

An Effective Way to Propagate Socialism Is to Get Subscribers for This Paper.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

VERY SPECIAL

SEND US A LIST
Of your friends whom you would like to receive sample copies and we will send them at once.

Send us a list of Six Yearly Subscribers and \$1.50 to pay for same and we will send you a Beautiful Gold Plated Party Button, encased in three colors, with a screw back. This offer will hold good for twelve months.

"Workmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

FIFTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 256

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY TOWARD THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN COLORADO

Briefly stated, the situation is as follows: First—The people of Colorado at the general election of 1902 adopted an amendment to the State Constitution by 40,000 majority, empowering the Legislature to enact a law making eight hours a legal day's work in mines, mills and smelters.

Second—The Republican and Democratic parties elected representatives and senators on platforms pledging them to the enactment of an eight-hour law, so that the whole Legislature, except the holdover senators, were pledged to that measure, as were also the executive officers of the State government.

Third—The Legislature, which convened in January, 1903, absolutely disregarded the pledges made in the platforms on which the members were elected and at the dictation of the mine and smelter owners refused to enact an eight-hour law.

Fourth—The Governor, elected also on a platform pledging the people an eight-hour law, when calling an extra session of the Legislature to provide for the salaries of the State officials, refused to include the consideration of an eight-hour law in his call for said extra session.

Fifth—As a result of this wanton and criminal disregard of solemn pledges voluntarily made by the legislative and executive branches of the State government, the Western Federation of Miners declared a strike, first at Colorado City, and later in the Telluride and Cripple Creek districts, for the purpose of securing an eight-hour working day.

Sixth—The strikes so declared were peaceful and orderly, and the communities affected were as free from rioting and other disorderly manifestations as they were before the strikes were declared. This has been repeatedly testified to by the sheriffs and other civil officers of the counties in whose territory the strikes were being enforced.

Seventh—In the face of these facts, Gov. James H. Peabody, at the request—not of the sheriffs or civil officers of the counties affected—but of the owners of mines and smelters, sent the State militia to Colorado City, and afterward to Cripple Creek and Telluride, for the avowed purpose of breaking the strikes, and not for the purpose of maintaining law and order.

Eighth—The militia, sent into those counties, against the protest of the civil officers, under the general direction of the Governor and his adjutant general, Sherman Bell, have trampled upon the rights guaranteed to citizens by the constitution of the State of Colorado, and the Constitution of the United States in a most relentless and defiant manner, as hereinafter specified:

First—They have arrested citizens without warrant or other process of law.

Second—They have incarcerated citizens in military prisons reeking with filth and vermin and so crowded and ill-ventilated as to almost rival the infamous "black hole" of Calcutta.

Third—They have defied the officers of the civil courts, refusing to accept service of process issued against them by courts of competent jurisdiction.

Fourth—They have denied the writ of habeas corpus by refusing to bring prisoners into court when ordered to do so by the owners of the court.

Fifth—They have invaded the courts during their sessions with bodies of armed men, to terrify the judges and officers of the said courts and prevent them from rendering judgment in accord with the law and the evidence.

Sixth—They have deprived the people of Teller County to bear arms, and they have, without warrant, invaded the sanctity of the homes of the people, by unlawfully entering said homes in their search for arms.

Seventh—They have suppressed a free press by instituting a military censorship over the newspapers published in the strike districts.

Eighth—They have invaded the business places of well-known citizens and have shot them down for defending their property.

Ninth—They have arrested peaceful and law-abiding citizens, without warrant, as vagrants, and have imprisoned them, put them to work as convicts on the rock pile, or deported them from their homes, solely because they refused to go to work as strike-breakers.

Tenth—They have committed all these and other outrages upon citizens of Colorado, in defiance of the laws and constitution of the State and of the United States, for the purpose of destroying the labor unions.

Eleventh—They have usurped this authority and established a military

despotism in Colorado, in the interest of the capitalist class, using the military power of the state to advance the financial and commercial interests of the said capitalist class, and to crush organized labor.

Such is the indictment the working class of the State of Colorado brings against the legislative and executive departments and against the so-called Republican and Democratic parties which elected these men to office: An indictment, every count of which can be supported by evidence which will stand in any court of justice in the land.

The Socialist party, in view of these conditions, has certain duties to perform, and in the performance of these duties the State quartet publishes the following declaration:

First—We believe it to be the duty of all Socialists to do all in their power to draw the attention of the working class to all abuses of law by capitalistic parties and officials, as a matter of propaganda, insisting that these abuses already recited prove conclusively that the capitalist class, through its agents and creatures, the Republican and Democratic parties, has and will, override, disregard and trample under foot even capitalist laws whenever it is to the interest of the capitalist class to do so.

Second—To so keep these abuses before the people that the working class may learn that laws, however good in themselves, are of absolutely no value as a protection to the working class when administered by capitalistic political parties, as shown conclusively by the present Republican military despotism in Colorado, and the combined Democratic-Populist-Republican military despotism maintained to crush the labor unions in the Coeur d'Alene district in the State of Idaho a few years ago.

