

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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

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

FIFTH YEAR—WHOLE NO. 260

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT

HEARST ORGANIZED LABOR'S FRIEND?

Mr. William R. Hearst is a friend of organized labor! You don't say so? Yes, we do, and, what's more, we'll prove it. Down in the State of Colorado Organized Labor is at the present time engaged in a class struggle with Organized Capital. Organized Capital is using all the powers of government to crush the Western Federation of Miners. Strike leaders have been arrested as common vagrants and put into "bull pens" without the formality of a trial by jury. Free speech has been suppressed in the strike regions. The wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the striking miners have been forced to listen to insults from the brutal hirelings of the mine owners of Colorado. Now, what did Mr. Hearst, who is Organized Labor's "best friend" do? Did he fill up the pages of the New York Journal and the Chicago American with accounts of the ill-treatment of Organized Labor in the State of Colorado? Did he publish pictures of the "bull pen" in his Sunday papers' supplements? Not much! Why should he harrow your feelings with describing "conditions in the State of Colorado, when you are more concerned about the Russian-Japanese war? So to spare your feelings he leaves it to the "wicked" Socialist papers, who don't seem to care whether they hurt your feelings or not, to tell you about the Colorado "bull pens." Besides, if the working class read about the Colorado Bull pen which is being used by Republican Governor Peabody of the State of Colorado to crush Organized Labor, they (the workers) might remember something about the Idaho bull pen which was used by a Democratic Governor, Stuebenberg, to crush Organized Labor in the State of Idaho in 1899! And the workers then might say "to hell with our friends!" We will trust no one but ourselves! We will vote for our own class interests. We will vote the Socialist ticket! For that reason only does Mr. Hearst refuse to "scoop" the other daily capitalist papers by publishing news of the Colorado strike! Is Mr. Hearst a friend of Organized Labor? How can you doubt him after reading this article? PHILIP ENGLE.

HEARST AND LABOR.

W. R. Hearst owns a ranch of several thousand acres a few miles north of Marysville, in the northern part of the State. He employs several hundred men on this ranch and pays them a dollar a day, which is 50 per cent less than is paid for the same class of work on surrounding ranches. Yes, but look at the barrels and barrels of tears Hearst is shedding over the wrongs of the workers. (Note.—Very few of these ranch workers have votes. Hearst only slobbers over workers who have votes.—Los Angeles Socialist.)

WHY A LABOR SKINNER OPPOSES SHORTER HOURS.

Elgin Man Speaks of Influences of Factory Life. Elgin, Feb. 16.—In his address before the annual banquet of the Elgin Retail Merchants' and Business Men's Association Charles H. Hulburd, president of the Elgin National Watch Company, spoke of the influence of factory life on character and incidentally discussed the reduction of the hours of labor. In part he said: "I do not believe that the hours of labor should be shortened too much. God intended us to work, and to work to our utmost."

WOOD WORKERS' LOCAL, NO. 7.

120 Lake St. Monday, Feb. 29, 1904, 8 p. m. Lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views. Speaker: A. M. Simons. If you don't vote for what you want it's a clutch you will get just what you don't want.

ORDER NOW

We call attention to the cartoon in this issue. The more it is studied the better it will be found to be. We will have this cartoon printed upon fine paper with larger margins for framing. It will sell at 5 cents each or 40 cents per dozen over the counter; or 10 cents each or 50 cents per dozen postpaid. Ask for the "Hearst" Cartoons.

"ANOTHER MAN GONE WRONG."

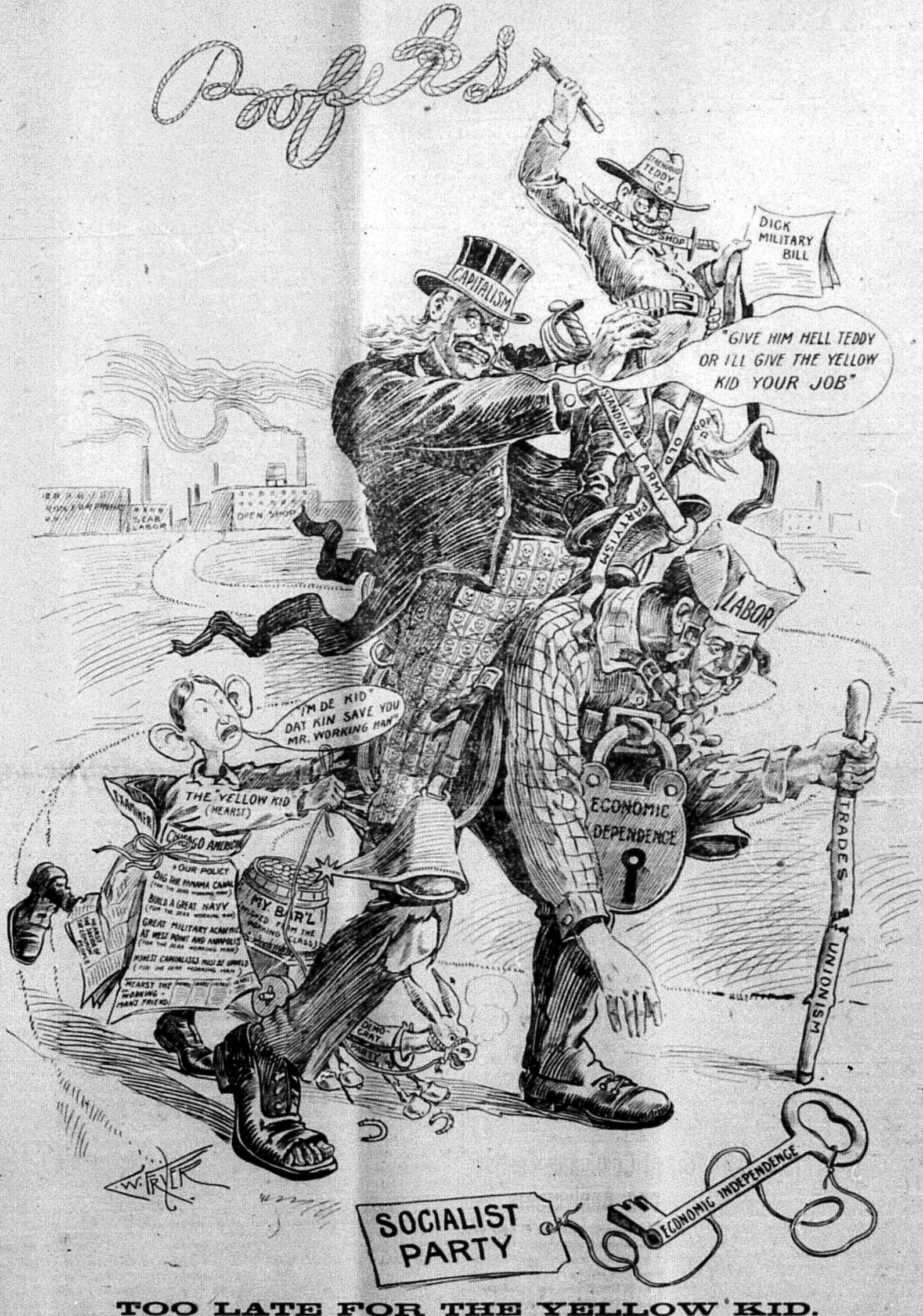
BY S. WOODMAN. Another sensation! This time it is Triggs Who's giving wrong "bents" to his bundle of "twigs." Of course one has plainly a God-given right To claim that Walt Whitman is "Just out of sight." Over Longfellow's poems to cavil and sneer, Or turn up his nose at poor "Billy" Shakespeare. For matters like these are but questions of taste: They don't call for action, at least not for haste; But millionaires' children must never be told Their fathers unjustly have come by their gold; Nor led to infer, by the faintest suggestion, That ought is amiss with the property question. And oh! 'Tis an act of the grossest impiety To hint there is anything wrong with society! But Triggs is too cranky—he's troubled with "views," And, to make matters worse, has the nerve to refuse To take them all back, like the other Prof.—Small— So he and his job are "at outs"—that is all. The millionaire magnates, who hired him to teach, Would never, of course, hinder "freedom of speech," But "freedom of speech" merely means one is free To say what he knows will be acceptable To those who, with Standard Oil duly appointed, Are called, set apart and divinely appointed. To see that our youth get a fine education With orthodox pointers on predestination, The righteous are promised all good things below And joys after death which no mortal may know. For godliness pays—full five hundred per cent, And pays it in "interest, profit and rent." And a great university's work is to teach How children these blessings may readily reach. One may gush, to be sure, about loving one's neighbor, But infidel notions about rights of labor— That wealth should be his who creates it by toil— The next crop of millionaires surely would spoil. So, Triggs, you're a failure—go back and sit down, Or else pack your grip and get out of the town. You either have struck an unlucky location Or else it is clear you have missed your vocation; You might join the beggarly Socialist crew— Perhaps, on the whole, it's the best thing to do. On the bed you have made you are welcome to lie, Therefore Harper and all of us bid you good-bye.

