



Prof. George D. Herron,

One of the ablest men in the Socialist Movement, will lecture

Friday Evening, March 18,

At Temple Hall, Ninth and Locust Streets.

Admission Ten Cents.

Woman and Socialism

Franklin H. Wentworth

Out of the shadows that shroud the race's childhood shine the peerless brows of Greek goddess and sibyl and Norse and German seer and prophetess. Over vast reaches of ignorance and tyranny and human suffering look these grand untamed eyes of primal woman: the equal and the mate of man.

How are we to get her back? How are we raise her out of the intangible mists of centuries long gone? By what magic search-light are we to find her in the being who plods wearily beside us at the loom; in the being faded and soul-quenched by household drudgery; in her who, beribboned and be-spangled, chatters inconsequently in gaudy drawing rooms; in her who, hollow-eyed and hunted, passes under the city lamps at night?

For under these disguises still lurks the ideal woman.

This woman, our fellow-creature, enslaved, degraded by long ages of abuse, yet carries buried in her heart of hearts those high and lofty attributes which shadow forth man's noblest destiny. Sympathy, mother love, the subtle flame of intuition, are survivals of inherent powers and virtues which, once brought to flood in a ransomed common life, shall shed enduring lustre on the world.

As we regard the ready sympathy of woman: as we read countless tales of self-denial and sacrifice of mother love: as we detect in the rare gift of intuition with which she is so generously endowed, a wondrous spiritual faculty whose possibilities are beyond our ken, we are lost in wonder that they have not long since changed the brutal aspect of the world and ushered in a reign of peace and love.

Why have not these tendencies

and superiorities which we all acknowledge to be good, before which we all bow in admiration: why have they not long since dominated our social life and redeemed us from barbarity?

How is it possible that one child in all the world can utter an unheeded cry while a single mother heart beats anywhere? How is it possible that beardless boys still stand with woman's kiss upon their lips in soldier ranks to kill their brothers whom they do not know, while any woman lives whose hands have clenched in agony at a man-child's birth?

It is because around every woman's life there has been raised an invisible wall of mental tyranny that has turned her noblest attributes to selfish ends and obscured her vision. Behind this barrier woman has been locked in what is called her "sphere"—a region vast in pettiness and futility—until the slow mental grinding of the centuries has dwarfed her mind, enfeebled her body and shrouded her soul in webs of superstition.

In all the world today there is never so dire an enemy to social growth and initiative as the petty, pious, decadent woman who all her married life has been an admiration society for some selfish man. By her very dependent position she is prone to adopt the opinions and imbibe the prejudices of the man who feeds and clothes and calls her his. Into the minds of her sons she pours those ideals of masculine success which whet their appetite for human exploitation. While they are yet but babes she buys them whips and wooden swords and drums and soldier-toys, turning their innocent play into thoughts of murder, while the literature of their growing youth is

filled with heroic combats in the lists of blustering blockheads bolted up in hardware.

Stifled in this fog of pettiness, her province marked out for her by others than herself, the upper class woman becomes a fashion plate; the middle class woman an upper servant, and the working class woman the slave companion of her slave husband.

If we wish to realize how wholly woman has been effaced to a cipher we have only to look at the political constitutions under which the government of so-called civilized nations is administered. In none is she recognized as a human being. The middle class founders of the American republic never even thought of her. And as every social institution is but the outgrowth of its economic foundation we find the church, the law, and the marriage tradition all conspiring to keep womankind in slavery. "Women obey your husbands," this abhorrent doctrine has been credited to the god which tyranny and brute force have always made in their own image. It has been preached to suffering women with dissolute husbands; it has been preached to young and innocent girls sold in hideous property-marriages to old and worn-out rakes; it has been preached to every woman whose nature has ever rebelled against the indignities of slavery to man; and always in the name of fight behavior and the god she was expected to love and reverence.

If I were an abused woman I would do the same thing I would do if I were an abused horse; I would kick everything to pieces and take my chances.

But it is not the women who rebel who are the objects of our deep concern: it is the women who are mentally so enslaved that they think it wrong to rebel; that they see no reason to rebel, and who look with virtuous reproof upon their rebellious sisters.

The direst aspect of the tragedy of woman is that her efforts at emancipation meet with their bitterest opposition from the members of their own sex.

