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CALIFORNIA

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THIS IS NUMBER

414

ADVANCE

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

WHOLE NUMBER 414

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Wilson Speaks to a Great Crowd

A large and appreciative audience assembled in Odd Fellows Hall on Sunday afternoon, last, to welcome back to San Francisco the "Inspired Apostle of Socialism," Rev. J. Stitt Wilson. San Francisco Socialists, as well as many who are not yet Socialists, had long been looking forward to his coming, and the applause with which they greeted his remarks gave ample proof that they considered him well worth waiting for.

"The Psychological Basis of Social Revolution" was the subject of Mr. Wilson's address and in enlarging upon and explaining this text he presented to his hearers many truths which were quite new to them.

"The Psychological Basis," as summed up by Comrade Wilson, means the "something in the construction of the nature of the human being which, under certain external conditions, produces social revolution." Without this psychological or philosophical basis social revolution would be impossible—"External facts alone never can produce social revolution." The development of society may be compared with that of a flower. The bud goes through various stages of development until it finally reaches the point where it is ready to burst forth into a blossom. Up to that point its progress has been evolutionary, but when it blooms it is past the evolutionary period and has entered upon the revolutionary period. Just so, there is a point where social evolution culminates in social revolution.

This present crisis is the "birth hour of human history." There have been others, such as the advent of Jesus of Nazareth, the Renaissance, the French Revolution and the American Revolution, but there is this distinction between them and the present one:

"In the past history of the world, revolutions have been largely the result of

selection. Up to the present period, up to the last half of the last quarter of a century, there never was a serious study of human society. They have studied stars, bugs, plants and animals but they have never studied man. Men, up to this time, have never had a revolution of human society that was based on the study of human society. Up to the present time these efforts for freedom have been largely, on the part of the mass of the people, ignorant bolts for freedom. Until the last quarter or half of the century millions and billions of people never thought of fixing up this world and making it a decent place for human beings to live in." But "We, the social revolutionists of the new year, we revolt against the present society with intelligence. We know what is wrong; we know what we want; we know how to get it and we are going to get it."

There is no evil in the universe. The universe is absolutely and fundamentally good and social revolution is impossible unless we admit the fact. "The whole of nature is good; all the universe is absolutely good; there is not a force in the universe that is not packed full of perfect good for all."

Again, "The one aim of human life is the pursuit of happiness." "Man is the creator and is capable of enjoying perfect human happiness, and the human being is never satisfied until the things that hinder him in the pursuit of happiness are swept away. "Show me a man or show me a set of men or show me a group of men in whom the desire for happiness and the desire for freedom and comradeship are lacking and I will show you a bulwark of Capitalism. Social revolution is impossible unless we have men who care more for freedom and comradeship than they care for any other thing."

"If the universe is a realm of the good and if happiness is the pursuit of the human being, we have got to discover the truth about the universe and about ourselves and then apply it and we can have the happiness."

Assuming it to be a truth that the universe is absolutely a realm of perfect good, how are we going to reconcile our assumption with the evidences of suffering and evil that we see about us every day? We must not attribute the misery in the universe to any defect on the part of the universe. "Hell is here because men do not intelligently proceed to analyze the causes of their suffering. . . . The Socialist movement is a movement to abolish human misery and to establish human hap-

piness on the basis of the good in the universe by discovering and applying the truth of the universe."

"The study of human misery was first supposed to be a crime; one of these days it will look like a crime for any man to walk the streets and not study it." It is not the forces of nature but man's relationship to nature which causes human misery.

The psychological basis of social revolution may then be defined as the "human soul with its multitudinous desires for the good of the universe."

Mills at Raymond

Dear Comrade: Comrade Walter Thos. Mills spoke here Sunday evening to a good sized crowd of about one hundred and fifty. He was the first Socialist who had ever spoken here, and he was well received. He is an excellent speaker, clear and concise, right to the point. Everybody is talking Socialism, and we are thinking of organizing a local, but I think we will have to have another speaker or two before we do so. There are some points which need some explanation. Why don't you have a column for answers in the *Advance*?

One question that was asked Sunday night, and some claim it was not answered satisfactorily, was: "Will the man who produces more than another get more, and will a man who devotes a long time to study get more reward than a common laborer?"

The other was: "Would a man have the same ambition to work under Socialism as now?"

I like the *Advance* and will try and help you as soon as I get back from the mountains.

Fraternally,
P. Bisson.

More News from Humboldt

Miss M. Lena Morrow has been with the comrades of Humboldt county for the past two weeks, and has held a number of meetings in Eureka, Fortuna, Newburg and Scotia. At all points she has had good audiences and the best of attention. She creates a good impression, and he certainly lifted no little cloud from the minds of many Humboldters, who sat in economic darkness. The press notices have been fair, though brief, the one exception being that of the *Eureka Standard*, Editor Thompson being so busy in defending himself from boodling charges that he has no time to hunt up the office dictionary for a few simple definitions on the subject.

Yours truly,
T. M. Edwards.

Fresno Alive for Socialism

Fresno, Cal., June 26, 1902.

Dear Comrade: I expect to make my residence here for a while now. I am going to publish a weekly trade-union paper in this city; will begin in about a month. I expect to do a good deal for Socialism through its columns. The Socialists here are pretty much alive, and expect to put a full ticket in the field this fall. They will hold a convention July 5th for the purpose of making nominations. We had Rev. Benj. Wilson with us last Sunday. He spoke in the public park to a large audience. Mills will speak here next Saturday evening in the same place. He will speak under the auspices of the Labor Council, and we expect to have a fine meeting.

With best wishes for the movement in San Francisco.

I am yours fraternally,
E. Mark Anthony.

Socialism in England

The Independent Labor Party of England reports as members elected on public bodies the following: Member of Parliament, one—Keir Hardie; Boards of Guardians, 55; Citizens' Auditors, 14; County Councils, 5; Parish Councils, 14; District Councils, 4; School Boards, 55; Town Councils, 71; and Urban District Councils, 34. That is certainly a good showing. The Independent Labor Party is the opportunist wing of the Socialist movement in England. At its last conference 103 delegates were present representing 84 Branches and approximately 4,200 organized members.

Helphingstine's Successful Trip

Editor *Advance*: I left San Francisco June 14th, and took the coast route between that city and Los Angeles on schedule time, arriving in Los Angeles on the 29th. During the two weeks lectured or organized in eleven towns, two of which were already attached. Seven new locals were formed, with an average charter membership of nine, as follows: Santa Cruz, 9; Paso Robles, 6; San Luis Obispo, 9; Arroyo Grande, 9; Santa Maria, 9; Ventura, 7; Oxnard, 17.

Watsonville and Lompoc will soon be in line. Three places had been organized, but had relapsed for the year. Organization should always be followed up by vigorous agitation. A chain of locals has thus been formed along the coast route that will act as a convenient bridge for our circuit speakers. Arrangements were made for an early visit by Comrade Ben. F. Wilson, to be followed shortly by Comrade Mills. Every visit by good propagandist will result in progressively multiplying the membership to the "point of diminishing returns."

The same plan will be continued throughout the district.

A brief summary of the conditions and "personnel" of the organizations may be of interest at this time.