Third—To so use the weapons furnished us by our enemies (despotism and tyranny) that the working class may learn that no reform or political measures are of any value to the working class, but that its only hope is found in the revolutionary program of the Socialist party.

Fourth—To keep ever before the working class the great truths of economic determination; that these outrages on labor are the natural and legitimate fruitage of the capitalistic system, and that to expect justice and equality for the working class under a capitalist system is as unreasonable as to expect to "gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles."

Fifth—To refrain from all attempts to influence those in authority to cease their abuses of the working class, by protest, or railing accusations, but to pursue relentlessly the policy of stating and re-stating the facts of the actual situation, realizing that no accusation is so strong as a temperate, manly statement of the truth.

Sixth—To keep before the working class continually the truth, that each economic class must have its reflex in a political party, through which it rules, or hopes to rule in its own interest; that is, as the large capitalist class finds its reflex in the Republican party, which stands for the material interests of the large capitalist class, and the expiring middle class finds its reflex in the Democratic or some "reform" party, which stands for the interests of that expiring class, by proposing to reverse the wheels of economic progress and retreat to the abandoned fields of competition and small production, so the working class, the most numerous class of all, must find its reflex in a political party which will stand for the material interests of the working class.

Seventh—To work for the solidarity of the working class on political lines, by bringing it into the Socialist party, which is the only party which stands for the interests of the working class, and to insist always that all so-called reform or union labor parties working for temporary advantage are a delusion and a snare; to show to the working class that nothing short of the absolute overthrow of the wage system will afford relief and to strive by all possible means to win the world's workers to the revolutionary program of the Socialist party.

CAPITALISM.



CAPITALISM DESTROYS THE TRADES UNIONIST'S HOME.

A CALL.
To the Locals and Members of the Socialist Party of Illinois:
Comrades—Pursuant to resolutions adopted by the State Committee, providing for the holding of a State convention on May 29-30, and instructing its executive committee to change it to an earlier date in case the national committee should decide upon the 1st of May as the date for the convening of the national convention, you are hereby notified that a State convention will take place in the city of Peoria on Sunday, April 17, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing a complete State ticket in the field, including the presidential electors, and also to elect our

quota of delegates to the national convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.
The basis of representation to this convention shall be one (1) delegate for every ten (10) members in good standing from each local and one (1) additional delegate for each additional ten (10) members in good standing, or major fraction thereof.
You are therefore requested to take such steps as will be necessary to elect your quota of delegates to represent your local at this convention.
For the Illinois State Committee—
Per JAS. S. SMITH,
Secretary.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1904.



AND YET THE SUCKER VOTES FOR IT.

TO LABOR.
By Charlotte Perkins Stetson.
Shall you complain who feed the world,
Who clothe the world, who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world,
Or what the world may do?
As from this hour
You use your power,
The world must follow you.
The world's life hangs on your right hand,
Your strong right hand, your skilled right hand,
You hold the whole world in your hand.
See to it what you do,
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right—
The world is made by you.
Then rise as you've risen before, nor
Hoped before, And show as was
Nor dared before.

THE GENESIS OF OPPORTUNISM.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH.
As the Democratic party, assumes more and more the aspect of a political derelict, the earnest spirits who have eluded it begin to cast about for new affiliations.
It is natural in this emergency that their eyes should turn to the young proletarian giant who is getting up from his prostrate position and bringing consternation to the parasitic civilization built upon his back. If he should stretch and hump himself, like a sleepy cat, this civilization would scramble for readjustment. If he should stand erect it would slide off him, like an avalanche, into the dark of oblivion.
The man who comes too suddenly into the Socialist party from the decadent Democracy brings with him a psychology which serves him to comprehend only the first of these contingencies. He can grasp the idea of the working class stretching and humping, but the idea of its getting upon its feet seems secretly to frighten him.
It is this psychology which makes him—when he first arrives in the Socialist movement—an opportunist. It is another full step to revolution, and involves a more or less extensive rubbing of elbows with the rank and file of the party.
This psychology of the evolving Democrat is due to the fact that the Democrat has never stood for any positive program. It has always been a party of mere opposition. Pro has never been known in its vocabulary. Anti has been its slogan. Even the free trade it has thought it stood for was never really free trade; it was anti-protection. Democratic psychology is negative. Mr. Bryan stopped growing in 1896.
A negative attitude, too long maintained, strophies the mind.
This attitude of negation forsakes all initiative and studies mere opposition to initiative.
A whole philosophy of partyism has sprung from this psychology, which philosophy at present dominates the parliaments of the world, the idea that

