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THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

State Historical Soc X

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

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1904.

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FIFTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 257

RELIGIOUS ETHICS VS. CLASS ETHICS.

By Ernest Untermann.

The dignitaries of the various religious organizations are preparing for a grand crusade against American Socialism. Citizens' alliances, Christian unions to combat the bona fide trade unions, political debating and educational societies, lecture courses, and literature galore, will be sprung on the unsuspecting American working class in the coming presidential campaign, under the direct and indirect supervision of church plutocrats. Socialism has declared its neutrality in matters religious. But that does not prevent the present day rulers of the churches from using religion for political purposes against Socialism. An exposure of this policy on the part of the Socialists is a matter of self-defense. But this exposure is not directed against religion. It is aimed at the capitalist nature of those political and economic church organizations. Our criticism is not secular, but anti-clerical. It is not of the A. P. A. kind, but anti-capitalist.

While all modern church organizations are more or less capitalist in nature and aims, there is none so well organized and adapted for anti-Socialist propaganda as the Roman church. The next presidential campaign will show the black mark of Romanism in many spots.

Little by little, Roman influence has penetrated into the public life of the United States. Congress, high positions in State and national government, prominent places in the army, navy and consular service, great fairs, institutions of learning, all of them are feeling the subtle influence of clericalism. The story, long familiar to European Socialists, is being repeated in its monotonous details on our side of the Atlantic.

The clerical influence cannot be tabulated in statistical form. But it is there. Every careful observer who is a little familiar with the prominent circles of capitalism, can verify this to his own satisfaction. This influence is not due to the increasing number of Roman Catholics in the United States. Numerically, the Roman Catholic population of the United States has relatively decreased. But the material wealth of the Roman organization and the Roman influence in the public life of this country have increased, and they are to-day out of all proportion to the relative importance of this sect.

This must be stated as a historical fact.

Let this be understood. It is not the Catholic religion which exerts this influence, for, according to the admission of the clergy themselves, the Catholic religion is losing ground among the American working class. It is the Roman hierarchy who play politics for their own benefit, and they are assisted in their capitalist aims by the dollar nobility of American capitalism.

The Roman hierarchy and Catholic religion have drifted farther and farther apart, the more capitalism has advanced. Step by step, the church has installed itself on the secular field, step by step religious fervor has been driven into the background by religious hypocrisy. Never has bona fide religion been so completely displaced by the religious mask as to-day by the diplomats of the Vatican.

There are many indications that the powers that be in the United States have entered into a holy alliance with the Roman hierarchy.

And there are good reasons for such an alliance. The nobility of the United States can only rule so long as capitalism lasts. Church plutocracy likewise can only rule so long as a master class controls the bodies of the working class. Whoever wishes to control the soul must first control the body. Therefore capitalism and modern church rulers are the enemies of an intelligent and progressive working class.

American capitalism is compelled to undertake the commercial conquest of the Latin republics of Central and South America. The frontier of this country is now no longer in the West, but in the North and South. The northern frontier looks most inviting to the independent worker, who has grown tired of American "freedom." The southern frontier, on the other hand, attracts by its stupendous resources the capitalist whose life and death depend on expansion. But whoever wishes to exploit the Latin republics of the South must have the assistance of the Roman church.

For the Roman church, on the other hand, an alliance with American capitalism is full of bright promise. American capitalists have plenty of money,

while the South and Central American capitalists have little to offer. American capitalism is very strong, while American Socialism is still young and seems easy to crush.

In Europe, matters are getting rather unpleasant for aristocrats, whether they be of the church or of the agnostic faith. Aye, it has come to such a pass over there that Jewish banker and Catholic priest, Protestant noble and infidel manufacturer are all fraternally united against the red peril, Socialism.

American capitalists would rather submit to the black peril of Clericalism than to the red peril of Socialism. When it becomes a question of escaping Socialism and embracing Romanism, or losing his millions and submitting to the rule of the mob, the American millionaire, regardless of race, color or religion, would rather choose Clericalism.

And among the princes of the ruling churches in Europe many a one, bearing the red sea of Socialism roaring close to his luxurious mansion, may have looked longingly across the Atlantic, where an empire of pampas, selvas, fertile plains and never touched mineral resources offered a new refuge amid an easily enslaved population.

Yes, there are good reasons for a holy alliance between American millionaires and Roman church rulers, between rough riders and Jesuits. There is a subtle link between Dick's militia bill and Taft's purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines, between the "republic" of Panama and the Colorado bull pen, between the National Economic League and reactionary labor leaders. And it is not a mere accident that the literature recently turned out by renegades who once claimed to be Socialists is full of the shop-worn Jesuit arguments against Socialism.

The class struggle is pressing toward an issue, inside and outside of the churches. The poor priest and preacher is as far apart from the arrogant church noble as the wage workers of all denominations from their capitalist brethren in the faith. The aristocracy of the dollar and of the churches bear the mutterings of the proletarians in the factory and in the pulpit. And the aristocrats get together in order to start a crusade against class hatred. The aristocrat still hates the proletarian as cordially as ever. *Odi profanum vulgus et arceo* is still the old melody, and the church aristocrat echoes it from the depth of his heart. But the working class must under no condition reciprocate this sentiment!

At the Catholic congress in Bergamo, Italy, in 1877, Davido Albertario uttered the following historical words: "In order to carry on our fight with energy we must hate our enemy, hate him with a keen hatred, hate him cordially, hate him with all the power of our soul, hate him in word and deed and writing, hate him so that everybody sees it, feels it, and fears it." And he was speaking of political opponents. He was stirring religious hatred as a means of inspiring political hatred—and the clerical organ, *L'Unita Cattolica*, of Florence, Italy, repeated his words in a recent editorial. And now the emissaries of those same Roman diplomats will hurl their invectives against what they call the Socialist doctrine of class hatred.

The same highly sensitive gentleman also exclaimed: "Who will blame us if we ask God to liberate the Pope (from Italian rule, EVEN BY THE HELP OF FOREIGN ARMIES)." And his words have been repeated with approval by the church patriots of all lands. These men have just succeeded in stirring up hatred between the Colombians and in violating the principles of patriotism by inciting the rebels of Panama to secede from Colombia! The same apostles of hatred will now denounce the lack of patriotism on the part of the American Socialists!

The black peril will carry the religious cross on high and make the credulous believe that they are rushing to the defense of imperiled religion. But they have long made a prostitute of religion. They do not fear for religion. They fear for their rule.

American Socialism will not be stopped by clerical lies. Socialism will rescue religion from such hands. With the downfall of capitalism, the religious longing of human beings can no longer serve as a means of ensuring them in the rule of any aristocracy. The rulers of the churches will fall with the rulers of commerce. The simple priest and preacher, no longer a tool of his so-called superiors, can then perform the function which is

naturally his in the development of humanity.

In the advancing stages of Socialism there will still be many minds who will cling to the old religious devotions. Religious enlightenment, through science, can only come as an evolution. Until science makes faith unnecessary, the religious teacher will still have his place in the co-operative commonwealth. But religious hatred will have lost its life's blood, when class hatred will have vanished through the abolition of classes.

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

THE TWO CLASSES.

There are only two great classes in the world, I say.

Fakirs and suckers.

The suckers do the labor and the fakirs draw the pay.

The suckers do the voting and the fakirs hold sway.

The suckers raise the crops, but the fakirs fix the price.

The fakirs hold the markets and get the biggest slice.

The fakirs take the harvest, the suckers hold the bag.

The fakirs dress in broadcloth, while the suckers chew the rag.

The suckers feed the cow and the fakirs get the milk.

The sucker feeds the silkworm, the fakir gets the silk.

The suckers build the mansions, the fakirs occupy.

The suckers are the bakers, but the fakirs eat the pie.

The suckers make the fabrics, but the fakirs own the mills.

The fakir has the pleasure, while the suckers foot the bills.

The fakirs have the feasts while the suckers get the crusts.

The suckers pay the prices, while the fakirs run the trusts.

The suckers are the workers.

The fakirs are the shirkers.

The suckers are the wealth makers.

The fakirs are wealth takers.

And this is what I say.

There are on the earth to-day.

Just the classes,

And the masses are the prey;

Just the ones who do the toil,

And the ones who get the spoil.

And the spoliators do the toilers in the same old way.

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.

OUR STRIKE.

The strike is on. Prepare our ballot.

If you have any incentive left, use it in the right direction.

Enter politics or the politicians will enter you where you don't belong.

All for freedom means freedom for all. Get busy.

If you would be free help blow and strike the blow.

Capitalism is dying. Get in on the ground floor and help bury it beneath your feet.

Get a bundle of papers and shoot them into the camp of the bewildered, and watch the uprising.

Socialism stands for the workers. Capitalism for the shirkers. We are the workers against the shirkers. What are you?

So long as you have nothing to say against exploitation, capitalism will have occasion for thanksgiving.

Don't blame the capitalist, for he will be nil when you come to the front.

If you haven't time to represent yourself Hearst would like to do it for you, but "the saddest thing in life is the awakening to find your idol clay."

Stand on the battleground of Socialism. Work for it, vote for it and see that nobody gives it to you, but that you get it.

Grand Clearing of Caps and Gloves. Comrades should go to this store for their headwear, 97 Madison street, northwest corner Dearborn. All hats guaranteed union.

GURNEY BROS.

OBJECT LESSONS.

BY W. L. PRINCE.