San Jose is very fortunate in having good permanent headquarters and reading room, situated in one of the best buildings of the city. They sub-let the hall in a way that gives them rent free. Notable among the active comrades are James Lawrence, Karl Bacher, and Miss Josephine R. Cole, representing the Women's Socialist Union. Miss Cole, who writes much of the nom de plume of "T. Twining," and Mrs. Lawrence are making periodical excursions in the neighboring localities, interesting many women by speaking at social gatherings and distributing literature. There is much room for good work among the trades unions and the brickmakers. Had a good street meeting on the evening of the 14th, and in the hall on the 15th.

Division of labor is exemplified by towns as well as by the factory. Watsonville is the place for apples and strawberries. Unions have recently organized there among the artisans and are making rapid headway. The Watsonville sugar factory has been abandoned by Spreckels. The orders are easily filled by the Salinas factory. The agricultural laborers are mostly Japanese. The citizens of Watsonville have that in their environment which makes them think on capitalist production and the race problem. H. A. Peterson and F. R. Bradbury are spreading information day by day.

Santa Cruz throws out a line for a little of the surplus product by taking care of a few tourists every year. It is quite a large town, with a big proportion of people interested in Socialism. Comrades Adolph Osterhaus and W. L. Whaley are two young men who are terribly in earnest. Dr. Whitney is a persistent student of the Socialist philosophy. The I. instadt brothers are taking hold with true spirit. The first meeting for permanent organization was held at the residence of S. S. Hayslett.

Paso Robles is a wheat country. There also the inhabitants are troubled with practical object lessons. After all the toil of production they receive one cent a pound for their wheat, that by a twist of the wrist is turned into flour; which they buy back at over two cents a pound. Comrades L. A. Lambert and P. C. Prime are two prime movers there for the emancipation of the producer.

The country around San Luis Obispo seems to have been set aside by Nature for the production of dairy products. There is a big crust of ice to break in this town, Socialistically speaking. Comrade H. C. Hansen, of the Corner Grocery, is an old timer. He has kept his head level through the fireworks for twenty years, and has borne the brunt of vulgar criticism without flinching while the rest of the world was catching up. E. W. Carpenter is an old settler with a large acquaintance, who is thoroughly aroused to the issue. Wm. W. Hubble, J. Gerken and Joseph Thomas are comrades who will hereafter combine their efforts for a common cause.

Arroyo Grande stands for beans and beets. There has been some splendid individual work done here. Comrades F. W. Swigart and Frank Gains are two very active men. They speak out in meeting

all the time, and carry weight, because, like others who keenly appreciate the economics of our movement, their good judgment is universally conceded on other matters more generally understood. They think a general campaign will carry the precinct.

Lompoc is a hot town. Their store-houses are generally filled with mustard. But capitalism is the biggest mustard plaster yet. It is drawing things to the surface. In Lompoc they are sharing the common lot of all producers by paying two for one, and the more they produce the cheaper it gets. Comrade J. W. De Wolfe is taking the lead in the new organization work. Comrades R. J. Lamar and F. A. Parker are thoroughly imbued with the principles, but have decided to wait this time until the new local proposed is strong enough to join before lending their support to its initiation.

Local Santa Barbara has arranged for the new "Co-operative Hall" for regular meetings after this. Comrade A. F. Lewis as organizer has had experience in such work, and is taking hold with a will, while Comrade A. C. Rogers was never known to let go. Max Pointer is one of the newer members there. His interest in Socialism is only exceeded by his generous hospitality. Comrade C. H. Ross is sincerely in favor of thorough organization.

Oxnard is a growing corporation town attached to the sugar factory. Capitalism is there with all its latest wrinkles. The situation is so self-evident that he who runs may read. Comrades L. E. Beals, Frank Inglis, and Frank Eichenbeck are among those who will make Local Oxnard a permanent success. I take pleasure in here expressing my gratitude for the co-operation of all the comrades along the line. I feel sure that all the locals in the district will join in the continuation of the organization work until all Southern California shall lock hands in the systematic political structure which alone precedes the co-operative commonwealth.

Fraternally,
Edgar B. Helphingstine,
State Organizer for Southern California of the S. P. of America.

English Municipalism.

A recent report made to the United States Department of State, by Consul James Boyle at Liverpool, tells the story of wonderful municipal socialism in Great Britain. It is a document well worth sending for and can be obtained by any one by addressing the Department of State at Washington. Consul Boyle reports that since 1875 the capital invested in municipal undertakings in Great Britain has increased from \$465,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. Water works are owned by nine hundred and thirty-one municipalities; ninety-nine own their street railroads; two hundred and forty, their gas works; and one hundred and eighty-one supply electricity for both power and lighting purposes. The general development of municipal functions is along the lines of what we call natural monopolies, but the British by no means confine their municipal activities to these functions alone. Sanitary dwellings for the working class are provided by many cities of England. Liverpool alone recently tore down eight thousand unsanitary tenements and is building improved ones for its citizens. It is building the finest Turkish baths in Europe. It provides public laundries in the poorer districts, and supplies concerts, lectures, and technical inspent fifteen million dollars for buying construction of various kinds. London has and tearing down unsanitary dwellings. Sheffield owns its street railways and out of the profits is paying for shops and business premises which it rents. London and Glasgow have "People's Palaces" at public cost. Liverpool and Bradford maintain summer resort hotels by the side of the artificial lakes which supply their public water works. Indeed, all through municipal England the idea seems to prevail that the city exists for the people instead of—as with us—for great capitalists who use natural monopolies to exploit the people, and for boodling politicians who prey on the capitalists to whom they betray the people's property.

It is expected that the Filipinos will assist in the celebration of "the glorious Fourth" in Manila. They will certainly hear some surprising news when the Declaration of Independence is read to them. —*The New York World*.

The Strike of the Anthracite Miners.

BY REV. JOHN McDOWELL

The anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania have been the greatest battle-ground in this country for the struggle between Capital and Labor. Five times in fifty years these forces have met in deadly conflict. The first three of these conflicts resulted in decisive victories for Capital—the fourth was a compromise, and the fifth is now on.

The frequent occurrence of strikes in this industry, which has been called "the mainspring of our national prosperity," demands serious thought. Twice within two years the entire industrial machinery of the country has been thrown out of gear by these wars in the hard-coal region. This state of industrial warfare cannot continue without imperiling our national prosperity and creating a spirit of bitterness and strife among a large and important element in our population.

In seeking to state the cause, justice, and significance of this strike, I shall endeavor to present the facts which will speak for themselves.

The Anthracite coal industry of Pennsylvania is controlled absolutely by a combination of Capital known as the Coal Combine. Since the strike of 1900, Labor, like Capital, has been thoroughly organized, and the organization is known as the United Mine Workers of America. Capital, encouraged by its success in crushing organizations of miners in the past, has shown uncompromising hostility to the U. M. W., and every conceivable method has been employed to destroy it. That the officers of the U. M. W. are aware of this purpose on the part of the Coal Combine will be seen from the following letter received by me in October, 1891:

"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of recent date, replying, will say that while there has not been a direct refusal on the part of the Anthracite Companies to comply with the agreement entered into last spring, they have in many ways evaded the provisions of the agreement, and antagonism to our organization has been, and is, very pronounced. For instance, the companies have served notices on various classes of workmen that they must sever their connection with the Union or leave the company's employment. It looks to me very much as though the companies were systematically attempting to break up the Union.

JOHN MITCHELL,
President U. M. W. of America.