wholesale politics resides in an opposition party acting as a whip and check to the party of dominant power. No other political fabric could so admirably adapt itself to the development of capitalist society. Initiative, admittedly predatory, is left with the party of plutocracy, and the so-called party of the people is considered only as a sort of hedge or hurdle to harass or hamper plutocracy's advance. Plutocracy's party, being the party of initiative, naturally gathers the advantageous momentum of all progressive movements of whatever character.
The Democratic party has been of inestimable service to capitalism by crying a warning whenever capitalism has made too rash a step. It has acted as a sort of faithful friend or servant in pointing out to capitalism pitfalls of reaction which might have impeded the steady and uninterrupted subjugation of the working class.
The Democratic party has never risen to the conception of a positive initiative by the people, and the Populist party, which gave hint of initiative, was easily translated into innocuous channels because this party, itself, was born out of reaction and possessed the Democratic psychology.
It never has penetrated the Democratic consciousness that a different psychology might give birth to an entirely different political movement, from which a party might emerge that could put the party of plutocracy itself to flight.
This is why the Democratic mind cannot readily understand the Socialist party and its possibilities. The Democrat believes it to be an inviolable, natural law that parties must be born out of great waves of public sentiment precipitated by some special crisis, and even after he allies himself with the Socialist party he is prone to believe that the Socialist party is absorbed at any time by some emotional uprising.
It is this attitude of mental expectancy which retards his translation into a revolutionist, and gives rise to his

so-called opportunism. He is earnest and honest, but revolutionary Socialists are not made in a day. Mental habits are strong—more tyrannous sometimes than habits of body.
The Socialist who has not yet entirely aborted the Democratic psychology would harass the enemy; would capture an outpost now and then; urges a broad policy that will bring people in; wants to see the party grow.
But water-power is generated by narrow streams, streams pent between rigid barriers. Mere breadth is not desirable unless the dynamic be preserved. It will be a sorry growth that spreads us into mere opposition. We do not wish to keep forever stretching and humping; we wish to get upon our feet. We must not dissipate our energy in loosening the bandages about one toe while another is being more securely fastened.
What we desire to develop is the irresistible power of the torrent; not the imposing breadth of the fog-bank. No one is afraid of a fog-bank, unless he be at sea, and plutocracy is not at sea; it knows what it is up to.
If Richard Olney, or Grover Cleveland, or Arthur Pue Gorman should be nominated for the presidency by the Democratic party, the Socialist ticket would poll a notably increased vote. But it would be an anemic, unhealthy vote, inasmuch as it would make the Socialist party to that extent a vehicle for expressing mere reaction, and when it fell away into its natural channels at the succeeding election the opportunist adherents of the Socialist party would suffer discouragement.
If William Randolph Hearst is nominated this reactionary vote will go where it belongs, and where it is better for the Socialist movement that it should go.
It would seem to be wise that all the manifestos of the Socialist party issued during the coming year should be of such character as only a really class-conscious and revolutionary constituency can subscribe to.
If we leave an aperture for the fog

never shown before
The power that lies in you.
Stand all as one—
See Justice done—
Believe, and dare and do.

to come in, we may lose ourselves in it until it clears again. Not so many of us may climb the hard slope to the mountain top, but the air is clearer there, and this is our growing time.
We want our brother Democrat, whose heart is right, but we want time to assimilate him. He is a danger to us until his head is right. We desire the time to build up in his mind a new psychology which will leave no window open toward the miasmatic morn of fusion. For sometimes it must be confessed that he wriggles painfully, striking at imaginary terrors and reaching for imaginary good, when we need his long, strong pull upon the revolutionary trace.

MAKE ALL MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST AND NOT TO ANY INDIVIDUALS.
Comrades are requested in making remittances to this paper to make all money orders payable to The Chicago Socialist and not to any individual. This rule is necessary because of the frequent changes in this office.
Thomas K. Bates is no longer business manager of this paper, hence the request to make all orders payable as above. In remitting postage stamps please use only one-cent stamps.

F. W. KNOCH, FORMERLY ORGANIZER FOR ILLINOIS AND NOW TEMPORARY BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST, WILL SPEAK AT PARTY HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK. BRING YOUR FRIENDS, ALL WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN WELCOME.
If we could get every politician and pulpit denouncing Socialism, thus calling the attention of the people to the subject, we would make ten times the progress that we have, rapid as it has been. Just get the people to thinking on the subject and they will flock to us.—Appeal to Reason.

JUST A JOT OR TWO.

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN.
To solve the riddle, read the Chicago Socialist.
Defend me, therefore, common sense,
From reveries so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing
up.
—Cowper.

The insurance companies opposed a trial of fire-plugs and the testing of automatic sprinklers in the Inglewood Theater.
These sprinklers extinguish ninety-six out of every one hundred fires, and if the number of fire losses are reduced 96 per cent it will greatly injure the insurance business. For profits, we must have an average number of 37 fires, so God bless the fires and the people be damned!

The match trust one day had a ravenous appetite to appease. To sell more matches it must increase the consumption. If it could force each patron to use two matches to light each cigar, lamp or gas jet, it would double the demand, so the company now uses poorer wood, cuts it cross grain, so the matches will break easily when scratched. Great scheme of a business genius! It has two results—large dividends and the increase of fires.

The head flying from a parlor match caused a fire at 2923 Indiana avenue. Dividends and a few fires now and then are relished by the best (?) of men.