WHAT LABOR MAY EXPECT FROM W. R. HEARST.

A scientific writer says that an atom is so small that 300,000,000 can be placed side by side in the space of an inch. And he says that an "electron" is as much smaller than an atom as an atom is smaller than the town hall. Now we can't help but admit that this is whittling it down pretty small. And I should say that is about the size of the chance of labor's getting anything out of the William Randolph Hearst movement. Hearst clubs, please take notice.—Exchange.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Gov. Peabody Wants Harmony. Denver, Col., Feb. 18.—Gov. Peabody has strongly advised the miners in the Cripple Creek district to make terms with the union miners who have been on strike since last August. He said: "I think I have done my duty in bringing about law and order in the district, and now I will take the burden from my shoulders and place it on yours. In doing this I would suggest that the olive branch, the hand of friendship, should be extended to the striking miners and that harmony between employer and employe should be brought about."



MOSES OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN. In the early days of the Roman republic the Senate selected the one regarded as most able for the chief executive position. After many years of "prosperity," the development of a strong army and the enslavement of vast multitudes, so changed the economic conditions that aspirants for the imperial purple fed the people, offered sumptuous feasts, parties, shows, circus and gladiatorial combats. The candidate sought the office and threw many a sop to the common people for their support. In the early days of the American republic, when Jeffersonian simplicity to some extent prevailed, the office sought the man. Later, through the superior development of capitalism and an era of great "prosperity," conditions so changed that men with great fortunes rose up among the people and sought the presidency, to secure which they solicited the support of the people with great newspapers, with large type and much entertainment, taking subscriptions for people in distress and contributing to charitable relief, the furnishing of circus and theater tickets and the spending of a large amount of money to secure delegates to the convention for the purpose of securing the nomination. The foregoing is a fair statement of similar conditions which prevailed and

were common to the two greatest of all republics. Mr. William Randolph Hearst is the first man in America who has come out openly with a personal campaign, seeking the office of President. There is no reason to devote much time to him as an individual. The position, however, which he occupies in the political and economic field is worthy of serious and calm attention by the working class. Mr. Hearst is a middle class reformer who is soliciting the support of the working class to protect and to galvanize into new life the dying, vanishing, middle class. He stands little chance of securing a nomination for President, and if he did secure it the Bourbon Democracy would not support him and South Carolina would stand with Kentucky in supporting the Republican party, notwithstanding Mr. Hearst has endeavored very diplomatically to secure the good will of the South by refraining from taking any attitude or position upon the negro question. His courage is wonderful, except where it is material to secure a delegation or an electoral vote. Mr. Hearst has stated, over his own signature, the attitude of the middle class, which stands between the multi-millionaires and the wage-worker—that class which is endeavoring with one hand to protect itself from the large capitalist, and with the other empties the pockets of the working people. Mr. Hearst, in speaking in behalf of this class, says that they believe in a "reduction of the tariff that protects the criminal trusts, adding to their power and increasing their lawlessness." The shades of Grover Cleveland arise again. Twenty years ago he was a candidate, and his entire administration was one in behalf of the reduction in the tariff, or "tariff for revenue only." Notwithstanding this fact, during the Cleveland administration the industries of this country passed through the development from partnership to corporations. It was the corporation era. It may be true that a protective tariff assists in the development of capitalism, and to that end may prepare economic conditions for Socialism, but free trade will not prevent the development in growth of and the brutality of trusts. Trusts exist in free trade England, and are, at the present time, leaping into prominence with the strength of the giants who grew from the earth that was sown with dragon's teeth. The criminal trust against which Mr. Hearst protests is not the trust with a sand bag or a rifle. It is a trust which misrepresents the value of its assets, that is, upon the Stock Exchange. It represents its property to be of a value largely in excess of the actual facts. This misrepresentation, according to Mr. Hearst, is a great imposition upon those who are worth from fifty thousand to one million dollars. These small capitalists, desirous of making safe investments and in securing large dividends, desire to invest their money securely, object to the multi-millionaires selling them bogus stock through misrepresenting the value. The big millionaires are out to make as much as possible from the working class and from the little millionaires. The little millionaires are out to make as much as possible from the working class and the big millionaires. Both the little ones and the big ones are united against the working class, no matter how disunited their interests may be in competition with each other. The capitalists are a unit against the wage workers. Both of them are for profits, and when the working men become class conscious they will thereby recognize the necessity of united action against all capitalists without discrimination as to whether they are

OUR STRIKE.

The Ballot is the Weapon—Class-Consciousness the Force. Friends of labor can afford, at your expense, everything you can't afford. If you are looking for steady work, keep your eye on the ballot box. Those who are taken in before election are let out afterwards. Rent, interest and profit—father, son and holy ghost. The dice are loaded and it's your shake. The power of capitalism grinds some men down, while it grinds others up. Reports from Colorado show that those who follow leaders get lead. Socialism will break up the homes that capitalism gives you after you have lost yours. A friend of labor is as useful to labor as the flea is to the dog. When the dog won't scratch for himself he must scratch for the flea. It takes a Socialist to see that the capitalist press is successful in stringing its editor. The way things look some of those who are going back to Jeffersonian principles may get to the Washingtonian House. Examiner of American Voters William Randolph Hearst may get sidetracked with a few hot journals. Those who wonder why Socialists hold street meetings might attend some of the Hearst clubs and find out who pays for the hall. People who talk about getting up in the world seem to have no trouble getting up in the air. For proof of power by divine right, Willie might now dig up his articles of last summer on "free ice for the poor" and refer you to Prof. Cox. The International Socialist Party of the World seems to be in sight of the Democratic Party of the South. Capitalism may open and close mills, mines and factories, but Socialism will open the minds of men. From a Jackson to stand against the encroachments of aggrandized wealth to a Hearst to stand with it will make a long speech for Bryan. Fools are satisfied to pay rent, interest and profit and make heroes of those who collect it. When the fool workers get wise the wise capitalist will feel foolish. Cheer up. You will soon have another chance to vote for rags, old iron, full dinner pails and free s'er. The workers will soon have an opportunity to see "Brother" Hearst in the role of the Katzenjammer kids. When labor loses its "friends of labor" it will have lost a great burden. The class struggle may be a hard thing for some to understand, but it will knock the props from under those who stand over them. So long as the workers will do nothing for themselves, such men as Hearst will do the workers. The trade union man, like Happy Hooligan, always helps those who have protection. After you, my dear workman, and after you, my dear leader, is good. Those who monkey with capitalism at the ballot box get the monkey end of the deal. Many a poor deluded bubble must look forward to see hereafter. Probably those who are running after Hearst are taking a run for their money. Those who would be slaves lay low, while those who would be free must strike the blow. E. H. L. NOTICE. W. S. Dalton will speak at party headquarters, 181 Washington street, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. \$2.00 CURRENCY MATS. \$2.00 Spring styles now in. Comrades should go to this store for their head-ware. 97 Madison street, northwest corner Dearborn. Union made.

(Continued on Page Three.)

THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST

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

PHONE FRANKLIN 454.

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



Yes, our great dailies are educators. Wonder how many people are now practicing the art of lying and deception as portrayed by "E. Z." or "Newly Wed"?

The newspaper trust don't like the idea of being sandbagged by the white paper trust. They defend the system and should take their own medicine without complaining.

The so-called labor leaders did not lose the opportunity of again showing their love for the master class which holds the working class down to the lowest possible starvation wage.

No bosses, no favors, says the Illinois Press Association to the St. Louis exposition officials, and pay for the advertising you get.

The president of the Wisconsin Bar Association in his annual address upheld the injunction. Nothing surprising about that.

Just think of the time, money and energy being wasted on the eight-hour bill now under discussion at Washington.

FIVE YEARS AGO.