In the settlement of the strike in the fall of 1900 the miners received the impression that the operators conditionally promised to meet the representatives of their Union in joint conference before April 1, 1901. Relying on this, the miners, through their Union, have for the past two years presented their grievances, and asked to have them discussed in joint conference, or submitted to arbitration.

The Coal Combine has absolutely refused both these requests—giving no reason whatever for the decision, unless it be the statement made early last fall and repeated again this Spring—"We have nothing to arbitrate."

With these vital facts understood it is an easy matter to determine the cause of the present strike. By denying the right of the miners to act through their organization, by declining to meet them in joint conference, and by refusing to submit all differences to arbitration, the operators have declared war, and made themselves the sole cause of plunging the whole industrial world into a state of anxiety and unrest, to say nothing of the untold suffering of hundreds of thousands of toilers and consumers resulting from the closing down of the mines.

What, then, I am asked, are the miners' grievances?

Briefly stated, the workers ask for slight increase of wages for the contract miners, of whom there are 36,000; a reduction in hours for day laborers from ten hours to eight hours without reduction of pay; a change in the method of paying for coal mined; and recognition of their Union.

The increased wages asked for the contract miner is due to the fact that he derived little, if any, benefit from the 10 per cent advance granted in 1900. A miner—using the word in the technical sense—is a contractor. The operator agrees to pay him a certain amount for coal mined: from this amount the miner provides his own tools and keeps them in (Continued to page 4.)

ADVANCE



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W. E. Walker, Business Manager, Room 8, Odd Fellows Bldg., San Francisco, California.

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Register Immediately

Registration for the primary election closes August 2. It is of the utmost importance to all comrades that they should themselves register and induce every one else to do so. We must be prepared to make a showing.

For Socialist Propaganda

Advance is published principally for propaganda purposes. To that end, to make it most available as a propaganda paper, we have a great offer to make to all comrades. Advance will be furnished from now till after election for 10 cents in clubs of ten. You set ten people to pay 10 cents each and send in the names, addresses and money to us, and every week, from now till after election, those ten people will get four pages of argument and encouragement to make them good revolutionary Socialists. No more effective propaganda can be done. The people pay for their own conversion. They get the best thought on Socialism, the latest news of the Socialist movement, and timely criticisms on the labor movement, its successes and its blunders, its allies and its foes. Let every comrade who wishes to help along toward that vote of twenty thousand, we ought to poll, constitute himself or herself a committee of one to get a club each week for the next two months. Try it! It is easy. And the result will be most gratifying. In clubs of ten until after election only 10 cents.

The Political Outlook

It is highly probable that there will be five political parties in the field this fall. The Republican, Democratic, Socialists, Prohibition and Union Labor Party have all filed petitions for primaries. It seems certain at this writing that all will be accepted by the Secretary of State, though he has not yet published the official list.

Of these five the Republican party is undoubtedly the strongest. The party of plutocracy, it has behind it the wealth and the purchasable brains of the State. It controls the State administration and is backed by the national government. The factional fight of rival leaders and opposing machines is but the sign of the politicians faith in its forthcoming victory. They would not scrap if no political plums were in sight. Despite the vicious and continued attacks of the San Francisco Republican dailies, Gage seems to more than hold his own, and will in all likelihood be master of the situation when the primary vote is counted.

The Democrats are dead. In San Francisco, where more than any place else they must depend for strength, there is absolutely no organization. The leaders know that defeat for them is sure, and hence feel little concern to battle for nominations or expend their energies in the coming campaign. Unless something in the nature of miracle happens, the Democratic party will go away back and sit down with the "minority" parties.

The Prohibition party is by its very nature condemned to very slow growth. But it may be put on the toboggan slide this year, and rush downward out of sight with surprising speed. At any rate it is inconsiderable in size and is not worth more attention.

There are two parties left. The Socialist and the Union Labor. It is not entirely sure that the Union Labor party will go on the ticket. It is rent into hostile factions. On the one side is the conservative Republican wing, represented by the Schmitz forces. On the other side is the more radical forces represented by the Delaney committee. And there are other union factions. The contest will be fought out in the primaries, and upon its issue will depend largely the immediate and future chances of the party. A Schmitz victory may mean a Delaney bolt, and vice versa, a Delaney victory may mean that Schmitz will conclude that "political conditions have settled" and "go back into the ranks of the Republican party." In either case, the chance for a Union Labor victory, dim as it is at best, approaches the vanishing point. As far as the effect on its own vote, the Union Labor will probably poll as heavy a vote one way as another. If it loses conservative votes by the victory of Delaney's faction, it is more sure of losing radical votes by the triumph of Schmitz.

The Socialist party is the only party that can really look forward to a good, healthy, harmonious growth. Never before was the field so favorable. And though the rivalry of a Union Labor party would prevent the great success that otherwise would await us, yet even with it in the field, our vote will be greatly increased over the 1900 tally. The revolutionary forces should use every endeavor to carry Los Angeles and Southern labor for the Socialist party, as by doing so they prevent the spread of an unscientific and illusionary movement.

The entrance of the Union Labor party into State politics disturbs calculations greatly, and yet so favorable has been the reception given to straight, revolutionary Socialism that we still hold to the battle-over "20,000-vote for California." Our faith is undiminished.

Local Oakland Quarantined

It isn't exactly the local that is quarantined. But Comrade Wilkins, the organizer, has been down with the small-pox for several weeks past, and all the official records were practically in his possession. H. C. Tuck, who has been acting in his place, reports that Comrade Wilkins is convalescing, and a few weeks will see him about again and devoting his energies to waking up the inhabitants of "Frisco's bed-room." A great deal of propaganda is being done in Alameda county. Mills and Wilson have spoken to good crowds and aroused much interest. A move is now on foot to raise over one thousand dollars for the Congressional District campaign fund. Phonographs and kenetoscopes will be called into service, besides the best oratorical talent, to make the battle for equality this year the hottest in local history. Comrade Tuck reports that Advance is liked better each week by the Alamedans, and steps are being taken to push its circulation. An endeavor will be made to get copies into every house where returns are in the least likely. It is suggested that a special committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions on the basis of 10 cents till after election in clubs of ten. This, it is thought, will induce the workers to pay for their education. All the comrades are enthusiastic and predict that the vote will astonish even the most sanguine. They say the capitalists will feel like quarantining the whole county after November. At least the Socialists will be so important a factor that it will start the politicians guessing.

City Central Committee

Monday, July 7, 1902.

Central Committee was called to order by Organizer Walker. W. M. Coward was elected chairman and William Costly secretary. Credentials were presented: First District, J. Bearns, R. Fleming, I. Flaum; Second District, L. Vanalstine, J. E. Davis, J. H. Fairbrook, Scott Anderson; Third District, W. M. Coward, F. R. Whitney, Wm. Costley.

Report of Financial Secretary Everett \$74.15 on hand. Secretary Backus, per Walker, surrendered books of locals. Wm. Costley was elected Treasurer; J. H. Fairbrook Recording and Financial Secretary. Districts were instructed to make nominations for the following officers by July 11: City Organizer, Librarian, Organizer for Northern California.

It was moved and carried that district clubs take charge of A. of S. Hall for appointment of chairman, readers and critics, alternating monthly. District No. 1 was notified for July.