Modern woman in the mass does not yet want her rights. She does not know she has any. She does not want the ballot. She wants to be let alone so long as she can find a man to keep her, and she looks sullenly at the woman who has risen to the light as one who would not help her, but would rob her of her slave privileges as an upper servant and give her nothing in return.

But the most compelling force in human society is now beginning to operate in conjunction with the brave spirits who so long have striven to bring their sisters to the light. This is the power of economic determinism—sheer necessity.

Steadily, surely, relentlessly woman is being forced into the struggle for a livelihood with every stage of industrial evolution. In every walk of life she is colliding with the facts and forces that will bring her at last to see that the possession of the ballot is imperative if she is ever to enjoy common justice.

When she shall but once come into a state of economic independence she will rend into ribbons every cord that binds her today as an inferior being. Statesmen will regard her with new and seeing eyes; and the politician will cringe and truckle for her vote. Political

War: Its Cause and Cure

Prof. Thos. E. Will

Two thousand years have passed since "Peace on earth, good will toward men" was proclaimed; yet never were the armaments so vast or the war budgets so crushing, and the Christian nations are of all the most warlike. Why is this?

War is two-fold: Industrial and military.

Military war is fought with bullets, bayonets and battleships. Industrial war is fought with strikes and lock outs, with boycotts and injunctions, with stocks and bonds and rebates.

Homestead and Hazelton, Cripple Creek and Telluride illustrate labor war. The battle of giants over the Pennsylvania and Northern Pacific railways illustrates capitalistic war. Why the fight?

In industrial war the reason is plain. The bone of contention is money. Laborers want more wages; capitalists want more profits. Railroads and factories are fought for as a means of winning wealth.

Have you thought that military war has the same root cause as industrial war? What was the cause of the Boer war? Cecil Rhodes wanted the Cape to Cairo railroad and the opportunity to exploit Central Africa. He needed money. The money lay in South Africa in the gold fields and diamond mines. The Boers were in the way. The British government was invoked to push them aside. Hence the war.

Why the Cuban insurrection and the Spanish-American war? Seligman, in his "Economic Interpretation of History," (page 86), says: "It is no longer open to doubt that the Cuban insurrection, and thus indirectly the Spanish-American war, was the outcome of the sugar situation." From this came the Philippine war. Why? Senator Beveridge told us in his senate speech, scattered broadcast under the caption, "Under God." That which was "under God" was the almighty dollar. There was money in the Philippines. "Duty and destiny" demanded that we seize them.

Then the Panama coup, which would mean war were not we so large and Colombia so small. The New York World's recent expose, with names, dates, facts and figures, shows that back of that was a syndicate which had purchased the shares of the old Panama canal company and sought to unload them at enormous profit. All the other steps in the subsequent proceedings were a part of the program of the syndicate.

Next, the far eastern war. The "bone" is Corea. Russia seeks an outlet. Baffled at the Bosphorus and Afghanistan, she has sought the Pacific. Vladivostock is frozen much of the year. Corea would be an ideal outlet, and base against China. Why does Russia want an outlet? That she may sell her goods.

But Japan is interested in Corea,

too. She desires to work out there, her surplus population and surplus goods; hence the clash.

But the surplus? Senator Depew explained it at the Philadelphia convention in 1900. He said: "What is the tendency of the future? Why this war in South Africa? Why this hammering at gates in Pekin? Why this marching of troops from Asia to Africa? Why this parade of people from other empires and other lands? It is because the surplus production of civilized countries of modern times is greater than civilization can consume. It is because this over production goes back to stagnation and to poverty. The American people produce \$2,000,000,000 worth more than we can consume; and we have met the emergency and, by the providence of God, by the statesmanship of William McKinley, and by the valor of Roosevelt and his associates, we have our market in Porto Rico, we have our market Hawaii, we have our market in the Philippines and we stand in the presence of 800,000,000 people with the Pacific as an American lake."

Senator Hanna said, in his speech in the senate, Dec. 13, 1900: "The production in the United States is one-third larger than our consumption."

Why have we surplus products? The census statistics of wealth distribution show that 9 per cent of the families of the United States own 29 per cent of the wealth, while 52 per cent own only 5 per cent. We produce for buyers. The rich buy what they want, and stop. The poor buy what they can, and stop. Then production, profits and wages must stop unless other markets can be found. These we seek at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the gatling gun. Military war is a fight for the dollar.