With this issue The Chicago Socialist completes the fifth year of its existence without missing a single issue.

Its editor and business manager are now elected annually by the rank and file by referendum vote of the party in Cook County.

Five years ago this week a little band of Socialists stood around an imposing stone at 36 North Clark street.

Since then the name of the organization that stood behind that paper, the name of the paper and nearly everything connected with it, have been changed, some of them several times.

other fields of work. Of that little crowd that stood around the paper that morning many have ceased to have any connection with the paper, have, perhaps, as subscribers. But in principle and purpose the paper remains unchanged.

The conditions of capitalism still stand, and while they do stand these arguments will still be new and true. But in that five years every month has seen new recruits for the principles of Socialism, new breaks in the bulwarks of capitalism.

Of the struggles and trials that went to make up the present success, there is no time to speak now. Suffice to say that while five years seems a short time in which to make a history, Socialism, as the creation of capitalism, can crowd a number of events into that time too great for the columns of a single edition of a propaganda paper.

ARRIVAL OF RIFLE DIET.

A large consignment of riot cartridges, the brand which shoots two bullets at one shot and are only effective at a range of 200 yards, arrived in the city Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 2 p. m., and were deposited at the Second Regiment Armory, corner Curtis street and Washington boulevard.

Our masters in whose hands we have voted the absolute control of all the public powers, are evidently preparing for the struggle between organized labor and the organized exploiters of labor, which appears from all present indications to be inevitable in the near future.

With the present mode of handling the judicial, police, military and other public powers, the capitalists have an immense advantage, and when they are prepared or driven to the extremity of using the powers at their command the chances of the unions winning are about as great as that of the proverbial feather not being scorched when it dropped into an orthodox hell.

From the standpoint of pure and simple labor unionism, the outlook is dark and forboding. Organized capital is defeating the unions at every point. But to the scientific Socialist observer a different aspect appears on the horizon; he sees behind all these defeats a gradual increase in intelligence and experience and a solidifying of the working class not only on the economic but on the political field.

We have faith enough in the workers of this country to believe they will never submit to the absolute and continuous dictates of the arrogance of capitalism and give up the fight in despair.

Socialism is the rational and only logical landing place for the worker to permanently better his condition and the condition of his class.

BOSSSES NEED THE INJUNCTION.

The bosses union's walking delegate Job, the press dispatches tell us, appeared before the Judiciary committee of the House to-day to oppose a favorable report on the Grosvenor anti-injunction bill.

Mr. Job told the committee Chicago was a boiling pot of labor troubles, and the passage of the proposed bill would have the effect of lifting the pot's lid. He said there were 1,464 strikes in Chicago last year, affecting directly 62,000 persons.

Mr. Job asserted that he represented not only a Chicago employers' association, but citizens' alliances in various cities of Illinois and Wisconsin.

union men of Illinois as official "mediator" between capital and labor. After he had deceived the unions and done all he could as a hypocritical friend of both capital and labor, he was promoted to his present position of business agent of the bosses' national union, and he now admits that the bosses need the unjust advantage of injunctions backed by the powers of government so they are enabled to throw strikers in prison without a jury trial at the mere whim of a capitalist judge.

But we suspect both Mr. Job and the manufacturers' association are feigning much more sincerity in opposing the bills now before the United States Congress than they really have. The bosses and their capitalist representatives for the effect it may have on the coming national election, may let some of the bills go pending go through. They know that as long as the courts are manned by the men whom capitalists place on the bench, none of the laws which are obnoxious to capital will stand the test of the constitution.

If union labor had not such a bad memory they would not get so enthusiastic every time Sammy and his co-workers begin to lobby and beg for crumbs. If they had any memories at all they would know that these bills will not become law until they are approved by the Supreme Court.

Judging the future by past experience along this line, the workers have little to hope for so long as they beg and plead for that which, if they would use their political power as a class, they would soon take as a right.

TWO NEWS ITEMS.

The following two news items appeared side by side on the front page of the United Mine Workers' Journal: OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Indigapolis, Feb. 17, 1904. To the Members of the United Mine Workers of America:

As a tribute to the memory of the late M. A. Hanna and as an expression of the many services rendered by him to our organization, you are requested to cease work at noon on Friday, Feb. 19, the day of his funeral.

JOHN MITCHELL, President U. M. W. of A. T. L. LEWIS, Vice President. W. B. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE HARWICK MINE HAS YIELDED 167 CORPSES.

Two More Bodies Are Located.

Cheswick, Pa., Feb. 14.—The badly mutilated bodies of Stephen Tope and Joseph Lascovski were recovered from the Harwick mine of the Allegheny Coal Company this morning, making a total of 167 corpses that have been brought to the surface since the disaster occurred at the mine almost three weeks ago. The bodies were found in room 12, in the third butt of the left south section of the mine, and were covered with debris. They were immediately taken to the Harwick schoolhouse, which has been used as a morgue, and prepared for burial. The remains of both men were identified by their working checks, which were found in their clothing.

We failed to learn of either President Mitchell or his capitalist friends calling upon the capitalists or the miners throughout the country to suspend work for half a day as a "tribute" to the 167 miners who lost their lives in the mines. They were only workers. The toadyism of John Mitchell is sickening, disgusting and nauseating to the stomach of any self-respecting working man. Let us hope he will soon get his reward—a political job.

Grand Commune Festival and Anniversary

The Entertainment Committee of Cook Co. have in hand a grand entertainment for March 26th. It will be a festival and anniversary of the commune. It will be held at Tattersall's Hall, State and 16th Streets, one of the largest auditoriums in Chicago.

VERY SPECIAL.

Hilquit's History of Socialism in the United States is becoming a famous book. It costs \$1.50. If by mail add 17 cents postage. To those of our comrades who would like to get a copy, but cannot afford it, we will make the following very special offer: Send us twenty-five subscribers at one time, with money for same enclosed adding 17 cents for postage, and we will mail you a copy of the book.

SPECIAL. 100 Hazerty Leaflets, 100 Pots of Gold, 100 Prisoners and Paupers, 100 Frances Willards. All for 50c. If by mail add 20c for postage.

HEARST DRIFTS, SOCIALISM STIFERS.

By Ernest Untermann.

Since the modern societies emerged out of the feudal system, a part of the elements composing a nation has always been drifting helplessly about between the Scylla of the ruling class and the Charybdis of the rising class that strove to create new conditions of production.

From the moment that capitalist production began to squeeze the middle class to the wall, this class has been the shuttlecock between the capitalist and proletarian battle doors. In half-conscious self-defense this class has always tried to grasp the proletarian battle-door in the hope of thus unseating the capitalist class and playing ball itself with the rest of society.

Never revolutionary itself, it was yet forced to assume a revolutionary guise, in order to influence the proletariat to accept the middle class leader. By this means the present middle class is repeating and spinning out to dreary and monotonous length the spectacle of those social classes who, in the beginning of modern machine production, gave so much food for amusement to the pioneers of scientific socialism.

However, the progress of capitalist development made it imperative for the capitalist class to also get control of the middle class party, the Democratic party. Little by little, the powers that dominated the Republican party also secured the supremacy in the Democratic party.

The economic situation in the United States compels him to use radical language. But his middle class instincts do not permit him to use radicalism for its logical historical purpose. He can only use the ideological stock in trade of this country in the interest of the counter-revolution, never in the interest of a proletarian revolution.

He loves to speak of the "Rights of Man." But just as the authors of that theory forgot to include women and slaves in their doctrines, so Hearst never thinks of the "right" of the producer to the full product of his labor, nor of the "right" of the working men and working women of this country to make their own code of "rights and moral standards."

In order to waste no good campaign material, Hearst ransacks the whole past history of the United States for "Democratic" quotations. Men of the most varied political and social creeds are pressed into his service. Washington and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, Payne and Greeley, all are dug up, cleaned of the grava yard mold, and after being polished up with "Democratic" dressing, trotted out in defense of the counter-revolution.

Of course, Hearst has his "ideal" all worked out. The world has but to understand this "ideal" in order to adopt it. And so he is far elevated above the "crazy" Socialists, who appeal to the working class and seek to rouse it to an understanding of its historical mission.

Hearst stands for "true" Socialism." So did the reactionary bourgeoisie of Middle Europe, until the modern proletariat stepped on the scene. Then "true" Socialism threw off its cloak and revealed itself as "true" petty bourgeois despotism.