Organizer Walker reported men at work collecting signatures to petition in every Assembly District, excepting 31 and 32. Moved and carried that all collectors meet notary July 11 at 8 p. m. J. H. Fairbrook was given charge of the work at \$2.0 per day.

Districts were instructed to elect each one member for an auditing committee.

Board of Directors of Advance ordered to report next meeting.

The present propaganda committee to act pro tem.

Moved and carried that each district be advanced 20 due stamps.

A Campaign Committee of five was elected: Costley, Whitney, Fairbrook, Van Alstine, Anderson.

The Central Committee will meet every Friday at room 8, Odd Fellows' building.

Wm. Costley, Secretary.

The Wicked Beef Trust

(By Mme. Goose.)

Jack Sprat could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean,
For beef was high and the butcher shy
And the Spratts were busted, clean
In The Cattle Ranch.

Ten cents till after election in clubs of ten.

Poppies and Wheat

BY MARY FAIRBROTHER.

One fool sailed westward until he found a world;
One found new worlds within the mind of man;

The cynics called Columbus charlatan
And burned Giordano Bruno! * * *
Who unfurled

The heavens like a scroll, that men might know,

But foolish Galileo? * * * Who began
Our new free art and thought and social plan,

But that poor outcast crazy fool, Rosseau?
There is one toast the future ages drink
Standing!—To those who dare, rush in,
and die!

Those who defy all rights and break
all rules,
Who fight impossible battles, and who think

True thoughts—at whom with one accord
we cry,
"The fools, the fools, the fools!"—
God bless the fools!

—Curtis Hidden Page, in Harper's Magazine.

Apologies are out of style in "Poppies and Wheat" column, and will ever be, so long as my name is at its head, but it is absolutely necessary to explain that the verses at the head of the column last week were copied from the last issue of Success, and were written by Sharlot M. Hall, to whom proper credit was given on the "copy" as it was sent to the printer, but the linotype does not know that it is impossible for me to write poetry, and so left off the credit and all. One of the things which readers of Advance may be sure of is that all of the poetry is written by someone else, as I never attempt it—never did in my life.

Miss M. L. Morrow has been doing good work for Socialism by speaking in different towns in California where they are not overly anxious to hear the new system discussed, and where the crowds on the streets are apt to make disturbance. She says she has been treated royally, and that in several towns the people have told her that no speaker has been accorded the courtesy which she has received. She is the first woman to attempt to talk on the street corners, and they take to it very well.

In a letter to Mrs. Reynolds she says that near one store where she attempted to speak a man came and started opposition by turning on a phonograph. She told the crowd it illustrated how weak is a human being in comparison to a machine, the voice as well as the hand. She moved her meeting a block away and the crowd went with her, and the man and the phonograph were left to solitude.

In one town the mayor forbade any more meetings to be held after several very successful ones had taken place. He was asked on what grounds he refused to allow it, and he replied that he did it for the safety of the speaker, as he was afraid some one would throw a rock at her. The politicians do not know exactly what to do about the meetings. They would make greater effort to interfere if it were a man speaking, but as it is they have no experience.

Miss Morrow is a pleasant young lady, a good speaker, and one of the earnest people who do not hesitate at difficulties, if there is a thing to be done for a cause in which she believes.

When you eat the mush or oatmeal, or whatever cereal you affect, for breakfast (it does not seem possible that one would deliberately prefer such a thing to eat) just remember that in one of the places where the fodder is ground, or flaked or cracked, the girls who help do it, work for about three dollars a week. The reports say the most any of them can earn is five, and we all know what that means—it means that the majority of the young women succeed in reducing the profits to the extent of about three or four dollars.

I am wrathful, you perceive. It is hard to read the papers these times and be a philosopher; life is so strenuous for the poor. But these girls went on a strike, and keep in mind it was not in any of the slums where Miss Anna Gould has gone to reside. It was not in any of the congested districts of our metropolitan cities, of which Mr. Riis tells us. It was not in any of the vile tenements built inside of another tenement, where the first architect left a little open space for God's sunshine and air to help fight the horrors of "civilization." It was in none of those places. It was out in a little town in the broad, fine old state of Iowa; the state which has rolling prairies, plenty of timber, pure water, and the finest women in the world. It was in Muscatine, Iowa, where the oatmeal factory is situated, and where land is almost as cheap as girls—not quite. I have spoken of the low wage these girls received for their daily toil, but that was the last of their reasons for protesting. The first was that they wished to drink water. That seems hard that in Iowa

where the water is clear and pure and cold, that in a miserable pen, the young girls must go on a strike and ask the scoundrels, who are responsible for the place, and whose bank accounts are swelled by the products of the toil of these girls, it does seem fiendish, that they must make a formal demand for a drink of water. When you are eating your cereal, don't be in a rush, and while the cool salt breezes blow your ease away out into the mountains, and you grow a bit restive, just try about this time of year. It is always eighty, often one hundred, and seldom lower than ninety. Then when you get that fixed in your mind, remember that the next demand these girls made was for air. The "ordinary sanitary conveniences of civilization," to quote from the language of the formal demand. Think of working all day, every day, in a place like that, without water, for four dollars a week, and "find yourself."

The girls pack the boxes and paste on labels, and by "finding yourself" you mean you furnish your own paste. It is a wonder the corporation does not require them to find the boxes and the oatmeal and the building. If the workers were required to find the building, the chances are that it would at least be fit for the lair of red swine for which the state of Iowa is also noted. The facts are that a decently brought up pork chop producer would die inside of a week in such a place as the girls had to work in every day.

It is likely that if you think on these things really, that you will not enjoy your oatmeal especially, which is a pity, for it is not your fault or mine. We say that we believe it, but have we done all we could to help such girls, and all the millions like them, who are worse off? Have we?

These particular girls won some of the things they went after. They now receive a half a cent more per box, they asked for a cent; they are permitted to drink water, the corporation furnishes it, and the corporation decided to furnish its own paste hereafter, but the filthy building is unchanged. The "ordinary sanitary conveniences of civilization" are not forthcoming, but the poor girls thought better to take the half loaf and try again later. If we have cream on our oatmeal, we hope they may succeed; but if we eat the villainous stuff dry it is likely we are so cross that we won't care whether they win or lose, because it is hard to be a Christian and eat much oatmeal.

That reminds me that cream in San Francisco costs money. It is more or less of a blessing that it does, for then the children of the poor eat less of it. And thereby hangs a tale, which goes something like this: About two months ago a real nice cat suspecting there was an old maid in the family, adopted us and presently increased our family by five. The kittens are really very pretty, and until two weeks ago were plump and cunning. Two weeks ago, for some reason, perhaps because the kittens were the proper age, the mother cat began to be cross with them, and the balance of the family were forced to provide food for them. Milk was suggested as the proper food for growing, intelligent cats, and milk was bartered for and the cats drank it for a few days and washed their faces afterwards as though it was good. But now they decline. They have become little skeletons in the meantime, and as the supply of milk was rather generous it has been a wonder why those kittens should constantly grow thinner all the time. The mystery has been solved. The milk was the cause of it. That is to say, not the milk, but the formaldehyde with which the milk is embalmed.

Now it makes no real difference to the majority of people on this coast if those five kittens do starve to death, but think of the little babies who are starving on milk which is embalmed in the same way. A child starves slower. He eats other things and he does not immediately show the effects of the "preservative" as the kittens do. The human baby is tougher. But why is it that in a city, in all cities, you must get so much thrown in when you try to buy a little cream or milk?