The cure? Remove the cause. Transfer our industries from private to public ownership and control. Produce not for profit but for use. What then? Labor war will cease, for the workers will control their products. Capitalistic wars will cease for the same reason that feudal wars ceased in the early modern period. Feudal lords were deprived of their private armies. When the Rockefellers, Morgans, Goulds, Cassatts and Carnegies are deprived of the means of warfare, the industries and their armies of wage earners and Pinkertons, they, too, will cease warring.

When we produce for use rather than for profit we will have no "surplus." Our producers will be our consumers. Hence we will not need to conquer foreign markets and fight for "outlets." Thus international wars will end and we will realize the poet's dream:

"When the war drum throbs no longer,
And the battle flags are furled,
In the Parliament of Man,
The Federation of the World."

utterances will take on a new complexion and for the first time in human history the nations of the world will build constitutions which in their paragraphs on human liberty will not weakly lie in the face of half the members of the human race.

I do not fear the free woman. I fear only the enslaved woman. The man who fears to see his mate walk

the earth a free and untrammelled being is himself at heart a slave, unworthy of his mother's agony.

Our women are to be free; evolution decrees it. If we are not big enough and generous enough to help them, they will gain their freedom without us, to our everlasting shame. I do not fear that woman's emancipation will endanger anything whatever that is worthy dear to the heart of man,

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Socialist Party Ticket

For Members of the Board of Education: MRS. LENA C. MILAN, MISS CARRIE L. JOHNSON, F. L. HAWLEY. For District Treasurer: D. S. CAMERON.

CHILD LABOR

The bill prohibiting the employment of children has been defeated in the Iowa legislature.

Fifty-three so-called "representatives of the people" opposed the bill. Fifty-three men see no wrong in grinding profits from the lives of children!

Think of it! Are they fathers? Have they children? If so, WHOSE children do they want to see put to work? Theirs? Not by a jugfull! It is the other fellow's children. And ten to one the "other fellow" will vote for the return of these same representatives when they are again up for election. Who is "the other fellow?" Why, he is the common workingman—only his children are ever put to hard work; and he is the fellow who out-numbers such men as these fifty-three, but yet continues to vote to put men in power who vote to put his children in slavery.

Nice game of merry-go-round is it not? That the workingmen like it is proven by the fact that they continue to vote for it.

Would it be possible to find fifty-three mothers in the state of Iowa who would defeat a bill to protect children? Hardly. And yet these same representatives will probably oppose all effort to give women a voice in governmental affairs. Yet the very fact that a bill to protect children can be defeated in any congress proves beyond question that woman's voice and influence is needed in our legislative halls. When her children suffer a few more years she will begin to inquire into the causes and then proceed to use her power and influence to remove those causes.

Woman may be deprived of her right to the ballot, but she has other means of gaining her points. Every woman in the state of Iowa ought to preserve a list of the names of these fifty-three men, and then appoint herself a committee of one to see that they are never again allowed to get where they can oppose the rights and liberties of children. If women are not yet ready to stand for their own rights, they must stand for the rights of ALL CHILDREN to the schools and the playgrounds.

Until the child life is protected, mother-hood is neither safe nor desirable: when men refuse their protection to children, it is time for the women to act.

The vote of these fifty-three men should brand them in the eyes of all women as unfit for any of the sacred relations of life; they are a

disgrace to the mother who bore them, and they have proven themselves unworthy the names of husband and father.

The only sane thing for them to do now is to take to the woods—and they would be out of place there, for even wild animals protect their young. What shall we do with them? One thing is certain—THEY MUST BE REMOVED from their present offices—THEY MUST NO LONGER REPRESENT THE PEOPLE.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION

The school election will be held next Monday, March 14, and every Socialist and workingman in the city should turn out and vote for the candidates nominated by the Socialist party: Mrs. Milan, Miss Johnson and Messrs. Hawley and Cameron.

The plea is made that the "representative business men" who constitute the board have administered the affairs of the public schools wisely and well, and that the election of Socialists would create discord in the deliberations of the board, tending to make membership less desirable to these self-sacrificing business men as "there is no remuneration in the office and nothing in the way of patronage and prestige to make it sought after." It is claimed there is no issue between the democrats and republicans in the administration of the schools. Of course not! How could there be when there are no "spoils of office?" To avoid partisan strife, so it is said, the central committees of the two parties agree on the nomination of the candidates and two or three hundred citizens vote for them. Now come the Socialists and destroy these idyllic conditions. But no partisan of the "representative business men" need fear that these will refuse to serve on the board so long as the Socialists make a fight for the positions. The Socialists would like to have them refuse. But, knowing how conscious of the interests of his class the average capitalist is, we dare not hope that he will meekly turn over the administration of the schools to the Socialists in order to avoid possible discord.

