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JUN 12 1902
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THIS IS NUMBER
409

ADVANCE

We advocate the political organization of the working class to overthrow the domination of the capitalist class and to establish Socialism.

WHOLE NUMBER, 409 SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902. FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Special Workers

The meeting of those who are willing to do something for Socialism, held Monday evening at the headquarters in the Odd Fellows' building, was very successful. Fifteen special workers were enrolled and took up the work of going after subscriptions and new members and back dues. This number will undoubtedly be added to Wednesday evening, and "Advance!" will become San Francisco's watchword. Comrade Mills gave an instructive talk on methods of work, and his advice will be very profitable to the local. The rapidly increasing membership gives promise of a magnificent campaign, and a good beginning is already made.

A Good Offer to Workers

Comrade A. Barieau of Lical San Francisco has placed at the disposal of the business manager of *Advance* 1500 shares in the Flashlight Oil Company. This is valued in the market at 20c a share; its par value is \$1.00. The land of the company is situated in the Oil City Coalfield district, Fresno county, Cal. It is an area of 1280 acres situated within two or three miles of the most productive wells in the district. The district has paid over \$10,000,000 in dividends in the last three years from the production of oil. The land is free from royalties, and with a clean title. Wells are now being bored, and there is every indication of good fortune awaiting the company. Comrade Barieau assures us that there will no assessments and he controls a majority of the shares of stock. We do not wish to misrepresent matters nor to raise false hopes. The company does not hope to make all its stockholders millionaires. But the 1500 shares given us by Comrade Barieau from his own holdings is a real, actual value, and there is every probability that this value

The terms upon which this stock has been given us are these:

First—To the person who gets us the largest number of yearly subscribers each week there shall be given 100 shares of stock.

Second—To the person who gets us the largest number of half-yearly subscribers each week there shall be given 50 shares of stock.

This contest shall run ten weeks or until the 1500 shares are exhausted.

The only condition attaching is that at least ten yearly subscribers or ten half-yearly subscribers shall be necessary to entitle the person securing them to the prize.

The contest opens June 10th, and the first week will close at 6 p. m., June 17th, and only such subscriptions will be counted as are delivered to this office by that time. In sending in names state that you want them to count for you in this contest. The second week begins at 6 p. m., June 17th and runs to 6 p. m., the following Tuesday, and so for each succeeding week till the stock is exhausted.

There is no bar against any Comrade winning all the prizes every week, one after another. So that each one that starts the contest has a chance to win the whole 1500 shares, which represents at a market price of 20c a value of \$300. Or, if a Comrade wins the yearly prize every week he gets 1000 shares, or \$200. Or if he confines himself to half-yearlies he gets a chance at 500 shares or \$100. And, meantime, each Comrade who works for this is adding to the number of people who are reading a good Socialist paper and becoming through it a part of that army of 20,000 who will march to the polls this fall and vote for a Socialist Governor of California, that workers may be helped to get the full products of their labor.

Remember, now, the lists are open June 10th; they close June 17th, 6 p. m., for the first week. Who will win the first bunch? Hustle, Comrades, you all have a good show.

International Notes

Germany.

The two soldiers who have been tried several times for the murder of Captain Krosigk have finally been acquitted by a court-martial.

Jacques Bonhomme.

Send in your dollar for four subscription cards. You can sell them. The people are hungry for this literature.

The Political Parties

Probably the most enthusiastic crowd ever assembled in the Metropolitan Temple cheered and shouted and waived their handkerchiefs in response to Comrade Walter Thomas Mills' thrilling characterization of Political Parties and their objects, on Sunday, June 1st.

"Political parties are only formed for the purpose of settling questions of the most vital importance to a nation—questions that could not in their very nature be decided within the halls of the executive or legislative bodies. The framers of the American constitution never intended that the people should have a voice in the settlement of political problems; they were to be fought out by Congress and the Cabinet—a government by the intelligent classes. The problem of the day—Democracy versus Aristocracy—was too vital to be settled by representatives, however, and was taken to the people, who forthwith divided into the first political parties and fought it out at the ballot box. Upon the election of the candidate of the common people, Thomas Jefferson, if the party in power had refused to yield to the popular decision, the immediate result would have been civil war.

Again, when the land-grabber of the East and the slave-owner of the South were menacing the freedom of the people, the matter became too serious to be settled by petition or representatives, and was fought out by the people at the polls. The victory was won by the self-employed farmers and mechanics of the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, who rallied to the cry of "Free Press, Free Speech, Free Soil and Free Homesteads." The Eastern plutocracy yielded to the superior force of the Republican voters, but the Southern slave trader refused to respect the will of the majority, and so the men who had organized to carry the election promptly organized to compel obedience to their mandate.

So it is with us to-day. A non-partisan vote, which in itself indicates a lack of organization and determination, will never win economic independence. The governing class will no more respect it than they do the mammoth petitions which are handed in upon trucks, and then used to feed the furnace fires, without ever being mentioned in the debates. The formation of a political party is the last resort of a determined people next preceeding and if possible averting civil war. We are organizing now to secure the collective ownership and democratic management of the means of production; and it is well understood that when a majority of the people vote for that end they will be so well organized and disciplined as to be in a position to enforce their own decision, and if not organized their decision will be in vain.

The struggle of the ages is approaching its climax, and every man who can see the necessity for action to secure for all the right to life, is a coward and a thief if he refuses to take his place in the ranks of the one organization that will win a victory for humanity."

He closed his address with an outline of the activity of the unions, particularly referring to the address of Edward Boyce, President of the Western Federation of Miners, in convention at Denver.

He read the following telegram addressed to President Boyce:

"San Francisco.
"Two thousand Socialists send congratulations and pledge their help to make the workingmen the political masters of America and of the world."

On a rising vote being called for every man and woman in the hall stood and joined in the yell of Prof. Mills' school—
I. S. S. E.

Sis! Boom! Bah!
Socialism! Socialism!
Rah! Rah! Rah!

Knows a Good Thing

Advance—Jas. A. Smith: Dear Comrade—My best wishes to *Advance*. Your paper is clean-cut and I would not be without it. "Poppies and Wheat," by Comrade Mary Fairbrother, is the only "woman's column" that ever interested me, and is a powerful departure from the conventional twaddle passing under that title in other papers. I cannot appreciate patterns for ties, cooking recipes, or how to make cosy corners for 10 cents; but I can understand a woman's strong sympathy for the women and children so cruelly wronged under our present conditions.

Fraternally,
John Kortan.
Saginaw, Mich., May 22, 1902.

Socialists Victories

PENNSYLVANIA.

After a hot campaign Comrade J. W. Slayton has been elected on the Socialist ticket as Alderman of New Castle, Penn. The Comrades are hopeful of carrying many offices in the fall.

INDIANA.

In the spring elections at Linton, Ind., May 27th, for town officers we had a tie between the Democrats and Socialists in the Third Ward. We had another election Monday, the 28th, and the Socialists gained the victory—Socialist, 109; Republican, 48; Democrat, 77; total, 234. We are proud to say that we have elected the first Socialist in the State of Indiana.

Needed in Business

"I need them in my business," says the cotton manufacturer.

"I need them in my business," says the glass-maker.

"I need them in my business," says the sweat-shop proprietor.

"Yes, we need em," sings this quartette of public benefactors. "We must have profits—where shall we get them if you take the nimble hands and supple bodies of the little children from us?"