The ultimatum presented by the liverymen is conditioned that "whenever a firm wishes to keep its drivers on duty for fourteen hours a day it may do so, and it shall pay them \$13 per week." And Secretary Job of the Employers' Association advised the liverymen to make a fight. That's right, Job; fourteen hours is not enough. Make 'em work twenty-four hours. Thirteen dollars per week is too much; \$3 is enough. These livery drivers are Democrats and Republicans, the capitalists' friends on election day—true Christian gentlemen who love their (capitalist) enemies and vote for them! Soak it to them.

Mrs. Maud Stevens, president of the senior class of the Gunnock School of Oratory, is the leader in a school of domestic science which will teach servants to be "respectful, though dignified." Something like this: "Bridget, bring Master John a clean bib." Bridget, with the alabaster stiffness of an English footman: "Most superb mistress, with alacrity I shall delightfully transport to Master John a receptacle for his dribble." Dogs, slaves and domestics must be servile and respectable and polished with an oratorical veneer.

Down in the coal mines underneath the ground, digging dust and diamonds all the year around, a song familiar to all. Then comes the "pluck me" stores, the low wage, the breaker boy, the strike, the injunction, the militia, the stockade and starvation. Then, to crown the infamy, 180 men are buried in a burning mine of the Harwick Coal Company, near Cheswick, Pa. The relief and the remedy for all this lies in the ballots of these poor wretches. One great strike at the ballot box and the gloomiest recesses of the earth become as bright as day, for there is no darkness but slavery, and there is no light but freedom.

William Loeffler is a shrewd persuader. It is rumored that the traction companies, appreciating this appendage to the Harrison Municipal Ownership Cabinet, have engaged his services as a lobbyist to "persuade" the Aldermen to give away the public property in the streets to a private corporation.
Socialists would retain these thoroughfares for the use and benefit of the public and operate the cars therefor for the people and by the people.

The annual report of the Judges of the Municipal Civil Courts of New York City shows that during the year 1903 60,463 families were unable to pay rent and were evicted from their homes, a larger number by far than that of any other year in the history of the local courts. In Ireland, the number of evictions were only about one-twentieth of those in New York City and the whole civilized world made a terrific roar.
The prosperity which surrounds us is such as to recommend itself to fools and knaves, and it is to be expected that the knaves will continue to uphold this system and the fools until they realize that something better can be had, and that through a very slight intellectual exertion on their part,

R. GOGG, Chairman;
CELIA B. WHITEHEAD,
A. G. MASKER,
Local Quorum of State Committee of Chicago.
J. W. MARTIN, State Secretary.
Grand Clearing of Caps and Gloves.
Comrades should go to this store for their headwear, 97 Madison street, northwest corner Dearborn. All hats guaranteed unless.
CURNEY BROS.

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

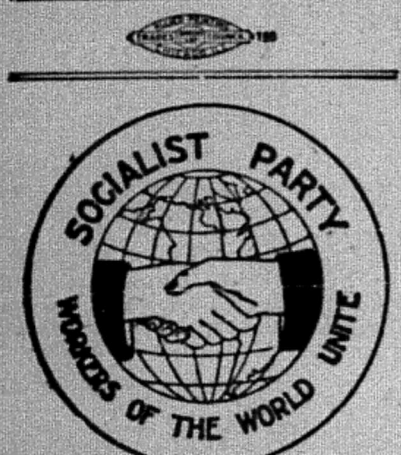
Issued every Saturday at 181 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Socialist is published under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago...

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year \$0.50, Six months \$0.25, Three months \$0.10.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

PHONE FRANKLIN 454. Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, Ill., as Second-class matter, March, 18, 1902.



The Governor of Mississippi thinks education is a bad thing for the negro. The capitalist class thinks the same thing about the wage slaves.

Says Teddy to Mark: 'Let's retire to a corner and see who fishes or cuts bait.' The working class will be the 'suckers' to get caught...

It is now in order for the City Council to appoint a new committee to investigate and learn how the \$5,000 was spent by the 'graft' committee.

'Wilshire's Magazine' was excluded from the mails because the third assistant postmaster general considered it a personal advertisement for Wilshire.

The press is generally condemning the attempted release of ex-Alderman Brennan from the bidwell for buying votes.

The opening of public schools for the discussion of current economic subjects seems to be as nearly within the grasp of the voters as municipal ownership of the street car lines.

The annual report of the Illinois National Guard shows that a total of \$317,000 was appropriated by the legislature for the State militia.

Lieutenant General Young is soon to be retired, with a good pension, of course. He was in the business of killing people and destroying property in the name of the law.

Our plutocrats tell us Socialism would break up the home. Read last week's papers telling how seven children in one family were taken from parents and parcelled out among strangers.

Judge Hallett out in Colorado has rendered a decision that ought to awaken not only the striking miners but the entire working class.

Leaders of the Democratic party in every section of the West, Southwest and Northwest believe the main issues of 1896 and 1900 are no longer vital.

1904 will not be one whit more vital than the preceding issues. Make a note of this, for it dawned, or else it out for future reference...

Contracts are the most sacred things that the capitalists have been able to devise. Repeatedly we are told that parties to a voluntary agreement should abide by its terms...

Samuel Gompers is one of those who believes in sacred contracts, and so does Vilas, the head of the Picture Frame Manufacturers' Association.