"We need Thee, O, we need Thee," says the Chicago American to Organized Labor. Then it proceeds to send forth a stream of hot air eloquence, intended to make Organized Labor fall on its knees before "Would-be King Hearst" and worship.

"But," interrupts the cheerful idiot, "the Democratic National Committee holds its convention in St. Louis, in order to avoid the labor element of Chicago."

"True," continues the American; "but the Democratic National Committee is not Democratic, neither have they common sense. While is the only real Democrat, the only wise leader, the only friend of labor, the only worthy potentate; cast your lot in his hands and you will wear diamonds."

While may be a great leader, or he may not; it is immaterial to us Socialists what he or any other individual is. We do not follow leaders—only to be misled. We do not worship potentates—only to be kept in servitude. We realize that if we would be free we must free ourselves, and we are taking no chances.

On the same day, in the same court, in this same fair city of Chicago, the same capitalist Judge sentenced two classes of men, not according to the crimes committed, but according to what class they belonged to. In the first case he sentenced several workmen to jail for vagabonds, because they were unable to find employment. In the second case, he let several saloonkeepers off with a fine of \$1 and costs for violating the city ordinance, and meriting the revocation of their licenses.

Oh, no! Money doesn't prostitute the courts of justice (?).

Oh, no! We do not want Socialism, for it would give work to the unemployed instead of jailing them, and as there would be no profit in selling liquor under Socialism there would be no incentive for saloonkeepers to prostitute the courts.

How do you feel, fellow working people, when you see the powers that be throw a stage carpenter—a member of your class, and who was merely working for a living, under instructions—into jail, letting the capitalists—whom the coroner's jury had declared responsible for the Iroquois death-trap—go free, by giving a small bond. Does this not demonstrate clearly that a working man has no show under the present system, and that in order to place yourself in a position where you can get justice, you must, through united effort, capture the government and run it in your own interest?

"The Socialist philosophy is a pretty nice thing, but you fellows are too RADICAL," is a criticism a friend made to me recently.

Realizing that there are a great many people who seem to be afraid of anything radical, I would like to have all such answer this question for themselves: "Suppose you should put your hand against a red-hot stove. Would you leave your hand on the stove because you don't like to be radical, or would you remove it instantly, the moment you became conscious that you were being burned? Of course you would move. And so will the working class withdraw their support from the robber class, just so soon as they become conscious of the truth about their conditions."

There are about 6,000 wage workers locked out of a means of earning a livelihood by the closing of the theaters of Chicago. It is plain that the city officials are directly responsible to those who elected them to office, not only for the great loss of life and property, which resulted from their neglect of duty, but they are responsible for allowing these theaters to exist in such an unsafe condition that when the eye of publicity was turned upon them they must be closed. There will be no good result in hanging these men; in fact, vengeance upon them will do no one any good. But what the citizens of Chicago should do is to discharge every public officer who was in any way guilty of neglect of duty, in connection with the Iroquois fire. The Socialist party, and no other, provides for all such cases of improper services of officials. Vote for Socialism and you will vote for the correction of the existing corruptness that is responsible for this great loss of life. Vote for the other parties and you vote for the perpetuation of it.

Get ready for the Presidential campaign and educate your fellow workers on Socialism. Begin now! It is never too early.

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TWO SCENES.

By Eva M. Oster.

Many years ago I entered the wigwag of a Flathead chief. The walls were hung with trophies of the chase and human skulls. Emboldened by the protecting presence of armed soldiers, I pointed to these gruesome objects, and looking into the face of our host, I exclaimed, "Bad Indian!" With as near an approach to an expression of triumph as his immobile face was capable of, he uttered a satisfied "ugh." My heart sickened at the sight of such shameless cruelty.

Then I stood in the parlor of an elegant Chicago residence. It contained many rare works of art, among them being a painting over which I shed many tears. The scene was a family, with sad and dejected countenances, in a humble room, where the husband and father, pale and emaciated, lay in bed. Near the doorway stood an officer of the law, holding a paper, and his errand was easily divined. He was announcing "the foreclosure of the mortgage." This picture and many others of a similar character was bought with money gained by exploiting the workers. Triumphant trophies of the rich! The shameless cruelty of the educated white man eclipses that of the ignorant savage.

SPECIAL.

On Thursday night, February 18th, at 8 p. m., there will be a Great Entertainment. Your manager has secured some excellent talent and a good time will be guaranteed to all. Make no other arrangements for that night as it will be a gala night. Admission will be the small sum of 15 cents at the door or from comrades handling tickets. All proceeds go to the "Chicago Socialist."

AFTER THOUGHTS ON THE IROQUOIS FIRE.

By F. H. Richardson.

The people of Chicago and in a lesser degree, the world, are in convulsions of horror just now because nearly six hundred people met the grim reaper in the Iroquois fire. Why should they be when it is a cold, hard fact that every day sees tragedies of death just as grim and in some respects more horrible, enacted? How many men, women and children pass into eternity every day in this great city from lack of a sufficient supply of the necessities of life? Read the long death list in our daily papers and stop and think how many of them would still be alive and happy had they been bountifully supplied with the comforts or even the absolute necessities of life, and had not had their health undermined by constant ill paid toil under miserable conditions. The police records of the city of New York show an average of 243 deaths daily from the effects of starvation and overwork. By this it is not meant that these 243 human beings are daily put to death by quick starvation covering only the period that it would take to produce death if no food were purloined off. No, the process is not so merciful as that. Their toil gives them enough to keep body and soul together for a long time, and the process of starvation is dragged out over weeks, months and years. A quick death like that of the victims of the Iroquois fire would be a God-send and a blessing to those poor wretches, but this daily horror is never heard of, or if it is it falls on deaf ears and the dance of death goes merrily on to the music of "God Save the King."

The Iroquois fire did not appeal to me. Most of the victims had had a life of comfort, and their careers were cut short with but a moment's anguish, while all about us are countless thousands who, after toil, privation and misery all their lives, die lingering deaths of torture which are the direct result of our wretched system of commercial brigandage and murder. The victims of the Iroquois fire were murdered by the spirit of commercial gain—the spirit which places the dollar above not only human life, but above even the virtue of a woman, above anything and everything in earth and upon earth, but so, also, are hundreds murdered every day by the same spirit which outlaws everything but the pursuit of wealth. The only difference is in the manner of their killing. Why, then, do people go into hysterics over this particular case? I will tell you. There are two reasons. In the first place they could not help seeing that these people had been killed—murdered. In the other case they can conveniently close their eyes and not see what they do not wish to see, but in this case it could not be done, and therefore cognizance had to be taken of it, and then, too, it brought home to the governing class that they, too, might be caught in one of those death traps and they naturally object to endangering their lives to save the other fellow's dollars, and being the governing class, their protest HAD to be heeded, or at least there had to be a show made of heeding it. Secondly, the murdered ones in this case were of the "God's anointed" class very largely, and it is dangerous to place

WHAT'S THE USE?

What's the use of voting the Socialist ticket at a minor election? Many well meaning workmen who do not understand what Socialism is, but think they do, have asked this simple question. Well, what's the use of voting at all? What is a vote for anyway?

Many people have the idea, silly as it may seem, that the only use for a vote is to get some slick politician a job. This is the class of people who complain of the "grafting" that is so prevalent in politics just now. They keep trying and trying to get a "good man" in office but invariably fail.

A vote is a declaration of principles. When you walk up to the ballot box, you say, "I want so and so." If you place your cross at the head of the Republican ticket you say, "I want capitalism, with all its joys of poverty, crime, etc." When you vote the Democratic ticket you say, "Capitalism is good enough for me; I don't mind being robbed, only I want to smash the criminal trusts." In other words, you are satisfied with your condition. You think you have enough of the good things of this life; that it is only right that the workingman should slave for others; that he should be "laid off" when he makes more goods than the boss can sell.

A vote for Socialism, however, is an entirely different thing. The man who votes this ticket says, "I am not satisfied; I do not like my condition. I think I am entitled to the value of all produce. I think the working class should run this government, since they are in the majority. They create everything. Were it not for this class doing all the useful work of society, everyone would perish and consequently they should rule."

Suppose you do vote the Republican ticket because the boss suggests that you do. Will he hesitate to reduce your wages? And would it make any difference if you voted the Democratic ticket?

Suppose you go on strike, does not the Republican and Democrat government alike, ply the injunction, the policeman's club and the militia, as occasion demands? Have you not read the history of these parties? But suppose you controlled the government, which you can do, easily enough; would you help or fight yourself? If your class, the working class, controlled all the powers of government, would you set the militia, the injunction or the policeman upon strikers who were merely trying to better their conditions?

And suppose you controlled the entire government, municipal, State and nation, would it not be natural that your class should take possession of these powers of government and use them for the interests of your class, as is now being done by the capitalist class? What else could you do but take possession of that which your class has created—the means of production and distribution, and from that time on see that the working class received its just dues, i. e., all it produced?

This is merely a suggestion of what Socialism means. To find out just what it means will require some study and some thinking, and if you have not forgotten entirely how to think, now is the time to do some of it. Subscribe to a Socialist paper. Buy some Socialist literature. Read. Study. Think.

If we should tell you that Socialism would abolish, entirely, poverty, crime, strikes, lockouts, etc., you would say that we were dreaming, so we won't say it. Read up a little bit and you will find it out for yourself.

And Socialism is not a plan. It merely means that you will sooner or later be forced by conditions to take over the powers of government and exercise them in your own interests, and when you do this, the only thing you can do is to take possession of what you have created and what really belongs to you now, only you haven't sense enough to know it, as a class.