It is a fundamental position of Socialist philosophy that all our institutions are an outgrowth of and colored by our economic system. Perhaps in none of our institutions is this more apparent than in our schools. We have an economic system under which society is divided into two classes—capitalists and wage workers. It is self-evident that where classes exist there must be a struggle for supremacy. In this struggle of the present day the capitalist class is the dominant class—the ruling class. Consequently the interests of this class are conserved by all the institutions which they control. The public schools, as well as the colleges and universities, are directed by capitalists.

If you, as a workingman, believe that this is to your interest; that it is to the interest of your child to be educated not as you might wish, but as the capitalist class shall decide; if you believe that an underpaid teacher is likely to be as competent to teach your child as one who is well paid; if you believe it is better that your child should become "dyspeptic" through eating cold lunches rather than risk its becoming "socialistic" through the provision of free warm lunches, free books, etc., by all means vote for the capitalistic candidates. If, on the other hand, you believe that your class, as the largest and only useful class, should have a voice in its own education, don't fail to register your convictions by voting for the Socialist candidates next Monday.

Of the personality of our candi-

dates we need mention little. Suffice it to say they are of the working class and will represent that class. Mrs. Milan was formerly a school teacher. The election of women—Socialist women—to the board would mean much to the teachers as well as the children: Socialists, don't fail to vote!

GEORGE D. HERRON

George D. Herron, who will lecture at Temple Hall in this city next Friday evening, first attracted public attention in 1891 when he read a paper called "The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth." He was then pastor of the Congregational Church at Burlington, Iowa, and his sermons aroused the deepest interest in social problems among men and women of all classes.

In 1893 he was chosen to the chair of Applied Christianity established at Iowa College, Grinnell. From that time until 1900 he preached and lectured on Social Christianity to audiences, classes and summer gatherings from Maine to California, everywhere creating a profound impression. During this period he also wrote books which have had an influence greatly out of proportion to their size. Among these were: The Larger Christ (1891); The Call of the Gospel (1892); A Plea for the Gospel (1893); The New Redemption (1893); The Christian Society (1894); The Christian State (1895); Social Meanings of Religious Experiences (1896.)

The book, however, which has had the widest circulation is Mr. Herron's "Between Caesar and Jesus," which marked an advance over his previous works.

In 1900 Mr. Herron declared himself a Socialist and for the first time became identified with the Socialist party, supporting Eugene V. Debs for president. Since that time he has been active for the Socialist cause, speaking and writing constantly. His two most recent pamphlets, "Why I Am a Socialist," and "From Revolution to Revolution," have a wide circulation at the hands of Socialists.

The present tour of Mr. Herron is a special one arranged by the National Headquarters of the Socialist party so that he can address a large meeting for the Socialists in the municipal campaign at Milwaukee and he will fill only a few dates in the West altogether.

The April number of the International Socialist Review will be a "convention number," devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of subjects that will probably come before the national convention. In this way it is hoped that a better understanding may be had of these questions, not only among the delegates, but throughout the party membership. At the same time the work of the convention can be expedited, and time economized by such previous discussion.

Letters have been sent to Comrades Debs, Wanhope, Will, Slobodin, Maily, Massey, Titus, Stedman, Ricker, Hillquit, Wilshire, Berger, Untermann, Dobbs, Dalton, Hoehn and others, asking them to prepare a short article covering the points raised by the following questions, which include all the more important subjects that will occupy the attention of the convention:

1. What changes do you think are necessary in the party organization?
2. What, if any, action should be taken towards setting forth a working program for such members as may be elected to office within a capitalist government? Should such a program be attached to the platform, embodied in a separate and explanatory document, or entirely omitted?
3. Have you any suggestion as to methods of controlling those who represent the Socialist party on the public platform?
4. What action, if any, should be taken towards securing uniformity of action by Socialists elected to municipal office?

5. Should there be any special expression of our attitude towards the farmers or negroes? If so, what?

6. Should the present "trade union resolution" stand? If not, how should it be changed?

Price 10 cents a copy; to locals that are not stockholders, 7 cents; to stockholders 5 cents. Postpaid. C. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

SOCIALIST PLATFORM

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901.