One of the pleas that organized capital always puts forward when organized labor asks for better conditions under which to work...

The press of the civilized world went wild over the Iroquois fire horror, as well it might, but the burning and smothering of workmen by the hundreds and thousands...

The demands of the union in the present strike are as follows: 1. Eight hours to constitute a day's work.

Let me close with a word of an incident which occurred two weeks ago at Engle. It will serve as a sample of the treatment that the free citizens of Governor Peabody's preserves are receiving.

Several speakers went out from Trinidad to hold a meeting. The miners got together somehow from within and without the camp.

The La Salle Club has outgrown the capacity of their old headquarters on Halsted street, so they have secured a fine suite of rooms at 235 West 12th street.

The educational work carried on by these comrades can hardly be over-estimated. It will repay any comrade to spend an evening as the guest of the La Salle Club boys.

There is one peculiarity about Socialism that the capitalists do not seem to comprehend—the more they fight it the faster it grows.—Coming Nation.

Workingmen and women of the 29th Ward will meet on Sunday, 31st inst., 2 o'clock, at Shoemaker's Hall, 4652 South Halsted street, to organize an English-speaking ward branch.

ATTENTION, 29TH! Workingmen and women of the 29th Ward will meet on Sunday, 31st inst., 2 o'clock, at Shoemaker's Hall, 4652 South Halsted street, to organize an English-speaking ward branch.

COLORADO COAL MINERS' STRIKE

Mrs. Mally, Who Is on the Ground, Describes the Situation—Every Vestige of Liberty Gone—Unionism in a Life and Death Struggle for Existence.

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 4, 1904.—Engle, some three miles from Trinidad, and farther up the mountains, is typical of the mining camps owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, or the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company...

The camp, a large group of the company's red shacks, the long red main-stable, the furnaces, the tippie, and wretched dole huts where the Mexicans live, lies in a peaceful hollow of the hills in front and near to the entrances of the mine-workings.

As you approach this camp to-day, you notice men walking to and fro, and you do not need to go very close to see that each man is armed with a Winchester rifle. You see these men in many places, on the road to the post-office, down in the hollows, yonder two surly Mexicans standing close to a little black house, on the tippie, and even up above on the heights...

The line marking the beat of these deputy sheriffs shows the edge of the company's land, the famous and very real "dead line." Just in front of them, at intervals, are pine sticks set up, and nailed on a crosspiece this sign: NOTICE.

This is Private Property, and all persons are forbidden to trespass thereon or interfere with the workmen employed at the mine.—The Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company.

This line is drawn more closely each day. Men get in and they don't get out unless they escape as from a prison. If they get out, they don't get back. Last week men were allowed to come out to get provisions for their families at the local commissary of the union.

In some mines passes for egress and ingress are granted by the superintendent. The following one is copied from originals possessed by the United Mine Workers of America, and issued at the mine of Rugby, not far from here.

For the past two days these passes have been absolutely refused in Engle. The miners in all this part of Colorado have never been organized until this strike. A large part of them were Italians and Mexicans.

The mines at Engle are particularly dangerous because of gas, and if the inexperienced men go into them, they will surely be killed. And not a ton of coal is coming out of Engle. It is said one man is getting out enough to keep the furnaces going.

Let me close with a word of an incident which occurred two weeks ago at Engle. It will serve as a sample of the treatment that the free citizens of Governor Peabody's preserves are receiving.

Several speakers went out from Trinidad to hold a meeting. The miners got together somehow from within and without the camp.

Let me close with a word of an incident which occurred two weeks ago at Engle. It will serve as a sample of the treatment that the free citizens of Governor Peabody's preserves are receiving.

Let me close with a word of an incident which occurred two weeks ago at Engle. It will serve as a sample of the treatment that the free citizens of Governor Peabody's preserves are receiving.

Let me close with a word of an incident which occurred two weeks ago at Engle. It will serve as a sample of the treatment that the free citizens of Governor Peabody's preserves are receiving.

Let me close with a word of an incident which occurred two weeks ago at Engle. It will serve as a sample of the treatment that the free citizens of Governor Peabody's preserves are receiving.

THE MINER'S STORY.

Last Saturday a modest appearing workman walked into headquarters. He had on a gray overcoat, on his head a round-top felt hat drawn rather down over his eyes. He handed us his card, on which was printed, 'Guy E. Miller, President of the Teulirde Miners' Union.'

Those who heard him were not disappointed. One of the comrades asked him, 'Have the mine owners got you whipped?' He replied, 'No, and what is more, they are not going to if we can get bacon and beans to keep the miners from starving.'

He gave, first of all, a historical review of the incidents that led up to the strike, which we print in another part of this issue. He told of how he had been three times arrested without a warrant, and that he had never been brought to trial, and only once had they ever entered a charge against him, and that was 'intent to intimidate.'

'Most of us had money and all had a meal ticket and lodging house provision. One man had \$130, another owned his own home, but because we would not work at the company's terms, the military authorities, which are simply the hired tools of the mine owners, treated us as vagrants.'