If the women who read this column don't care much about the co-operative commonwealth, if they are more or less indifferent as to their rights, political and social, if they are willing to let bad enough alone, in all else, in the name of womanhood, in the name of motherhood, in the name of the pretty little fellow who lives with you for good or ill, don't permit the milk trust to murder your child. Think of it and act now. Concerted action on the part of the women of this city, in just one thing, would bring about such a reform that would startle you out of your careless selfishness forever. Get a chemist, the city chemist, to analyze the milk you buy to-day.

We need Socialism. We need new conditions for one thing, because, instead of draping the city in mourning on account of the eternal disgrace of it, England is sending out long dispatches going into details regarding the dinner given by royalty to half a million beggars. Just try to realize it in all its horror. Half a million beggars in the fair and lovely island of

which this mighty city of London is the heart. As many people as would make two cities like San Francisco in starvation. The submerged tenth, who have never before had a square meal, so the papers say. The newspapers ought to turn their column rules, decorate the pages with black and admit the disgrace. But, no, they proclaim the generosity of this man who sits on the throne of England, robed in ermine and fine linen, and puts a tax on bread, in order to filch a few dollars from the poor, by which he may give a dinner to the "submerged tenth" of that great city. It is hateful and obnoxious to a degree that is positively unendurable to think that the papers of the world are so steeped in imperialism, so imbued with the man-worshipping instinct that they repeat the story and vie with each other to see who can write headlines giving this monster of all that is unlovely, this man who was forced to withdraw one of his comrades in sin, one of his female friends, from a list of guests at a dinner recently, because even a member of his own "aristocracy" could not stomach the performances. It is unbearably intolerable that we should have the gush and slush of such newspaper twaddle forced on our eyes and in our ears, when we know in what lie the roots of it all. Oh, for a new system!

National Secretary's Report

National Secretary's Report for May. Received—May 1, balance on hand, \$152.49; National Dues, Alabama \$4.50, Arizona 3.40, Arkansas 80, California \$39.95, Colorado \$21.10, Connecticut \$17.35, Florida \$2.50, Idaho \$6.00, Illinois \$60.00, Indiana \$30.00, Iowa \$4.70, Kentucky \$17.05, Louisiana .70, Maine \$5.00, Michigan \$10.00, Minnesota \$10.00, Missouri \$35.25, Montana \$5.15, Nebraska \$16.65, New Hampshire \$5.30, New York \$60.00, Ohio \$35.00, Oklahoma \$7.75, Oregon \$15.75, Pennsylvania \$30.00, Rhode Island \$5.00, South Dakota .15, Tennessee \$1.55, Utah \$6.60, Vermont \$1.00, Washington \$7.75, West Virginia \$1.40, received for supplies \$32.65, received for propaganda fund \$40.75, received for labor lecture bureau \$31.93, received postage .14, total \$718.31.

Expended—Exchange M. O. and checks .11, expense \$13.25, express \$11.38, National Secretary salary \$83.33, literature \$17.67, office help (stenographers) five weeks \$113.55, postage for office \$30.06, postage labor lecture bureau \$31.47, postage strike bulletins \$10.13, printing for general use \$26.00, printing for labor lecture bureau \$11.15, refund .45, rent \$32.00, J. S. Roche five weeks \$60.00, stationery \$2.00, telegrams \$6.20, Chas. H. Vail \$25.00, June 1st balance on hand \$244.56, total \$718.31.

Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary.

California State Committee

Meeting held July 7th. Present Comrades Messrs. Appel, Ober, Reynolds, Hefner and Beresford. Comrade in the chair.

Minutes approved. Communications read F. H. Swigart, Karl Bracher (2), E. B. Helpingstine, Geo. S. Holmes (2), G. F. Alexander, Leon Greenbaum (2), Wenonah S. Abbott, J. B. Compton, E. S. Nash, Wm. Carpenter, G. Weaver, and Thomas Baker.

Cash received by Secretary: From locals—Sacramento \$2.50, San Francisco \$10.00, Santa Ana \$5.00, Fresno \$2.00, San Bernardino \$3.70, Tulare \$1.10, Oakland \$6.20, Exeter \$1.50. Total from locals \$32.00.

Cash contributions to campaign fund—R. Weber, Santa Maria, \$1; W. G. Hoagenson, 50c; F. Standt, \$1.00; C. O. Currier, 50c; J. W. Starkweather, \$1.00, Isaac Mills, 75c. Total, \$4.75.

Total receipts for the week, \$36.75. Bills ordered paid—Telegrams \$1.15, supplies 65c, printing Assembly District petitions \$2.75, Organizer Holmes \$3.50, National Constitutions 25c. Total disbursements \$9.30.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Wenonah Stevens in the First Congressional District.

The Secretary was instructed to invite Local Los Angeles to elect a committee to draft one or more propaganda leaflets, to be submitted for publication to the State Committee.

Meeting adjourned.
Thomas Beresford, Secretary.

Andrew Carnegie says: "Wealth is a delusion and a snare." Yes, Andy, but there is on delusion about poverty, although millions of us poor mortals have been caught in the snare set by such as you to rob them of their earnings, and then shoot them if they kicked because you did not leave them enough to buy bread. No there is no delusion about poverty; it is real.

Patronize our advertisers.

The Song of Gold

Oh, what a mighty pedestal is mine!
A world in homage bows before my shrine.
The wizards of all ages own my spell,
My power to raise to Heaven or crush to Hell.
Upon my altars (Greed's commercial mart),
I sacrifice full many a quivering heart,
Whose life-drops form beneath my base, a flood,
From which flow rivers filled with human blood,
Dazed with the glittering brightness of my sheen,
E'en ghastly horrors are as blessings seen.
Of human life I make a dreary task,
And yet not one has dared remove my mask,
To tear away my false, bewitching guise,
That fascinates alone the human eyes.
In Nature's kingdom I am only gold;
Within the brain of man my powers unfold.
The calendar of crimes, save one, I own;
And even lust would die were I o'erthrown.
I make mankind the puppets of a show;
The game—to try each other to o'erthrow.
I pull the string, my willing slaves arise
And act the criminal in war's disguise.
For me they plunder, pillage, burn and kill
And revel in the human blood they spill;
Vain, strutting pigmies reaching out for fame,
Fight each the other for that holy name
Hero (May Heaven the sacrilege forgive;
A hero dies that other men may live.)
I'm like the banyan tree; my branches grow
And shadow all the earth with want and woe.
Earth's generous products all must bear
my stamp,
The gifts of God held by a golden clamp.
For me was Christ betrayed, and bought and sold.
So, too, mankind is crucified for gold.
Kings, lords and rulers all before me fall.
Uncrowned, unseparated, I am lord of all.
While Reason, purblind, fails to see the wrong,
So long will I, exultant, sing my song.
Emma E. Hunt.

Selfishness, Self-Interest and Socialism

The audience last Sunday evening was a trifle smaller than it has been of late. But Dr. Scott held the attention of his auditors from the first. Comrade Fairbrook was chairman and Scott Anderson the reader. The latter gentleman was applauded most warmly, as is usual when he speaks or reads for Socialism, and even when he asks for money for the cause.

Dr. Scott's subject was a broad one, "Selfishness, Self-Interest, and Socialism."