"Would you have us turn these tender children out upon the street to run wild—subject to the temptations which beset them on every side?"

"How much better and grander to give them to us—where they are far removed from the tempter's snare. After from 12 to 18 hours in our shops before the roaring fire of the glass furnace, amid the whirl of the cotton machinery, in the fetid air of the sweat shop or at work in the breakers of our great collieries, they are not likely to succumb to anything but fitful, tired sleep.

"Suffer these little ones to come unto us—and in a few years they will be far removed from this world, and all its care—and our efforts will be to overflowing."

"With the gold thus wrung from the blood of their little bodies, we can build magnificent churches and palaces, libraries and universities—giving their fathers and older brothers employment.

"We can send missionaries to foreign lands, and create in the savage breast a desire for the beautiful goods we make. This will enable us to enlarge our plants and give more work to more little children.

"You say they should be in school? Tut! These children don't need to know anything to do the work we have for them. Besides, education makes them discontented with their lot; discontent makes them aspire to higher things and makes us trouble. Why, if all these little children were in school, we should be forced to close our factories and cotton mills, abolish the sweat-shops and employ able-bodied men in the coal mines. Should they learn to read, they would hanker after all kinds of literature. As it is now, they do not read, and their minds are only filled with the beautiful and sublime thoughts which fall on their ears from the mouths of our overseers and foremen."

And to this argument, the wise Political Economist, the Professor, the Minister and the Politician had no answer, but in silent meditation bowed their heads and walked away.

But a Man, standing a little apart, heard the conversation, and saw the little children as they toiled. He will tell their story in No. 433 of *The Coming Nation*.

Will you not help us carry it to the fathers and mothers of America? When they understand the situation, when they are shown the CAUSE back of this crime against the children, they will join with the Socialists in the work of abolishing the wage system, and assist in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

LET US WORK WHILE WE CAN!
In *The Coming Nation*.

Richardson's Speech

San Diego, May 15, 1902.

The Socialists of San Diego are feeling good over the very successful meeting of Monday night last, which was addressed by Prof. N. A. Richardson of San Bernardino. As a convincing, logical statement of the Socialist proposition the lecture has, perhaps, never been excelled in this city. The Professor is booked for a two weeks' tour through the country, and will do the cause a wonder of good. If there is any way it can be done, he ought to be kept constantly in the field.

The Only Possibility of Peace.

BY JOB HARRIMAN.

The phenomenon of an international political party composed of millions of working people, the solidarity and unification of which grows with its years, pregnant with the most far-reaching results, is the most stupendous fact thus far recorded in the annals of mankind. Whoever has witnessed an international congress of this new-born movement, and has observed its singleness of purpose, can not have failed to have perceived that whatever differences arise in their ranks, the differences are only as to what method of procedure will best conserve the interest of their international organization and the principles in which they are all agreed.

The contrast between the growing solidarity of this international working class political party on the one hand, and the national and international wars between the innumerable capitalist parties on the other, is in itself a prophecy in which is set forth the rise of Socialism and the fall of capitalism.

Though it is apparent that there is a permanent clash between the interests of the working class and the capitalist class, in every locality as well as in every nation, yet the capitalist parties, locally, nationally and internationally, are bitterly fighting one another, and the intensity of their struggle tends to increase with their power. War becomes their dominant passion. But it is different with the working class political party. The internal discords in the Socialist or working class political party begin in their infancy and tend to disappear as power develops. Solidarity becomes their ruling passion.

CLASS INTERESTS.

That we may find an explanation of this phenomenon we must inquire into the interests of these two classes. It can not be said that either the capitalist class or the working class movement proceeds from any scheme or plan first conceived and then put in operation; and that to understand either movement the scheme or plot must be uncovered. The world does not proceed in this manner. Evolution does not follow ideas and plans, but on the contrary, ideas and plans follow evolution. Each class in the social body evolves along lines consistent with its interests, and both the ideas and ideals of each class are determined by those interests. Ideals are born of class interests, but class interests are never born of ideals. Strange as it may appear, our morals, about which we have so much to say and over which we become so enthusiastic, are only the expressions of the interests at stake and will remain or pass away according as the interests which give rise to them are permanent or temporary. The final test as to what is moral is found in the law of the conservation of energy. The easiest way to accomplish an end will eventually, if not at once, receive the moral sanction of society. Our morals are accordingly formed and reformed by every change in the methods of industrial procedure.

We may, therefore, eliminate the questions pertaining to ideals and morals, and consider only the question of interests, in order to understand why there is a tendency toward international solidarity of the Socialist or working class movement, and why there is an ever increasing national and international strife between the capitalist parties. The inherent strength of the one and the inherent weakness of the other may be determined from the nature of their interests.

The fact that one individual is permitted to retain the major portion of another man's produce—is the foundation of our present industrial and commercial system. Naturally, there springs up a clash of interests between these two individuals. For, as the wages of the one is increased, the profits of the other are decreased. Hence both parties struggle for the products of the worker, resulting in the employer constantly gaining in material advantage, inasmuch as he is always taking power from the man who works.

As this method of doing business has become universal, it follows that a comparatively large number of people, who make it their business to gather profits from those who work have grown into a class possessed of a common interest as against those who work, but not of a common interest among themselves. For since profits are the thing sought, because of the power thereby gained, they seek first to gain possession of the largest possible quantity of the product of the work-

er; then they make war upon one another. What matters, it to them whether they have taken this power directly from the workers or whether they have ensnared a fellow-capitalist and filched him of his takings, since it is power or profits that they are after.

Thus every industry becomes a capitalist fort with which to directly attack the working class, and with which every individual capitalist is liable to an indirect attack.

THE WAR AMONG CAPITALISTS.

Not only does a state of war prevail between the two classes, but as wealth increases the war waxes fiercer between the capitalists themselves. As the industrial war increases the political factor plays an ever more and more important part. Behind the political organization stands every individual in the commonwealth, ready to enforce the law. If he does not directly support the law, he at least, if he is a worker, produces wealth which is taxed, and the taxes support the militia and the army and they enforce the law. The political machinery, therefore, becomes of primary importance. The profits arising out of the industrial institutions become the power with which the political machinery is wielded, and thus the spoils of office become the goal of political parties, while the political machine becomes the means by which the capitalists protect their interests.

Profits being the thing sought, the capitalists war with one another for the control of the political machine, while the political parties war with each other for the possession of office. Just as the capitalists seek to retain the possession of the industries because of the prospective profits, so the politicians seek to retain possession of the political machinery and the offices because of the prospective spoils. Thus the political state becomes a capitalist state, sharing the profits of the capitalist class for the service rendered in holding the working class in subjection. In local and national politics it is the same and plunder becomes the rule.

Though the capitalists will unite in an attack on any enemy where there is a prospect of gain, whether it be in the industrial field, the commercial field or the field of bloody combat, yet they will always quarrel over the plunder. Each will demand the lion's share and take it whenever he has sufficient power. The powers of the world united without cause to coerce China, and had any nation undertaken to enforce its opinion as to what share of the plunder it was entitled, an international war would have followed, as was threatened when Russia pushed her claim. Yet there is not a single nation that would not have pushed its unreasonable claim had it possessed the power. The conduct of America in the Philippines and Porto Rico; of England in South Africa and India; of Germany in Africa and her island colonies; of France in her possessions around the Mediterranean, and others too numerous to mention, are proof of this fact. With the capitalist state it is a question of power and not of justice. The industries give rise to profits and the profits give incentive to plunder in this system of piracy.