'Many of the men were married and they were torn from their families and sent out into the wilderness to starve, so far as the mine owners and their hired assassins were concerned.'

'But,' said the speaker, as he grew eloquent while he recited these soul-stirring incidents, 'it all goes to show the growing solidarity of the working class.'

'There were Italians, Finns, Danes, English, Irish, Welsh and most of all other nationalities; there were Catholics, Protestants and men of no religion, standing only on the class lines, but they were as solid as the granite hills by which they were surrounded, and out of which, by their labor, they had wrested the wealth which had made Colorado what it is.'

'Our own impression was that we had listened to a man, one of the working class, and when we bade him good-night we saw a vision of working class victory, when the fierce class war which is now raging between the capitalist class and the working class is ended.'

'Comrade Miller will be in the city some time, and all who have an opportunity to hear him should do so. He tells the story of the class struggle with all the power of a Jack London.'

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

Over two hundred comrades and their friends spent a most enjoyable evening at the Twenty-fifth Ward headquarters last Saturday night.

They combined a first-class propaganda meeting with social pleasures, as only the Twenty-fifth Ward comrades know how to do.

At half past 8 the delightful Twenty-fifth Ward headquarters was filled to the door. Comrade A. M. Simons delivered one of his stirring and mind-stimulating half hour propaganda addresses, which put every one in the frame of mind to enjoy all the good things which followed.

A first-class musical and literary program had been arranged, and was carried through without a hitch. At this juncture refreshments were served in abundance to all; then the chairs were cleared away and dancing to the strains of first-class music furnished the amusement until half past 1.

SOCIAL EVOLUTION

The Class-Struggle Is the Means of the Progress of Society.

EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION ARE NOT OPPOSITES.

Revolution is One of the Steps of Evolution—It is the Culmination of a Period of Social Evolution—The Feudal System of Society Taken as an Illustration of the Theory of the Class-Struggle.

Evolution is the process of development, and it is the result of the class-struggle. It is not a sudden change, but a gradual process that takes place over a long period of time.

The class-struggle is the means of the progress of society. It is the result of the conflict between the different classes of society, and it is this conflict that drives society forward.

The class-struggle is not a new phenomenon, but it has always existed in one form or another. It is the result of the division of labor, and it is this division that creates the different classes of society.

The class-struggle is the result of the conflict between the different classes of society. It is the result of the division of labor, and it is this division that creates the different classes of society.

The class-struggle is the result of the conflict between the different classes of society. It is the result of the division of labor, and it is this division that creates the different classes of society.

The class-struggle is the result of the conflict between the different classes of society. It is the result of the division of labor, and it is this division that creates the different classes of society.

The class-struggle is the result of the conflict between the different classes of society. It is the result of the division of labor, and it is this division that creates the different classes of society.

The class-struggle is the result of the conflict between the different classes of society. It is the result of the division of labor, and it is this division that creates the different classes of society.

WHY SOCIALIST VOTERS SHOULD JOIN THE PARTY.

The one great reason why the Labor Movement does not possess more strength today is because its different branches have not that cohesive quality which is so necessary to success.

The success of the Democratic and Republican parties in capturing the powers of government, has always been due to their thoroughness of organization.

At the present time the HUB of the great wheel of the masses is the SOCIALIST PARTY. Around it centers the aims and interests of the working class.

We especially invite those that have manifested their faith in Socialism by voting for it to go a little further and join the party to protect their votes.

Everything that has been done for the laboring class has been done through organization, and we wish to emphasize the fact that much more can be accomplished if all those who vote the Socialist ticket will join the organization.

The expense of belonging to the party is practically nothing. There is no initiation fee and the dues are only fifteen to twenty-five cents a month, which is used for the propagation of Socialism.

Every one who votes the ticket should be a member of the party in order to have voice and vote in making the platform and settling all other questions of tactics, etc., which arise.

If you believe in Socialism, fill out the following application for membership and mail to Theo. Meyer, Secretary, 181 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., and he will turn it over to the secretary of your ward branch.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party.

THE SOCIALIST PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 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 the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers.

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

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers.

THE SINGLE TAXERS.

Macomb, Ill., Jan. 25, 1904. Editor Chicago Socialist: Enclosed you will find a copy of a challenge sent to several secretaries of the Socialist locals in Illinois, which is as follows: Jan. 15, 1904.

tion will do this, I will say you are honest; but if not I will have to put you people down as a lot of grafters that want to use the Socialist party as a cat's-paw to help you do the grafting. JOHN COLLINS, State Organizer of the Socialist Party of Illinois.

apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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 collective 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 remission of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

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

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public 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 to recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as 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.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the National Committee of the Socialist Party at the annual meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, 1903: RESOLUTIONS ON TRADE UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending toward the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist Party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be the best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or struggles within the trade union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class and

Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist movement, and

Whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore be it.

Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

Issued by the National Committee of the Socialist Party of America.

WORK IN THE STATE

WORK OF STATE ORGANIZERS.