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

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by individual workers. Today, the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist and not by the workers. The ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of the livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and divides society into hostile classes—the capitalists and the wage workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism, are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The democrat, republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are 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. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the taxes of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, and to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumer.
 2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
 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 government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the public exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

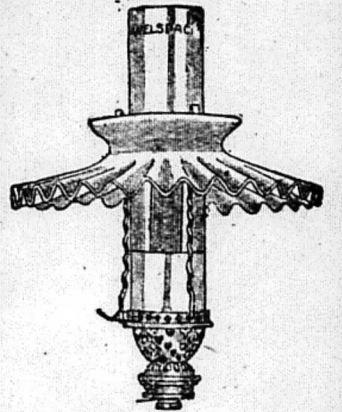
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Party News

National
State
Local

National Headquarters Bulletin

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.
Total to noon, March 6 \$ 74.35
Previously reported 2992.57

Total \$27,820
John M. Ray finished his work in southern Indiana March 4 and has returned to his home in Tennessee.

Charles Pergler, Bohemian organizer, will fill two dates at Racine, Wis., immediately after his Milwaukee engagement.

In addition to the dates given last week, George D. Herron will speak at Pittsburg, Pa., on his way east from his short tour in the west. He speaks there March 20.

J. W. Slayton will work under the direction of the Colorado state committee till March 17, when he will fill one or two dates on his way to Milwaukee to take part in the city campaign.

Local Outlook, Washington, has notified the national secretary that the contribution of \$5.50 acknowledged in the weekly bulletin of Feb. 20, was intended for the coal miners strike in Colorado. The money has therefore been returned.

Italian organizer, Silvio Origo, begins work at Brooklyn, N. Y., speaking there March 13-15. He will go from Brooklyn to Yonkers for the 16-18, and will probably speak in New York City before starting west through New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

A comrade who has ordered several hundred party buttons during the last few months, writes in his last order: "I want to assure you that the buttons are doing the work. Three hundred scholars are wearing the buttons here all the time, which induces parents to inquire into the merits of Socialism."

The Michigan Socialist party state convention was held at Lansing Feb. 27. According to press reports, great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the session. Comrade John A. C. Menton was re-elected state secretary and the following state ticket was named: For governor, C. J. Lamb, Dfayden; lieutenant governor, J. A. C. Menton; Flint secretary of state, M. P. Heavor, Laurium; treasurer, Martin Cooney, Saginaw; auditor general, D. B. Hovie, Grand Rapids; land commissioner, J. J. Stoll, Alpena; attorney general, Ira G. Mosher, Charlevoix; superintendent of public instruction, Wesley Emery; member state board of education, Geo. Perry, Gladstone; supreme justices, R. C. Kirsch, Manistee; J. D. Hunt, Jonesville; and Peter Kratt, Muskegon.

German organizer, Robert Saltiel, reports the organization of another branch at Springfield, Ill., composed of splendid material. Mt. Olive and Staunton locals also had good meetings. Herman Rahm, of Staunton, Ill., writes of Saltiel's meeting there: "We had a good meeting. The Germans were out in force. He sold all the books he had with him. He also sold some buttons, and we received six applications for membership and I think we will get some more at our next meeting. I think Saltiel is one of the best German speakers we ever had in Staunton." Reporting from St. Louis, March 1, Comrade Saltiel states that he is kept busy addressing branches of the party and German trades unions. Many German Socialists have not identified themselves with the party organization and Saltiel hopes to get many of these to join. He will work twenty days in all in St. Louis, closing about March 20.

Comrade A. H. Floaten, of Colorado, writes of Carey's Telluride meeting as follows: "By permit signed by Bulkley Wells, captain commanding Camp Telluride, a mine manager against whom the present strike is directed and now in command of the state militia here. Comrade Carey spoke to 180 people on the 24th. He spoke under the auspices and in the presence of Capt. Wells and a squad of soldiers, the sheriff and his deputies and the night marshal. There was one good thing about it, they had to listen to a good Socialist speech. This is the only meeting we have been allowed to hold since the rule of despotism was inaugurated. Our local is not allowed to meet at all. How long this will be continued I don't know, but I hope it will last long enough to show the workers that it is necessary to own the government in order to have freedom for their class. I want them to get it hard enough so they will never forget it. I hope it will last till next election, and then they will probably elect a democratic administration, which I hope will give it to them the same way. Then probably two years from now they will listen to the only friends they have."