THE FATE OF CAPITALISM.

Thus the profits wrung from the working class give rise, first, to the capitalist class; second, to the never-ending war between the capitalist and the working class and third, to a war between individual capitalists themselves; finally, to war between the capitalist states. War in the industrial field, war in the commercial field, war in the political field, war in the bloody field of battle, national and international—this is the ripe fruit of the profit system; this is the weakness of the capitalist system; this is the rock upon which the capitalist ship of state will wreck; for the capitalists must maintain the profit system or lose their power and if they do maintain it, they will continue to devour each other. The capitalist state is between the devil and the deep sea, namely, the capitalist class and the innumerable hosts of workers. It is being devoured in the all-consuming flames of greed and ambition. The all important question under capitalism is, how much of the products and comforts of the working class can the capitalist class take, for just in that proportion their power increases.

Just as war develops from profits, so ambition and cunning and deceit, and falsifying and treachery, become the intellectual methods of those engaged in the struggle for power. Thus the downfall of capitalist institutions and the decad-

(Continued on Page Three.)

ADVANCE



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Life and Property

The Chicago capitalists are just now furnishing us with an illustration of their notions of the respective rights of people to life and property. Property rights are sacred. The man who interferes with property rights is really sacrilegious, and if necessary the police may split his head open, the militia may bayonet him or the regular troops may turn loose the gatling guns upon him. There is no human right that is not entirely subsidiary to the right of the capitalist to make a few more filthy dollars. This is the actual practised belief of the capitalist, as exemplified at present in Chicago, last year in San Francisco and theretofore everywhere.

The capitalists have the right to get all the railroads and charge the farmers all the traffic will bear, thus condemning them to poverty and hard toil their lives through. They can control the meat supply of the nation and cause a meat famine; they can deprive the sun-stricken children of the poor of needed ice; they can adulterate milk; they can rob, steal and murder to an unlimited extent, providing only their victims are sacrificed to profits—the only god the rich adore. This is their creed, according to the testimony of their daily lives.

"While Ye Have the Light, Work!"

From every part comes the most encouraging reports as to the progress of the Socialist party. To one, who is in touch with the labor and capitalist press of the country, it is evident that we are trembling on the verge of a great enthusiastic move for Socialism. Everywhere is a ferment, stirring and working the masses of the people. Labor has lifted its eyes from the monotonous daily task and is looking forward and upward. A light has gleamed upon its vision, and its glistening eye tells of the hope that stirs its heart. Daily the time of its triumph draws nigher.

Hitherto California has held an enviable position in the ranks of Socialism. While no minor political victories have been won within its borders, yet the vote throughout the State has been so great as to make us yield rank only to Massachusetts in the proportion of Socialist to capitalist electors. California has presented many difficulties and also many advantages to the Socialist movement. The sparseness of its population, which is no greater than that of the city Greater New York and is scattered over a territory 800 miles long by 300 miles wide, is the chief difficulty. The great distances and the railroads make the expenses of a traveling agitator and organizer very heavy. But to balance off this the intelligence, and the rebellious character of the population makes them favorable subjects for Socialist propaganda. Our cause makes no progress with fools or submissive, slavish-minded men. But the people who have had the energy to come to California to escape the harder conditions of the East and Europe, and the native Californians with traditions of freedom and independence immediately behind them, such are not fools or slaves and they must and will become Socialists. What they need is to hear the summons and know to what it calls. We must send the messengers of our tidings to them. We must spread among them the word we have to give. They must be told what it is we wish and work for. As afar off, they hear the tramp, tramp of the feet of our marching multitude. They have lifted their heads to hear more clearly and grasp its meaning. They await our message and call to action. And when, through the earnest voices of our speakers and organizers, the mission and the hope of the toilers is revealed to them, they will take up the cry and join our ever-increasing host.

It behooves every Socialist, then, to work for the cause. The capitalists are preparing their forces against us. Over and over again, Morgan and Hanna and Roosevelt have declared that Socialism is the foe they most dread. They well know that Socialism will grow rapidly in the next few years and Hanna even predicted that in 1904 the contest for the Presidency would be between the Republicans and the Socialists. Knowing this, they they are working actively to head us off and to fool and betray the workers. The time is pressing upon us, therefore. Let us work the harder.

What's to be Done?

First: If you have any blanks for signatures petitioning a place on the ballot for the Socialist party get the blanks filled with signatures, swear to them in form furnished before some notary and send them in IMMEDIATELY to Thos. Bersford, 609 Stevenson street, San Francisco, Cal.

We want all the names you can get, but they must be sent in right away to be available.

Second: If you have sent in all the names you can get, you have done what you could to get the Socialist party on the ballot. It then remains for you to work for the polling of so large a vote that it will never again be necessary to petition. Send to this office for six-month subscription cards. They sell at 25c each. Take them and sell them to your fellow-workmen and neighbors. Few of them will refuse you, if you go after them properly. Don't apologize! They ought to apologize to you for giving you the trouble of going after them. You are doing them a favor in putting them on the right political track. Tell them you want 25c as their six-months' subscription to a weekly paper that will give them the news of the workingman's industrial and political movement. Don't argue the question! Tell them that the paper will answer their arguments and hence they ought to subscribe. Every reader of "Advance" can get four new subs a week for the next month. If you don't believe you can, try and see the result. This is a most necessary and valuable work. "Advance" should have a circulation of 20,000 in California, and could if each reader would do one-half of what we have suggested. A circulation of 20,000 would mean an immense impetus to Socialism, and would ensure the rapid, healthy growth of the Socialist party to second position in the State in the next few years. Increase the number of people whom our propaganda reaches by getting subscribers to "Advance."

Third: It is necessary to bind up our converts into an organization for political work. We must get them in touch with other Socialists, so that their faith shall receive the support and their enthusiasm the stimulus that comes from numbers. We must put them in a position where they can learn the methods and get the materials for making more converts and adding new strength to the party. This work is the work of the Organizer. But to maintain an Organizer funds are needed and the Comrades must supply these funds in a large measure. This work is highly important. Therefore, Comrades, circulate subscription lists for the organization and campaign fund and send the money collected to the State Secretary, who will acknowledge receipt in this paper.

There are, then, three things to do: 1. Send in immediately all the names on the petition blanks you can get; 2. Get subscriptions to "Advance"; 3. Get contributions to party funds to carry on the organization and political work. Let every Comrade bend to work with zeal, and twenty thousand will be our vote on November 4th.

The Wm. Morris Club

A large gathering filled Scottish Hall May 27th, in attendance at the entertainment and dance given by the Wm. Morris Club for the benefit of the headquarters' fund. The musical and literary features of the evening added to the already excellent reputation of the club for its ministrations to the enjoyment of its guests. The dance that followed was participated in by a large number, and the floor was completely but not uncomfortably filled. Ice cream and lemonade were served as refreshments, and added to the proceeds which net over \$50 for the fund. The affair was most enjoyable, and many requests are being made of the ladies that there be an early repetition. The club is considering devoting its next entertainment to the benefit of "Advance." If this is done, we are sure they will receive the most hearty co-operation, and a large sum should be raised to help settle some of the debts which still inumber the management.