P. W. KNOEHE

On Jan. 9 Comrade P. W. Knoeche reported at Danville, Va. Vermillion County, where the County Secretary arranged a series of meetings for him at Danville, Westville, Carlin, Grape Creek, Georgetown and Fairmount. At Grape Creek he succeeded in organizing a branch with five members. This county now has four branches, and as the County Committee has decided to arrange for agitation meetings in all the towns in this county will soon be a Socialist stronghold.

The next place visited was Paris, where the comrades had arranged three meetings, all of which turned out fairly well in spite of inclement weather. As a result, three new members were secured for the local. At Mattou the comrades secured the court house for the first meeting and Trainmen's Hall for the second. The first day was very stormy, with heavy rain, and in consequence only the party members turned out, which gave Comrade Knoeche an opportunity to give them a talk along lines of agitation and party work. On the second day the weather conditions were even worse than on the first, and this too was made up more of enthusiasm than actual numbers.

However, the two meetings have aroused sufficient interest in the town, so that three or four applications for membership were received into the local. At Bement an effort was made to effect an organization, but owing to the fact that but one or two understood Socialist fundamentals it was thought best by them to abandon the plan until later, when some could be done with better material.

At Decatur, the comrades arranged for two meetings, both of which were a great success. These comrades are slowly but surely forging ahead, and will soon build up an aggressive movement.

The report below has just been received from Decatur pertaining to Comrade Knoeche's work in that city: Decatur, Ill., Jan. 24, 1904.

James S. Smith, Secretary, Chicago.

Dear Comrade—Comrade Knoeche has been with us for two days. He is an able speaker, and we are well satisfied with the addresses he gave while in Decatur. We hope that speakers of his style will be kept in Illinois, as he handles the subject of Socialism in a way that there can surely be no misunderstanding.

The collection at both meetings was \$2.45. Yours fraternally, NORMAN E. MARTIN.

As such as his work was concluded at this point, Comrade Knoeche returned to Chicago to assume his latest duties as manager of our party organ, the Chicago Socialist.

JOHN COLLINS.

Comrade Collins began his work upon this trip on Jan. 11 at Moline, in Rock Island County. This county organization is certainly one of the best in the State. Active and aggressive, and containing some very fine material, which is bound to build a future for itself. Below is a letter from the Secretary of the county organization, giving an account of Comrade Collins' work: Rock Island, Ill., Jan. 20, 1904.

Dear Comrade—Smith—Collins has been and I feel that I can justify what he has done as a great deal of good. Our first meeting in Moline was a good one, full seats and good attention and interest. Collection of \$2.67 and books sold to the amount of nearly \$3.

The meeting in East Moline, so Collins and Welchenbach report, was poor, but six persons being present, and they all, except one, being Belgians, were hard to talk to on account of their limited knowledge of English. However, the ice is broken, and the wedge has entered, and it was surely no fault of ours or Collins' that the meeting was no better.

Comrades Coyne and Henneberg report the "Machinist Union" meeting to have been a hummer. Coyne says it was the best he ever saw. There was no collection taken and owing to the confusion caused by a heated discussion, in which the ninety-nine Socialists were trying to jump onto one poor, lone, Republican, I could not attend this meeting, as I had to write till 11 o'clock cards to comrades announcing our Sunday meeting.

Thursday night, at Fifth Ward, Moline, Collins was at his best, and he aroused great enthusiasm. Collection \$4.05. A splendid crowd. About \$2 worth of literature sold.

Friday and Saturday Collins went to Coal Valley. It being the first Socialist speech ever made in the town, there were few in attendance. However, Collins says he's glad he went, and thinks we will be able to build up a good branch there. He sold five subscriptions and literature to five persons, one of whom is President of the Miners' Union. No collection.

Sunday afternoon we had a grand meeting at Turner Hall, Rock Island. At least 200 were present, and Collins made a good impression. Sold some literature and subs. I did not get the amount. The collection was not taken care of properly, and nearly half the crowd left before it was mentioned. The amount collected was \$2. Yours fraternally, J. C. GIBSON, County Secretary.

The next place was Moundmouth, where the comrades arranged two meetings—the first for the party meet-

ings and the second a public mass meeting. On the first day the weather was very cold, and only eleven members showed up, who received some good suggestions as the best way to carry on work of agitation, and were also told the duties of militant Socialists, all this with a view of welding our forces solidly together for our coming campaign.

Though the rain came down in torrents, the public meeting was a complete success, with a full-house, attentively listening to every word said by Comrade Collins. The collection amounted to \$4.08.

Galesburg was next visited, and here, too, a meeting for party members was arranged for the first day, followed with a public meeting the next. The following report, sent in by the Secretary of the local, will explain the good work which is being accomplished by our State organizers: Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 22, 1904.

Jas. S. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade—Comrade Collins was with us on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. On Wednesday evening he spoke to the party members, and on Thursday evening he spoke to a fair-sized audience in Trades Assembly Hall.

He was given marked attention, and his address was well received. There were several members of the two capitalist parties present, and they certainly received some hot shot, especially by the "reformers." The Hearst Democrats were told which was which, and it came straight from the shoulder. At the conclusion of his address he invited his hearers to contradict his statements, but it seemed as if they were vanquished, as no one took the opportunity to defend capitalism or "Hearst socialism." Six applications were signed, four old party members, who had got enough of competition, and two "like-warms," who had lost interest in the movement and dropped out.

