until it has narrowed from its true aspect of a grievance between a corporation and the union of its employees, to a grievance of a corporation against three of its employees, the union is asked to settle the matter by a secret ballot.

Now this course would settle nothing. The majority of the strikers might elect to return to work, driven, not by a sense of justice, but by sheer necessity. If a referendum vote is taken at all, it ought to be a vote of the population of Dubuque, and that is precisely what would happen if the Socialists had anything to say in the running of this burgh.

The population of the city is the premier arbiter of such a dispute as that which was in progress by reason of their patronage being the means of support of both the Union Electric Co. and the union of its employees. If a vote of this kind was taken it is eminently probable that Messrs. Hennessy, Noonan and Devereaux would not be awarded the inestimable privilege of freedom to seek another job which is so graciously accorded them at present. There are others who are not accused of suffering from an immaculate reputation, and a popular vote might occasion surprise where it would not be welcome.

However, be that as it may the people have lost their rights by reason of their representatives conceding all the privileges involved to the Union Electric Co. for a period of twenty-five years. That is the way the law stands. The dangers were pointed out by the Socialists before the franchise was granted, but most of the union men of this city voted for it—and they have got it. Don't do it any more.

The "Enterprise" rambles into the charmed circle with the statement that "Socialism is not Unionism."

After spreading itself on the records with a roast for everybody officially or unofficially connected with the whole capitalist system in general and the city of Dubuque in particular it fails to satisfy the curiosity it has aroused as to what sort of a crime Socialism really is.

As the writer of this article is both a union man AND a Socialist it is to be hoped that a further elucidation by a few specifications will not be an infringement of any copyright.

A labor union is an organized association of individuals for the furtherance of their own interests and that of their fellow workmen by the elimination of many objectionable features forced upon them by a competitive system.

An employers' union, or a "trust," is an organized association of individuals for the furtherance of their own interests and that of their fellow capitalists by the elimination of many objectionable features forced upon them by a competitive system.

Republicanism, as practiced by Baer et al, says smash the union.

Democracy, as theorized by Hearst et al, says smash the trust.

Socialism, as formulated in the platform, says smash neither.

They are the logical outcome of hard won commercial experience and although tremendous abuses can undoubtedly be pointed out on both sides it would be sheer idiocy to attempt a return to the abortive methods of the past.

When labor secures proper representation and vests its interests with political power it will be in a position to treat on equal terms with capital—but until that time it will only gain concessions which are won by bitter sacrifice and which are easily evaded by legal process.

ROBERT BIELBY.

The police department has been reduced to its usual numbers.

Let us forgive, but not forget.

The street car strike is settled. That is to say, settled if a truce in a local conflict of a universal class war may be considered settlement. While the Union Electric Co. does not recognize the union in that it will employ only union men, it agrees not to discriminate against the union or its members and "will recognize the union to the extent of treating with the members either individually or through their grievance committee in the consideration of any differences which may in the future arise between the company and its employees belonging to said union."

The three men whose discharge by the company was the immediate cause of the strike and who agreed to step down and out if given clearance cards were granted same. In passing it might be added that the charge of the Telegraph of Tuesday evening that there was too much of a disposition on the part of the strikers to "Let the public be damned" came with ill grace in view of the fact that these three men had signified their willingness to withdraw for the general welfare.

Thus endeth the greatest strike in the labor history of Dubuque.

After the so-called riots of June 16 no cars were run until Sunday, June 21, when three companies of militia had been sent here, in addition to the local company, on representations made to the governor by a "packed" meeting of the Dubuque Club. The arrival of the governor to look over the situation, and his order for the withdrawal of the troops within a few days started the negotiations which finally culminated in a settlement.

If the evidences of increasing class consciousness revealed by the strike, both on the part of the capitalists and the laboring class—by the former in the self-sacrificing manner in which they deserted their carriages and took to the cars, and by the latter in their determination to walk—were not wholly lost on the working class, the strike has not been in vain.

The Socialists lacked about a thousand votes of becoming an official party in this state last fall. Two per cent of the total vote of the state is required for official recognition. To make certain that we will get the required two per cent we ought to have tickets up in every county, as local interest will bring out the vote and is a means of propaganda. Comrades in unorganized counties should form a local and nominate a ticket. Not being an official party names of candidates will be placed on the ballot only by petition, in other words, the nomination paper for county offices must be signed by not less than twenty-five qualified voters and filed with the county auditor not less than twenty days before election. Blanks may be secured from county auditors. The fact that the Socialist party candidates in any particular county may have received over two per cent of the total vote of that county last fall does not give the party official recognition in that county. Two per cent of the total vote of the state is required. By all means, comrades, nominate county tickets wherever possible. Write to Secretary W. A. Jacobs, 316 E. 6th street, Davenport, Iowa, for information in regard to organizing locals. Although it is much the better plan, it is not absolutely necessary to have an organization to nominate a ticket by petition.

As a preliminary to a well organized campaign in Iowa this fall a large attendance at the state convention is highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary. The nomination of a state ticket is only incidental. The most important work is to map out a plan of campaign that will make a record for the old Hawkeye state. Lend your presence as well as your counsel to this important gathering and celebrate the Fourth as you never did before.

The Socialist vote of Germany in the election of last week will foot up over three millions, fully one-third of the voting population.

The efforts of the capitalist press of America to belittle the Socialist victory of Germany must be comforting to the Kaiser.

Up Against the Real Thing



3,000,000 Socialist votes in Germany and ninety Socialist members of the Reichstag.