Our subject has to do, to some extent, with words, distinctions between words which are sometimes used interchangeably. The difference between selfishness and self-interest seems to be trivial, but in reality is great enough to form the dividing line between two schools of social philosophy. The present discussion will deal mainly with those elements which are fundamental to an acceptable conception of Socialism, or essential to a healthful and successful Socialist propaganda.

A class of people argue for Socialism on the ground of selfishness, because their arguments are a reflection of their own character, their reasonings are tinged with materialism, which reduces human life to a basis of animalism. They forget that the world has been dominated by that very principle for 6,000 years. They forget that capitalism is now and ever has been but the application of the doctrine of selfishness, and that a high order of society cannot rise from ignoble motive forces.

One form of selfishness simulates self-interest. It says, "so far as good to others brings good to me, I will seek the good of others." In human relations, selfishness means the survival of the strongest, it means every man for himself. The man who holds that selfishness is the natural, and therefore proper, rule of life, is the man to look out for. He is the man who would sell his party for a price.

Selfishness is the destruction of liberty. Materialism, the child of animalism, is the destruction of liberty. Selfishness is individualism and individualism is the destruction of liberty. Materialism is fatalism, and fatalism is the death of liberty. Individualism is anarchy and anarchy is suicide of liberty. The freedom of selfishness is to do as one likes, the freedom of true self-interest is to do as one should.

A street speaker said not long ago we are not advocating any such rot as "love your neighbor as yourself." He is young but there are older Socialists who have ideas equally defective. Does not a true Socialist desire that all shall be comfortable?

Our subject has to do with ethics. It has been said that the machine and a hun-

gry stomach are declared to be the bedrock on which Socialism stands. The machine is not an ethical thing, nor is the empty stomach. It is the social relations of these two that have caused Socialism to be born. Ethics is a rule of human conduct. The relation of the machine and the hungry stomach to human conduct, that is relation of one human being to another makes it a universal question. Whether the machine is owned individually or collectively, therefore, becomes an ethical question.

All this means that you are in a movement called Socialism, which seeks a social relation forbidding the exploitation of one human being by another. Environment creates nothing. It only stimulates, develops or perfects what already exists. The swine in the trough has nothing to do with ethics. He "has no use for it." Might gives no right; it may give possession.

The welfare of man, the individual, is inseparably connected with the welfare of the race. The hand will suffer when the heart is out of order. Selfishness, adopted as a basis of Socialism, constitutes a serious menace to the cause itself and a permanent obstacle to propaganda work. It worships the letter of its dogma, ignoring the essential spirit.

The corrective of this evil and its removal lies in the clear apprehension of the difference between selfishness and self-interest. No blind power of evolution builds with unseen hands the mighty structure of the co-operative commonwealth. Men are its builders; the structure is to stand upon a foundation of justice. Its plan is high and noble, only master builders can shape that wondrous material called humanity into that long-sought social state "where all shall be free to live and enjoy, and none shall be free to oppress or destroy."

One of the questions was: "Is selfishness natural?" Dr. Scott was equal to it, and to the man who asked if Socialism was not a delusion. The speaker thought it might be a delusion that the worker ought to have the full product of his toil, but it seems like a truth.

H. L. Ebers was the first of the five-minute speakers. In the lower animals you can never find the cruelty that exists in the human race in its treatment of its own. Socialism is a humanitarian movement. Mr. Barnaby was the second, and he finds fault with the voter, who is responsible for all the evils of this system by sanctioning them at the ballot box. No one else is to blame. The working man sanctions scabbing at the ballot box, and votes against it in his union next day.

Mr. Helmier was a five-minute orator who is a well known Socialist, and who said that love in a president was not so desirable as intelligence. Is love going to produce Socialism? No, it is intelligence and agitation.

Comrade Reynolds followed by asking what induced Carl Marx to lay aside the selfish interests and take up the cause of the working class? What caused La Salle to leave all his pleasures and companions and take up the cause of Socialism? Intelligent self-interest might cause men to do that, but not selfishness.

Comrade Larson occupied the floor for a short time by explaining the difference between selfishness and self-interest. The word love was defined as being a misnomer in a sociological discussion. A more proper term would be regard, and we cannot regard our own interest properly unless we regard other men's interest.

Scott Anderson answered Comrade Reynolds' question by saying that the leaders of Socialism were imbued with feelings of unselfishness. The audience called for Mr. Thompson, who spoke in his best vein in defense of love and ethics. Heroism does not think of the dollar all the time.

Dr. Scott closed the program by making a strong speech for harmony in the Socialist party. Until man has learned that life means much more than the material he knows very little of life. The relationship between man and man is not material.

Helpingstine's Financial Report.

June 15, San Jose, \$2.25; June 16, Watsonville (entertainment), \$3.00; June 18, Santa Cruz, \$6.00; June 19, Paso Robles, \$3.25; June 21, San Luis Obispo, \$6.00; June 22, Arroyo Grande (entertainment), \$1.50; June 23, Santa Maria, 85c; June 23, Lompoc, \$3.00; June 25, Santa Barbara (entertainment), \$3.90; June 26, Ventura, 85c; June 29, Oxnard, \$4.20; total, \$34.80.

Expenditures—June 15, brought forward, \$8.20; June 14, express, \$1.00; June 15, Wells-Fargo (trunk to Los Angeles), \$3.75; June 17 and 25, postage, 50c; by salary at \$2.00 per day from June 15 to July 1, \$28.00; total, \$41.45.

Fraternally,
Edgar B. Helpingstine.

It is not altogether clear whether the Boers cheered for King Edward or for that \$15,000,000.—The Atlanta Journal.

Prosperity Breeds Trouble

All over the country are being conducted strikes by workmen for better wages and shorter hours, and a noticeable feature of some of these demands is, that bodies of men in no way connected with organized labor, are making their protests against long hours and short pay, and demanding better wages and shorter hours.

It has been said that strikes and other labor troubles are sure indications of prosperity. Be that the truth or not, it is certain that strikes are sure evidence that the commodities needed by working people have so raised in price that it is compulsory on the part of labor, if it wants to maintain a scale of wages, that it too must share in an increased rate of pay in order to keep even with a rapidly advancing market on all products used by the wage-earners.

But these strikes are evidence also of a growing determination on the part of labor to resist the encroachments of industrial combines in reducing the power of men to secure employment.

Organized labor is beginning to see that the owners of the tools of production and distribution control every avenue of employment, and that it is becoming necessary to organize to maintain their rights as producers, as well as provide for the rainy day of the future.

There is a spirit of unrest commencing to spread all over the country, which bodes no good to the present system of grab and hold, and the result will be that in a very few years a new state of affairs will arise, which will restore to the oppressed wage-earner a larger portion of all he produces, whether in mine or factory.

The recent failure of the A. F. of L. and the Western Labor Union to get together, and the formation of the Western Federation under the name of the American Labor Union indicates that the workers everywhere are becoming conscious of being unjustly dealt with by the captains of capital, and that it is time to commence acting for their own interests.

Any further attempts to frustrate the formation of a new and progressive labor organization will fail. The promoters may for a time retard its consummation, but just as certain as the tides ebb and flow, the wage-earner is on the eve of entering on new fields of conquest, where the ballot, instead of the bullet, will be used to conquer and install a better and a nobler form of government than the one now controlled by tyrannical greed and selfish lust.