Resolution of Thanks

We, the members of Local San Francisco Socialist Party, hereby express our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for the services rendered to the cause of Socialism, and to our organization, by Prof. Walter Thomas Mills during his stay in our city.

The enthusiastic series of meetings held at the Metropolitan Temple, which resulted in such a marked accession of new members into our local, and in arousing so many persons to a deep interest in Socialism, as well as the splendid work of the International School of Social Economy, has left the local movement at a higher point than it has been for several years.

To show our recognition of Comrade Mills' work we order this resolution of thanks spread upon our minutes as the action of this body.

San Francisco, Calif., June 4, 1902.

Poppies and Wheat.

BY MARY FAIRBROTHER.

To a woman who has a disordered liver or who wears green glasses everything looks green; to a woman in love everything looks rose-colored, and to a Socialist everything looks like Socialism. Perhaps that is the reason that the meeting which resulted in the organization of a Consumers' League—the other night seemed so much like a Socialist propaganda meeting. Mrs. Kelly was there, the well-known and dearly loved secretary of the National League, and Mrs. Nathan was there in her real lace and diamonds and her lovely white gown and her long gloves and her short sleeves and her beautiful hands and arms. A woman looks better in white on the platform than in any color, and the president of the New York Consumers' League is a handsome woman anywhere. All of which has nothing whatever to do with what is on my mind in regard to the meeting.

There is something incongruous, something which does not fit right, in an elegantly gowned woman, who has been somebody's pet all her days, standing before an audience and talking about the suffering girls who work for a living and the boys who grow old and weary before the last years of their teens are reached, because they must meet such desperate responsibilities. The consumers are not the workers, that is part of them assume that they are not, though all dealers will tell you that they prefer the trade of working people for it takes less time and expense and the sales are more satisfactory. Perhaps this incongruity had something to do with the ovation Miss Helen Block, of the Garment Workers' Union received when she made a little speech and told what unions had done for the working girls in her organization, in making employment steady, hours respectable, if not comfortable, in improved conditions in all directions, and wages that a girl can manage to exist upon. Anyway, whatever it was, she made a strong impression on the audience, by her composed manner and her sweet voice and the applause which followed was a great compliment, lasting, as it did, for several minutes. All this was interesting, and yet the point to what I am going to say as a Socialist does not appear.

Mrs. Nathan drew a picture, several of them in fact, of conditions as they are in the world, and she asked what is the remedy? She said "the insane houses, the prisons and the reformatories we erect are simply monuments to our own stupidity." Now I wonder what better Socialist doctrine one could desire than that? If she had gone further and said she wished to see every working girl and every child enjoying life as it might be enjoyed, if it were not for people of her class, she would have been a Socialist. If she had said that as a decent woman even her luxury and her wealth were tainted by the curse of capitalism until all real benefits are lost, she would have been a Socialist. She stated conditions exactly as the most radical Socialist would state them. She drew the same disagreeable pictures of suffering, deprivation, misery and blight that we know, some of us, by the feel of them, and in everything but the proposed remedy, she made a good speech for economic revolution. She is in favor of palliation. She is hedged in by the prejudice of her class, and she believes that certain privileges are hers by right of birth or inheritance. She belongs, in her estimation, to a different world from that of the working girl. She believes it to be her duty to help the working girl. She hugs her tender soul and takes unctious to herself because she is so liberal and so thoughtful, because she argues, "I never wear shop-made goods, it is really not my concern, except in the way that we are all sisters." I have heard hundreds of women like her tell each other these pretty fables.

Socialism knows better. Socialists don't want anyone to be good to anyone else only in the way of love and care and sympathy, and the help which generosity will always know how to bestow, with lavish hand. Socialists want this woman, and the girl who is president of the working girls' union to have equal rights in all that pertains to the means of subsistence. To each girl who works give the full product of her toil, and until she is grown, give her a chance to develop whatever of talent there is in her, by giving her an equal education with her sisters. Then, if women rich in human sympathy, with warm hearts and tender hands desire to help some one who is less fortunate and who makes a mistake, for people will make mistakes under Socialism, the opportunity to give, what only a woman can give, will not be denied. When the curse of gold is removed from the earth it will be so fine a place to live that we will care for life a thousand fold. And to womanly women, who always enjoy what they do for somebody else more than what they do for themselves, it will be a paradise indeed.

In the meantime, the Consumers'

League is a fine thought on the part of the rich women, for it has done good, and it will, and I say God speed to it, in San Francisco, where it is reported, there is a larger consumption of sweat-shop goods than in any city of its size in America. The rich customer certainly has influence with the merchant, and the merchant has influence with the factory, and it can never do anything but good.

The Socialist Platform.

(Adopted by the Socialist party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

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

Formerly the tools of production were simple, and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

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

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their many apparent conflicts are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied class.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

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

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and State and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Correspondence

Editor Advance:

A few weeks ago your editorial fair sister, Mary Fairbrother, had a timely article on "Homes," and especially kitchens, how they are built and how they should be built. . . . I am sorry that I did not hear Comrade Everett's discourse on "The Home of the Future," which discourse, she says, induced her to show up the shortcomings of the average kitchen and also of the man who plans the kitchen. Her words, in turn, induced me to write these lines, in the hope of inducing some others again to do something on the line of building better homes. . . . Like hundreds and thousands of others I have read about Socialism, talked Socialism, voted Socialism till sometimes I almost get tired of Socialism. Then I ask myself: How would it be for a change to do a little Socialism? Are there 20 or 25 heads of families in San Francisco who are afflicted had enough with Socialism that they would be willing to take a homeopathic dose of active Socialism? If so, I would like to hear from them. But, please, don't talk all at once now; and don't be afraid that you will have to undergo an examination as to your "scientific" or "unscientific" Socialism. Even anarchists, if not already deported to Anarch Island, or the more tame single taxers will get a hearing; and as Oakland is the bedroom of San Francisco, and the bedroom will be probably an important feature of the Socialist home of the future, Oakland Socialists and co-operists need not be bashful neither, in calling on or addressing

O. Sims,
36 Geary street, room 34, S. F.

"Immediate Demands"

Editor Advance:

There seems to be some confusion in and out of Socialist ranks concerning the significance of the immediate demands.

As part of the revolutionary program they are useless.

In general tactics their purpose is clear enough.

Their presence in the platform, as well as the attitude of the Socialist Party in co-operating with the trades union movement, is explained by all consistent Socialist action of the past few years in Germany, Austria, Italy, France and Belgium.

In further confirmation of the fact that demands of a semi-revolutionary nature, as well as the affiliated action with semi-revolutionists, do not impair the unmistakable integrity of the real demands, or of the party's political action, we point to the reports of conventions abroad, especially the International, and to the party's steady growth.

Further proof of the wisdom of the Socialist Party's tactics could be found in the fact, that the convention of the Social Democratic Federation in England, recently, by a vote of 8 to 1 rejected De Leon's proposal to accept his impossibilist S. T. & L. A., it being antagonizing to trades unionism.

The immediate demands on the platform but serve to explain the real nature of the revolutionary part of the platform. They emphasize the fact that if robbery be legalized, that it is not consistent to limit the extent of the robbery; that if it be right to take railroads out of the possession of the capitalist class, it would be right to take the entire means of production and distribution out of the hands of the capitalist class. They emphasize the fact that if it be at all legal for a body of workes to unite for the purpose of resisting the exploitation of the working class, will be just as legal for their organization to demand, through the use of the ballot, the abolition of all exploitation of labor, by, and for a private class of their fellow-citizens.