Minor elections! Bah! There are no such things. Every chance you get to vote at all is a chance to strike a blow at the conditions that oppress you, and every blow counts.

Wake up! Be a man! Vote for what you want—good conditions for yourself and family. In other words, VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET.—Eric People.

THEIR lives in the balance with dollars.

"Murder as many of the rabble as you want to," but don't dare to try it on the "elect." That is the law of the country under the blessings of our great and glorious system of industrial competition, and it is astounding how meekly the "rabble" bow their necks to the block and kiss the ax of commercial murder—perhaps because it puts them out of their misery. The greater daily crimes of murder dwarfs the Iroquois disaster into insignificance.

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 elect 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.

CITY CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD AT UHLICH'S HALL, 27 N. CLARK STREET, SUNDAY, FEB. 14, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. DELEGATES ARE INSTRUCTED TO BRING DUE CARDS AND BE ON TIME.

ROCK ISLAND, ATTENTION.

The city convention of branches, Rock Island, of the Socialist party of the State of Illinois is hereby called to convene at the Industrial Home Hall, Saturday evening, Feb. 13, 1904, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Alderman for each ward for two years, one Supervisor for two years, three Assistant Supervisors for two years, one Assessor for one year, one Collector for one year. All party members are urged to be present. By order of City Central Committee.

WE ARE ARRANGING FOR A SERIES OF GOOD MEETINGS AT HEADQUARTERS, 181 WASHINGTON STREET, TO BE HELD TWICE, AND IF POSSIBLE, THREE TIMES A WEEK. THE FIRST OF THESE WILL BE HELD NEXT SATURDAY, FEB. 6, AT 8 P. M. COMRADE BRECKON BEING THE ATTRACTION; ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10, COMRADE PHILLIP ENGEL WILL SPEAK. COMRADE ENGEL IS A FORCEFUL AND WITTY SPEAKER AND EVERY ONE SHOULD HEAR HIM. COMRADES WHO POSSIBLY CAN SHOULD ATTEND AND MAKE THESE MEETINGS A GREAT SUCCESS. EVERY ONE COME, BUT BEST OF ALL, BRING YOUR FRIENDS AND THE UNINITIATED. ADVERTISE THESE MEETINGS, COMRADES. IT IS DECIDEDLY TO YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

Hearst, in the Sunday edition of his papers of Jan 31, shows how essential the labor vote is to the Democratic party in the Northern States. The Southern States are solidly Democratic, through the disfranchisement of the greater part of the working class. Hearst in an editorial over his signature some four months ago justified that crime, yet he has the gall to pose as a champion of labor. He will be surprised when the votes are counted.

Any person who thinks he has the "divine right" to monopolize those things upon which the people depend in sustaining life, will soon be a record of history like the divine right of kings.—The Leader.

What are the rank and file of the trades unions going to do about it? Forward with votes for the Socialist party or backward to repeated defeat, idleness and want.—Labor.

The Chicago Socialist

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

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PHONE FRANKLIN 454.

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Have you completed arrangements for taking your automobiles to Florida for the balance of the winter?

Military officers attended a prize fight in Battery D in full uniform. It is now in order for them to take a trip to the hog killing department at the stock yards, where they will see plenty of gore.

D. M. Parry has challenged a number of so-called labor leaders to meet him in joint debate with John Mitchell in the preferred stock group.

A bright-looking, tolerably well-dressed youth of perhaps 18 stood in front of the Illinois Trust Bank one day last week with a big placard across his breast: "WANTED—Work of any kind." Some looked sorry for him; others "guyed" the lad.

And we are still want to call this a republic, no classes, no castes, notwithstanding the fact that Taft was received at Washington by a troop of cavalry through the personal instructions of Teddy.

At a woman's club in the city recently one speaker said she could tell ways tell a girl's character by her face, dress and general appearance.

Emperor Billy said he ruled Germany by divine right of God. Raer, of coal strike fame, claims to own the mines the same way.

Last week a member of Pressmen's Union, No. 2, was assaulted and almost beaten to death by six masked men because, it is alleged, that he led a press during the strike of the Franklin Union.

The Chicago Sunday American came out last issue with a Carter Cartoon editorial entitled: "Are you one of those that push the world along?"

others. The useless class, rather large, unfortunately, consists of the absolute drones—those that do nothing at all—and the relative drones, whose work, concentrated exclusively on their own welfare, does no good to anybody else.

Note that the Chicago American states: "THERE ARE ONLY TWO CLASSES OF HUMAN BEINGS—THE USEFUL AND THE USELESS." Mark it well, for they will soon tell us there are no classes.

The rest of the article is intended to teach the righteousness of private property and the profit system, and especially does it emphasize the virtues of a system which justifies exploitation.

Note also that even though the American has finally decided, and admitted, that there are TWO CLASSES—just as the Socialists have been teaching for fifty years—they have missed the mark in defining these classes, in that they anticipate a capitalist system of justified exploitation.

We are glad, however, to note the slight concession, because it means that Socialism is surely, though slowly, having its effect.

Every point conceded by our opposition makes the battle so much nearer won, but keep your eye on the American's tactics. It is evident that it used this text merely for a bait to catch the workingman's vote for Hearst in the coming election.

The useful class will have to vote itself into power, if it ever expects to reap the full product of its toil, for the useless class are now in control of the government.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY is the organization of the useful class of society, and its purpose is to emancipate the useful class from wage slavery and economic injustice, and to abolish classes, by making it necessary for the useless class to become useful in order to exist.

SAMMY GOMPERS AS A PROPHET. REVOLT FROM OLD PARTIES WILL CARRY THEM TO EXTREMES, IT IS DECLARED.

Returning from visits to Chicago labor organizations, representatives of the Henry George Single Tax Association declared at a meeting in Handel Hall last night the unions were permeated with Socialism and it was only a question of a short time until they would present a united front on this question.

H. H. Hardinge, a lecturer for the Single Tax organization, was one of those who found the Socialistic doctrines prevailing in the labor organizations.

"I have found in my visits to unions for the purpose of addressing them on the Single Tax issue," he said, "that they are permeated with Socialism. They are getting ready to throw over both of the old parties and take a united stand on this new policy, about which much has been heard of late and which has been preached to them for years. The Socialist belongs to the unions and has constantly taught his doctrines there."

"It is a fact the unions are abandoning their old policy of nonparticipation in politics and are looking for an issue. In deserting the old parties, and this thing has been taking shape for some time, they have taken up the only thing which they knew anything about—Socialism. I do not think many people know how vast is the Socialistic sentiment among the unions. The labor revolt from the old parties may not come at once, but it is coming just the same and it is not very far distant."

"They have found unionism in itself not sufficient to secure the reforms they demand, and in taking to politics they know they have got to get together on some proposition or they are lost. The leaders understand this very well. Samuel Gompers, who has fought politics in the unions, must eventually be overthrown. His policy is not the labor policy now favored."

"The unions want something radical. In Socialism they have been finding it for the last two or three years, and as soon as they get the opportunity they are going to vote the Socialistic ticket. What the Socialists will do when they achieve power is another proposition, but that power is surely coming."

"In my visits to labor unions I have found nothing but Socialism," said H. W. Tanner. "If they have any other politics it was not discernible."

It was explained that the representatives of the Single Tax organization had visited about 10 per cent of the labor unions in Chicago.

The foregoing is the best answer that can be given to the issue of lies uttered by Sam Gompers at the close of the so-called Socialist debate at the last session of the A. F. of L. in the city of Boston.

There is something behind all this that ought to be known. The fights in the trades union movement, when ever they are hard pressed, by the ever-extending influence of Socialist thought, always play the single tax as a vent to stem the tide which threatens to overwhelm them. They played that game in '93 at Denver, when the rank and file had by a referendum vote adopted the famous plank 10. They outraged decency and substituted a single tax plank. But times goes on, and capitalist development with it, and it is not the Socialist that betrays the "victories" won by the trades unions. The hunted "victorious" workers are looking for a way to escape the burdens of the struggles which bring such wonderful victories, and because they are looking, the fakirs are again using the single tax to throw dust into the eyes of the hoodlums, and the result is at

least gratifying to the Socialists. The above quotation from a capitalist paper must be particularly pleasant reading to Samuel Gompers, Hearst, Hanna & Co. No longer can the workers be held by patriotism, tariff reform, full dinner pail, and they will not be deluded by the single tax. They are beginning to awaken to the fact that in a co-operative system of production, with ever increasing possibilities of life, they (the workers) are continually threatened in the possibility of even maintaining a standard of life which is unsatisfying; they realize, more and more, day by day that to enjoy the possibilities of life they must make themselves masters of the products of their labor, and this cannot be done until they obtain control of the machinery of production, which in turn demands the conquest of the public powers through the Socialist party ballot. The Socialists understand what "victories" in the economic field means, with the capitalist class in full possession of the public powers we would not want to be compelled to explain to the worker why the "victories" were so empty. Sammy Gompers ought to be allowed to do the explaining. The sight of the Socialist buttons in ever increasing number and the growing Socialist vote will compel him to give an account of his incompetency to his masters—Hanna, Hearst, Roosevelt & Co. B. BERLYN.

THE TAX QUESTION.

We often hear it said that the working class pay the taxes. When a wage worker uses this expression, I generally find he really intends to convey the idea that the wage class produces the tax. Tax is the cost of running the present capitalist government, paid out of the private property of the capitalist class. Outside of an insignificant poll tax, the wage workers can't be taxed for the reason they have nothing to be taxed.