Premiums for Club Raisers

1. The solicitor securing the largest number of subscribers to The Iowa Socialist between July 1, 1903, and Aug. 26, 1903 (a period of eight weeks), providing he secures at least one hundred, will be given a one-year, transferable tuition scholarship in the American Socialist College, covering tuition for the forty weeks beginning Sept. 1, 1903, and ending June 21, 1904.

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

The subscription price of The Iowa Socialist is 25c per year in clubs of four or more. Postal subscription cards, good for one year's subscription, may be bought in lots of not less than four at 25c each, and will be counted in the contest. A record will be kept at this office of all subscriptions sent in between July 1 and August 26, and the winners announced in the issue of August 29, 1903. Single subscriptions for six months at 25c will be accepted, but no subscriptions for six months at the 25c per year rate will be taken. Remember you may buy postal subscription cards. Cash must accompany all clubs and orders for cards. Here is an opportunity to secure an education at very little expense and at the same time advance the cause of Socialism by increasing the circulation and thus extending the influence of The Iowa Socialist. The scholarships are good for tuition only and do not include board and lodging, but these may be had at very reasonable rates.

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

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

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

Oratorical Instruction: Located also in the Sedgwick Building, is the Western School of Elocution and Oratory, the leading oratorical school of the

Southwest. Arrangements have been made whereby the pupils of the American Socialist College will receive their oratorical instruction in this institution.

The first term of the American Socialist College begins May 5, 1903, and continues four weeks. The fall term opens on Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1903, and continues seventeen weeks; i. e., until Christmas. The full year covers forty weeks.

Board and lodging can be had at about the rates common in western college towns.

The faculty consists of Messrs. Will, Lowther and Ross, above named, and Mr. A. M. Smith, all late of Ruskin College, Trenton, Mo. Other names will be added.

As is the teacher so is the school. The American Socialist College prides itself upon the ability of its teachers and the character of its instruction. It holds that nothing is too good for the student. What it lacks in material means it seeks abundantly to supply in the things of the mind, heart and character. It seeks to inspire its pupil to noble living and heroic service for the common good.

Leaves From the Dreamer's Note-book

I dreamt one day that division of class
Was only a dream—I dreamt I would pass
A couple of weeks at the Waldorf-Astoria—
But if I had known just what was in store you
Bet I'd have dreamed again!

They wanted to know did I "automobile?"
And if I thought it was "form" to wheel?
Was my latest yacht a Watson design—
Or did I prefer the Herreshoff line?
Had I yet met His Grace the "Dook"—
And what "consideration" the "arrangement"
Took?
Was my stable "fit"—had I "scratched my
string?"
And if I could "place 'em next a good thing?"

I thought I could—but I "scratched" my head—
Good things are better sometimes unsaid!
My stable is "fit"—put oats on the post
And old Dobbin would run from the lakes to the
coast!

As to the question of meeting His Grace,
I told them I really hadn't the face
Value to gain an end so delectable—
And besides, my folks were always respectable!
In the matter of yachting, I told them how weary
I was of discussing the Herreshoff theory—
I told them I stood for a nautical school
On practical lines ('twixt a barge and a mule!)
And wheels! why wheels are not fit to mention
In the sanctified presence of social pretension—
Since the "ruck" for pleasure has taken to biking
I thought it more swagger to take joy in hiking!
Regarding the "auto," I swelled up with pride
Relating the record of victims who died
As I steered my course with the speed of an ar-
row
In my crack machine, the "Ghost" (of a barrow!)
And just as I was stating my views on ping pong,
I dreamt that I heard the breakfast-call gong—
Which ended my dream, for lying in rhyme
Is out of reason at breakfast time!

Uneasy the head that wears the hat
Of Roosevelt.
For in the South the negro fat
Is in the fire, and where they're at,
Republican and Democrat,
Inquire of Roosevelt.
On point of "honah" they're standing pat,
They swear the "coon" was ne'er begat
From Tuskoquee to barnegat
Can back the postal *comp d'etat*
Of Roosevelt.
Perhaps if Roosevelt knew just what
It is to "bell the colored" cat
He'd speak his piece with less eclat.
For despite the onus of legal fiat
The South unites in stating flat:
"A coon's a coon for a' that,"
In Dixie far away.

—Robert Bielby.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON FUSION RESOLUTION

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades:—Herewith I submit report of the action taken by the National Committee upon the motion proposed by Comrade Mills of Kansas to strike out the following clause from the anti-fusion resolutions adopted at St. Louis last February:

"At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of the country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance."

In presenting the motion Comrade Mills said: "I move to strike out the above because it carries with it the implication that with further development of the Socialist movement the necessity or excuse may arise. I voted for the resolution at St. Louis without noticing the force of the above clause. I am confident that most of the other members did the same. I therefore move that it be struck out."

The vote of the National Committee resulted as follows:

Yes—Richardson, Colo.; Berlyn, Ill.; Work, Iowa; Mills, Kan.; Dobbs, Ky.; Talbott, Minn.; Fox, Me.; Turner, Mo.; Christenson, Neb.; Clafin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D.; Critchlow, Ohio; Halbrooks, Okla.; Lovett, S. D.; Local Quorum, Untermann, Roe, —Total 17.

No—Mahoney, Ind.; Carey, Mass.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Barnes, Pa.; Boomer, Wash.—Total 5.

Not voting—LaKamp, Colo.; Healey, Fla.; Miller, Idaho; Raebel, Mich.; Fox, Mont.; Berger, Wis.—Total 6.