The new and better plan will make unnecessary labor troubles, and instead of strikes and labor troubles of all kinds, peace and harmony will prevail and mankind enjoy the fruits of science and skill in every possible manner.—Dayton, Ohio, Union Press.

For the Brewery Workmen

St. Louis, June 28, 1902.
To the members of the Socialist Party and sympathizers—Comrades:

We have received an official communication from the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States informing us that the unions of their organization at Boston and Cincinnati are engaged in a great struggle with the brewery bosses in those cities.

Many of the members of our party are familiar with the circumstances of this struggle and are aware that the powers of the Brewery Workmen are now being strained to the utmost, for the very life of their organization is at stake. The Socialist Party as the political organization of the working class is especially interested for the reason that the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen is committed to international Socialism, and has extended the hand of comradeship to the Socialist Party.

Comrades, we remind you that not alone have the Brewery Workmen given us their moral and political aid, but they have repeatedly extended financial support to the Socialist Party. In view of the aforesaid reasons and the strong sympathy and comradeship which we entertain for the Brewery Workmen, this appeal is hereby sent forth bespeaking your moral, financial and political aid. Our comrades are hereby urged to bring this communication officially before the State and local organizations of the Socialist Party for the purpose of rendering financial aid to the Brewery workmen; to use their influence in their respective unions to the same end and to assist in maintaining a rigid boycott on all unfair beer, ale and porter in the towns and cities supplied by the unfair breweries of Boston and Cincinnati. In order to make this boycott iron-clad it is suggested that the locals of our party in the various states and territories contiguous to Cincinnati and Boston elect special boycott committees.

These committees should immediately co-operate with like committees of the Brewers and other crafts especially elected by the unions. Our committees should call upon every union in their locality and urge the election of like committees, all

to meet as a whole and to be comprised in to a Special Boycott Committee on Unfair Brewery Products.

Said committee should prosecute this boycott with the utmost vigor and determination, and leave no stone unturned to rout the unfair Brewery products out of every center that can possibly be reached, and the machinery of the boycott set in motion wherever possible through trade-unions and locals of the Socialist Party. The matter of financial aid should not be lost sight of.

All donations of money should be sent to Julius Zorn, National Secretary, United Brewery Workmen, Rooms 109-110 Odd Fellows Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio. Comrades! Now is the opportunity for us of the Socialist Party to give practical evidence of our comradeship and solidarity with the National Union of the United Brewery Workmen. Let us rally together with the Brewery Workmen under the banner of International trade-unionism and socialism. The Brewery Worker's fight is our fight. Rise up in your might and strike a body blow against the unfair brewery bosses of Boston and Cincinnati.

Yours fraternally,
Leon Greenbaum,
National Secretary.

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.

The Advance Guard.

Comrade Tuck of Alameda brings in two new subs to the Advance office. He is going to do some good work for Socialism and the Advance. Bring some more the next time you come.

Secretary Beresford sends the manager of Advance three more subs. The comrades are working and bringing in good results. Keep on.

The Brewery Workmen's Union sends us three more subs, adding to their big list of names.

A comrade sends from Scotia, Cal., to the Advance a club of eight new subs. The Advance is penetrating every nook and corner of the State. Send them in comrades, for this is the cheapest way you can advertise and build up your party.

We received three more from Comrade Walker in San Francisco. Keep things moving, boys.

A comrade from the Veterans' Home, Napa, Cal., sends in one and says that he is turning the old soldiers up-side down.

Comrade Pringle, an old soldier in the Soldiers' Home at Los Angeles, sends in one sub, and asks us to send him a bundle of literature. He says there are some hard nuts to crack there, but he intends to crack them.

Three subs were sent in from Willards, Cal. The boys and girls of this State intend to roll up a big vote this fall.

Elsemore, Cal., adds three more to her list. Comrades say this kind of work is like taking a bath, it is cleaning the cobwebs out of poor wage-earners' eyes.

Oregon sends in three, and tells us that things are moving along at a great speed there in the Socialist movement.

Washington State adds two more. Keep them a moving, boys, for literature is better than bullets.

A Southern Mill Girl

(By John L. Heaton.)
I wish the day would run away;
I wish 'twas night once more.
My eyelids close, but when I doze
The big looms growl and roar
Like bears, and make me start and wake
A-crying as I work;
And the hot air chokes us little folks—
I know it's bad to shirk,
But the swinging birds are singing; but-
terflies are in the air,
And the honey bees in sunny gardens
buzz; if I was there
They might flit, or hum, or twitter—but
I wouldn't stir all day.
I'd be keeping still and sleeping. I'm just
tired, too tired to play.

Grasshoppers are ravaging considerable tracts of California, and the farmers are casting about for a means of exterminating the pests.

It has been suggested that Mr. Hanna and his Civic Federation might have some influence with them, for they, poor things, are not possessed of common intelligence, and Hanna's visionary full dinner pail might lure them to his net, and once there they would be "dead ones," you bet.

There being no prospect of a termination of the contest between the meat trust and the people, why not submit the price of meat to arbitration?—The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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(Continued from page 1.)
repair, buys his own powder, employs a laborer, and stands all docking. In the application of the 10 per cent advance the reduction in the price of powder counted for 7 1-2 per cent, the balance of 2 1-2 per cent was added to the price per car or ton. But when the price of powder was reduced, the wage of the day laborer was increased from \$2.10 to \$2.31 a day. Increased topping was also demanded. Many allowances for necessary work in mining, such as taking down rock, standing timber, opening breasts, etc., were greatly reduced and in some cases entirely withdrawn, so that the profit to the miner himself from the ten per cent increase was far from satisfactory.

There is a wide difference of opinion regarding the actual wages of the miner. The nominal wages as figured by the operator vary from \$50.00 to \$75.00 a month. The actual wages as figured by the miner vary from \$30.00 to \$38.00 a month. This difference is due to the fact that the operator figures on the basis of full time, while the fact is that the miner rarely makes full time, and is compelled to figure according to the actual number of days he has worked, which in the past ten years have averaged little over fifteen days to the month. The Report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines and Mining for 1899 shows that the average wages of the miner for that year would not exceed \$285.00, an average of \$23.71 per month. Peter Roberts, in his recent publication on the anthracite coal industry, gives the average monthly earnings of the miner for the year 1898 as \$34.10, and that of the day laborer as \$22.40—an average of \$1.37 per day for the miner and \$0.90 for the laborer. I take from my note-book the following statement made by an old miner whose word cannot be questioned: Family of six:

Average monthly wages for twelve months—November, 1900 to November, 1901, \$36.00; rent, \$4.50; clothes and shoes, \$6.00; doctor and medicine, \$1.50; coal, \$2.00; lodge and church, \$1.50; household goods, \$2.00; total, \$17.50. There is left a balance of \$18.75 for food for six during the month!

Whatever the wages may be, no one can visit the mining villages of the anthracite coal fields without being convinced that they are not sufficient to afford the miner and his family even a fair chance for physical, mental, or moral development. The laws of the State of Pennsylvania prohibit boys from working in the mines under fourteen, but so great is the need of the family that the law is ignored by the parents, and operators are deceived as to the age of the boys.