If one insists that because the wage worker produces everything, he pays the taxes, then it would be just as rational to say the horse pays taxes as a horse also produces wealth.

We stand on a parallel with the horse in regard to the cost of any old thing owned by the capitalist class. Why should the wage class be interested any more than the horse in the cost of the capitalist government, or his diamonds, mansions, automobiles or what not?

If the wage workers were put into possession of the government tomorrow, they would certainly levy on the capitalists the highest possible tax; provided, of course, it was used for the benefit of the wage workers.

Whenever a non-Socialist speaks of the "tax question" he always means the least possible tax. It means, in other words, economy in running the present capitalist government, or, to be as easy as possible, in bleeding the capitalist pocket-book. Tax is a running ulcer on the capitalists. It will only cease to be an ulcer when we capture the government for our own use. It ought to be plain that as long as the government continues in the hands of the capitalists, the tax question is no concern of ours.

I see that John Z. White, Single Taxer, challenges the Socialist party of Illinois to debate the Single Tax theory. In proof that he represents a school of thought, nothing more or less than the tax question, I will give an incident from this end of the pike.

Parry, of the Citizens' Industrial Association, lately delivered a lecture in St. Louis. A Single Taxer answered him in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch as follows: "The Single Taxers love to agitate among the employers of labor. We propose to lift some of the burdens of taxation they (the employers) now bear."

What better proof would you want that the Single Taxers represent the interests of the capitalist class, and consequently cannot represent the wage class. He had better go preach his Single Tax to the working mules and horses of Illinois.

C. R. DAVIS, St. Louis, Mo.

THE SOCIALIST GOAL.

We seek justice and fight injustice. We seek free labor and attack wage slavery. We seek the prosperity of all and struggle against misery. We seek the education of all and fight ignorance and barbarism. We seek peace and order and combat the murder of people, the class-war and social anarchy. We seek the Socialist republic and fight the despotic class state. Whoever wants these things, let him unite with us and work with all his strength for this cause, for the cause of Socialism, for the cause of humanity, whose victory will soon be gained.—William Liebnicht.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

Klamathday, Socialist. Governor Peabody, of Colorado, was elected Governor of that State on the Republican ticket. You will see by the article in this week's issue, that we have complied with your request.

Union Man, Detroit, Mich. The Colorado quartz miners are affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the coal miners, who are also on strike in Colorado, are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The State Labor Convention lately held in Denver, Colo., was made up of delegates representing all of the labor unions in Colorado, regardless of their affiliations.

"Truth gets wet if she is run over by a locomotive, while error dies of lockjaw if she scratches her finger."

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN COLORADO.

Demands and Grievances.

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 21, 1904.—The grievances of all the mining camps in this district are practically the same, for the miners have to deal with the same masters. These grievances are but repetitions of all that have come to light in previous great coal strikes in other parts of the country, and find but a very moderate expression in the formulated demands which the striking miners have presented to the companies. To take as authority the word of those who have had experience in similar strikes, in no mining camps elsewhere has there been worse slavery than here in Colorado.

The specific demands of the strikers relate only to their work in and around the mines and scarcely touch the hundred and one details of infamous tyranny which surround and intensify the struggle for existence.

The miners ask for an eight-hour day. That eight-hour day is theirs by right, by the expressed will of the majority of the citizens of Colorado, and is denied them because it has been set aside as unconstitutional by a corporation-owned court.

The miners ask also that all wages be paid every two weeks instead of monthly, and that all payment in scrip be abolished. Under the present system each workman is paid at the end of the month if anything is coming to him, with a bank check. During the month, if he needs any money for the necessities of life, he receives it at the office of the company in the form of scrip notes, for which, if he buys his goods of the Colorado Supply Company (the company's store) he receives the face value. If he chooses to trade elsewhere the notes are worth 10 or 12 per cent less than their face value.

Now, consider that the Colorado Supply Company charges much higher prices for goods than outside firms, and you will see why the miners refuse to submit any longer to this imposition. The scrip method of payment was formerly the universal system in mining regions all over the country, but has been nearly abolished in the mining States east of the Mississippi through the power that the workers in the mines have gained by their organization.

The 20 per cent increase in wages is little enough to ask, but unless the payment in scrip is done away with at the same time this circle of robbery by which the companies make both ends meet will leave the miner no more in return for his labor than he received before.

The same old system of forced assessments takes place here as in other parts of the country. One dollar a month for medical attendance, 50 cents for blacksmithing, 25 cents for maintaining school advantages, etc., etc., and these assessments the miner finds subtracted from his pay if he has been in the mine not more than half a day during all the month.

According to the legal standard of weight in the United States, 2,000 pounds constitute a ton. Heretofore the companies in Colorado have required from the miners 2,500 pounds for a ton, or that each workman shall give to the company 25 per cent on each ton he mines. The miners now demand that the companies comply with the law.

The last on the list of the strikers' demands is perhaps the most vital. It is that the company take adequate measures to insure a plentiful supply of fresh air. There are laws in every mining State requiring precautions in regard to ventilating fans, the storing of dynamite, etc., and yet the mine disasters, which no daily newspaper is without, show the ruthlessness of mine owners in breaking laws which are contrary to their interests and their disregard for human life.

Such are the demands of the striking miners. And yet they give voice to only a few of the wrongs the miners and their families are forced to endure.

I have been unable to find any activity uncontrolled by the companies: from the birth of the child, for which the services of the company doctor must be employed, oftentimes unwillingly, through school and church and daily labor, through sickness and death the grip of the company is never relaxed.

The companies own almost entirely the miserable houses. They own the land upon which the houses stand, instances have been told me where their agents have ordered tenants not to set pails or anything on the ground outside of the tiny huts, saying that rent was paid for the houses, but not for the land.

The companies own, as well, the school system. Out of the school assessment of 25 cents from each miner they generously build school houses, in which they place teachers chosen by school boards composed of superintendents and mine bosses, with perhaps a moderate proportion of members of the Citizens' Alliance, the anti-union organization. The teachers teach from books prescribed (and changed each year) by the School Board and paid for by the miners. This custom of changing text books yearly is one of the innumerable grafts of the companies. Another one that pays well is that of the saloon business. In four different camps under control of the Victor Fuel Company two saloons pay each a license to the company 20 cents for every man on the pay rolls, about \$800 per month for the company.

The company store is a sore grievance. The owners, a group consisting of members from each of the mining

companies, claim that no one is forced to buy there. Does not the system of scrip payment seem a pretty effective means of forcing? Competition is not permitted to grow very lively, for if an outside man comes into camp and attempts to sell anything he is taken before the local justice, also owned by the company, and promptly fined from \$10 to \$50. One incident will serve to illustrate the non-forcing process.

A woman who had been ill wanted some broth and ventured to buy a chicken of a neighbor who had a little vegetable patch and raised a few chickens. A company agent saw her carrying it home and asked her roughly what she had.

"Just a bit of chicken I got of John because I was sick."

"Why didn't you go to the company store?" he demanded.

"They haven't any chicken," she answered timidly.

"You can get all the meat you need at the company store, — you. You can tell your man to come and get his time."

Let me mention incidentally that Rockefeller controls 70 per cent of the stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and that the miners' families pay 25 cents a gallon for Rockefeller's oil at the stores of the Colorado Supply Company.

The United States postoffice in each camp is always located in the company store. The manager of the store is always the postmaster, receiving a salary therefor, and the work of the postoffice is done by the cashier of the store, who is an overworked drudge and whose services thus cost the manager nothing.

There seems to be no question that mails have been tampered with during this strike in some of the most closely guarded camps. I have been told on direct authority of letters sent to persons in one of the most inaccessible camps which were never received. Labor papers sent through the mails scarcely ever reach those for whom intended.

The climax of all this robbery and perhaps its most hateful form is in the medical department. Each man working in and around the mines is taxed 1 per cent per month for service for himself and family. Some estimate of the company's income from this source may be made from the following figures, which are authentic:

Total hospital fees collected at Hastings, Gray Creek, Delgado and Chandler (Victor Fuel Company) each month, about \$2,500.00 Monthly cost medical attendance, etc., \$50.00 Excess of collections monthly 1,450.00 Multiplied by 12 17,400.00 Excess of collections yearly \$17,400.00

There is said to be more than \$60,000 hospital fund not accounted for in these four camps.

The company hospital is at Pueblo and is claimed by its owners to be the finest in the country. It ought to be, when the cost to the miners is considered. It is a journey of from 150 to 200 miles from many of the camps to Pueblo, and after being brought there the sick and injured men are often left lying in the railroad station for hours before being taken to the hospital. It is a sufficient commentary upon this subject to report that the women of the camps universally hate both company doctors and the company hospital. I have heard more than one woman say:

"I'd rather have my man die at home than take the chances on sending him to the company's hospital."

It is impossible to do more than suggest a few of the wrongs of the workers who live in these isolated and pitifully dreary camps. Their lives are all one vast wrong, and even a hasty glimpse caught in a few days' visit in the region makes you feel the desperate struggle before them. But not hopeless, as you realize the great growth that is taking place in the comprehension of their class wrongs and in the knowledge that the remedy for these must come through class loyalty and class organization.

BERTHA HOWELL MAILLY.

Wabash, Ind., Jan. 25, 1904.

Editor Chicago Socialist:

Dear Comrade:—Inclosed you will please find addresses of thirteen names who have subscribed to the Chicago Socialist and also money order to pay for same.