The daily papers were represented by reporters. The Galesburg press always gives us good write-ups. The collection amounted to \$4.05. Half a dozen subscriptions for our Chicago Socialist were secured.

JNO. C. SJODIN, Secretary.

From this place Comrade Collins goes to Canton for three days, Macomb for one, and Quincy also for three days. During this trip Comrade Collins will make the southern part of the State, as far as Cairo, taking in Madison and St. Clair Counties and Murphysboro on his way there.

Canton, Ill., Jan. 23, 1904. Mr. Jas. S. Smith.

Dear Comrade—The following is a brief report of the meetings with Comrade Collins:

Friday, Jan. 22, Comrade Collins spoke to an audience of workmen. Owing to the severity of the weather the crowd was not what we expected. Comrade Collins pointed out in a plain, simple way the fact of the class struggle, also showed to them the difference of the interests of the worker and capitalist. The crowd was very enthusiastic and a collection of \$2.90 was taken at the close of the meeting.

Saturday evening he spoke to the local with a few outsiders, giving us some good advice on how to carry on our work. Questions were asked by some of the members and were explained in the clearest manner. After the meeting two applications for membership were received and a collection of \$1.20 was taken.

Comrade Collins did a great deal toward setting right some lukewarm Socialists. All are enthusiastic.

Sunday we took Comrade Collins to St. David, a mining town five miles from here. Some advertising had been sent there, but not distributed, so the comrades went from house to house and got a crowd of about sixty or seventy miners. Comrade Collins spoke to them for nearly two hours, expounding Socialism to them in the simplest way. We expect soon to organize a local there, as there is some good material to start with. After the meeting a collection of \$2.40 was taken, but this was used to pay rent for the hall. We will be glad to go to any amount of trouble in future to secure a date with Comrade Collins.

With best wishes I remain fraternally yours. S. P. BAKER, 337 W. Oak Street.

TRY IT YOURSELVES.

Take a good, clear-cut scientific look; get half a dozen comrades together, meet at each other's houses, read a chapter, a paragraph, a sentence, discuss it until the substance is thoroughly understood.

This will serve more purposes than one.

First, it educates the comrades in the principles of Socialism.

Second, it gives to them a ready command of argument to meet and overcome opposition.

Third, it gives the comrades who follow out this plan a better grasp of English.

Fourth, it makes possible a better flow of language and consequently prepares the way to becoming speakers or soap box agitators, and they are needed.

Fifth, it serves to cement the spirit of comradeship.

Sixth, it makes for a more complete understanding of the Socialist movement.

Seventh, it means more activity in propaganda, which means a more general knowledge of Socialism.

Eighth, it means more class consciousness, and that means progress, and final victory for Socialism. Respectfully submitted, N. P. GEIGER.

J.H. HOLMGREN, Artistic Foot Wear, 1736 N. CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. KEEP THIS FOR REFERENCE. Your Size is... Your Width is... Stock No... Price

For Municipal Elections 1,000 LEAFLETS FOR \$1.00 PURCHASER TO PAY EXPRESS 250—Shylocks and Their Pats of Gold. 250—Catholic Workingmen and Socialist Movement. 250—Prisoners, Paupers, Prostitutes and Parasites. 250—Francis Willard on Socialism. Such a Prize has never been made before. Place your order at once. CHICAGO SOCIALIST, 181 Washington St.

JACK LONDON'S "Tramp" BEGINS IN THE February WILSHIRE'S Subscribe To-Day 50 Cents a Year WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE 125 E. 23rd Street New York

Iroquois Theatre Fire! Send us 10 cents and we will mail you a magnificent Cartoon of this conflagration. Artistically done in two colors and suitable for framing. Every headquarters and home should have one.

ATTENTION! COMRADES I do all kinds of Repairing and Dyeing of Ladies and Gents' Garments. JAS. R. ORR, 52 Sherman Street. PHONE MONROE 202

B. BERLYN, Maker of High Grade Cigars. 662 East 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. Tel. 6111

JOS. JOHNSON 889 W. Division St., near Coll. Ave. THIS LABEL is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are uniformly made. Buy as you please, wherever you see the label on the bread, because on the same.

10 PER CENT. will be deducted from regular price on all SHOES sold to party members. JOHNSON 1654 N. W. Madison

JOHNSON General Merchandise Visit this great trading center for all kinds of Bargains.

VARIGELLI A SUSPENSORY IS AN EVIDENCE OF WEAKNESS. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The Meats Trust is putting up the price of meat, but our prices are as low as the lowest. MUTUAL LAUNDRY 108 N. CLARK ST.

A Socialist Paper For People Everywhere THE OHIO SOCIALIST DAYTON, OHIO. E. MULLOY Gas and Steam Fitter BOILERS REPAIRED GAS STOVES AND FURNACES REPAIRED PLUMBING AND SEWERAGE 636 Grexel Ave., Branch 167 Van Meter PHONE 311, HYDE PARK

