

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

ADVANCE

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WHOLE NUMBER 420.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

Fresno Lines Up for Republican Self Destruction

The Socialists of Fresno county have placed in nomination the following ticket: State Senator—J. J. Turner. Sheriff—Chas. Ochs. County Clerk—Calvin Parson. District Attorney—W. Tupper. Auditor—A. J. Cass. Recorder—J. F. Gallman. Tax Collector—Jacob Cole. Assessor—August Gandram. Treasurer—Alfred Easterbrook. Superintendent of Schools—Noble Mitchell. Public Administrator—W. O. Rutherford. Coroner—C. C. Lyons. Assemblyman 61st District—O. J. Steinward. Assemblyman 60th District—A. C. Blaney.

The county platform adopted is as follows:

Whereas, The rapid growth of trusts and the concentration of capital in the hands of a few men is dividing the citizens of the United States into two classes, the very rich and the very poor, and recognizing such division to be contrary to the best interest of all concerned, and bringing great loss to those of our people who produce all the wealth,

We, therefore, the Socialist party of Fresno county, in convention assembled, do hereby call upon all peaceful and justice-loving citizens to join with us by means of the ballot in so rearranging our system of government as to give equal opportunities to all.

We call upon all trades unions and laboring men, farmers and business men to help us to regain the reins of government from the hands of the avaricious few, and make this once more a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

To this we pledge our candidates to work for the county and municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities, the rescinding and withdrawal of all public franchises that are now in the hands of private companies, the establishment of a board of public works to handle all such public utilities, and to furnish work for all who are in need of employment.

The advantage of such control and operation of industries will be divided between the producer and consumer in increased wages and reduction in rates of service, and no profits will accrue. And,

Whereas, The private ownership of our irrigation system has proved entirely unsatisfactory, being a constant source of trouble to the consumers and the supply being inadequate to the needs of our semi-arid land, therefore,

We advocate the substitution of government ownership and administration and that sufficient reservoirs and dams be built to hold all excess of water in times of flood in order that it may be apportioned out when needed.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to producers in all their efforts to co-operate whereby they seek to eliminate profit taking by a class of middle men.

Whereas, The so-called vagrancy law has degenerated into a disreputable criminal abuse, allowing greedy petty officials to prey upon the public treasury by wholesale arrests of unfortunate men out of employment and traveling over the country seeking for work, therefore, be it,

Resolved, That we pledge our candidates to the Legislature to use every legal method to repeal or annul said law that such disgraceful abuse may be abolished.

Socialist Women's Convention

The Women's Socialist Union will hold its annual convention in San Francisco, September 7th and 8th, at the headquarters of the Socialist Party, Odd Fellows' building. The use of the hall has been kindly offered free of charge by the Socialist Party.

Josephine R. Cole,
State Representative W. N. S. U.

Comrade Job Harriman and wife called Wednesday before going South to Los Angeles, Cal.

Comrade N. A. Richardson, our newly elected organizer for Northern California, is due to arrive in San Francisco Saturday, August 23rd.

Republican Self Destruction

One cannot review the recent session of Congress and note the actions of the dominant party, even aside from its capitalistic truckling, without a mild sort of wonder. If the word republican had any meaning relative to the idea of a republic, or representative government, at the beginning of the session, it is patent that it had little at the close. Metaphorically, the House of Representatives, overwhelmingly Republican and therefore able to do as it liked, deliberately bound itself, gagged itself, put itself in a hole, and pulled the hole in after it. This singular effacement of a popular house, by its own deliberate volition, has scarcely a parallel in history. When the day to day action of the House is studied the leaders of the majority party in that body appear in the curious attitude of persons bent upon the destruction of their own importance and that of the whole body of representatives as factors in national legislation. Absolute power over the presentation, discussion and amendment of measures has been given to the speaker and a committee on rules, and this coterie of less than half a dozen men entirely dominates all proceedings. It decides what shall be considered and how long and by whom; and the precise course of any measure is determined in advance. Deliberation under this method of procedure, of course, becomes out of the question, and discussion sinks to the level of mere mechanical utterance in so far as effect upon the House is concerned. Accordingly even discussion is discouraged, and the most important measures are now regularly whipped through the House within two and three days' time. The Nicaragua Canal bill, committing the government to an enterprise of great moment, was given three days for consideration. The Philippine tariff bill, involving principles and policies of government of the first magnitude, was railroaded through in as brief a time. Deliberation left the House entirely in both cases, and debate was reduced to a farce.