The motion was therefore adopted by a vote of 17 to 5.

Comments were made upon the motion as follows:

Dobbs, Ky. (voting yes.) "With my vote let the explanation be recorded that the clause cannot be taken as evidence that the framer of the resolution desired to leave the way open for fusion in the future. The resolution, as originally submitted, contained in the 'Resolved' immediately following the 'Whereas' quoted the word 'hereafter.' This fact conclusively demonstrates that the framer of the resolution had no intention of leaving the door open for fusion, as charged. I have sent to the American Labor Union Journal a communication setting forth the facts concerning the word 'hereafter' in the original anti-fusion resolution, together with my protest against the effort of Comrade Mills in his notice in the paper referred to, to read into the clause under discussion the utterly unwarranted meaning he attaches to it."

Critchlow, Ohio, (voting yes.) "When voting for the resolutions at the last meeting of the National Committee I noticed this section, but did not place the same construction on it as I have since the point has been brought out for more thorough discussion. I am quite well convinced that others were like myself, and as the resolutions were not discussed at any length it is but natural that such an oversight should happen. I feel sure that had the framers of the resolution noticed it before presenting it, that it would not have been inserted."

Mahoney, Ind., (voting no.) "I saw and discussed the clause referred to and think it proper and necessary. It is true that it does carry that implication which is logical and consistent. It also carries the implication that there was a past state when it was necessary to fuse and this is the point it aimed to cover. We can only legislate for the present. We do not know what the future may develop. It is within the bounds of future possibility that the organized workers of this country would form a Socialist party that would eclipse us completely and force us to fuse or amalgamate, but that is not within the present stage. But as we are not oracles it is best that we speak for our own time, and if we speak with correctness we must admit that the Socialist movement has fused and this clause simply states that we have passed that state. Comrade Mills gives it a biased construction."

Carey, Mass. "After some consideration upon the motion made by Comrade Mills regarding the anti-fusion resolutions adopted by the National Committee, I have decided to vote 'no.'"

"I vote in the negative, not because I

believe the clause to be absolutely necessary, not because I believe there will ever be necessity or excuse for fusion, but as a protest against the methods used in presenting the motion and against the construction placed upon the meaning or intent of this clause by Comrade Mills.

"The anti-fusion resolutions were unanimously adopted at St. Louis after a discussion which left no doubt as to the standing of the committee on resolutions upon fusion. Comrade Mills was present at the time and I cannot understand why he should plead ignorance as to the contents of the resolutions under the circumstances. There was no equivocation upon the matter, neither did any member of the committee give reason to believe that he was in favor of fusion. To assume, therefore, that any member of the National Committee favors fusion because he voted for the resolutions as adopted is not only ridiculous but becomes almost malicious, when its effect is considered.

In this connection, I cannot help commenting upon the attempt being made by certain comrades, Comrades Mills in particular, to fasten by implication, if not directly, the stigma of 'fusionists' upon those who acted as a minority at the recent National Committee meeting, because this minority opposed the removal of the old local quorum in an indecent and unfair manner, as well as the summary removal of the headquarters to Omaha before a referendum of the party was taken upon the question. An examination of the names of those who made up the minority will show them to be men who have been identified with the Socialist movement for years and not one of them can be charged with ever having attempted to compromise the Socialist party which they helped to organize, or to endanger its principles.

"These comrades have differed over internal party affairs in the past, differences unavoidable in the process of organizing a party like ours, but not until this year has their adherence and devotion to Socialist principles and the International movement been brought into question. I especially regret that Comrade Hillquit, of New York, should have been made a special object of attack. It is not clear to me why he should be subjected to misrepresentation and suspicion at this time unless it is that ability, fearlessness and faithful service are to be derided inside the Socialist party rather than encouraged.

"Comrade Mills' motion exaggerates a harmless statement out of all proportion with the situation. The Socialist movement has reached its present commanding position after many vicissitudes and through many dangers. It is not likely that those who helped to organize it and steer its course will try, either now or in the future, to wreck it upon the rocks of fusion or compromise, or deliver it over to a Hearst after saving it from a Bryan.

"Nor is it likely that the new comrades who are now entering the party in every section of the country will consciously do aught that would undo the work that has already been done. Having confidence in the working class and faith in its power to emancipate itself, I welcome the accession to the Socialist party of the workers everywhere, regardless of section, no matter what may be said to the contrary.

"You are at liberty to use this for publication if necessary and I would have said before what I say now had not the controversy over headquarters assumed a phase which precluded discussion along fair and rational lines."

Hillquit, N. Y. "I am opposed to the motion and vote against it for the following reasons:

"The clause in question is an organic and necessary part of the resolution. The Socialist parties in this country as well as in all other countries have at the outset of their careers supported not only other labor parties but reform parties of the bourgeoisie class as well, and that not as a matter of principle or choice, but as a matter of necessity.

"The first declaration of modern Socialism was that it would not form a party of its own, but support the most progressive and radical political movement in every country, as those who are

familiar with the Communist Manifesto will remember.

"If a union labor party had arisen in this country at the time when Socialism was just in its infancy and had hardly any organization of its own, Socialists would very properly have supported that party. It has supported similar parties when it was in that condition, and our resolution was not intended as a censure of those past acts. We are opposed to fusion with the union labor party today because the Socialist party is strong enough to wage the political battles of the working class, and being strong enough, it is the most competent organization to do so.