After his address at the commune celebration in St. Louis, March 12, James F. Carey will fill dates at Nashville, Ill., on the 14th; Moundsville, W. Va., and Chicago from the 14th to 23rd inclusive. Comrade Carey writes from Telluride, Colo.: "As you are aware martial law rules in this place. On the way here, at a point about twenty miles below, the train is stopped, surrounded by soldiers and a sheriff with a gun goes through the train looking for the members who have been deported or other objectionable persons. The soldiers wait with guns ready on the outside. If one is found who might be objectionable, he is pulled off the train and placed in charge of the soldiers who send him back on the next train. They objected to no one on the train I was on. On my arrival here I bunted up Comrade Floaten, national committeeman from this state. He had a permit from the military authorities, allowing me to speak. I have it, signed by the officer in command. When the meeting opened, I marched a squad of soldiers, the sheriff, his deputies and the city marshal, all armed. I spoke straight Socialism, including the class struggle and after I was through I went down where they were lined up. They marched out, I fell in behind and went out with them and it was all over. None of them said a word to me. You do not know how impressed I was with the magnificence of OUR institutions."

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Iowa Notes

The Council Bluffs local has been re-organized.

The child labor law was defeated in the Iowa legislature.

Charter has been issued to Local Van Horn with fifteen members.

National referendum 1904 A resulted as follows: 113 for, 21 against.

Several locals report the chances good of electing some of their aldermanic candidates.

Nominations for national delegates should be filed with the state secretary before March 15.

The dates previously published for Frederick G. Strickland have been cancelled, he feeling unequal to continuous campaigning.

Prof Kirkpatrick's Iowa dates: March 15-16, Avery; 17, Hiteman; 18, Keb; 20-22, Ryan; 23-25, Dubuque; 26, Bellevue; 28-30, Davenport.

Comrade Kirkpatrick's engagement will likely extend over a period of six weeks. In addition to his evening lecture in Rock Rapids, he addressed the Political Equality club in the afternoon.

John W. Benne, one of the state and national organizers, will make a tour in Iowa as follows: March 18-19, Lake City; 20-22, Ft. Dodge; 23-24, Boone; 25, Madrid; 26, Fraser; 27, Des Moines.

J. J. Jacobsen, Secretary.

Sioux City, March 7.

Dear Comrade: The Kirkpatrick meeting Sunday was an entire success. It was held in the court house which holds over 300 people and it was crowded to the doors. He lectured on "The Hypnotism of the Working Class." He held his audience for over two hours and there was liberal applause throughout the entire lecture, especially when he told the workers to vote with the party of their class and to join the union of their craft. The meeting was conspicuous for the large number of union men in attendance. I tell you the open shop crusade is opening their eyes. We have finally secured our nomination papers and are circulating them and we will be on the ballot. The old parties are having a hard time to get men to run, and they can not find an issue to use. I think free beer would be a good issue and both the old parties could fuse on that and would be sure to win out.

J. W. Wilson.

The following contribution by John W. Bennett was sent to the Sioux City Tribune and refused publication:

Editor Tribune: Evangelist Jamison, one of our big medicine men, who talked at the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday, said he hoped the time would never come when six or eight hours would constitute a day's work for the laboring man.

Of course, we laboring men belong to an inferior race from his view-point, and only preachers and the class they represent can safely be trusted with leisure. Not only are most of the working people in the United States working ten hours per day, but millions are at present seeking the privilege to be employed at any number of hours, and at any wage in order to live. To be consistent he should seek to establish a condition where all who are compelled to sell themselves to somebody else in order to live, could find permanent employment without the stigma and humiliation of being a beggar, because this thing alone destroys real manhood and womanhood. What nobler occupation could the preachers be engaged in than trying to remove the cause of the universal enforced leisure of the workers that exists at the present time.

Yet if leisure is so undesirable for the laboring man, why is it not equally so for the ministers and the class they represent.

The society news in every metropolitan newspaper is effusive in depicting the details of the manner in which the rich idle class dispose of a part of their leisure. Yet we are constantly reminded of the gentleness, culture and refinement of these people.