Your most excellent paper is worthy of all the readers I can get for you, and I realize that in helping the paper I am helping myself, and I take great pleasure in "digging up subs" during the noon hour at the shop. I believe I could have a list for you oftener, but "pay day" only comes once a month, and it seems that anything that costs a little money the men can only get once a month.

I am satisfied these papers will open the readers' eyes and minds to the real conditions of the working class, and point out to them the only possible remedy for the emancipation of the working class, which is socialism.

Wishing you every success, I will do what I can to help you spread the light in this part of the country. Yours respectfully, R. C. BEAVER.

222 North Huntington street, Wabash, Ind.

Don't forget Comrade Conklin sells a 15-jewel Waltham movement in a 20-year Duerber gold filed case at \$10, or \$7.50 for solid silverine screw case.

PLATFORM REVISION.

Action and agitation.

Within five weeks we will be plunged into another municipal election, in some respects as important as that which determines the election of the Mayor. The electors in each ward will select an alderman to fill the position in the City Council for the period of two years. It is therefore an opportune time to inquire what program will be pursued by the Socialist candidates should they be elected, and in what course will party membership heartily support them.

The State laws and city charter circumscribes and limits the power of municipal legislators, but within these narrow limits there is an opportunity of action and possibilities which should be taken advantage of by Socialist aldermen and the Socialist party.

The particular course which may be pursued should be outlined and known to the members, understood and consented to by them, otherwise an alderman is handicapped when upon public questions he is not supported by the members of the party, and an aggressive attitude becomes impossible.

If nothing can be done by the Socialists in the City Council until the grand climax which shall automatically flop the present system upside down, it is useless to hold an election, and folly to waste energy therein.

It may be replied by some that the Socialist candidates will support all legislation calculated to benefit the working class. Such a declaration is worse than useless because every candidate in the capitalist party will pledge himself with equal ardor to the same proposition and leave the public in a position to only examine the motives of the particular candidates before them.

The real difference between the Socialists as a political party and the capitalist political party is not in their declaration of their affections for the working class, but in the measures proposed for their benefit.

When a party states its ultimate object and the immediate program it proposes to realize that object, then the working class will be able to see clearly what the Socialists contend for will result to their benefit, and as the questions before the citizens of this city now must have some bearing upon the welfare of the working class, either directly or remotely, there is an attitude which should be assumed by the Socialist party, and we should make that clear to the voters of this city.

I therefore propose the following platform and program for the consideration of the membership. It is not original; in fact, with some changes, it is literally a copy of a Socialist platform and program used in one of the American cities, and that the civic pride of some of our members shall not be disturbed I may add that it is not a Milwaukee platform.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist party of America is the American expression of the international movement of the modern wage workers to better their condition through the collective ownership and the democratic administration of all the means of production and distribution, the abolition of capitalism and the competition system.

The founders of this republic declared for political freedom, but, since the birth of this nation a revolution in industry has taken place. Formerly hand labor and individual effort provided the necessities of mankind. Today machine labor and associated labor are the means of producing these necessities, and, while in former times it was the imperative duty of government to protect the individual in the possession of property he had produced, so today it is equally the duty of the people to protect associated labor. That is to say, the whole body of working people in the possession of the products of their toil.

Thus it develops that the battle for human rights has become a battle to determine which form of government we shall have in the future—Plutocracy or Industrial Democracy. The result of this struggle will decide forever whether the so-called rights of property shall eternally triumph or become subordinate to the rights of men.

We hold that by the natural development of society this nation has outgrown the old system of class government and must throw it off. Political liberty alone is inadequate. We must have both political rights and economic freedom. To secure these conditions is the aim of the Socialist party.

Municipal elections offer only partial opportunities for the execution of our program and the realization of our ideals.

In the modern democratic state the conquest of public power by the dispossessed class cannot result in the instantaneous overturning of the present system. It must be the result of persistent and conscious effort and the work of a proletarian organization on the economic and political field and the physical and moral improvement of the working class through agitation and the conquest of municipalities and State and national legislative assemblies.

We call attention, however, to the distinction between our method of municipal ownership and that suggested and sought for by capitalist parties who hypocritically clamor for city control and ownership for the purpose of cheapening gas, reducing street car fares or using the large dividends and profits accruing from these enterprises to lighten the taxation of wealthy capitalists.

The Socialist party contemplates the use by the city of Chicago of profits now accruing to private corporations

for the inauguration and achievement of a magnificent system of municipal improvements, the providing of employment for the unemployed under conditions impossible under capitalist politicians, insuring shorter hours and larger pay and generally raising the standard of life of all workmen and women.

In view of the foregoing, we announce the following as the program of the Socialist party for the city election of 1904:

First—Agitation for the amendment of State laws, to the end that the city of Chicago shall have full power and authority to acquire control, own and operate such industries as it may deem advisable for the best interest of the people.

Second—That the city of Chicago shall not grant any franchises of any kind or character to private persons or corporations.

Third—That immediate steps shall be taken for securing the public ownership and operation of street railroads, telephones, gas plants, electric-lighting and power plants and the furnishing of power, heat and light to private parties.

Fourth—Authority to enable the city to construct, own and maintain buildings for homes and resident purposes to be rented at actual cost of maintenance.

Fifth—The erection and maintenance of public bath houses, gymnasiums, swimming pools and playgrounds in each ward, especially in those populated by workmen.

Sixth—The free use of school rooms (when not actually occupied by pupils) for meetings of political or economic character or the erection of free assembly halls in each ward.

Seventh—The equipment and operation of a municipal printing plant.

Eighth—School books and educational facilities to be furnished free to all children, and, in districts where deemed advisable, clothing and food, gratuitously to all pupils.

Ninth—The abolition of the private contract system, and the direct employment by the municipality of all labor for public improvement at a minimum wage of \$1 per day, and an eight hours day.

Tenth—Agitation for the popular election of the Board of Education, and the equal suffrage of women with men, in the election of all municipal, county and State officials.

That the foregoing may serve as a suggestion for a united active construction and aggressive campaign is the hope of yours for Socialism, SEYMOUR STEPMAN.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF STATE SECRETARY FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1904.

Table with columns for INCOME and EXPENSES. INCOME: By balance, Jan. 1st \$83.04, County Organizations \$3.00, Fulton \$3.00, Morgan \$2.40, Sangamon \$3.50, Stephenson \$2.20, Kane \$2.00, Mason \$1.50, Vermilion \$6.00, Winnebago \$5.00, Cook \$131.00, Tazewell \$1.00, Rock Island \$10.00, Peoria \$2.00, Du Page \$1.50-175.60. EXPENSES: Office rent \$10.00, Organizational work \$62.27, F. W. Knoche, wage acct. \$11.40, John Collins, wage acct. \$74.85, John Collins, railroad fare acct. \$6.35, Jas. H. Brower, Aurora and Y. Vile \$4.05-158.92, William Mally, dues \$100.00, Jas. S. Smith, wages for \$60.00, Postage \$11.40, Office supplies \$2.22, On account of Adams \$5.00, Kerwin Bros. pig. \$5.00-19.00, Miscellaneous expenses \$5.08. Total \$328.22.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns for INCOME and EXPENSES. INCOME: Income from dues \$210.50, Income from Organization \$78.44, By balance, Jan. 1st \$83.64-272.58. EXPENSES: Expenses for the month \$45.22. Balance on hand Feb. 1st \$14.36.

DUE STAMP ACCOUNT.

Table with columns for INCOME and EXPENSES. INCOME: On hand Jan. 1st \$1.07, Bought during month \$29.00. EXPENSES: Total \$30.07, Sold during month \$15.00. Balance on hand Feb. 1st \$15.07. JAS. S. SMITH, State Secretary.

BISHOP SPALDING TO LECTURE.

He Will Speak at Auditorium on Feb. 9, Opening Municipal Course. The Municipal Lecture Association opens its annual course of free lectures at the Auditorium Tuesday evening, Feb. 9. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, will be the speaker of the evening, talking for his subject "Democracy, Socialism and Labor."

THE BOOMERANG OF THE SOPHISTS.

A noted writer of philosophic and economic subjects says that man does not think because he so desires, but because he must.

In order that man may successfully cope with the forces of nature, it is essential that he shall both think and work. Indeed, the thinking faculty has been developed as a result of impressions of the external world upon the organs of sense.

But the muscular apparatus is no less a necessity than the organ of thought. Its cause is also found in environmental influences, nature rendering motion or exertion imperative.

Physical exertion is always accompanied by mental exertion, and vice versa, mental activity by physical exertion. Thought is brain action, hence mental labor, like muscular labor, is physical work.

It is folly to entertain ideas of priority, for brain and muscular work are as closely allied as are force and matter.

A WEIGHTY WARNING FROM HISTORY.

George D. Herron in "From Revolution to Revolution."

There is a sense in which most of the world's great battles have been sham battles, fought by the orders and for the interests of the possessing class, with the real human battle forever unfought among the shadows.

Now, as ever, the owning class is preparing to give the people a few more crumbs of what is theirs, in order to prevent them from demanding that which they must in the end demand.

Great initiatives and revolutions have always been robbed of definition and issue when adopted by the class against which the revolt was directed.

It was not the ideals of Rousseau or Jefferson or Paine that prevailed, but the American Constitution—that monumental and comprehensive deceit, deliberately devised for the purpose of preventing the people from governing themselves, and of keeping the affairs and issues of government in the hands of the possessing class.