The Socialist party is gathering the hosts of the working class that are becoming conscious of their historical position in present society and of their march toward a society in which they shall say what is "right, moral and just."

"BECAUSE I LOVE YOU."

The trade unions ought to take a hint from the Citizens' Industrial Association.

The Citizens' Industrial Association is not opposed to the eight hour bill because the passage of that bill would reduce profits. It is opposed to it because it would thwart the aspirations of millions of free American citizens who have inherited habits of industry from the founders of the constitution, and who are determined to work at least ten hours every day.

When the Federation of Labor holds its next meeting it could give the Citizens' Industrial Association the resolution to this effect:

"We call upon Congress to pass the eight-hour bill as soon as possible. All over this country the employers are suffering from the long work day which the workmen demand. When the whistle blows the workmen, instead of dropping their tools and hurrying to the cashier's window, remain at their benches and cannot, either by entreaties or by threats, be driven away. The consequence of this situation is that the employers, instead of getting home in time for their game of bridge, are obliged to spend a large part of the evening directing the labors of their grasping employes. In the name of American freedom we demand that these practices cease. Nothing is nearer and dearer to our hearts than the welfare of capital. We simply cannot stand it to see employes led astray by the designing secretaries of employers' associations, who are not employers themselves, and whose only interest in the welfare of the employes in their monthly pay checks. Let Congress pass the eight hour bill and rescue the employes both from the machinations of their hired leaders and from the tyranny of their superindustrial employes."

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

THREE CROSSES—GOLD, SILVER AND BRASS.

By SHERLIE WOODMAN.

In that memorable speech which gained for W. J. Bryan a national reputation as an orator, causing the delighted Democrats to cry like a certain populace of old, intoxicated by the oration of another demagogue, "It is the voice of a god and not of a man," which culminated in Mr. Bryan's first presidential nomination, that worthy gentleman told the workmen that the Republicans were trying to crucify them on a cross of gold, to which the Republicans artfully retorted that the workmen might as well be crucified on a cross of gold as on one of cheap silver, tacitly admitting that their crucifixion was a foregone conclusion in any case.

Now, comes along another man, who is striving to crucify them on a cross of brass, and a mighty poor quality of brass at that—all streaked with verdigris. This man's name is Hearst. "He is no orator as Brutus (or Bryan) is," He is no "mighty hunter before the Lord," like Nimrod of old, or even like our own Roosevelt; he has never been known, like ex-President Cleveland, as a successful disciple of Isaac Walton; nor has he even achieved a national reputation, like one of our ex-Presidents, now deceased, at raising chickens. He is, at the best, a bundle of negatives. Unlike that epicurean monarch, Charles II., of whom it was written—

"He never said a foolish thing He never did a wise one."

He has said plenty of foolish things, and never a single issue of the police gazette he publishes as an alleged newspaper, has appeared which did not contain, side by side, the most pitiful pleas on behalf of the down-trodden working class and the most fulsome gush concerning the important doings of our society dames.

With Hearst it is "good God, good devil," all in the same breath; he "trains with the hounds and runs with the hare." It cannot be said that "A merciful Providence fashioned him hollow

because he has never even been suspected of possessing principles, otherwise he would undoubtedly swallow them and chew them afterwards. He is neither "fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring." Like the Irishman's flea, "You put your hand on him and he's not there."

He denounces the wretches who run the sweat shops and has a world of sympathy for his victims; he is ready to fall on the neck of the ex-slave and hail him as a man and a brother, but he has nothing to say of the infamies perpetrated upon helpless little children, white and black, in the Southern States, whose lives are being crushed out in the cotton factories, and, if residing there, would turn up his nose at a "nigger," as superbly as do the Southerners themselves.

How can the workmen of the North delude themselves, for one moment, into believing that the party which was the stronghold of the slaveholders of the South (a class which more closely resembled the aristocracies of the old world than anything our country has ever yet produced), a party whose hereditary instincts, on Southern soil, are to the effect that labor is demeaning and degrading to those engaged in it, how, I ask, in the name of reason and common sense, can our workmen imagine that such a party can work out for them—not industrial emancipation, but even industrial alleviation?

"Can the same fountain send forth sweet waters and bitter?" Truly it is a spectacle for gods and men that Northern workmen should be so eager to ally themselves with a party whose founders and principal supporters in the land of its birth, from ante-bellum days down to the present time, have never tried to conceal their contempt for honest toil and honest toilers.

The Democratic party in this country never contemplated, never dreamed of such a thing as an industrial democracy—would laugh to scorn the idea of the equality of all men.

To the founders of the Democratic party Democracy stood for a single idea—that idea was state rights—the moneyed, not the laboring class, white or black, constituting the state. And what infinite diversion it must afford Southern Democrats to find that, through the suffrages of Northern workmen their class may once more hold the reins of government. Truly "extremes meet" and politics does bring together "strange bedfellows."

And a party composed of such incongruous materials has its fitting representative in the political "What-Is-It" which has nauseated the country with its yellow Journalism. Cleveland is virtually a Republican, Bryan a Populist if he is anything; the slimy Hearst alone is the ideal candidate of that putrid mass which bears the misnomer, the Democratic party.

As a matter of fact there is but one Democratic party in this country, a party which stands for the workman's ideal—an industrial democracy, that party is the Socialist party. Vote for it and the policeman's club, the militiaman's rifle, the courts, the judges, the whole law-making and law-executing machinery of the country are in your hands.

Where, then, can capitalists get their power to break up strikes, to serve injunctions, to imprison men in bull pens for striving to improve their condition? And when the minions of capitalism cry "To hell with the constitution," "The public be damned" workmen will be in a position to retort, "To hell

with those who would destroy the constitution and let those be damned who prey upon the public."

Workmen of America, refuse to be crucified, either upon a cross of gold, a cross of silver, or a cross of brass! Destroy these crosses and let your solid, class-conscious vote for the Socialist party—prepare a hearse for Hearst.

WORK IN THE STATE

Since last report Comrade Collins has finished his work in Madison County, where he held some of its best meetings on his whole present trip. In this county he worked under the auspices of the County Committee. Judging by results, Madison County must be full of live and active comrades.

From Mt. Olive he went to Staunton, where he spoke to a very good crowd, attentively listening to the message of Socialism. The collection taken up amounted to \$5.40. At Alton the comrades almost outdid themselves and Comrade Collins reports that this was the best meeting ever held there. Collection, \$3.10. The meeting at Upper Alton was also a very good one, as also the one at Glen Carbon. Collections were \$1.80 at former and \$3.50 at the latter place. The following letter from Comrade H. L. Groetka, the secretary of the Branch, was received:

On Sunday, Feb. 7, Comrade Collins spoke at Edwardsville, the county seat of Madison County, where preparations were made to effect an organization. The meeting was a thorough success and a good branch organized, with seventeen members, which has since increased to twenty-three. This makes the fifth Branch in the county.

The next place visited was Collinsville, where a fair sized meeting was held under the auspices of the local Branch. With this meeting his work was completed in Madison County, and from there he went to Tamaroa, where he succeeded in effecting an organization with six members. At Marion he spent two days and organized with thirteen members. At Kimmunity no arrangements were made for a meeting, as the comrades claim that they were not given the exact date of the visit, so Comrade Collins went to the meeting of the miners' union and asked them for the floor, which they readily gave, and perhaps just as good work was done here, after all. Kimmunity is in Marion County, where there are a number of towns of sufficient size to maintain organizations, such as Genialia, Sandown and Salem. In a short time special attention will be given this county with a view of effecting organizations in each and merging them all into a county organization. At Salem, which was next visited, an organization was effected with six members, composed of very good workers, who will no doubt soon develop the local field and act as a nucleus around which will be built up a good Branch of its future Local, Marion County. From Salem Comrade Collins was suddenly back to Nashville, the county seat of Washington County, where a number of Socialists set to work to organize themselves, and so he went to help them out and organized a good Local with nineteen members.

Decatur was the next stop, where a meeting was arranged for him, and from whence comes the following report:

In Springfield Comrade Collins spoke with General National Organizer Comrade Sattler, with the result that an additional Branch of Local Sangamon County was organized with eight members. Comrade Sattler will stay one week in the county and will no doubt succeed in organizing a German Branch. With this accomplished, the county will have four Branches. In Bloomington a very good meeting was held and Comrade Collins was congratulated upon making the best speech ever made in that city. Four new members were added to the organization. Below is the secretary's report, just received:

On Sunday, Feb. 28, Comrade Collins will speak at Aurora, where the comrades have arranged two rousing meetings in Cigarmakers' hall, afternoon and evening. On March 5 he will enter on his northern trip, beginning at Freeport.