It is true, the immediate demands might have been a little more Socialistic; but then, the convention which framed them was composed mostly of young Socialists, and they builded wiser than they knew, choosing opportunism rather than impossibilism.

Chas. A. F. Purdy.

Agnew, Cal.

Architecture Under Socialism

BL OLIVER EVERETT.

A noted writer once said: "Show me the habitations of a people and I will tell you the degree of civilization they have attained." This is merely another way of stating the truth the Socialist so often reiterates, that man's material environment is the result of his economic condition. This is true of the nation as well as of the individual, and the national architecture reflects the economic condition of the people.

Before taking up the subject of this evening's talk, I will describe some of the achievements of preceding generations in the art and practice of building, which will show how the predominating influences of the national life can be traced by studying the architectural monuments that different races and nations have left behind them.

The purposes for which buildings are erected are various. First in order come those erected for habitation, then those for purposes of defense, though often the two are combined in the same structure.

After these prime necessities have been provided, and as the people become more civilized, places of public amusement and of public assemblage became necessary, and still later temples for religious worship form another group, with different requirements and different aims.

The mode of life of a warlike people is reflected in its architecture as surely as the dwelling place of the individual indicates his condition in life.

ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE.

The conditions of slavery existing in ancient Egypt are well typified by the Pyramids that yet stand to tell us how an entire people were made to contribute their lives for the gratification of the whims, and to perpetuate the memory of their rulers. It is estimated that the construction of the great Pyramid of Cheops required the continuous services of one hundred thousand men for a period of twenty years.

The religious enthusiasm of the Middle Ages has left us the most beautiful cathedrals that excite the admiration of the beholder, and when I assert that no building erected to-day in this country will stand comparison either in beauty of design or durability in construction with the masterpieces of the ancients, I am sure you will be forced to agree with me.

What modern dwelling can compare with King Solomon's temple, what tomb with the Pyramids, what place of amusement with the Roman Coliseum, what public or private baths with those of Caracalla, what monument with the triumphal arch of Trajan or of Constantine.

What building erected within the memory of man can be predicted to endure for five hundred years? Yet the Pyramids have stood unchanged for probably ten times that length of time, and will probably endure ten times as long again before they crumble to ruin.

Buildings to-day are not erected to endure, but to return their owners the largest possible interest on the least possible expenditure of money. If buildings were built as they should be, insurance companies would all go out of business.

Nor is it only on the score of durability that these old buildings surpass our efforts. To get an idea of the immense scale on which they were constructed, take the Coliseum at Rome. It was a place of public amusement, capable of seating over one hundred thousand spectators. Planned in the form of an ellipse, with a major axis of 615 feet and a transverse axis of 510 feet, the arena or central space reserved for the gladiatorial contests was 281 feet long by 176 feet across; it was surrounded by tier on tier of seats, ascending as they receded from the arena, till the height of two hundred feet was reached, and this entire building of solid masonry and stone work was completed within the space of two years and nine months.

But the public amusements of the Roman populace was not confined to one building by any means. Publius Victor says that the City of Rome contained public and private baths to the amazing number of 850. Some of these we know from their ruins were buildings of great extent and magnificence.

No modern building are comparable with these: no modern temples of worship can compare with the temples erected by the old Greeks; no modern cathedral equals the Cathedral of Cologne, or of Notre Dame, or of hundreds of lesser note, scattered all over Europe. Why is this?

MODERN CONDITIONS.

I will read from an article in the *Engineering Magazine* that will tell you why: "Let us examine the society that produced the great works of the Gothic and the early Renaissance styles. They were the work of cities that in their prime, at least, were intensely DEMOCRATIC communities. They were organizations of free workers proud of their skill, jealous of their reputations as craftsmen. The affairs of each trade or 'mystery' were managed as a whole; the price and qual-

ity of the product, the number of journeymen allotted to each master, all were regulated in the common interest. Processes were simple, machinery all but unknown. The architect was simply the master-builder, and each craftsman who wrought a part brought ample skill and craft pride to his task. All worked in a common style, the prevailing one of the hour, and all lived jovial lives free from the fear of want. Small wonder then that in the works of that time we find our ideal of the artistic perfection to which we vainly aspire. They were the works and they are the monuments of a society as dead as the megatherium.

Contrast our own social conditions. Our craftsmen are politically free and highly educated men, in theory at least. Economically—that is to say actually—they are mere wares, subject like other wares, to the law of supply and demand; they are bought for the work they can do. Their interest is, of course, to give the least in exchange for the purchase price—i. e., the wages. And this view is enforced by the trades unions to which they must belong, for these unions know that increased efficiency of labor must, on the whole, lower wages and hence do not encourage it.

"The architect, himself almost a ware, bought and sold in competition with other wares, harassed by a thousand uncertainties and perplexities, gives what energy he can spare to his life as an artist. He must predetermine the exact form and shape of his buildings, specifying all material and labor, minutely describing all constructive forms, working out all decorative detail from the standpoint of money cost at least. For the building itself is a ware, and its price to be settled by competition. The lowest, as a rule, is the best bidder, and 'if 't were done at all 't were well it were done quickly,' for 'time is money.' If the architect is a man of extraordinary force and enthusiasm he will, nevertheless, work out his design with vast and loving care, securing the co-operation of young and ardent assistants, who work as much for love as for money. But even he will find the execution in the hands of a contractor to whom profit is the first law, which, on pain of ruin, he dare not disregard, and finally of workmen who cannot be expected to hold their work as higher than themselves, and they are wares. Can we reasonably look for art work from a commodity? It is only wonderful how much we actually receive. Humanity is not to be wholly expressed by the formula of trade, and people after all will give more than is paid for."

Could any Socialist have said it better? These comparisons will show you I think that the ancients have surpassed us in meritorious achievements in the line of building, and I will give but one more instance of the greater thoroughness of their methods. When Roman conquerors subdued a hostile race, the pride of the conqueror was perpetuated, and the memory of his achievements was kept alive by the erection of a triumphal arch of marble. When Admiral Dewey achieved a victory in Manila Bay, and the whole nation went into hysterics over the affair, how was the victory commemorated? by the erection of a triumphal arch spanning one of the main thoroughfares of New York City? How many of you know how it was built and what has become of it?

It was built of lath and plaster and was recently carted off to the dumps, where it properly belongs.

UNDER SOCIALISM.

Now let me try to predict what will be the effect of Socialism, or the co-operative commonwealth on the architecture of the future. I think I may safely say that all its military characteristics will be eliminated completely. When nations learn to war no more, when our ideals of right and justice are such that they will no longer need fleets and forts to enforce them, then our fleets and forts will go where Dewey's arch went, and the wasted efforts now spent in maintaining them will be applied in erecting buildings for both public and private use, so that we all may enjoy substantial residences, elegant and commodious public buildings and workshops, and never be saddened with thought that any human being still has to live in the slums. In this connection let me read to you an extract from an English dictionary of architecture, showing that the laboring man of to-day is considered of less value than the beasts of the fields:

"Estates being of no value without hands to cultivate them, the laborer is one of the most valuable members of society; without him the richest soil is not worth owning. It follows, then, that his condition should be more especially considered, and it is the duty of every country gentleman to take care that the laborers on his estate are so considered as to be made at least comfortable. The shattered hovels which half the poor of this kingdom are obliged to put up with is truly affecting to a heart fraught with humanity. The weather penetrates all parts of them, which must occasion illness of various kinds, particularly agues, which more frequently visit the children of cottagers than any others, and early shake

their constitutions. We are careful of our horses, nay of our dogs, which are less valuable animals; we bestow considerable attention upon our stables and kennels, but we are apt to look upon cottages as encumbrances and clogs to our property, when in fact those who occupy them are the very nerves and sinews of agriculture.