To degrade the one or the other or to elevate one above the other is not only folly, but is unscientific and ruinous; and that which is not scientific is not progressive.

On the other hand, it will be wise for labor to learn to understand that the wonderful industrial achievements of modern times are the result not of manual labor alone, but of both manual labor and science.

I have already stated that man does not work wholly for the love of it, but because he must, his physical organization as well as his environment constituting the inciting factors.

Sophists employ this argument to combat Socialism with. But the fact is that it does not strike at Socialism at all, but at capitalism, circling about, in the fashion of the boomerang, and striking at or near its starting point.

Physical exertion is always accompanied by mental exertion, and vice versa, mental activity by physical exertion. Thought is brain action, hence mental labor, like muscular labor, is physical work.

around his neck by the things and ruffians of the commercial classes who were enraged and murderous because of the interference of agitators with their trade in the South, and who represented all that was respected or respectable in Boston.

ORGANIZATION FUND

If there ever was a time when the movement demanded the full duty of every party member to contribute his mite toward its support, it surely is to-day.

Table listing names and amounts for the Organization Fund, including John Collins, Moline, Rock Island, Monmouth, Galesburg, Canton, Macomb, Pleasant Hill, Mt. Olive, Danville, Fairmount, Grape Creek, Paris, Decatur, Local Paris, Coliseum committee, and 'K'.

The vast majority of our rich people inherit their wealth. It does not require either brains or talent to accept inheritances from a silver or gold-platter. And how we Americans do love to put money because it is able to write a check for a million or so dollars.—The Statesman.

WORK IN THE STATE

Continuing his work, Comrade Collins arrived in Macomb in due time and brought along with him a first-class bilizard. In spite of the fact that the thermometer registered 18 below zero an enthusiastic crowd awaited him at the hall, and showed their appreciation of his talk by contributing \$2.15 toward the organization fund.

After Macomb his next stop was at Quincy, where he found a great deal of apathy among the members. Comrade Landwehr, the Secretary, was in a hospital suffering from a broken hand, and in consequence no preparations were made for a meeting.

On the second day a debate was arranged between Collins and a Democrat. Speaking of this, Comrade Wm. Heumann, the newly elected Secretary: "Comrade Collins was with us three days last week and put some renewed spirit in our movement here. He put to sleep one of 'Billy Bryan's reformers' in a debate. The subject was: 'Shall the Workingman Vote for Either the Republican or Democratic Tickets?'"

At Pleasant Hill great preparations were made for a rousing meeting, to which a large number of farmers came in and thoroughly enjoyed the speech. Owing to the fact that this was the first Socialist speech ever made in the town the comrades thought best not to ask for a collection, but Comrade Michel made a donation, in the name of the local, to the organization fund.

In order to reach Mt. Olive, which he had to make on a Sunday, Comrade Collins had to go to Decatur first, and after all kinds of difficulties, finally arrived just in time for the meeting.

Dear Comrade—Comrade John Collins was with us Sunday and spoke in the Opera House in the afternoon and at our headquarters in the evening. There were several copies of Vall's Socialist movement sold, also a copy of Labriola's Materialistic Conception of History.

There was no collection taken up. The local gave Comrade Collins \$3. The participants in the meeting were chiefly Socialists. The other wage slaves had to go to hear what their minister had to say or assemble around a beer keg with some of their friends, thinking they were enjoying the glories of the world.

On the following day Comrade Collins made Edwardsville, where a meeting was arranged for him by the local Socialists, and an effort made to effect an organization. The comrades report that they were delighted both with the crowd as well as with the talk, and on the return visit by Comrade Collins on Sunday, Feb. 7, an effort will be made to organize.

Herewith is appended a letter received from Comrade Frank Gayer, of Collinsville, one of the old "war horses" of the Socialist movement, who some time ago left the decaying, but once powerful S. L. P.

Dear Comrade—Myself and Comrade John Svenson availed ourselves of the opportunity to attend Comrade Collins' meeting at Edwardsville on Feb. 1st.

About fifty bright young workingmen, including one young and brave woman, assembled at A. Cov's Hall to listen to the mastery and convincing presentation of the class struggle in its economic and political aspect. The speech was well received, judging from the repeated approval of this interesting audience.

If our observation counts for anything, Local Madison County, with four branches at present, averaging but forty-five members, for the most part true and loyal, will eventually develop into a formidable foe in the field of agitation and education against the present capitalist economic system of exploitation and subjugation.

TACTICS AND STRATEGY.

By Thos. Bersford.

The following are the further dates for Comrade Collins: Stannum, Feb. 3; Alton, Feb. 4; Upper Alton, Feb. 5; Glen Carbon, 6th; Edwardsville, 7th; Collinsville, 8th; Belleville, 10th; Tampara, 11th. Should the comrades of Morphysboro and Cairo make arrangements, they can have the services of Comrade Collins, whose visit will stir up their membership to activity. Will they do it?

Monmouth, Jan. 25, 1904. Mr. Jas. S. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade—Comrade John Collins arrived in Monmouth on schedule time (Jan. 18). That evening we congregated at the home of one of the members. Comrade Collins occupied a portion of the evening with a few well-timed remarks. The remainder of the evening was devoted to social interchange of Socialist thought.

Comrade Collins made a good talk to a fair sized and attentive audience that gave expression of its appreciation of the telling points of his address by outbursts of applause. Some literature and sub-cards sold and a collection of \$4.08 taken up, which was turned over to Comrade Collins.

Yours fraternally, JOHN HIGGINS.

Editor Chicago Socialist.

The following letter was sent to the Chicago Chronicle and was refused publication. Would like to see it published in Chicago Socialist. H. W. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1904.

Dear Sir—Your editorial of to-day, "Not Even True Socialists," comes nearer being the truth regarding the relationship of Socialism and Trades Unionism than anything I recollect having seen you print before. I am glad to note you give the Socialists credit for being sincere.

The corruption of the old parties and the futility of voting for them becomes more evident every day. It is therefore natural, especially since the extinction of the Populist party, that, as the Socialist movement grows, it should attract men whose support is secured more by a belief in the honesty of the party than by an understanding of, or acquiescence in its tactics and principles.

This is the explanation of the fact that in the Socialist party there are so many persons who persist in advocating their pet schemes of farmers, planks, municipal ownership, direct legislation, compromise with Union Labor parties, etc. Their different ideas resulting from their different environments.

The Socialist movement is a movement of the proletariat (propertyless) workers to emancipate themselves. Its aim is Socialism (the collective ownership, and management by the workers themselves, of the means of living because nothing short of Socialism can emancipate them; for it is evident that so long as the means of living are owned by the capitalists, the workers will have to compete with each other for a chance to work, and their competition will keep each other enslaved.

Now the small farmers, and the small middle-class business men are being crushed out of business, because in these days of large capital, expensive machinery, etc., they cannot compete successfully. They therefore desire to invoke the aid of legislation in the interest of their class.

Neither of these measures would be of any benefit to wage-workers, so long as landlords can increase rents and employers decrease wages, a reduction in the cost of living is inevitably followed by a reduction of wages through the competition in the labor market.

TACTICS AND STRATEGY.

By Thos. Bersford.

(Continued.) A party that is not class conscious is sure to be controlled by political schemers.

The issue cannot be too clearly stated to them nor the line of demarcation too clearly drawn. If the workers were logical and educated, it might not be so necessary to be straight-faced, but the ignorance and illogic of the masses is such that if they deviate in the least from the main track they are certain to wind up in the shambles of the old parties, and for these reasons it is better for the Socialist party to err on the side of straightness and narrowness than on the side of compromise and reaction.

There is no National Union Labor party, consequently the San Francisco Socialists were compromising with a mere local group of union men. And a mere part, or local organization should have no right to compromise the entire National Socialist organization.

A Union Labor party could never be a success nationally because there are not more than two million union men, and many non-union men are prejudiced against unions. The Union Labor party therefore could represent only a part of the working-class. The votes of the non-union men would offset the votes of the union men and, by thus neutralizing each others' votes, the entire working-class would suffer.

There is no need of any labor party other than the Socialist party; it has all the qualities necessary, and any party really desiring to help labor would have to adopt Socialist principles in any case.

The Socialist party holds regular weekly propaganda meetings to educate the workers, and regular business meetings to protect their political interest. The other parties do not; they simply seek the votes and not the education and emancipation of the workers.

The corruption of the old parties and the futility of voting for them becomes more evident every day. It is therefore natural, especially since the extinction of the Populist party, that, as the Socialist movement grows, it should attract men whose support is secured more by a belief in the honesty of the party than by an understanding of, or acquiescence in its tactics and principles.

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JACK LONDON'S "Tramp" BEGINS IN THE February WILSHIRE'S WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE. Subscribe To-Day 50 Cents a Year. 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.

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SOCIALIST DAILY FOR CHICAGO. The Bohemian Central Committee who now conduct a weekly Socialist paper in the Bohemian language and own a printing plant valued at \$4,000, have decided to enlarge their business and convert their paper into a Bohemian daily.

B. BERLYN, Maker of High Grade Cigars. Hand made only. Mail orders promptly filled. 608 East 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. Tel: 6111 Hyde Park.