Glen Carbon, Ill., Feb. 2, 1904. Jas. S. Smith, Chicago, Ill.: Dear Comrade—Comrade John Collins arrived in Glen Carbon on schedule time, where a meeting had been arranged in the Miners' hall.

Comrade Collins made a good talk to a fair sized and attentive audience, that gave expressions of his appreciation of telling points of his address by outbursts of applause. Some literature was sold and a collection of \$3.50 taken up.

Comrade Collins is the right man in the right place. Yours for Socialism, H. L. GROETKA, Glen Carbon Branch.

1230 South Walnut St. Decatur, Ill., Feb. 21, 1904. Mr. J. S. Smith, Chicago: Dear Comrade—Comrade John Collins spoke here this afternoon to a fairly good crowd at the miners' hall.

Comrade Collins explained the merits of Socialism in a way that we are proud of. He was clear and to the point. There were seven Appeal to Reason Cards and one Socialist card sold at the meeting by the comrades. Collection, \$2.21. Yours fraternally, NORMAN E. MARTIN.

Judged by the situation in Colorado, the contribution follows the swag—New Time.

THE HEARST CANDIDACY.

BY CHARLES DOBBS.

(From advance sheets of the March number of "Wilshire's Magazine.")

Though Socialists, who keep a sharp eye on all political and industrial developments, have been aware of it for a year or more past, the fact that William Randolph Hearst is an active candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency did not become generally known until the recent meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington. At this meeting it developed that Mr. Hearst had not only built up a shouting organization, but that he had behind him also a part of the Democratic party machinery. This wing of the National Committee, with a contingent of the Hearst shouters in the background, made a fight for Chicago as the place for holding the national convention. This sudden unexpectedness of the Hearst batteries threw Senator Gorman into something of a panic and to have St. Louis selected over Chicago as the convention city called forth all the Maryland man's resourcefulness. That Gorman was responsible for the defeat of Chicago and the consequent disarrangement of the Hearst plans was admitted with expressions of resentment by the Hearst boomers in Washington. And if further evidence of Hearst's soreness is needed, the persistent hostility of the Hearst newspapers toward the Maryland man since the committee meeting provides it in abundance. No opportunity for discrediting Gorman is overlooked by Hearst, and on the question of ratifying the Panama canal treaty the Hearst papers have boldly attacked the anti-ratification attitude taken by the Maryland Senator.

RADICALS VS. CONSERVATIVES.
The Hearst-Gorman hostility, however, is based on something deeper and more vital than their rival personal ambitions. Gorman undeniably is the representative of what Bryan accurately describes as "the platocratic wing of the Democratic party." This wing is made up of that element which would like to displace the Republican party as the special guardian of the "business interests of the country." This element bolted Bryan in 1896 and in 1900 used the knife with the same effectiveness, if less clamor, than in 1896. Lately they have apparently reasoned that Bryan, having led the party twice "through a slaughter house to an open grave," would step down and out in his effort to make a winning fight on the "dollar vs. man" issue. Acting on this assumption, they started to work quietly to reorganize the party. Cleveland was dragged from his tomb at Princeton, Watterson began to see visions of a revived and "respectable" Democracy, and all along the line the Bourbons showed signs of activity, and with placid smiles came forth to resume the leadership which a rebellious and unreasoning following had refused to heed during two campaigns.

THE BOURBON PROGRAM.
"Chastened by defeat, the party will now listen to us," reflected the Bourbons. So they went ahead planning for the future, "playing politics" according to the old rules of the game. The hourly old issues of tariff reform and "a government economically administered" were dug up from the grave and the "taxpayer" was once more assured that he was the flower of civilization, the hope of the republic and the one altogether lovely. Gorman, thanks to the disfranchisement of the Maryland blacks, came back to Washington, and on account of his reputation as a master strategist in "practical politics" was chosen to be the Democratic leader of the Senate. Somehow or other, however, the old fox seemed to have lost his cunning, for at the very first opportunity he got squarely in the way and tried to butt destiny off the track. He lined up against the President's Panama policy, but the Democratic House leader, John Sharp Williams, declined to stand with him, and protests against any policy likely to delay the digging of the canal began to pour in from the South.

GORMAN'S SERIOUS BLUNDER.
It was a serious blunder for Gorman, and his mistake gave the radicals renewed courage. They seemed to have been quietly watching to see if the conservative element, personified in Gorman, could provide a winning issue, and when he failed on the Panama question they found their voices. Now they are as defiant and arrogant as ever. Bryan has served notice that the spirit of 1896 must be reckoned with at St. Louis in July and Hearst is more than likely to be the figure around which the Bryan following will rally. It must not be inferred, however, that the failure of Gorman's leadership on the canal issue has completely taken the heart out of the conservative Democrats. There is unquestionably a feeling of intense irritation among the Democratic members of the Senate and House at Washington over Bryan's dictatorial attitude, and they will not give up the fight against the Bryan spirit until they are compelled to. What would happen in the event they should nominate a conservative man on a conservative platform it is not necessary here to discuss. As a general proposition, however, it may be laid down that for a custodian and guardian of the "business interests" the capitalists are very well satisfied with the Republican party, and they are not likely to make a change, however much they may fear the frankness of the rough rider in the White House.

PROGRESS OF HEARST BOOM.
Prior to the Democratic National

Committee meeting the Hearst campaign had been something of a still hunt. He had modestly admitted in all his papers that he would make an ideal Democratic candidate, and that "the great common people," with him as President, could go to sleep with no fear of the "criminal trusts," but few of the politicians took him seriously. All this time, however, he had his agents at work organizing Hearst clubs, employing Hearst shouters and showing all the Democratic politicians, who would listen, the advantages of having a candidate who not only had the "pull" for campaign expenses, but the line of politics to attract the labor vote. Since the committee meeting the Hearst papers have daily printed columns showing the growth of the Hearst sentiment and matter of great variety designed to help the Hearst boom. Now he is seriously discussed as a man to be reckoned with at St. Louis.

BASIS OF HIS CANDIDACY.
The Hearst candidacy is based on two hypotheses. The first is that there is a great social unrest, incoherent as yet, but ready to manifest itself in a complete overthrow of the capitalist system if necessary. The second is that there is a purchasable vote of sufficient magnitude to constitute the balance of power.

This social unrest usually finds its expression in demands for measures loosely defined as "socialistic," and is chiefly noticeable among the labor element. To become the mouthpiece of this discontented element has been the persistent purpose of the Hearst syndicate of papers. Just how clearly Mr. Hearst himself perceives the cause of discontent it is difficult to say, but among his editorial writers there are unquestionably men who can and do clearly at times reveal the sore spot with a twist of their pens. They do it so cleverly that none can deny the truth of the things they reveal, but it is in the indictment of capitalism that their cleverness ends. They use the Socialist arguments to establish the Socialist premises, but they always stop short of the inevitable conclusions. It is as if the work of Mr. Hearst's editorial writers was always submitted in advance of publication to Mr. Hearst's political strategists, these strategists seeing to it that everything is twisted to the end of advancing Mr. Hearst's political ambition. An example of this is provided in a striking editorial advocating independent political action by the working class. This editorial first appeared in the New York Evening Journal, early in January, and was reprinted in all the other Hearst papers. The following few paragraphs indicate the tone of the editorial:

We are glad to see that the suggestion that unions of workmen should be a political force, as well as an economic force, seems to arouse the interest and the approval of these working men and leaders who can think.

Could anything be more stupid than general interference on the part of any great body of men to united political action? What is the ballot for? Is it not to realize the ideals and the wishes of the voters?

Is there any sense in talking and "resolving," and discussing, as united bodies, and then going and voting as separate individuals?

When anything comes up that ought to be changed in our government, what do the unions do?

They pass resolutions—very fine and eloquent resolutions—saying that such and such a thing ought not to be or such and such a thing ought to be.