In describing the requirements of dwellings for the poor laborer the author says: "One room should be provided for the man and wife and another for the children. It would be well always, if possible, that the girls and boys in a cottage should be separated, but unfortunately this entails expense, and perhaps is not so materially necessary, because the boys find employment at an early age."

I think under Socialism we will be able to provide proper accommodations, and that without depriving a horse of his stable or a dog of his kennel. Under Socialism I look to see more beautiful buildings than we have to-day, for we will have the time to design beautiful buildings; I look to see more substantial buildings, for we will not be obliged, as at present, to economize in their construction, or consider the ways and means: the resources of the people will be sufficient to supply any and all demands made on them.

Not only that, but I look to see the future factories and workshops so transformed from the present hideous structures that a stranger from Mars would mistake them for places of public amusement. Why should not the places where our labor is performed be made as agreeable as human ingenuity can devise? Why should not the toiler be surrounded by art during the hours of his work as well as in the privacy of his own home? And for the same reason that the millionaire decorates his private office, that he may be surrounded by pleasing environments, and his task rendered agreeable and not repulsive.

THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCE.

All these things I look for, and many other conditions that will make this world a pleasant place to dwell on. Yet I am not one of those Socialists who regard Socialism as inevitable; that the present economic forces will drive us there whether we desire it or not. The present system cannot long endure; I am fully aware of that. But you can rest assured that if the great masters of industry have their way, it will not be Socialism that will come, but slavery. Do you know that the capitalistic system is trying to perpetuate its control, just as hard as we are trying to overturn that system? That the forces of revolution must become stronger than the forces of conservatism before we can hope for Socialism?

In closing I want to say that I think many Socialists are too apt to look at Socialism from a single standpoint. This it seems to me is wrong, for Socialism is as many sided as human nature. Socialism is all things to all men.

To the just man it fulfills his highest ideals of justice; to the working man it solves the bread and butter question; to the artist and craftsman it furnishes the only basis on which to realize their highest ideals of art and architecture and make of them living realities.

For any one of us to insist that his own view only is correct is to make the serious mistake once made by two knights, who fell into a dispute as to whether the shield on a certain statue was made of gold or of silver; they got very excited in each maintaining his own opinion was the right one, and finally came to blows. After they had nearly killed each other, they agreed to let the dispute be settled by the first passer by, who told them that one side of the shield was of gold and the other of silver.

Possibility of Peace

(Continued from Page One.)

ence of character go hand in hand to a common tomb as a result of an industrial system which develops a class interest permanently at variance with the interests of the race. Nevertheless, the capitalists will follow their immediate interests even though they wreck the nation and lower themselves into the tomb.

THE BASIS OF SLAVERY.

So also will the workers follow their interests. Of this we need make no mistake. It remains only for us to understand what the nature of that interest is, in order to perceive whether or no the tendency will be toward a permanent class interest or toward the general interest of the race; toward liberty or tyranny, toward a moral or an immoral social life, toward an intellectual revival or decadence, toward lofty or degraded ideals. We must remember that liberty and tyranny are not mere abstractions, but they are the immediate results of the individual control of material resources.

Whoever has his comforts absolutely secured is a free man; whoever is dependent is a slave; and whoever holds in his possession the necessities of others may be a tyrant at his will. Tyranny is born and nurtured by the necessities of the many being held by the few.

In these days it has begun to dawn upon the many that as tyranny increases the

power to tyrannize increases; that the power of the rich to tyrannize over the workers is derived from the workers themselves; that it is the workers who produce the profits; that it is the profits that furnish the power to make more profits and that the rate of profits determines the degree of tyranny. It is also dawning upon these workers that no one ever makes profits out of himself. As individuals make no profits out of themselves, so neither can a class make profits out of itself. They are beginning to see that the working class cannot receive more than it produces and therefore can never receive any profits whatever.

Hence it becomes the dominant interest of the working class to abolish the profit system and, instead of spending their lives in producing profits for others, conserve their energies by keeping their products for themselves.

THE SOLIDARITY OF LABOR.

The inventions of the last century, which bind the workers together in the great industries, and which force them to co-operate in production, have also brought the necessity of co-operation in distribution. As the factory or machine system of production extends from nation and the interests of the workers, by reason of the changes in prices and shifting in to nation, so commercial exchanges set in the scale of wages, become likewise international. The idea of the abolition of the profit system being the child of the factory system, Socialism naturally grows wherever the factory is planted and thus becomes international in its character.

This being the nature and the source of the interests of the workers, it is plain why their solidarity increases with their power, and why their internal strifes tend to a minimum, while their strife with opposing classes tend to the maximum struggle. The very nature of their interests bind them together, and their differences arise only on methods of procedure, which is consistent with a healthy development.

The workers being bound together with mutual interests, and the capitalists being divided by conflicting interests, it becomes apparent that the march of time will shift the preponderance of power to the working class or Socialist movement.

The present capitalist class and state will therefore disappear. The present capitalists will be absorbed in the fields of industry. Their interests will become mutual with the rest of the workers. The political state will be transformed into an industrial state.

LABOR'S TRIUMPH MEANS PEACE
Class wars will be of the past; for profits, the bone of contention, will be no more.

Industrial battles and commercial conflicts will not arise, since there will be no profits to inspire them.

Political party strife will disappear, once there will be no spoils of office upon which to live. Being rent with no more class wars, no more industrial wars, no more political wars, no more wars of shot and shell, no more tyranny; and being bound together with mutual interests, our motives and actions in life will be revolutionized. Our social life and morals and ideals will be accordingly transformed. War will not only cease to be the ruling passion, but it will be looked upon as the last resort of the brute.

Mutual interests is the salt of the earth. No great movement was ever organized that had not for its foundation the interests of its members.

Let us not be deceived. It is this mutual interest of the workers of the world that is making the Socialist movement. In time it will call into action all the power that lies dormant in this all powerful class. It is easier for them to live by keeping all their products than by keeping a part. The easiest thing for society to do is the right thing. The conservation of energy is the first law of nature. The standard of morals will therefore be changed. Instead of the easiest method for the capitalist class being the standard of morals, the easiest method for the race will become the standard of right. A man's influence in the community will then be determined by the advantages he adds to society and not by the amount of power he takes from society.

Mutual interest is the rock upon which we build the Socialist movement and the gates of capitalism can not prevail against it. The future is ours. Our power is irresistible; justice shall prevail; the bondsman shall be free, and the disinherited shall enjoy the earth.