"This phase of the question was fully gone into by the committee on resolutions at the last National Committee meeting, and the members adopted the resolution with this clause in it by a unanimous vote. It comes with ill grace at the present time for any committeeman to say that he had not understood what he was voting for at the time."

Barnes, Pa. "I wish to say I do not think at the present time or any future time there is or will be excuse for fusion on the part of the Socialist party, but I take Comrade Mills' proposition simply as a quibble incident to his attack on Comrade Hillquit in the party press and I therefore vote 'no.'"

Massey, N. D. "I vote yes, not because it is necessary, but it emphasizes our position on being now and forever opposed to fusion."

Talbott, Minn. "I cannot yet see the strength that this clause gives the anti-fusion resolutions, and believe that if left as a part of these resolutions it must necessarily be a breeder of discussion and a go-between link for fusing the Socialists with the capitalistic parties. I would rather see the Socialist party with all its uplifting principles buried beneath the fires of Mt. Vesuvius forever than to accede one inch in the way of fusion or compromise with the old line parties. Nor do I want to leave any loop-hole for them and their advocates to split the Socialist party in the future. Such tactics would eventually mean the death knell of Socialism. I heartily favor Comrade Mills' motion and hope the National Committee will deal with such a question with the despatch and decision it deserves."

Fraternally submitted,
WM. MAILLY.

National Secretary's Report

Month of May

RECEIVED	
National dues, organized states—	
California.....	\$ 37.85
Colorado.....	20.00
Connecticut.....	15.00
Florida.....	20.70
Illinois.....	60.00
Indiana.....	30.00
Iowa.....	28.30
Kansas.....	24.50
Kentucky.....	18.75
Maine.....	15.00
Michigan.....	10.00
Minnesota.....	25.10
Missouri.....	25.00
Montana.....	20.00
Nebraska.....	8.25
New York.....	100.00
North Dakota.....	18.75
Oregon.....	14.45
Pennsylvania.....	25.00
South Dakota.....	5.00
Vermont.....	4.60
Washington.....	44.70
National dues, locals in unorganized states—	
Alabama.....	16.10
Arkansas.....	15.10
Arizona.....	21.80
Georgia.....	2.80
Indian Territory.....	1.10
Louisiana.....	6.10
Maryland.....	2.50
Rhode Island.....	1.90
Tennessee.....	7.20
Virginia.....	4.00
Washington, D. C.....	2.00
Wyoming.....	4.80
Members at Large.....	1.30
Total for dues.....	\$ 652.65
Supplies.....	29.73
Special organizing fund.....	307.85
Walter Thomas Mills, donation expenses of national committee meeting.....	22.00
Donation to defray party debt incurred prior to Unity Convention at Indianapolis per New York Worker.....	17.00
Miscellaneous.....	4.00
Total receipts.....	\$1033.23
EXPENDED	
Exchange.....	83
Expense (incidental).....	7.52
Express.....	10.32
Freight.....	2.00
Office help.....	121.00
Postage.....	56.85
Printing.....	31.00
Stationery.....	59.55
Telegrams.....	19.90
William Mailly, salary.....	84.28
W. E. Clark, salary.....	75.40
Office rent.....	15.00
Theodore Debs, on account Chicago national executive board.....	40.00
A. S. Edwards, on account Chicago national executive board.....	40.00
Geo. J. Speyer, on account Springfield national executive board.....	40.00
Expenses to national committee meeting.....	32.00
John M. Ray, organizing expenses.....	21.60
William Mailly, expenses Boston to Omaha, February, 1903.....	55.72
Total.....	\$ 712.67
RECAPITULATION	
Receipts for month.....	\$1033.23

May 1, balance.....	388.79
Total receipts.....	\$1473.02
Total expenses.....	712.67

Balance.....\$ 659.85

Note—In the account of expenses of national committee meeting, held in 1903, which was sent out by me on May 7, it was reported that \$31.75 had been paid toward the expenses of Walter Thomas Mills, representing Kansas. This amount was incurred for the meeting of 1902, but was not paid until Jan. 29, 1903, when former Secretary Greenbaum received from the state secretary of Kansas the account, dated Jan. 23, 1903, with the request that it be applied to the dues account of Kansas. The request was complied with.

The expenses of the national committeeman from Kansas for the 1903 meeting were \$22, and were donated by Comrade Mills to the national organization. Inasmuch as no account of this year's expenses and the donation had been received by me from Comrade Mills, when the report for 1903 was issued, and the cash book of former Secretary Greenbaum did not specify otherwise, I assumed that the \$31.75 entered as paid on Jan. 29, 1903, was for expenses incurred this year and I so reported it. This would not have occurred if the national committeeman from Kansas had filed the account of his expenses for 1903 in regular order. The account of his expenses was not received until May 18th.

This explanation has been delayed because of my absence in Massachusetts.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Railroads Against Treaty

Washington, June 20.—Reports received in Washington from Bogoto state that lobbyists representing the millionaire owners of the transcontinental railway system are on the ground with millions of dollars to spend to delay the ratification of the Panama canal treaty by Colombia.

It is said by some who pretend to know that the interests which have contributed to the fund to secure votes of Colombian legislators are Morgan, Rockefeller, Gould, Hill, Harriman and others controlling the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific, and nearly every other railroad in the country.

The vast railroad interests are willing, it is said, to pay even more than the ten million dollars offered by the United States if the treaty is rejected.

The Colombian government has an emissary en route to Washington for a conference with the president, and it is learned that unless the United States offers more money than that agreed upon, the conference will come to naught. It is pointed out that the men who control the big cross country lines cannot afford to have the canal built because it will come near bankrupting some of them.