But why not vote to make it so? It was all very well for workmen to pass resolutions, or hand up humble petitions two hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago—when they had no votes.

capitalist. This element doesn't require any definite promises. It will shout itself hoarse for a phrase. In 1896 it went wild with enthusiasm because Bryan melodramatically declared that no effete Eastern plutocrat should press down on the brow of labor a crown of thorns. Bryan didn't know then anything about what's hurting labor and he certainly knows no more now, but it took millions of money and unlimited bulking of workers by employers to keep the radical element from making Bryan President.

MAKING A STATESMAN.
With his observation of the fact that the radical element can be won with a meaningless shibboleth like "Down with the Criminal Trusts," Hearst has also noticed that persistent newspaper puffing and the judicious expenditure of money can work wonders in the matter of hanging a reputation for statesmanship on any old sort of a peg. Every newspaper man knows that public life is full of counterfeits who have been made famous by a paid party press, and as Hearst has helped make other statesmen he may naturally have concluded that having the machinery he might as well make a statesman out of himself. The winning of an exalted office like the presidency is attended by greater difficulties than the work of making a statesman, but Hearst has seen the place bought and provided he can get the nomination there is no reason to doubt he will pour out millions to gratify his ambition. He has showed men on his personal staff and they are making a systematic attempt to enlist in their cause by one inducement or another the men of influence in every section of the country.

A Sudden Conservatism.
Since it has been admitted that he has a chance for the Democratic nomination, Mr. Hearst has shown a disposition to be somewhat more guarded in his radicalism and more Delphic in his deliverances. His Chicago Tribune interview, given out shortly after the national committee meeting, reveals this. The chief note, however, of the interview is the declaration that—

The universal tendency of to-day is toward industrial combination and organization. The great issue of the day, therefore, is the regulation and control of that tendency to organization—in other words, the trust issue.

The Hearst method of "regulation and control" of the trusts is tariff reduction, which is also the remedy of the "platocratic wing of the Democratic party." In a measure it is also the method of Roosevelt and the tariff revision Republicans. Hence Hearst cannot lay claim to the idea as his own, conceding for the moment that it has in it virtue enough to make anyone desirous to claim it. In regard to the other methods of "regulation and control" Hearst is at one with Roosevelt, who is doing probably all a capitalist President could do along the line of prosecuting combinations. Being at one with Roosevelt in theory the only thing for Hearst in the event of his nomination, would be to claim he could enforce the laws more effectively than the White House incumbent. The people, however, could hardly be depended on to work up much enthusiasm over whether Roosevelt or Hearst was the more vigorous and capable executive.

Upon the proposal that the people control the trusts by owning them, Hearst is now as silent as the grave though his papers have shamelessly coquetted with this issue in the past.

THE ATTITUDE OF TAMMANY.
To the student of practical politics the attitude of Tammany Hall toward Hearst is interesting. No helping hand so far has been held out to him but, of course, in the event of his nomination Tammany would be for him if given satisfactory assurances of participation in the distribution of the spoils of office. As Mr. Hearst is already a Tammany Congressman there is no reason to doubt that he would give the necessary assurances. Leader Murphy, of Tammany, is amusing himself by declaring that he is for Grover Cleveland and others of the wigwag leaders express preferences for other men, Senator McCarron devoting his time to booming Judge Parker for the Democratic nomination. Tammany knows that the Democratic candidate will need New York and need it badly to win, and the Wigwag leaders are evidently gracefully perching on the fence waiting to jump in whichever direction they see the best chances for themselves.

SOCIALISTS NOT ALARMED.
Even in his most radical moments Mr. Hearst has not been able to make any appeal to the Socialists, because they have been convinced of his essential cowardice and dishonesty in declining to follow to their logical conclusion the premises he has used in explaining the causes of economic disturbances and political corruption. Of course, his nomination would unquestionably attract to his standard a large number of those who are generally denominated as "Socialistic" in their tendencies. This would naturally ent into the Socialist vote, but most of the exponents of collectivism in this country declare that they are not particularly concerned in getting Socialist votes before the men who are voting the ticket know what they are voting for and why.

NOTICE.
Branch Rock Island of Local Rock Island Company meets every Sunday forenoon at Rock Island Industrial Home Hall, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Every reader of the Chicago Socialist is invited to attend these meetings.

MOSES OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

(Continued From First Page.)
possessed of a million dollars or one hundred million dollars. The working men are not speculators upon the Board of Trade or the New York Stock Exchange. They have no money with which to buy New York Central, Standard Oil or American Sugar Refinery stock. Any speculation as to the value of these stocks does not effect any working man because they are not dealers or purchasers of these securities, and the Socialists protest against the ignorance of the working class through which the middle class attempts to secure the working class influence to save and protect the little millionaire's capital.

It should be plain to all working men that so far as Hearst's position on the trusts is concerned, there is nothing which should appeal to their judgment or secure their support. So far as wages are concerned, the trusts pay higher wages than the unorganized industries. The Standard Oil Company pays better wages than the forty competing grocery stores in the city of Chicago. The middle class investors have nothing to offer to the working man. They must live as capitalists from unpaid labor. Their interests are opposed to those whom they exploit.

Mr. Hearst ensures the trusts dealing in the necessities of life, which are a menace to life and health, and the only two solutions which he suggests is the reduction of the tariff and the enforcement of the laws against criminal combinations. The enforcement of the law against trusts is impossible. The trusts control the lawmakers, interpreters and enforcers, and if sentiment enough could be secured to enforce them, it would be disastrous. What value would it be to the working class to have a thousand small steel industries competing with each other, and in doing so, not only trying to market their goods, but competing against each other, endeavoring to buy labor at the lowest figure.

The trust is not dependent upon the tariff. The co-partnership corporation, the syndicate, pool and the trusts are simply processes of evolution in industry whereby a given amount of product is produced at a minimum of effort. It is co-operation.

From the most primitive locomotive to the largest one upon the tracks, from the flail to the threshing machine, we observe in mechanical invention a constantly greater productivity with less effort. Every invention devised serves that purpose or it is useless.

The co-partnership was better than the single individual and the corporation better than the co-partnership, and the great trust better than the corporation, and it is the most magnificent and supreme achievement of the capitalist system, and for Mr. Hearst to propose the abolition of trusts is not only flying in the face of progress, but reactionary.

For over one hundred years the stupidity of the working class has resulted in their constant political participation in capitalist controversies, with tariffs and free silver, the bloody shirt and imperialism as catch phrases and the possibility of some little improvement in their material welfare. They have, like great armies, gone to death and destruction to decide the quarrels between their masters.

Mr. Hearst, as leader of his class, is like the general who says to his warriors: "Capture for me a country and a crown, and though you continue my slaves, I will give you some of the spoils of war."

The working class, through agitation and education, are being rapidly brought to the realization that their interests as a class must be established and maintained through a working-class organization and by class-conscious political activity.

The sooner the middle class is destroyed the earlier will the two armies stand face to face, the capitalist hosts protecting and defending the past and the present decaying industrial system and the Socialists attacking all that fails to serve a useful social purpose fighting to build upon the discord of the present a harmonious co-operative industrial democracy.

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A GREAT DEBATE will be held under the auspices of the 7th Ward Branch, Sunday, February 28 2:30 P. M.

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H. H. Harding Seymour Steadman
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The Cook County Entertainment Committee, having this Festival and Ball in charge, intend to make this a first-class affair and expects a full turnout of the Socialists and sympathizers to enjoy themselves on this occasion.

SAVE THE LITTLE LABOR SKINNERS.

BY A. M. SIMONS.

Two facts stand out in our present society above all others when we view that society from the point of view of the working class. These facts are the exploitation of the producers and the great class struggle arising from that exploitation between the working class and the capitalist class.

The capitalists, however, like all other social rulers, seek constantly to use the laborers in fighting their battles. Hence it is that whenever the exploiters fall out among themselves they seek, above all else, to convince the workers that they have an interest in the quarrels of their masters.

When the capitalist industry has reached the point where a few great trusts, combines or monopolies are taking to themselves the lion's share of the plunder the master class has taken from the workers, there arises a great howl among the smaller members of the gang, the little storekeeper cries out at the department store, the small mine owner curses the great coal barons who have taken from him the privilege of exploiting the wage workers, and all along the line there arises a shriek at the "criminal trusts."