M. V. Rork writes that as he does not approve of our present method of organization and desires to work a large untouched field along his own lines, he therefore feels it only right to decline the nomination for National Committeeman and requests no one to vote for him. We regret this attitude of Comrade Rork, and yet recognize that he could not do otherwise. There can be no question, however, that considerable of his independent work will make toward the advancement of Socialism, though it would be more effective, both in quality and quantity, if performed in harmony with the organization.

Rockefeller on Survival

"The American Beauty Rose can be produced in the splendor and fragrance which bring cheer to its beholders only by sacrificing the early buds which grow up around it. This is not an evil tendency in business. It is merely the working out of a law of nature and a law of God. * * * The growth of a large business is merely a survival of the fittest."—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The above paragraph is an extract from an article published by Mr. Rockefeller Jr., in which he defends the present trust methods, and favors monopolistic schemes through which a few individuals are enabled to accumulate vast possessions and to hold what they get.

According to that gentleman the trusts and the great capitalists are the "Beauty Roses," and in order to produce the Standard Oil Company and other sweet smelling flowers, it is necessary to sacrifice the farmer, the business man and the working people generally, as unripe "early business buds."

If the Government owned the oil it could furnish it to the consumer at one cent per gallon, but according to Rockefeller's logic, the law of God requires that the people be charged 15 to 20 cents per gallon so that a "Rockefeller Rose" may be grown which annually takes a profit of \$60,000,000 out of the people.

Mr. Rockefeller is a pious gentleman and a Sabbath School teacher. Every week he instructs his class, informing them what are and what are not the laws of God. Now, I do not interpret the teachings of Jesus as does Mr. Rockefeller. He says Jesus favored war and that it is God's law that one bright, strong man may crush his brother, that he may build up himself.

I do not so understand the teachings of the Great Teacher. He admitted that wars would come, but he said: "Woe to him through whom they cometh." He gave us the Golden Rule, and over and over again condemned selfishness and greed. While recognizing the existence of selfishness in the world, he preached against it and said: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." He did not deny that the "law of tooth and claw" prevailed among animals, and fishes, and reptiles, but he gave the world a moral—a higher law.

There is a wide difference, it seems to me, between the teachings of Mr. Rockefeller and Jesus. The former wants the human family to forever work under the savage law that controls animals, while the latter appeals to men and women to rise above the instincts of tigers and sharks, and reptiles, and get upon the plane of co-operation, fair-play, brotherhood and love.

Mr. Rockefeller seems to think that if Nature or God has established a law for savage wild beasts who fight till the "fittest" survives, then the same law should be observed by men. It does not seem to occur to Sabbath School Teacher Rockefeller that God, having endowed man with reasoning powers, an upright form and a moral nature, has therefore placed him on a higher plane than the animals and requires more of him than the hyena, the gorilla or the hog.

We condemn certain heathen for killing the girl babies because they are not of the "fittest" sex in earning a living for the parents. How much better is Rockefeller's business theory of sacrificing the wage-worker and people of small means, to the end that the giant trusts may grow more powerful? His proposition to "sacrifice the early buds" in business, means destitution, squalor, ignorance and death to not only the girl babies, but the boy babies of the poor, and destruction of the parents also.

The trust promoters and the rich monopolist are not to be condemned because they have ability and shrewdness, but they are open to criticism if they use their talent to accomplish selfish ends only, and scheme to gain unjust advantage over their fellow-man. They are fit subjects of condemnation when they resort to the methods of the fox, the spider and the shark, in their efforts to become "Beauty Roses."

Suppose Mr. Rockefeller owned a farm and had five children. Four of them are of average intelligence, honesty and industry. Their labor produces sufficient to generously support the family. The fifth one, Johnny, is bright and crafty. He will not work, but as a schemer is unexcelled. He lays adroit plans, which he calls "business," to exploit his brothers out of more than half of what their labor and industry produces. Would Mr. Rockefeller approve of Johnny's course and encourage him in his deep laid schemes to sacrifice his brothers as "early buds," that he might monopolize everything the farm produces and thereby blossom out as a "Beauty Rose," and be called the "fittest" of the family? I am inclined to believe that even our Sabbath School teacher, Johnny D. Rockefeller, would put a stop to that sort of "business" in the Rockefeller family.

Now, Uncle Sam has a farm, and oil, and coal, and iron mines and numerous

(Continued to Page Four.)

CREMATION.

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Rockefeller on Survival

(Continued from Page Three.)

other things necessary to support his family of eighty millions. Should our uncle permit his smart and very sly boys like Rocky, Ponty, Andy and Schwaby, and a few others, to gobble up nearly everything raised on the farm, and sacrifice the others as "early buds" in order that they might shed their fragrance as "Beauty Roses?"

Well, just now it really does seem that Uncle has been letting things go on about in that way. But the early buds are beginning to inquire "Who struck Billy Patterson?" They are commencing to "kick" against being sacrificed as early buds; they are asking if the "fittest" are really the idle schemers, while the unfittest are the industrious and honest working people who are willing to live and let live.

Some of the brighter "early buds" are contending that the fittest economic system would be that which guarantees "equal opportunity to all, special privileges to none;" that the fittest individual citizen is not the fellow who lays awake nights concocting schemes of stock watering, Board of Trade gambling, etc., that he may get something for nothing, but the truly fittest man and woman, in the work of laying broad and deep the foundation of the coming civilization, are those who have consciences as well as brains—those who have no desire to be "Beauty Roses" if they will have to trample their fellowmen under their feet to become such.

The "fittest" government of the future will be a collective commonwealth—or Socialism—hence a government "of the people, by the people and for the people." Monopolies like Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company, which rob the millions to enrich the few, will not be called "Beauty Roses," but will be remembered as abated nuisances and defunct excrescences on the body politic. The Sabbath School teachers of the future will teach the children that the fittest man is the kindest and best man, and the unfittest man is the grasping, greedy, selfish individual, who to make of himself a "Beauty Rose," works on the theory of: "Every fellow for himself and may the devil take the hindmost."
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California State Committee

Meeting held June 2d. Present: Comrades Appel, Messer, Johnson, Hefferin, Reynolds, Ober and Bersford; Comrade Messer in the chair.

Minutes approved. Communications read: From C. F. Hanswaldt, Thomas Hutchings, S. Cooper, W. H. Ross, J. J. Patton, C. A. Higley, F. F. Skelly, E. Fletcher, J. M. Zelle, B. F. Burkhart, Geo. W. Brown, C. C. Patterson, Wm. Carpenter, I. I. Gross, C. Grosskopf, A. W. Frederick, S. W. Niman (2), F. Fritzsche, Chas. C. Janney, R. S. Chadwick, W. J. Gibbie, J. A. Collier, Anna F. Smith, H. B. Weaver, H. R. Wright, Geo. S. Holmes, E. C. Miles, J. Boyd, G. E. Hughes, Gassendi Cox, Leon Greenbaum (2), J. O. Blakeley, Karl Bracher, A. F. Snell, M. E. Shore, G. E. Hughes, E. Galloway, Chas. Witney, A. E. Hawley, W. E. Parsons, T. Rathbun, A. E. Briggs and C. P. Christensen.

Remittances Received—From Locals: Santa Ana, .25; Alhambra, \$5.90; Discon, \$5.50; San Bernardino, \$3.20; Sawtelle, .26; Tulare, \$1.50; Riverside, .25; Arcata, .50. Total from Locals, \$17.11.