I would suggest to the reverend that environment separates the degrees of respectability between the working class and owning class, and that if leisure has enabled one class it will the other, for in reality we are all of one blood. Cigarettes, liquor and lewd women will all disappear when the cause which makes them prominent, but not permanent, institutions of society has been removed. Industrial parasitism in a most cruel and virulent form at this particular period of social evolution induces the oppressed laborers to abnormal excesses in the use of liquor, narcotics and lewd women. Unjust, abnormal industrial conditions are reflected in all social institutions. Think this over carefully, Elder.

And these bad women, have they no souls to save, or is it only the young men who deserve our solicitude? Bad as these unfortunate women may be, they are as pure and good as any man who stands up and defends a system of industry that forces their sisters and daughters and wives to dispose of their bodies on mart of vice for a money consideration.

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

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75c Corsets for	50c
\$1.00 Corsets for	75c
\$1.25 Corsets for	98c
\$1.50 Corsets for	\$1.25
\$2.00 Corsets for	\$1.50
\$3.00 Corsets for	\$2.25

Local Notes

Don't forget George D. Herron's Lecture at Temple Hall next Friday evening.

Comrades Carrie L. Johnson and John Colling both spoke very instructively to a rather small audience at the City Hall in East Dubuque last Sunday afternoon.

Comrade C. Y. Edkins, of Greensburg, Indiana, renits for a bunch of I. S. sub cards. Comrade Edkins was associated with Comrade Wayland in starting the old Coming Nation at Greensburg years ago.

Comrade John Collins, state organizer for Illinois, spoke at Socialist Headquarters last Sunday evening. It was a splendid address, and well appreciated by all the audience. Whoever stayed away missed a fine thing.

Comrade J. G. Enser will address the Dubuque local propaganda meeting next Tuesday evening. This comrade, the improvement in the weather and the approach of the municipal election ought to combine to fill the hall at our next meeting.

There was a goodly gathering of people at the City Hall in East Dubuque last Tuesday evening to hear the debate between Jno. Z. White and Frederick G. Strickland on the relative merits of single tax and Socialism. Mr. White and all other single taxers were conspicuous for their absence and after a long wait Comrade Strickland proceeded to give the audience his side of the question. It is evident the single taxers are not anxious to appear in debate with our speakers for Socialism. Comrade Strickland also lectured at Temple Hall on Wednesday evening. As this will probably be his last appearance in this city for some months, all who were not present will have especial reason to regret their absence. As usual Comrade Strickland gave lectures well worth hearing on both these occasions.

The Socialist party of Dubuque met in convention at Socialist headquarters, Sixth and Iowa streets, Monday, March 7. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors.

A. A. Leonard was elected temporary chairman.

Miss Carrie L. Johnson was elected temporary secretary.

H. E. Fischer, A. A. Triller and Ernest Holtz were elected a committee on credentials, who reported the following:

"Your committee on credentials respectfully recommends that all Socialists having paid up cards be entitled to voice and vote in this convention."

The report of the committee was adopted and the temporary organization made permanent.

The following committee was appointed to draw up resolutions: A. A. Triller, M. Milan and H. E. Cosgrove. They reported as follows:

The Socialist party of Dubuque, being an integral part of the international party, endorses the principles of that party and pledges itself to do all in its power to accomplish its aim—the overthrow of the capitalist wage system and the substitution thereof of the co-operative commonwealth under which all producers, democratically managing the collectively owned means of production and distribution, would be freed from the exploitation at present practiced on them through rent, interest and profit by the capitalists who own the land, capital and tools necessary to the production of wealth.

We hold that to accomplish this purpose the working class, which is the class immediately interested in this consummation, must capture the powers of government which are now administered in the interest of the capitalist class and against the workers through the election of Socialists to all political offices.

We realize that the inauguration of Socialism can not be accomplished by the election of Socialists to municipal offices so long as the state and national governments are in control of the capitalists.

It is, however, the mission of the Socialist party to assist the working class in all its efforts to better its condition and the Socialist party of Dubuque pledges itself to administer the municipal affairs of the city in the interest of the workers.

We warn the voters of Dubuque against the uselessness of electing "good men" to office who are pledged to a "business administration," and point to St. Louis, Grand Rapids, Chicago and Milwaukee as examples of "business administrations" and boodles.

We also call the attention of the voters to the trucking to corporate interests of the administration of this city in the matter of railway crossing gates, and call upon

the working class to elect men from their own ranks to office who are pledged to represent them.