Here we have the fight among the exploiters; in all this the laborers of course have no interest and were the matter presented to them in this bald way, they would give it scant attention. But both sides hasten to declare that they are fighting the battle of the working class. The trust and the combine point to the fact that they can control national markets and are not threatened by bankruptcy, are unaffected by trade conflicts and are willing to share with his slaves to the extent of giving them a full dinner pail. The little capitalist points to the high prices by which the trust pulls the premium out of the dinner pail that it has put into the pay envelope and cries out that the laborers are being robbed by those horrid trusts and combines who are shutting him out from the opportunity of ever becoming a capitalist. This is the stage where a Hearst appears. He wants national or municipal ownership of the great industries in which the small capitalist cannot indulge in order that their profits may be used for the payment of taxes and the prices of things that his class uses be reduced.

There is no hope of success, however, unless he can fool the laborers into believing it is their fight. Hearst has been pretty successful along this line, and hence his value to the small labor skinner. He puts a large number of bankrupt labor fakirs upon his pay roll and sends them among the

unions to pass resolutions. He can even take up and boiler for the success of the unions in many cases, since the small business man is generally an employer of seab labor, and hence is not interested in the fight between the trade unionist and his employer. But when we come to inquire into the sincerity of Hearst's friendship for the laborers we meet with some rather striking disclosures. In the first place, he is a Democrat and sticks to this fact even more firmly than D. R. HILL. He was a Democrat in support of Cleveland when he sent the troops to shoot Chicago strikers, and he is a Democrat in support of negro disfranchisement in the South, and raises no protest when that disfranchisement is extended by poll tax until in some States 90 per cent of the voting population have been debarred from the suffrage. He is a Democrat in Alabama with the anti-boycott law, in South Carolina and Georgia with its horrors of child labor unknown elsewhere in the civilized world, and who ever votes for him votes for these things.

The Democratic party is now as it has been for half a century controlled in the legislative chambers of the Senate by a compact majority of the solid South. Knowing these facts plutocracy need not fear any protestations of friendship for labor which Hearst may make in the North.

Even in the North no one has yet been able to tell the difference between an injunction issued by a Democratic judge and one issued by a Republican one by their effects on a strike.

Hearst in a way represents the climax of the farcical side of capitalism. Realizing that in our present society everything is for sale he has dazed his competitors in the political field by making a bid for the presidency with full publicity of his aims and methods. Backed by a party tied to exploitation he jabsber or has his hired writers do it for him all the pet phrases of the little labor skinner. There is never a word against the capitalist as such, no complaint of the purchase of wage labor and its accompanying wage slavery, but only whines about the way the small exploiter is being deprived of his share of the plunder by his fellow exploiters.

What interest have the workers in all this? Do not all capitalists look alike to them? Are the little parasites any less greedy for surplus value than the large ones? Cannot the workers see that they have troubles of their own infinitely more serious to them than those of their bosses?

If Hearst can succeed in deceiving the laborers in America until they split up their ranks and elect him to office American capitalism can rest assured for several years, more. In the "New South," under Democratic protection, with a disfranchised working class, both white and black, the wage slave owners of America can grind the bodies of women and babes into profits for another four years, while Hearst uses his bought brain slaves of the North to provide taffy for union workers.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS LIKE- LY TO COME TO CHICAGO.

Nominations for Locations of National Headquarters.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades—I hereby report the following nominations by members of your committee of cities for the location of the national headquarters in answer to the call issued on Jan. 23, 1904 date nominations were received:

- Jan. 28, Chicago, by Mills of Kansas, Caldwell of Ohio.
Jan. 28, Washington, by Kerrigan of Texas.
Jan. 29, St. Louis, by Lowry of Arkansas (afterwards changed to Chicago).
Jan. 29, Chicago, by Floaten of Colorado.
Jan. 30, Chicago, by Beryn of Illinois.
Jan. 31, Chicago, by Work of Iowa.
Feb. 1, Chicago, by White of Connecticut.
Feb. 7, Indianapolis, by Holman of Minnesota.
Feb. 11, Indianapolis, by Healey of Vermont.

Nominations closed Feb. 13.

COMMENT WITH NOMINATIONS.

By Mills of Kansas (nominating Chicago)—"I make this motion because I was convinced by the referendum of a year ago that the membership preferred Chicago to Omaha. My motion made in connection with that referendum to declare the result unintelligible, and to take the vote again on a plain proposition, was made, as was known by your assistant, Comrade Clark, and by Comrade Roe, at that time a member of the local Quorum, because I believed that it was the wish of the comradeship, as shown in their vote, that the headquarters should be in Chicago. I believed that the vote placed the headquarters in one place and

elect the Quorum at another because of the confusion caused by the form in which the referendum was submitted. I at first proposed, as was known to these comrades, to make a motion for the National Committee to move the headquarters to Chicago at that time, but on reflection deemed it unwise to do so and made the motion for a new referendum, confidently expecting that the new referendum would result in placing the headquarters at Chicago, where I was convinced the membership preferred to have it located at that time. Of course I do not mean that the referendum, taken then, necessarily operates as instructions which the National Committee is bound to obey at this time. But I believe that was the wish of the comrades at that time, and it seems to me the committee has but little choice in the matter now, other than to put the headquarters in Chicago at this time. Hence I have made the motion as above."

By Caldwell of Ohio—"Wish to place Chicago in nomination, as I believe its central location, postal and printing facilities are unequalled. It would also be easy to get my translating done there."

By Kerrigan of Texas—"I beg to place in nomination the city of Washington, D. C., and urge the claims of this nomination because—

"The social tone of the city is national.

"The local Socialist movement reports directly to the national office.

"The absence of a State organization, with its possibilities of identification with national affairs.

"Its fine mail and other desirable facilities aiding national work, together with many other advantages that will readily suggest themselves and possessed by no other American city."

By Floaten of Colorado—"I nominate Chicago, but I want the place selected by majority vote."

By Holman of Minnesota—"Indianapolis, as far as I am able to judge, has all the qualifications necessary for a national headquarters, at least all those from the lack of which makes Omaha objectionable. It is centrally located, with good mailing facilities,

and has printing concerns that are amply able to supply the demands of the National office at short notice. It also seems to be especially free from any local party contentions or influences that might be detrimental to the National office."

By Healey of Vermont (nominating Indianapolis)—"Because I believe it to be the best place, with good railroad facilities, and not in any great danger of being isolated for days at a time, as I believe Omaha has been."

MOTIONS.

On Jan. 25 I received a motion from Berger of Wisconsin, providing for the transference of headquarters from Omaha to Chicago, and this was presented to the National Committee. The vote upon this motion closed on Feb. 16, and the motion was defeated, as shown by a separate report.

On Jan. 30 a motion was received from Turner of Missouri, providing "that all nominations made by the National Committee be submitted to a referendum vote of the party membership."

On Jan. 31 a motion was received from Reynolds of Indiana, providing for the removal of headquarters from Omaha to Indianapolis.

Turner and Reynolds' motions were submitted to the committee under date of Feb. 1, the vote upon same closing Feb. 22.

On Feb. 3 a motion was received from Caldwell of Ohio, providing that the question of moving headquarters be referred to the National Convention at Chicago on May 1. This motion was submitted to the committee under date of Feb. 4, the vote upon same closing Feb. 25.

I shall await the action of the National Committee upon all the above motions before proceeding further. Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM HAILLY, National Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We can fill no more bundle or sample copy orders of last week's issue, as that edition was all sold out by Monday morning. This week we will print 40,000 copies and hope to be able to fill all orders for this special edition which are at our office by Monday, Feb. 29.

Money must be sent with orders. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

THE PATRIOTISM (?) OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

(From Neues Leben.)

The dispatches from Russia are becoming more and more peculiar. The Russian revolutionists have begun a propaganda in the army, which already manifests some remarkable results. The authorities are very energetically seeking the proclamations distributed among the soldiers, and the source of same, but as yet were only able to find a very small number.

In many places in the empire the recruits entered the arsenals in an entirely new and novel manner. Banded together in groups, each group carrying the red flag, and all singing revolutionary songs.

From a ship, carrying soldiers bound for the seat of war, and passing in review before Druja, Governor of Wilna, the singing of the Workers' Marseillaise was plainly heard.

In two cities in the district of Ourgatch the soldiers marching to the trains that were to take them to Manchuria and accompanied by thousands of spectators, shouted: Down with the Czar! The patriotic police looked on, but said nothing. Big demonstrations took place in Tiflis and Batum. The most enthusiastic revolutionary shouts and other demonstrations were indulged in and the authorities were not dared to oppose them. In Caucasia, the inhabitants of which are known in the past to have loved their "Father," the very air is loaded with the "Social Revolution."—Translated by T. Meyer.