President Roosevelt is determined, however, that a canal shall be built. He remarked a few days ago to a prominent republican senator that if Colombia did not come to terms on June 22 he would re-open negotiations with Nicaragua.

It can be seen that the fight is not going to be ended when the contest between the United States government and the greatest combination of private capital ever known closes with the defeat of the treaty in Colombia.—Dubuque Times.

Yes, and when after two years of hard work our government is ready to make a treaty with Nicaragua we will find that the same interests will defeat our government again.

We would advise Roosevelt to open negotiations with the republic of Switzerland for a canal through the Alps which would have a better chance, since it could not possibly interfere with the profits of our railroad corporations.

These proceedings show the supremacy of private interests over the government, and also that the laws concerning high treason apply only to Socialists and the like. S. H.

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.

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

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

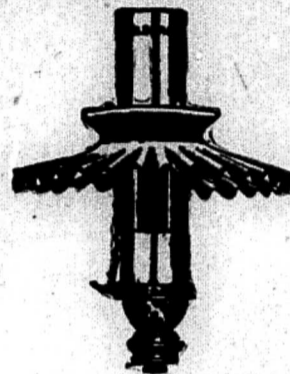
The Hub

Successors to PLATT BROS. CO.

Investigate our
Extraordinary
Suit Values this
Week

Union Made Goods a
Specialty.

A Light That is
a Light



A Welsbach Gas Light is a real light—it makes a brilliance for less money than any other medium except the sun. Its favor is shown by the number of places it is being used now where a short time ago it was unknown. Now you will find a Welsbach in almost every home. It is there because it gives so much more light for less or the same money

IT IS: Best for the eye
Best or the Pocketbook

Key City Gas
Co.

When You Buy a Razor

see that it has the picture of a Fox on it if you want to be protected from inferiority. This trade-mark is our responsibility.



If you can't get a Fox Razor in your town send us \$2.00 and we will send you one with our guarantee.

Fox Cutlery Co., (Of New York)
Dubuque, Iowa.

A New Line of
Union Made Shoes
For Spring.

PETER MEYER,
1564 CLAY STREET.

Screen Doors
and
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All Sizes and Kinds at

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High Gloss or Domestic Finish.
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Have you bought a share of stock in
The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.?

The Social Price

Ethelbert Stewart in Chicago Socialist

If the price paid by the individual consumer of a commodity was the full and only price attaching to it, society could strike a balance-sheet each night like a bank.

Most of our taxes go to pay the social price of commodities individually consumed long since by those who may or may not now be taxpayers.

"Squeeze the lemon and throw away the skin," was said to be the motto of the railroad wreckers of the Erie school.

At a recent milk-fairymen's convention the policy of milking cows to death in the shortest possible time was discussed from a purely business point of view.

With lemon-peels and engines society need not concern itself, nor will we sentimentalize over the application of humane ideas to milch cows.

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

Machinists' International Union. Piece work is the lemon-squeezer of most approved pattern.

Taking the ages of gangs of men employed at street-cleaning and park labor in various cities recently, it was found that only three per cent were young enough to obtain employment in private establishments.

The glass bottle manufacturers appeared before the Illinois legislature in opposition to a child labor bill with the statement that "glass bottles cannot be manufactured and sold on the market without child labor."

Old-age workmen's pensions, a plan to which every commercial country must come in some form, are, in any form, a subsidy to non-self-supporting industries and the commerce growing out of such.

Patronize our advertisers.



Paul H. Castle

Paul H. Castle was born near Camp Point, Ill., March 14, 1873. His early life was spent with his father on the farm in Adams county.

The following is self-explanatory:

CENTRALIA, ILL., June 5, '03.

Comrades: As comrades of the Centralia Local, of Centralia, Ill., we take pleasure in recommending Comrade Paul H. Castle as an earnest and capable exponent of Socialism.

CHAS. W. BRUMFIELD, Secretary.

Comrade Castle will make a lecture tour from Illinois to Colorado the latter part of June and first part of July.

A sample is an invitation to subscribe.

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.

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

The 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.

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.

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.

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 for...

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.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade, Where rumor of oppression and deceit, Of unsuccessful or successful war Might never reach me more; my ear is pained, My soul is sick with every day's report Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart, It does not feel for man." - Couper.

The employers of labor are all fully agreed that politics should be kept out of the unions. And of course you always agree with your employers!

Secretaries of Iowa Branches

W. A. Jacobs, State Secretary, 216 E. Sixth St., Davenport.

- Avery, F. J. West. Boone, George E. Bisbee, 609 Monona St. Brazil, R. Sharp. Burlington, Thomas Breen, 322 Plane St. Carbondale, Wm. Collins, Fair Ground Station, Des Moines. Centerville, Edward Lowrey. Clarinda, Dr. J. T. Ferguson. Clinton, Carl Reick (P. O. Lyons.) Davenport, B. W. Wilson, 821 E. 14th St. Deloit, Stanley Browne. Des Moines, J. J. Jacobsen, 1129 12th St. Diamond, R. G. Young. Dubuque, E. Holtz, 205 6th St. Eldon, B. F. Howdre. Fairbank, S. E. Moore. Grinnell, Nick Hise. Hamilton, Louis Paulding. Hiteaman, Wm. Truman. Hocking, Thomas Love. Hynes, Samuel Cooper. Keokuk, James Nevin. Lake City, Oakley Wood. Lester, Chas. H. Alberts. Little Rock, W. H. Attlessea. Logan, A. D. Wilson. Madrid, F. A. Woodard. Marshalltown, S. G. Vance. Monroe, W. M. Shaw. Muscatine, T. J. Grant, 611 Iowa Ave. Mystic, G. H. Freyhoff. Newton, W. J. Porter. Oakwin, L. Lauridsen. Rock Rapids, J. J. Grouty. Scanda, A. F. Adams, P. O. Madrid R. F. D. No. 2. Sheldon, E. W. Farnsworth. Sigourney, Edward J. Rohrer. Sioux City, J. C. Smith. Van Horn, Roy L. Schroeder. Waterloo, F. Connor, 1112 Franklin St. Webster City, L. W. Hockman.