As to the reduction of the working hours for day laborers there are several things to be said. Of the 147,000 men employed in the anthracite field, 97,000 are day laborers; 40,000 of these laborers work inside and the rest outside of the mine. There can be no question as to the justice of the request for the inside laborers. Eight hours at a time in the mine is as much as any human being can stand. As it is now men leave their homes about 6 a. m. and return after 6 p. m. In the winter time these men, working daily, do not see the sun from Sunday to Sunday. It ought not to require any argument to prove that a coal mine is not a healthy place. The air is impure, the mine damp; often men are compelled to work standing in water to their knees, and water dripping on them from above. Impaired eye-sight, total blindness, and bodies maimed for life are some of the results of this most dangerous work. The discrimination made by insurance companies against the miners as a class is sufficient evidence on this point.

The third request for a change in the method of payment is the outcome of years of dissatisfaction. Two systems have prevailed, namely: the contract and the day wage system. The contract system includes three standards of payment, viz.: the car, the ton, the yard. About eighty-five per cent of the miners work under the contract system. The arbitrary way with which the company determines the size of a car, and the way it shall be loaded, and the quantity which shall constitute a ton, is little less than outrageous. The miner admits that a certain allowance should be made for impurities, and is willing to allow a proper proportion, but feels that it is an injustice for the company to demand an allowance of 1,200 pounds for refuse, and then be docked besides, as is often the case.

Another request paramount in importance is that of the miners for a recognition of their Union. Single-handed the miner is absolutely helpless; a bitter experience has taught him this fact. A single mine, also, is unable to do anything with the combination of operators which now exists. The only hope for the miner is in organization. From 1880 to 1890 the miners were practically without an organization. During those years the operators ruled with an iron hand. The foreign laborers, who had been imported, were treated like dogs. The strike at Latimer in 1896 was the first warning to the coal barons that the foreign laborers were awakening. Up to that time the operators thought they could do as they pleased with the "foreign trash." The

strike at Latimer was quelled by bullets, but never settled. It has been said that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. True it is that the blood of the miners killed at Latimer was the seed of Unionism. The rifle shots at Latimer sounded the call for organization among the anthracite miners and in 1897 representatives of the U. M. W. entered the hard coal fields. Labor, in the anthracite coal fields, was compelled to combine for self preservation. Labor dealt with Capital single-handed so long as it was possible. When the operators combined and through that combination made it impossible for a miner, who had come under the ban of one operator to find employment under any other, then Labor was forced to organize and to demand that Capital should deal with combined Labor.

Most of the foreign miners live in "Company Patches." These patches consist of rows of houses, more frequently called "Shanties," built by the operators for the use of their employes. As a rule, they are located near the mines. No pretense is made to make them attractive. Not the slightest effort is made at sanitary control. Everything about them is in the rough. The atmosphere, because of nearness to the breaker, is laden with dust; the water is tainted with sulphur; and the sun has to fight its way through dense clouds of black smoke which blackens everything in sight.

The houses are all alike and are usually of the clapboard variety, fiercely hot in summer and frightfully cold in winter. Very few of them are weather-proof and many of them are in a tumble-down condition. They are in most cases unplastered and unplastered. Inside the rafters and beams are exposed to view. The walls are either bare or covered with all kinds of old newspapers. The shanties have from two to six rooms. Rents are low and for this reason these houses are always occupied. The squalor and dirt found in these Patches surpasses anything known in the slums of our cities. Coal dirt is everywhere and in everything. The food is gritty with it. The clothing grates with it. It rubs itself into the souls of those who live in it.

What kind of family life can be expected from such industrial and social conditions? Only that of the lowest type. There is absolutely nothing in the miner's environment to restrain or inspire. He is left to the mercy of his own resources, which at their best are very much limited. Thus far the operators, many of whom have made fortunes out of this class of labor, have shown no interest in their workers' mental and moral welfare. Practically nothing has been done to encourage them. In nearly all other industries in our land, you can find some evidences of interest in the employes, on the part of the employers. But you will seek in vain for such evidence in the anthracite coal regions. The cold indifference of the operators in the fact of such crying need, is the best commentary that can be presented on the notices and methods of the coal barons.

So hard have been the industrial conditions in recent years, and so high the cost of living, that many of the miners have not been able to buy the necessary food required for their work. Hard work such as mining demands strong men. Strong men must have good, substantial food. Good food costs money and this the miners have not had, as their due bills show. Many a miner has gone into the mine to do a hard day's work on a piece of bread and cold tea or coffee. Oh, the stories the miners' dinner-pails would tell if they could, of actual want, hunger, and suffering, and that, too, in the day of our greatest prosperity.

The miners, as a rule, have large families. Most of the boys are sent to work at an early age. The writer of this article began work before he was eight years old. The law of Pennsylvania has prohibited boys from working under fourteen years of age. But so great is the need of the family that oftentimes the law is ignored and boys under twelve are sent to work to help earn the living. There is no sadder sight than to see boys, young enough and small enough to be in their mothers' arms, going back and forth to their daily toil. Oh, for a Mrs. Browning to write the cries of the miners' children! The miner and his brave wife do all they can to keep their heads above water, but sad to say their efforts are seldom successful.

In no part of this land will you find so many broken-down men—cripples, widows, and orphans, as in the coal regions. Last year, 513 men were killed and 1,243 injured. Think of the suffering and sorrow represented by these figures! There is not a day but the black, heavy ambulance may be seen slowly making its way from the mine to some home with a dead father or an injured son. Every day the miner takes his life in his hands for the sake of a scanty living for his family, which is always dearer to him than his life.

The mortality among the miners is very much above the average. Especially is this true of the children. Go into any mining village and ask a mother: "How many children have you?" The answer will be, perhaps: "I have had eleven and lost six." And such a statement is usually

followed by this comment: "Thank God, they are spared a miner's life."

I hope I have made clear from the foregoing that the comfort of every home is involved in this struggle.

Finally, the very principles of our government are vitally concerned in this crisis. Socialism is in the air; working men are hailing it as the new hope. The disposition to question the right of the individual to monopolize natural resources is growing rapidly, and it is an economic axiom that franchises are public trusts to be used for the benefit of the public. Such oppressive use of monopoly and abuse of privileges as has been exhibited by the Coal Combine will not be endured always. All classes of society are seriously asking: "Are those principles of government right which will permit a few men to disorganize the industries of a country at any time they choose?"

All these interests are at stake today in this conflict for which the Coal Combine is alone responsible!—The Pilgrim.

City Central Committee

San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1902.
Room 8, Odd Fellows' Hall.

The meeting of the Central Committee was called to order by Organizer Walter E. Walker.

Present: J. Berens, Robert Fleming, I. Flaum of District No. 1, J. H. Fairbrook of District No. 2, and F. R. Whitney of District No. 3.

Absent: W. M. Coward and William Costley of District No. 3, and Scott Anderson, J. E. Davis and A. Van Alstine of District No. 2.

Temporary organization was effected by the election of F. R. Whitney as chairman and J. H. Fairbrook as secretary.

Thos. Beresford, Secretary of State Executive Committee, presented the matter of petitions for Assembly Districts.

Motion that Organizer Walker give the matter immediate attention and secure persons to get names. Carried.

On motion Organizer was instructed to notify the officers of the Local and Delegates of Central Committee to meet in special session Monday night. Carried.

Motion to adjourn carried.

Approved.
J. H. Fairbrook, Tem. Sec.
Frank R. Whitney, Tem. Chairman.

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