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10 PER CENT. will be deducted from regular price on all SHOES sold to party members. An elegant stock to select from. Comrade J. B. BURESS, 877 W. Lake Street.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY. Bring your bundle to MUTUAL LAUNDRY, 108 N. CLARK ST. If you would like to see your German neighbor vote the Socialist Ticket, let him read Deutsches Leben, German Weekly, \$1.00 per year. Write for samples. NEUES LEBEN, 117-119 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. E. MULLOY Gas and Steam Fitter, BOILERS REPAIRED, GAS STOVES and FURNACES REPAIRED, PLUMBING AND SEWERAGE, 6306 Drexel Ave., Branch, 167 Van Buren, P.O. BOX 3111, HYDE PARK.

PARTY NOTES.

The Eleventh Ward comrades have nominated Comrade John McGill for Alderman of that ward.

Comrade C. K. Kirkland was nominated for alderman of the 21st Ward at the ward convention held February 3d.

Comrade H. Holthusen was nominated for alderman for the 22d Ward at the ward convention held February 3d.

Don't forget the entertainment at the North Town headquarters, 383 Sedgwick street, Saturday, Feb. 6, at 8 p. m.

DE KALB.

The comrades of DeKalb have arranged for a large mass meeting to be held Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock at Finsche's Hall. Seymour Steadman will be the speaker of the day.

Comrade Breckon has returned to Chicago from the West, where he has been associate editor of the "Appeal to Reason" since he left Chicago last spring. He will speak at the party headquarters, 181 Washington street, Saturday evening, Feb. 6, where his many friends will have an opportunity of meeting him.

Comrade Alphonse Varich, Secretary of Local Philadelphia, Pa., says: "Inclosed you will find a dollar bill. Please send for same, as big a bundle of Chicago Socialists as you can to my address, as a neighbor of mine and I have found that yours is about the best propaganda paper to make class-conscious Socialists. Please send the Jan. 30 issue. It's a good one."

THIRD WARD.

The feature of last Sunday afternoon's meeting at the Third Ward headquarters was the reading of selections in poetry bearing on the social problem by Madame Seren, instructor of elocution at the Lewis Institute. The few who were present greatly enjoyed the treat, and it is to be regretted that a larger audience did not hear this comrade and take part in the discussion and criticism which followed.

Our fire cartoon is taking well. Orders are coming in from all over North, East, South and West. J. Kiofat of Chicago, writes, "Send me one of those magnificent cartoons of the Iroquois Theater fire." Jake Schneider, of Portland, Ore., writes, "Send me one of those magnificent cartoons of the Iroquois Theater fire."

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2, 1904. Editor Chicago Socialist. Dear Comrade—Please find inclosed copy for publication in Chicago Socialist.

I have not been writing articles since I left the New York Daily People, but will try in future to give your paper a few lines now and then, as I think it and the New York Worker the best of the Socialist party papers.

C. R. DAVIS.

National Committeeman Flonten, of Colorado, writes from Telluride, under date of Jan. 26: "Last night a traveling salesman, H. S. Kent, expressed disapproval of the methods used towards the strikers, and at 12 he was taken from his bed and escorted to military headquarters and requested to leave this morning. He did not leave, so he was again arrested and taken before the captain this afternoon and told that he must take the next train out of town or go out through the bull pen. Last week soldiers went out fifteen miles and brought in a farmer who had told someone that he thought the military was going too far."

Comrade Slayton dropped in on his way to Colorado, where he is booked by the National Committee for a series of lectures in that State.

Comrade Slayton states that there is a rising sentiment throughout Pennsylvania in favor of Socialism. He cites one instance in South Sharon, Pa., as follows: "I had been requested to speak on Socialism in South Sharon, and upon my arrival there was surprised to find such an audience in that corporation-owned town. At the close of my remarks, lasting two hours and ten minutes, the request was made for those who believed in Socialism or wanted to know what it was to remain for the purpose of forming a branch. I then explained to those who remained that Socialists must drop all old party politics, cease voting for friends or the so-called good man, read the obligation subscribed to by those who join the Socialist party, told them that no fusion could or would be allowed, and that after that positive, plain declaration of uncompromising class attitude, forty men signed the paper to form a branch, and said that was what they wanted, Comrade Slayton says that in Franklin, Pa., he spoke with practically the same results, twenty-one men signing there."

As long as the workers are willing to do all the work and let the capitalists do all the thinking it's not likely that the capitalists will make any kick on the arrangement. Of course it's awful hard to think, but the dear capitalists are so kind-hearted they don't mind it—Appeal to Reason.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: Julius Bernard, Hamilton, Mont. \$1.00; A. L. New York, Rockland, N. Y. .25; J. A. Billings, Rockland, Mass. .100; Twenty-fifth Ward Branch Local, Philadelphia, Pa. .100; Geo. C. Alcott, Bridgewater, Mass. .200.

Total to noon, Jan. 30, 1904 \$ 5.25; Previously reported 2,504.90

Total \$2,600.24

The new coin card for contributions to the National Organizing Fund are being sent out, and every comrade receiving one should do his or her utmost to fill it up quickly and return to the National Secretary. The card has holes for ten dimes and two quarters, with places for names and addresses of every contributor. This is undoubtedly the best card of the kind yet issued. The National Secretary will be glad to send cards to any comrades who wish to help in the most important work Socialists have to accomplish at present—that of organization. Address William Mailly, McCarrie Building, Omaha, Neb., and you will receive a card by return mail.

Comrade James Oneal, State Secretary of Indiana, has accepted the position as assistant in the national office and will assume his duties within the next two weeks.

The Minnesota State convention of the Socialist party will be held at Socialist headquarters, 45 South 4th street, Minneapolis, Feb. 21, 22. The first session will open at 10 a. m., Feb. 21. Only locals in good standing up to the end of January will have representation in the convention.

Printed reports of the National Quorum meeting, held Jan. 16, 17, 18, are being mailed either direct from the national office or through the State secretaries to all local secretaries in the party.

W. R. Healey and R. C. Massey have been re-elected National Committeemen from Florida and North Dakota, respectively.

National Organizer John M. Itay is dated for the first seven days of February in Houghton County, Mich. He will work in that State during March.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins has concluded his three months' work in Montana and has entered Idaho with the special mission of getting the State organization into better running order.

John W. Slayton, of New Castle, Pa., will begin agitating in Colorado at the expense of the National Committee of the Socialist party on Feb. 5. Comrade Slayton will act under the direction of the Colorado State Committee and will give special attention to the strike districts.

George D. Herron will fill a number of dates in the West during March, while making a special trip from New York to Milwaukee to take part in the municipal campaign in the latter city. Comrade Herron will travel under the direction of the National Secretary.

John C. Chase's organizing tour of New Hampshire has been closed because of unfavorable conditions. Comrade Chase will probably work next in Rhode Island, where a State organization should soon be formed.

National Lecturer John W. Brown's lecture dates in Oregon begin Feb. 5, after which he will fill between thirty and forty dates in Washington.

The Denver comrades have engaged Comrade James F. Carey for two meetings on Feb. 15 and 21. It is intended that the meeting on Feb. 21 will be an immense demonstration. Carey will not get through in Colorado until the beginning of March.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

When the results of the capitalist system appear in such startling cases as a coal famine, an Iroquois holocaust, or an anti-toxin trust of baby killers, then the capitalist press raises a tremendous howl about the evils of the trust; but Socialists continually point their fingers at the real cause of these evils, and they also propose a remedy by which all people be benefited and none harmed. How can any sane, intelligent person be against Socialism?

The capitalist preachers tell us it is no crime to be poor, and many of us have thought it well to remain in poverty rather than be considered criminals. But the more thoughtful element of the working class are becoming conscious of the fact that, although it is no crime to be poor, it is mighty inconvenient. Realizing this, they begin to look about for a plan whereby they may deliver themselves out of pauperism into a state of plenty without injustice to any man. Before they search far, they discover such a plan in SOCIALISM, and at once they fall in line and begin the march which shall end in the abolition of poverty.

NOTICES.

NOTICES. The County Central Committee meets the second Sunday of each month. Hour, 2 to 6 p. m. Officers: Secretary—Harold Lundgren. Treasurer—J. C. Alderson. Sergeant-at-Arms—And. Laifu.

SPECIAL. Above committee meets on Feb. 7th instead of Feb. 4th, on account of city conference. Delegates must bring dues book and be on time. HAROLD LUNDGREN, Secretary.

NOTICES. The membership of the various wards are hereby requested to at once proceed to call conventions in the wards in which they reside for the purpose of nominating one (1) candidate for the office of Alderman and getting upon such other matters as may properly come before such ward convention.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Of Local Cook County, per Theo. Meyer, Acting Secretary, Chicago, Jan. 24, 1904.

Above committee, on the 24th inst., decided that its sessions shall begin at 2 sharp and adjourn at 6 p. m. sharp. If business remains unfinished, session shall be continued on the following Monday or Sunday consecutively until all business shall have been disposed of.

BRANCHES. Are hereby requested to elect one (1) delegate for every five (5) members in good standing to a county conference, as stated above, and all.

WARD CONVENTIONS. To elect a delegate to a Central Campaign Committee; and all.

CITIES AND TOWNS OUTSIDE CHICAGO. Shall likewise take steps to place candidates in the field, but shall manage their own campaigns.

NOTICE. Twenty-sixth Ward Members. Above ward branch will hereafter meet every first Sunday of the month, 9 o'clock sharp, at 500 Sheffield Av., corner Noble.

Secretary 26th Ward Branch.

WARD CONVENTIONS. The Sixth Ward convention will be held Feb. 7, 8 p. m., at Meyer's barber shop, 341 E. 43d St.

All members residing in said ward and in good standing have a vote and voice.