Secretaries of Iowa branches will confer a favor by sending to this office all news in regard to the movement in their respective localities.

Are you still hustling for subscribers for The Iowa Socialist?

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

Books of Scientific Socialism.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, edited by A. M. Simons, is the one periodical which every well-informed socialist finds an absolute necessity.

SPECIAL OFFER. For one dollar we will send THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW one year to a new subscriber (one who has never been a subscriber before), and will mail any book or books from the above list to the amount of one dollar at advertised prices.

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Full Line of

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Demand this label on packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

Advertisement for H. C. Bechtel shoes, located at 177 Main St. Bet. 1st and 2d. Includes text 'CALL ON H. C. Bechtel FOR YOUR SHOES'.

Advertisement for Dr. L. H. Engelken, Specialist for CHRONIC DISEASES, Office and Institute N. W. Cor. 10th and Main Sts.

Advertisement for H. TRENKLE, Manufacturer of all kinds of Sausages, 1227 CLAY, Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.

Advertisement for F. L. EGELHOF, Undertaker and Embalmer, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. BOTH PHONES.

Party News

National
State
Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

Since last report, the following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund:

Vorwaerts Club, Roxbury, Mass.	\$ 2.00
Local Lake, Wash.	.50
South Dakota State Committee	14.75
Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore., monthly contribution	.25
Second Ward Branch, Local Patterson, N. J.	2.50
Local Terry, S. D.	14.75
Local Lookaba, Okla.	2.50
Local Washington, D. C.	1.50
Local Hammond, Minn.	1.50
G. Gaenser, New York City	.50
The following from Providence, R. I.: Chas. Haas, \$1; Albert Muchers, 50c; Wm. Hening, 25c; E. Gauch, 50c	Total .25
Henry Hughson, Deephole, Nev.	.50
Local Rockford, Ill.	7.50
Total to noon, June 20	\$ 51.00
Previously reported	478.06
Total	\$524.06

The local quorum, consisting of Comrades Work, of Iowa; Turner, of Missouri; Lovett, of South Dakota; Untermann, of Kansas, and Roe, of Nebraska, will hold its first meeting in Omaha June 21, at national headquarters. This meeting was postponed from May 17 on account of the enforced absence of the national secretary in Massachusetts, from whence he returned on June 17. A report of the quorum will be sent out to the Socialist press.

Local charters have been granted as follows: McCabe, Ariz.; Orange, Ga.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Macon, Ga.

National Organizer Wilkins reports having made forty-three speeches and organized fourteen new locals in Oregon from April 15 to May 31. The locals were organized at Drain, Cottage Grove, Turner, Oregon City, Aunsville, Slayton, Detroit, Lebanon, Seio, Independence, Dallas, Sheridan, McMainville and Lafayette. Wilkins met with bitter opposition from the supporters of capitalism at many points, where advertising posters were torn down and seats stolen from the halls. He will soon enter Washington and also fill a few dates in British Columbia, by request of the comrades there.

National Organizer Ray's work in Georgia and Tennessee was considerably hampered by the floods and washouts. He visited Tullahoma, Manchester, Knoxville, Sweetwater and Chattanooga in Tennessee and Blue Ridge, Orange, Canton, Atlanta (2), Midland, Columbus, Macon and Augusta, Ga. He organized locals in Tullahoma, Knoxville, Sweetwater, Canton, Columbus and Macon.

National Organizer John W. Brown, who was selected to fill Comrade Dan A. White's dates in New Hampshire and Vermont, reports successful meetings in the former state where he closed on June 13. He spoke in Rochester, Milford, Nashua, Manchester, Concord (2), Franklin, Tilton, Claremont, Hinsdale, Keene and Portsmouth. New locals have resulted in Rochester, Tilton and Keene with increase of membership, and prospects of new locals where none were organized. Brown began his Vermont trip on June 15. Comrade Dan A. White, Massachusetts, is also filling special dates in Maine upon request of the state committee.

National Lecturer John W. Slayton will close his tour for the present at Michigan City, Ind., on June 23, and will return to New Castle, Pa., where his presence is required. Requests for an eastern tour for Slayton are being made.

The demand for the new party button has been so great that the first lot of 10,000 was exhausted in two weeks. A second shipment of the same quantity has been ordered.

The state referendum in Indiana resulted in the re-election of James Oneal as state secretary and the election of S. M. Reynolds as national committeeman and Matt Hollenbarger, alternate. Both the former comrades belong to Terre Haute, where the referendum also decided the state headquarters be located. Colorado has fifty-three locals.

A directory issued by the state secretary of North Dakota shows twenty-one locals in that state.

THE GERMAN ELECTION.