The following ticket was then nominated:

Mayor—Ernest Holtz
Treasurer—A. A. Triller
City Attorney—H. T. Carpender
City Recorder—A. A. Leonard
City Auditor—Peter Brandt
City Assessor—Chris Mahlis
City Engineer—G. R. Brandt
Aldermen-at-Large—H. E. Cosgrove and L. J. Rieck.

The ward caucuses for the selection of aldermen resulted as follows:

First Ward—Charles Holmberg.
Second Ward—Wm. Holmberg.
Fourth Ward—H. E. Fischer.
Fifth Ward—John Enser.
The city central committee was empowered to fill all vacancies.

The following were elected to serve on the city central committee:

First Ward—L. J. Rieck.
Second Ward—M. Milan.
Third Ward—Ernest Holtz.
Fourth Ward—H. E. Fischer.
Fifth Ward—John Enser.

Frederick G. Strickland, who arrived in the city that evening from Milwaukee, where he has taken part in the hot campaign in that city, addressed the convention, urging the Dubuque Socialists to put their shoulders to the wheel, and, like the Milwaukee Socialists, put the capitalist parties on the run.

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

Financial Report for Feb., '04

Omaha, Neb., March 1, 1904.

RECEIVED.

For national dues from state committee:

Alabama	15 00
Arizona	5 00
Arkansas	5 00
California	64 85
Colorado	20 00
Florida	10 00
Idaho	11 20
Illinois	100 00
Indiana	35 00
Iowa	25 00
Kansas	75 50
Kentucky	20 00
Louisiana	7 70
Maine	16 00
Massachusetts	100 00
Michigan	25 00
Minnesota	50 00
Missouri	50 00
Montana	5 00
Nebraska	23 00
New Hampshire	12 40
New York	174 65
North Dakota	21 10
Ohio	75 00
Oklahoma	17 90
Oregon	21 00
Pennsylvania	50 00
South Dakota	5 00
Texas	11 50
Vermont	30 00
Washington	44 40
West Virginia	4 00
Wisconsin	115 90

From unorganized states:

Georgia	1 70
Indian Territory	8 50
Louisiana	60
New Mexico	1 00
Rhode Island	5 60
Tennessee	4 50
Utah	1 40
Virginia	1 60
Wyoming	5 00
Members at Large	1 50
Supplies	55 88
Buttons	19 55
National organization fund	273 58
Lecture bureau	19 65
From Milwaukee for special speakers for municipal campaign	100 00
Miscellaneous	3 10
Total	\$1719.76

EXPENDED.

Expense	40 41
Freight and express	11 99
Office equipment	73 15
Office help	138 00
Postage	82 58
Printing and supplies	121 50
Telegrams	43 02
Miscellaneous	5 50
Wm. Mailly, salary	83.33
W. E. Clark, salary	75 00
C. R. Martin, salary	75 00
James Oneal	50 00

Agitation and organization

J. W. Bennett	48 16
John C. Chase	75 01
W. R. Gaylord	22 18
Geo. H. Goebel	68 71
H. M. McKee	25 00
John M. Kay	48 75
R. Saltiel	70 00
J. W. Slayton	165 00

Special speakers for Milwaukee campaign:

J. H. Brower	26 00
Max S. Hayes	25 00
F. M. Seeds	55 00
F. G. Strickland	15 00
John M. Work	72 90
Chas. H. Vail, on account	40 00
A. S. Edwards, on account	1 00
A. B. Edler, national committee meeting, 1902	25 00
S. M. Reynolds, quorum meeting	51 45
James Oneal, expense from Terre Haute, Ind.	10 20
Office Rent	33 00
Insurance	10 00
Total	\$1689.81

RECAPITULATION.

Feb. 1, Balance	84 92
Receipts for month	1719 76
Total	\$1804 68
Total expended	1689 81
March 1, Balance	\$ 114 87

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

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\$1.98

Gents' \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes in all styles, at.....
\$2.35

Gents' \$2.50 and \$2.25 Shoes in all styles, at.....
\$1.75

Gents' \$1.25 Buckle Arctics at.....
95c.

Ladies' and Boys' \$1.00 Buckle Arctics at.....
75c.

Peter Meyer,
1564 CLAY ST.

Eyes, Eyes, Only Eyes!

I examine eyes free. I fit eyes with glasses. Eyes my only subject.

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