Campaign Contributions.
Chas. C. Janney, Barstow, \$1; Thos. Phillips, Sheridan, .10; F. Fritzsche, Fort Bragg, \$2; P. H. Klette and W. L. Correll, Bates, \$2; Wm. Nieman, Del Mar \$2.95; M. H. Morrison, Jamacho, \$1; U. J. Stevens, .50; C. C. Patterson, .25; T. Rathbun, .50; Unknown Com. of Pollar, \$2. Total contributions, \$15.30. Total receipts for the week, \$32.66.

Bills Ordered Paid—Geo. S. Holmes, expenses collecting petitions, Stockton, \$10; stationery, .90; postage, letters, record books and supplies, \$1.46. Total disbursements, \$15.36. Cash balance on hand, \$17.

Printers errors, last week's "Advance"—E. T. Page, Pinole, .08; B. T. Rutherford, Pixley, \$2.50; Geo. Meding, Redding, \$1.

Mr. P. J. Dunne was admitted to membership at large.

Ten dollars was granted to Comrade Holmes for expenses for collecting signatures in Solano and San Joaquin counties.

One hundred thousand leaflets were ordered. Comrades Messer, Appel and Bersford were appointed a committee to get bids.

The Secretary was instructed to ask National Secretary as to arrangements re visits of Comrades Chase in August and Vandeveld in October.

Comrade Holmes, organizer pro tem., to be allowed same terms as Helpingstone, \$3 per week and postage, for preparatory work.

Adjourned.

THOS. BERSFORD, Secretary.

Petitions Received

From Comrades during the week ending June 2d:

Wm. H. Ross, Dimond; B. F. Burkhart, Los Angeles; E. R. Stevens, Del Mar; F. W. Siefkes, San Jacinto; O. H. Warner, Oakdale; J. A. Collier, Dixon; C. Newton Ross, San Bernardino; R. S. Chadwick, Cotati; Chas. C. Janney, Barstow; Frank Simpson, San Diego; Thos. Phillips, Sheridan; S. Wallace Niman, Alhambra; W. J. Haslam, Winchester; F. Fritzsche, Fort Bragg; Chris Grosskopf, Julian; August Stormes, San Diego; I. I. Grass, Janesville; Wm. Carpenter, Tulare; Mosby White, Tipton; Geo. W. Brown, Tustin; J. C. Burleson, Hornbrook; C. C. Patterson, Jamacho; P. Chas. Witney, Santa Cruz; J. Lawrence, Chas. Witney, Santa Cruz; J. Lawrence, San Jose; F. F. Skelly, Westminster; M. Johnson, Exeter; A. H. Hutchings, San Marcos; C. J. M. Klette, Bates; Thomas Redman, Washington, Cal.; S. Cooper, Summerland; Frank Wolff, Colusa; Ambrose Taylor, Rialto; H. D. Merrill, Florence; T. W. Clarke, Santa Barbara; R. J. Everett, Redlands; John J. Patton, Pasadena; Herold Hergst, Kaweah; C. Hammerman, Valona; C. A. S. Higbey, Long Beach; Geo. E. Jones, Santa Ana; E. C. Wright, Santa Ana; E. S. Nash, Santa Ana; A. E. Hawley, Santa Ana; S. Edgar Alderman, Sacramento; W. M. Morgan, Fortuna; Wm. Nieman, Del Mar; L. E. Beals, Oxnard; Adolf Osterhaus, Santa Cruz; F. J. Wildanger, Courtland; W. F. Snidow, San Diego; G. Orken, Napa; C. P. Christenson, Lincoln; J. A. Farmer, Glenburn; A. E. Briggs, Elk Grove; S. Rathbun, San Andreas; W. J. McDowell, Sacramento; W. E. Parsons, Grass Valley; Chas. C. Taylor, San Bernardino; J. W. Mann, Buena Park; L. Paulson, Fruitland; J. W. Powell, Alameda; Hy Meyer, San Mateo.

PETITION SIGNATURES.

The number of signatures received by Secretary Bersford total up about 15,000; only 9,000 were absolutely necessary

Meeting of Local S. F.

Meeting of June 4, 1902. J. A. Smith in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

Twenty-five new members admitted.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered to the students of the I. S. S. E. (Mills) for their services as street speakers.

Benham and Backus appointed to draft resolution thanking Mills. Reported, and

adopted unanimously.

Report of T. P. D. Gray and C. H. King, Jr., committee on statement of position of S. F. in re Bersford, received and adopted. 4 voting against it.

Votes—Secretary of International Bureau of Socialist Parties. 1st choice, Mills, 50; Hilquit, 14; Untermann, 6; Herron, 2; Hoehn 1; second choice, Mills, 6; Hilquit, 7; Untermann, 9; Herron, 33; Hoehn, 1; Simons, 6; Morgan, 3.

National Committeeman for California, N. A. Richardson, 48; Holmes, 22. Los Angeles Referendum on Representation, yes, 51; no, 0.

Amendments proposed by C. H. King Jr. made special order for next meeting and ordered published.

Art. II.—San Francisco Local shall be composed of District Clubs, as follows:

No. 1.—Shall be composed of Assembly Districts 28, 29, 44 and 45.

No. 2.—Shall be composed of Assembly Districts 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37.

No. 3.—Shall be composed of Assembly Districts 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43.

Other District Clubs may be formed of one or more contiguous Assembly Districts, providing no new district shall be established with less than 25 members.

Art. III.—1. There shall be a City Central Committee composed of delegates from the District Clubs, one for each 20 members in good standing or major fraction thereof.

2. The City Central Committee shall conduct propaganda not otherwise provided for by District Clubs. It shall extend organization. It shall direct the work of the City Organizer. It shall receive the report of the Board of Directors of the Advance. It shall be the legal and political representative of the party for the city. It shall report monthly to the State Committee and to the District Clubs at their regular meetings.

The District Clubs shall purchase dues stamps from C. C. C. at 15c. apiece.

They shall have control over their membership and shall report as to number and status, as the Organizer may require.

Constitution as already adopted covering officers and conditions of membership shall apply to the District Clubs and the City Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT.

(a) The Central Committee.

1. Any member of the C. C. C. may be recalled at any time by a majority vote of the District represented by him.

2. Any two members of the C. C. C. may require a referendum to the District Clubs on any action of the Central Committee.

3. Any District Club may by a majority vote ask for a referendum to all members of all the Clubs on any action of the C. C. C., or for the removal of any officer of the C. C. C., or for giving instruction to the C. C. C.

The membership of any District Club may by majority vote recall any of the officers of the club, the secretary of such club having given written notice to said officer one week prior to taking such vote.

Art. XII.—The following shall be the order of business for the District Clubs:

1. Election of chairman.
2. Minutes of previous meeting.
3. Report of special workers.
4. Report of Organizer.
5. Admission of members.
6. Consideration of measures for increasing membership and circulating literature.
7. Bills, and communications.
8. Reports of Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Receipts and expenses.
12. Adjournment.

Amendment submitted by Messer, ordered published.

To amend Art. II, Sec. 1, by striking out the whole and substituting the following:

"This Constitution may only be amended in the following manner:
"Any member in good standing may in any regular meeting introduce any amendment which shall be read, placed on the minutes of said meeting, and be laid over for two weeks awaiting amendments.

"It shall then be voted upon by general ballot. If it obtain a two-third majority vote it shall be declared carried.

Adjourned. E. Backus, Sec'y.

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