As was expected, the Socialists (or Social Democrats) of Germany made tremendous gains in the election held on

Tuesday, June 16. On Wednesday the capitalist press of the world was compelled to announce the marvelous advance made by Socialism in the empire where Kaiser William heretofore claimed ascendancy. The Socialists have had the opposition of all parties to contend with, but have gained nevertheless.

The press of Berlin confesses its astonishment at the victory of the Socialists and already great anxiety is manifested at the probable results of the second election which takes place on June 25, and at which 118 seats will be again contested. In Germany a majority elects, and failing this a second election is held. This gives the electors a second choice, and this invariably results in the Socialists' favor, although the opposition will undoubtedly combine to prevent further gains.

A gain of over 400,000 Socialist votes, or a total of over 2,500,000 in the empire was conceded on Wednesday. In Berlin, a seat in the reichstag, (German parliament) and 63,000 votes were gained, and other seats captured in Dresden, Solingen, Pirna, Plauen, Sittau, Doebel, Altenburg, Dunstadt, Schwartzburg, Bielfeld, Beyreuth and Bremen.

Fifty-three Socialists are elected to the reichstag with the second election to come. In the last parliament the total numbers of Socialists was only 58. In 1898 at the first election 32 Socialists were elected. It is computed that the Socialists may win 86 seats in the second election, which would make a total of 89 seats. The Socialists had 322 candidates in 394 districts.

The greatest surprise was the result in Essen, Krupp's town, where Emperor William recently denounced the Socialists, and blamed them for Krupp's suicide. There the Socialist vote was increased from 4,400 to 22,705.

In Berlin the Socialist working women went from house to house, getting out the dilatory voters in at least 80 districts. The Socialist vote in Berlin in 1867 was 67; this year it was 218,122.

On Wednesday morning the national secretary of the Socialist party sent the following cablegram to the German comrades:

"Congratulations from Socialist party of America upon splendid victory for International Socialism."

The election results in Germany are the direct outcome of organization, which enabled the Socialists to take advantage of the prevailing industrial conditions and the blunders and injustice of the administration. This is an example that can well be followed by the Socialists of the United States.

Ohio Notes

The State Headquarters force has been working overtime ever since the State convention and the work is just getting arranged again into a systematic method. Plans are being laid for the fall campaign and literature bearing the State Ticket and Emblem in addition to the regular propaganda material is being prepared for distribution from the State Headquarters at Dayton.

The lecture tours for Caldwell and Kirkpatrick are highly successful, and excellent work has been done during the past week. Caldwell has held successful meetings this week at Conneaut, Elyria, Akron and Wadsworth, while Kirkpatrick has been holding forth in the southern part of the State at Jacksonville, Corning, Newark and McMechen. Another man will shortly be placed at work when it will be possible to reach every part of the state thoroughly before election.

Up in Canton, Ohio, there is a Socialist by the name of Chas. Felger who dwelleth at 323 Prospect Avenue. This in itself is not a distinction, but the point is this: He had made a beautiful National Socialist Party emblem which he transfers onto the backs of the comrades' watches "just for the love of the thing." The work is real art and those who are lucky enough to have a watch might have an emblem placed on it if they look pleasant enough—to Comrade Felger.

The street agitation has been started in Dayton and Comrade Lewis, Gardner,

Hynes, Martin and others will be heard at regular intervals on the corners from now on. State Secretary Critchlow has, so far at least, had to forego the pleasure of acting on the "box" because of the official duties at the state office which requires attention day and night.

Jno. W. Martin, of Dayton, Ohio, has been selected by the local quorum to act as the state secretary's assistant at the state office.

Father Thos. J. Hagerty speaks in Omaha, Neb., Wednesday, June 24, under the auspices of the Socialist Propaganda Club, the regular party organization having refused to arrange a meeting for him.

Over twenty-five enthusiastic letters have reached the state headquarters this week from unorganized towns in Ohio. All these letters breathe the same spirit, that of pushing the work for Socialism and extending the organization into new territory. The general situation seems to be greatly improving since last week and there is certainly increased activity along lines of agitation.

The daily papers in Ohio are filled with stories to the working people about the Socialist victories in Germany. Following this they are all crying out that the Socialists of Germany are not of the Marx-LaSalle type but are like the conservative democrats in this country. Ye Gods! If this be so why such alarm? The conservative democrats of this country have never given capitalism cause for alarm, yet capitalism is shaking at the very mention of Socialism today. Yea, comrades, verily do we say unto you that the comrades of Germany and the comrades of America are alike and are part of the same organization of workers that is surely going to wrest from the capitalists the powers of government. For this reason capitalism quakes and attempts the sand throwing racket to longer befuddle the eyes of workmen. Read the signs of the times. Hurrah for Socialism which is death to capitalism.

W. G. CRITCHLOW.

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

Iowa Notes

Comrade W. H. Attlesea orders a bundle of No. 38.

The Iowa state convention will be held at the Yeoman Hall, 410 W. 8th street, Des Moines.

Comrade Chas. H. Alberts, secretary of the local at Lester, sends in a club of four.

Comrade J. J. Jacobsen, of Des Moines, gets under the wire with another list of four names.

Des Moines comrades have secured reduced rates at the Wellington Hotel for delegates to the state convention. The railroads offer the usual rate of fare and one-third for the round trip for the Fourth.

Comrade N. Sokoloff, of Sioux City, orders a bunch of ten sub postals for Father Hagerty's meeting in that city.

Comrade Henry Potter says Fredericksburg is the rottenest republican hole on the face of the earth. There are others, comrade.

Comrade A. K. Gifford is among those who will represent Davenport at the Des Moines convention.