Secretary Sixth Ward Branch.

Seventeenth Ward Branch Headquarters, 256 W. Chicago Av. Agitation meeting every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 1:30.

All Seventeenth Ward comrades are requested to send their children.

NOTICE. Tenth Ward convention will be held on Feb. 7, 2 p. m., at Phil Bast's Hall, 535 1/2 Irving Park.

All party members residing in said ward and in good standing have a vote and voice.

Secretary 10th and 11th Wards German Branch.

Fifteenth Senatorial District convention will be held Sunday, Feb. 7th, 3 p. m., at Phil Bast's Hall, 535 1/2 Irving Park.

All party members residing in the 9th and 10th Wards east of Throop and south of Maxwell Sts., those in the 10th and 11th Wards west of Throop, and south of 9th St., will assemble at the above place and elect a member to the State Committee representing the 15th Senatorial District.

NOTICE. All members of Socialist party living in the 17th Ward will take their Aldermanic convention will take place at 17th Ward Socialist Headquarters Sunday, Feb. 14th at 10 a. m.

19th Ward Branch Meeting. Above Ward Branch, recently organized, will hereafter meet every second and fourth Thursday of the month, 8 p. m. sharp at 12th St.

20th Ward Branch Meeting. Above Ward Branch, recently organized, will hereafter meet every second and fourth Thursday of the month, 8 p. m. sharp at 12th St.

21st Ward Branch Meeting. Above Ward Branch, recently organized, will hereafter meet every second and fourth Thursday of the month, 8 p. m. sharp at 12th St.

22nd Ward Branch Meeting. Above Ward Branch, recently organized, will hereafter meet every second and fourth Thursday of the month, 8 p. m. sharp at 12th St.

17th WARD. Sunday, Feb. 7th, at 8 p. m. Speaker, Walter Huggins. Subject, "Industrial Liberty."

Readers of the Chicago Socialist residing in the Twenty-fourth Ward are requested to attend a meeting to be held Wednesday, Feb. 10th, 8 p. m., Stern's Hall, Fullerton Av., corner Ward 8.

Thirty-first Ward convention will be held on Feb. 12th, 8 p. m., at Lundquist Hall, 41st and Morgan Sts.

At the Eighteenth Ward Club educational meeting on Thursday evening, Feb. 11th (at 10:30) at 228 West Madison St., the subject will be "The Economics of the Slavery Question," read by Comrade M. H. Taft. All are invited.

DEBATE. A debate will take place between E. Wagon and G. Strom at 3 o'clock on Feb. 7th at Webb's Hall, Chicago Av. and Wells St. Subject, "Reform and Charity." In Swedish language.

The manager would like good volunteer talent for an entertainment to be given at Headquarters Thursday, Feb. 18th, for the benefit of our paper. What can you do? See him or advise by letter at 181 East Washington St.

WHY our comrades who have signed their names on the pledge list for hall rent please come in and pay up to the business manager, so that we can keep the hall in good shape.

PROTEST MASS MEETING. At Grand Hall, 162 N. Clark St., Feb. 14th, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of protesting against the high-handed action of the authorities in Colorado. The speakers will be Clarence Barrow, Western State A. M. Stone, Secretary Steadman, Guy Miller, President of the Miners' Union, of Telluride, Colorado. Every man interested in the future of the working class should attend this meeting.

19TH WARD CONVENTION.

The Aldermanic convention of the Socialist party residing in the Nineteenth Ward will be held on Thursday, Feb. 11th, 8 p. m. at 12th St. and Morgan St. Subject, "Women and Socialism."

LAKE VIEW NOTES. Sunday, Feb. 7th, at 8 p. m. Speaker, Gertrude Bresnan Hunt. Subject, "Women and Socialism."

Sunday, Feb. 14th, 8 p. m. German and Swedish meeting. German speaker, A. Elsemann; Swedish speaker, Chas. B. Ehhborn. Free admission.

Saturday, Feb. 20th. Entertainment and dance. Speaker, W. S. Dalton; comedian, N. Thompson. Meditations, dialogues, etc., etc. Refreshments free. Tickets, 25 cents.

The Third Ward Aldermanic convention will meet at Third Ward Socialist Headquarters, 2345 State St., Wednesday eve, Feb. 10th, 1904.

The Second Ward Aldermanic convention will meet at Second Ward Socialist Headquarters, 2345 State St., Wednesday eve, Feb. 10, 1904.

24TH WARD. At Trimble Hall, 1977 Madison St., third floor east of 40th Av. Sunday evening at 8. Wm. S. Dalton will speak.

The Twenty-fourth Ward convention will be held on Sunday, Feb. 7th, 2 p. m., at 10th St. and Morgan St.

20TH WARD CONVENTION. Aldermanic convention of the Twentieth Ward will be held Sunday, Feb. 7th, at Hyzela Hall, 3 p. m. on Robey St. and Ogden Av. D. Slagle, Secretary.

NORTH TOWN NOTES. On Saturday eve, Feb. 6th, our next social and entertainment will take place at Headquarters, 383 Sedgwick St.

Chas. I. Breckon, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Chicago last spring, has returned to Chicago and will speak at 383 Sedgwick St., Sunday night, Feb. 7. Comrade Breckon's ability as a Socialist speaker is well known among the Socialists of Chicago.

Sunday school every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Send or bring the children.

The Third Ward Branch, located at 2345 State St., is in a flourishing condition. All the members are co-operating in such a successful manner.

M. H. KLEIN, formerly of the Chicago Socialist, is now in the city for the purpose of studying and discussing of some standard Socialist writing.

We are going to give a vaudeville entertainment. We have a number of comedians, singers, and dancers, but would like to hear from any comrade who is able and willing to take part.

Address communications to G. Slatter, Entertainment Committee, 3147 State St.

SOCIALIST Sunday School Lessons

BY MAY WOOD SIMONS

SLIGHTLY COMPLEX ANIMALS.

Lesson 1.

I. In our last lesson we found that when one of the simplest animals divides the two halves move apart and carry on their existence independently.

II. The next step in the development of animal life shows us a slight growth in complexity. We take up next for consideration what are known as "colonial organisms." With these organisms, instead of moving entirely apart, the cells remain close together, forming a small colony.

III. A close study of these slightly-complex animals shows that there is here to be found a trace of division of labor and a consequent differentiation of structure.

IV. We can lay this down as a rule in all our further work, that "The complex animals are complex because their life processes are performed by special parts of their body, which parts are specially modified so as to perform these processes well."

Suggestions.—It is hoped that in all of this work the teachers will be able by illustration and practical application to bring the subject matter of these lessons into direct contact with the actual life of the members of the class.

It must be borne in mind that in all work of education two things of equal importance are to be considered, first the subject matter, the material to be presented; second, the method in which this is brought before the pupil.

In both of these phases of education there are taking place complete changes, and the Socialist Sunday school teacher must be the first to appreciate the full significance of these changes.

It is advisable that a monthly meeting of teachers be held and addresses delivered on the subject of education and a full discussion of difficult points be allowed.

The workers always follow the jobs which capitalists own. If the capitalists took a notion to have all the machinery of production operated behind prison walls there would be one thing for the workers to do—break into jail.

Coming Nation.

Chicago, Jan. 29, 1904.

Mr. John Collins, Chicago Socialist, 181 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. My Dear Sir—Replying to your communication addressed to me which appeared in the Chicago Socialist of Jan. 30, 1904, will state that the Henry George Association is of course willing to share one-half of any expense incurred in promoting any debates in which we participate.

These expenses include the posting of bills as well as hall rent, etc. Trusting that this explanation will be satisfactory and that a few debates can be arranged for in various parts of Illinois. Yours very truly,

F. H. MONROE, President.

And now Mark Hanna has entered the arena to do battle with the sceptre of Socialism, which he sees in his dreams. Surely, there is no longer any reason why any workman should not be a Socialist.

When a millionaire exploiter of labor like Hanna takes up the fight against Socialism every workman ought to know where he belongs.—Ohio Socialist.

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F. W. Knoche, Business Manager, CHICAGO SOCIALIST, will speak for the S. S. at Flynn's Hall, Robey St. and North Ave., Friday, Feb. 19, at 8 p. m. Everybody invited. Admission free.

Save Money When the little business man pays high rents the easy working man gets skinned all the more. I DO NOT PAY SHOP RENTS

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This Will Interest You. On the fifteenth of last August we adopted the plan of giving high class books as premiums to those securing lists of subscribers to this paper.

This should give every one an opportunity to secure a well selected supply of books treating upon the economic development of the times without any cost at all.

The following is a partial list of the premiums you may earn: For 40 Subscriptions, Marx—Capital Value, \$2.00

For 30 " Hillquists History of Socialism in the U. S., 1.50

For 25 " Loria's Economic Foundation of Society, 1.25

For 20 " Lafargue's Evolution of Property, Val., 1.00

For 15 " Aveling's History of the Commune, Val., .75

For 10 " Kautsky's Social Revolution, Val., .50

For 5 " Britain for the British, Val., .25

For 3 " Communist Manifesto, .10

Or we will permit you to select any book or books to the value of any set awarded.

All the money for the Subscriptions must be turned in at one time and cards that have been sent on account will not apply on prizes. If the books are to be sent by mail one-half cent for each subscription card should be added.

The subscription price to this paper is 25c per year. Send for our price list from which to make your selections.

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Chas. T. Allen, WM. METZ, THE ARCADE TAILOR, Strictly Union Shop. Try It.

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