MANGASARIAN SAYS CHURCHES ARE A FAILURE.

Child and the Man in His Dotage Are Most Susceptible, Declares M. M. Mangasarian.

"If we must join a church before our reason matures there must be something weak about it. Statistics prove that persons are rarely converted after they are 18 years old. Now and then we hear of a man who has been converted on his death bed. When churches can only convert the child and the man in his dotage it goes to prove that they cannot convert those in their prime."

This declaration last evening was made by M. M. Mangasarian at the annual meeting and banquet of the Independent Religious Society at the Palmer House.

Mr. Mangasarian's subject was "Our Society."

SOCIALISTS NAME A TICKET.

J. E. Nash, Minneapolis, Nominated for Governor of Minnesota. (By the Associated Press.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 23.—The State convention of the Socialist party has named a State ticket as follows: Governor—J. E. Nash, Minneapolis. Lieutenant Governor—O. E. Loftus, Shelby.

Secretary of State—J. E. Carlson, St. Paul.

Treasurer—A. B. Keith, Mankato.

Attorney General—G. W. Downing, Fergus Falls.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Cicero C. Talbot, Minneapolis.

Seven delegates and seven alternates to the national convention which meets in Chicago May 1 were also selected.

NOTICES.

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

Twenty-ninth Ward Members. Above ward branch will hereafter meet every first Sunday of the month, 6 p. m. sharp, at 600 Sheffield Av., corner Noble.

Seventeenth Ward Branch Headquarters, 224 W. Chicago Av. Agitation meeting every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. School every Sunday afternoon at 1:30. All Seventeenth Ward comrades are requested to send their children.

Will the 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.

Secretaries of branches please take notice: All ward branches have not as yet elected their delegates to the Campaign Committee which do so at once and send the name of said delegate to the County Secretary.

The name and address of the candidate for Alderman should be sent in as soon as possible.

Branches are requested to send in list of street corners for which they wish to secure permits for open air meetings.

Ernest V. Debs, Geo. D. Herron, Edward Carpenter, Jean Longuet, Enrico Ferri, H. M. Hyndman, Karl Kautsky, Jack London and many other well known Socialists have declared THE COMRADE to be the best Socialist paper in circulation.

Thousands of subscribers have sent letters of appreciation. THE COMRADE is a publication you need, no matter what else you are reading now. It gives you a great number of original, instructive articles on Socialism. Its beautiful illustrations, portraits and cartoons are not equalled by any other Socialist publication.

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Its beautiful illustrations, portraits and cartoons are not equalled by any other Socialist publication. American or foreign. Special offer to our subscribers: If you send us THE COMRADE for six months, and the last three issues besides. The Comrade Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

A mass meeting will be held at Highmeyer's Hall, 12 Paulina st., March 4th, at 7 p. m. Everybody invited. Good speakers. Free discussion.

NOTICE. The 23d Ward Club, 2 German, meet every Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock at 148 Willow st.

NOTICE. La Salle Club meet at 235 W. 12th st. at 8 p. m. every Sunday and Friday evening. Sunday, Feb. 28, Sam. Lewson; subject, "Objections to Socialism." March 4, M. Skakin; subject, "Socialism or Nationalism; Which?" March 6, O. Rubenstein, "Anti-Semiteism; Its Cause and Cure." Everybody invited. Free discussion.

NOTICE. Our next talk of vaudeville entertainment will take place Saturday evening, Feb. 27th. We have 10 good acts and have sold about 500 tickets, so we expect our vaudeville hall will be well filled. Every Saturday night we give a concert and have serving light refreshments. All South Side comrades invited. Beginning Sunday, March 6th, at 8 p. m. sharp, we will have a series of four scientific lectures by Miss C. McEachern, of Harvey Medical College. Subject, "Evolution in its Relation to Man." Sunday evening, Comrade Blank will address us. Free discussion. Wednesday evening regular business meeting.

LAKE VIEW NOTES. 900 Sheffield av., corner Barry, Sunday, Feb. 28, 8 p. m. Speaker, McEachern.

COMMUNE FESTIVAL. Held by the 23rd Ward Club, S. P., at 900 Sheffield av., corner Barry av., Saturday eve., March 19, 1904.

A brief summary of the working class uprising in Paris in 1871, illustrated by stereopticon views.

Tableau of the working class movements of all nations. Illustrated.

Readings, vocal and instrumental music. Illustrated campaign lecture. Speaker, John E. Phelan. Subject, "Why are we not in the Front Line Up with the Class Party and Be as Active in Ward or City as in State and National Campaigns." Music by Fred's orchestra.

LECTURE. The Executive Committee of Local Cook County at its last session passed the following motions:

"That no ward branch, candidate or individual member shall distribute any campaign literature without first having obtained the sanction of the Cook County Campaign Committee." and

"That the above should be published in the next issue of the Chicago Socialist."

Harold Lundgren, Secretary. Branches must send in the name and address of their candidate for Alderman. If you want your candidate on the ticket attend to this at once.

HALL MEETINGS. Headquarters, 181 Washington st., 8 p. m. Saturday, Feb. 27-Speaker, W. S. Dalton. Wednesday, March 2-Speaker, A. S. Edwards.

Sunday, Feb. 28th, at 2:30 p. m. Lundquist's Hall, 614 and Morgans sts.—Speaker, John E. Phelan.

Sunday, Feb. 28th, at 8 p. m., 3rd Ward Headquarters—Speaker, Mat Whalen.

Sunday, Feb. 28, 3 p. m., at Sczudlo's Hall, 685 W. 26th st., corner Paulina. Speaker, Sula Lowrie.

12th Ward Scandinavian Branch, Middlesteadt's Hall, at 24th st. and Western av., Tuesday, March 1, 8 p. m. Speaker, H. W. Spears.

NORTH TOWN NOTES. Meeting every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. Good speakers. Free discussion. Sunday School at 10:30. Send the children.

The regular monthly entertainment will be held Saturday, March 5. A first-class program is being arranged.

Journeymen Tailors' Union, Local No. 5, at 104 East Randolph st., 3d floor, Monday, Feb. 29, 7 p. m. Speaker, A. W. Mance.

NOTICE. Will those comrades who will volunteer to speak on the street corners for the coming season first send in their names and addresses to the C. C. Secretary at once. Also that what days of the week they can speak.

NOTICE. Towns in Cook County outside Chicago should see to having a full ticket in this. This is imperative. Secretaries of such town branches please attend to this.

NOTICE. The 1st Ward will open their campaign on Sunday, Feb. 28, at Lundquist's Hall, 614 and Morgans sts. Our aldermanic candidate and our best speakers will be sent will be there. Our Campaign Committee has plans for mass meetings all over the ward from now on until election. Our ward is the second one in order to elect an Alderman to the City Council. Chas. Wistral, Secretary Campaign Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Secretaries of ward conventions please take notice: The chairman and secretary of all ward conventions must be sworn in before a notary public and sign their names and address to the filing papers.

A full list of names at Headquarters, 181 Washington street, Thursday, March 3, 1904, from 5 to 8 p. m.

All secretaries and chairman of conventions must be present. If you want the name of the candidate of your ward on the ticket. Harold Lundgren, Secretary.

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FIRST ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL. Auspices 26th Ward Club Socialist Party. At LOWER SOCIAL TURNER HALL. S. E. Corner Belmont Ave. and Paulina St. Entrance on Paulina St. Sunday, March 6, 1904; 3 p. m. Music by Kramer & Clark's Orchestra. Tickets in Advance, 10 Cents a Person. At the Door, 15 Cents.

Grand Social and Agitation Meeting. Given by SOCIALIST FRAUEN VEREIN. Sun. Afternoon and Evening, Feb. 21st, beginning at 3 p. m. At TRADES UNION HALL, 55 NORTH CLARK STREET. ADMISSION FREE.

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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 special announcement closed on the first day of November. It was so well thought of by the Comrades, that we have decided to continue the awards until the first of next April. 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 " Hillquits 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 " Avelling'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 25 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 to 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. THE CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

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AFTER INVENTORY SALE. Overcoats worth \$8 to \$10 sell at \$5.50. Overcoats worth \$12.50 & \$15 sell at \$9.50. Suits worth \$6 to \$10 sell at \$4.98. Suits worth \$12 & \$15 sell at \$9.48. Your Choice so long as they last.

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