Charter issued this week to Cresco. E. P. Dieter is secretary.

Comrade W. A. Jacobs will speak at Grinnell on July 2 and at Newton on July 8.

Comrade Wilson is attracting good crowds and marked attention on the street corners of Sioux City.

Comrade Wm. H. Luebbe, of Oelwein, orders a lot of sub postals.

Sigourney comrades are working for subscribers to our papers and magazines. Over 100 are now going there to about 17 per cent of the voters.

Comrade Florence Brown is a member of the New Thought Club at Delta and has so aroused their interest that they will devote most of their time to the study of Socialism. A local will be the result.

Whenever they have a speaker at Sigourney some comrades get a brush, mix some whiting (10c) and water and placard the main sidewalks early in the morning. A good plan and cheap.

Several comrades will attend the state convention from Sigourney.

MUSCATINE NOTES.

Local Muscatine expects to capture the state convention with one delegate, Comrade J. G. Keat having been elected to perform the feat. T. J. Grant was named as alternate. Other comrades

may attend, but representation is thus assured.

In the matter of propaganda there has been "something doing" all the time, but more particularly since the beginning of the present year. At that time a "literature committee" of five was named, whose duty it was to take up a collection at each meeting and invest the proceeds in such a way as to obtain the best results. The following is a summary of what has been accomplished:

550 four weeks subscriptions divided between The Iowa Socialist and Coming Nation.

40 four weeks subscriptions to Die Wahrheit.

160 Socialist Primers mailed to individual addresses.

250 copies of No. 470 of Coming Nation distributed.

The above all free to recipients. In addition forty pamphlets and books have been sold and a bundle of ten each of The Iowa Socialist and Coming Nation subscribed for for six months to be placed in the hands of a newsboy to be sold. The number of these will be increased and other papers added as fast as is warranted by results from this experiment.

This does not include the unrecorded work of individual comrades. Can any Iowa local make a better showing?

The voluntary contribution plan has been discarded and the dues-paying system adopted, commencing with May. Exceedingly good results are already noticeable.

Comrade J. W. Zetler declined to take chances on going to Des Moines for fear that his experience of last year might be repeated, when he stood on the depot platform at Davenport and watched his train pull out, but didn't know it until so informed about fifteen minutes later.

The Sioux City comrades should be cautioned to properly "tag" their delegates this year. Ask Comrade Shank if this isn't so.

Local Notes

At the meeting of Dubuque Local last Thursday the proposition, "Resolved, That three hours work per day is sufficient to supply the world with the necessities and comforts of life" was debated by Comrades Emil Staheli, Chas. Holmberg and T. A. Masters, the latter taking the negative. Of course the affirmative won.

A considerable number of Dubuque Socialists will attend the state convention.

State Convention

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 23, 1903.

Dear Comrades: We desire to call your attention to the call for the state convention to be held in Des Moines on July 4, issued by our state secretary, and published in The Iowa Socialist.

The Des Moines branch wishes to extend an invitation to all and hopes to welcome all members of the party in the state to this most important gathering.

The convention will be held at Yeoman Hall, 410 West Eighth street, and rates for rooms at the Wellington Hotel, Fifth and Grand avenue, have been reduced to 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00.

A limited number of visiting delegates may be entertained at the homes of Des Moines comrades, preference to be given those coming from the greatest distance.

Again urging that a special effort be made to commence the campaign by a large representation at our state convention and that special meetings, if necessary, be called to present this circular, I am,
Yours in Comradeship,

J. J. JACOBSEN,
Secretary Branch No. 6.

FERTILE, MINN., June 19, '03.

We have just concluded a series of most remarkable meetings here. Fertile is a small village in an agricultural region. We held three meetings, and although there was no organization the audience numbered fully 300 and last night we perfected an organization with twenty-five charter members.

CARL D. THOMPSON.

The Iowa Socialist Publishing Co.

Sixth and Iowa Sts., Dubuque, Iowa.

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

Name	Street and No.	City	State

UNION MADE SUITS
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AND CAPS
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THE
MODEL

438-446 MAIN STREET.

Convention Call

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 18, 1903.

To the Socialists of Iowa, Greeting:

In compliance with the referendum vote taken, a call is hereby issued for a convention of the Socialist Party of Iowa to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, on July 5, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Railroad Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows:

Each branch will be entitled to as many delegates as the members care to send. The delegates present from each branch shall have power to cast the entire vote to which their branch is entitled as per Section 15 of the Constitution of the Socialist Party of Iowa.

The following is a copy of Section 15 of the Constitution of the Socialist Party of Iowa:

Sec. 15. The state conventions of the party shall consist of one thousand delegates, except when automatically limited by the further provisions of this Section. The State Committee shall apportion these delegates among the branches in accordance with the number of their members in good standing, provided, however, that no branch shall be entitled to more delegates than it has members in good standing. The number of members in good standing in each branch shall be ascertained by striking an average of the number of members on which state dues shall have been paid during the months intervening since the preceding state convention, except that in case of branches organized after such preceding state convention the full term of their existence shall be the basis of calculation. The delegates present from each branch shall have power to cast the entire vote to which their branch is entitled under this Section.

State Committee, Socialist Party of Iowa.
W. A. JACOBS,
Secretary.

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.

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.

H. H. MEHLHOP
GREAT 5
UNION MADE CIGAR

S. SUTTER, Proprietor of...

Columbia Bakery

Doughnut 2 Doz. 15c.

Layer Cake 15c.

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