It is the Senate now which deliberates and legislates and the country recognizes the fact, as the House concedes it. An important petition circulated for signatures was addressed, not to Congress, as it ordinarily might be, but to the Senate. This is the real law-making body at Washington. It is the only part of the legislative power which debates and deliberates, and by virtue of this fact does it become the one branch of Congress which now regularly determines the course and character of American legislation.

When we consider that the Senate, barring a few gentlemen of the old school, is made up entirely of the representatives of monopoly and in no wise represents the people, the consequences of this astounding action of the House may be estimated. It looks like deliberate preparation for a dictatorship. So far as exercising a popular check upon the actions of the Senate is concerned the House of Representatives which does not represent may as well shut up shop and save the people the cost of its maintenance. To pay \$5,000 a year to a lot of wooden Indians would equally conserve the cause of popular government.

The thing the Americans call their government is simply an organized agency for the service of capitalism; not a shred of the one-time republic is left save the outer shell of form which serves as the blind behind which capitalism pulls the strings of its puppets.—*The Socialist Spirit.*

Washington, Colorado, Illinois, Ohio, New York—all report good work being done. Organizers are kept constantly in the field and new locals are springing up everywhere. This will be a great year for the cause throughout the land. The Disintegration is beginning. The new alignment in politics is coming. Hanna's prophecy that the fight in 1904 would be a duel between capital and Socialism seems now quite probable. Organize, comrades, that ye may not be taken unawares.

Comrade J. Stitt Wilson speaks under the auspices of Local Alameda county Socialist party every Sunday night during August at Chapman's Hall, 414 Eleventh street, Oakland, Cal. The subject August 24th will be "Social Revolution Inevitable."

The radical wing of the Union Labor party has won out. It is not too radical, however. Socialists need not expect much of it. We are still curious as to what policy it will ultimately pursue.

Father Hagerty Speaks

"The reason the average man does not understand Socialism is because he has not fully investigated its principles. The grumblings of underpaid men, the sad eyes of overworked women, and half-starved condition of children, calls for a remedy and that remedy is in Socialism. To understand the groanings of the down-trodden, we must labor and live with those who groan. As his economic education goes on, his eyes are opened, and he begins to grasp the fact that in all periods of history intelligent discontent has been the torchbearer of progress and civilization. There is no more terrible doctrine than that which teaches the poor workingman to be content. The doctrine of contentment is mockery. The aged mechanic who has outlived his usefulness and is sent to the poorhouse, becomes to the public contractor an algebraic quantity. He is taught on Sunday to be content, and is left severely alone the rest of the week. In the meantime the millionaire lives in palaces and their sons continue to rob the people of three-fourths of what they produce, barely furnish them enough of lubricating oil to keep the machinery of life in motion. The right to earn meat and bread for the body is prior to law, and whenever law operates against the rights of a family it ceases to be right. The jingle of gold drowns the voice of justice, and to straighten out the crookedness of law, courts of equity must be established.

Bitter But Blind

Comrade Jack London, who has gone to England to make a special study of London slum life, writes as follows: "In two days I shall sink out of sight in order to view the coronation from the standpoint of the London slums—that's what they are if they are anything like the slum people of New York—blasts, shot through with stray flashes of dignity."

"I meet the men of the world in Pullman coaches, New York clubs and Atlantic liner smoking rooms and, truth to say, I am made more hopeful for the cause by their total ignorance and non-understanding of the forces at work. They are blissfully ignorant of the coming upheaval, while they have grown bitterer and bitterer toward the worker. You see the growing power of the workers is hurting them and making them bitter while it does not open their eyes."

Comrade London has a keen eye and a vigorous and independent brain, and the results of his experience should be of great benefit to all who wish to understand how the "centers civilization" brutalize and degrade the being made in God's image. As for the brutes who have forced their way to the top, Comrade London's brief note gives us a glimpse of how they regard the working class and its struggle for a better life.

National Bulletin

John C. Chase spoke this week before party locals at Warren, Crookston, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, and Osabrook, North Dakota.

Contributions to Miners' Strike Fund have been received as follows.

Amount reported to July 19, \$225.35; July 21, Local Astoria, Oregon, \$10.25; July 23, Local Chula Vista, Cal., \$2.00; July 29, Local Mt. Olive, Ill., \$10.00; July 29, Fairhaven, Wash., \$4.75; Aug. 4, Local New Rochelle, N. Y., \$1.00; Geo. Meinek, Alameda, Cal., \$2.00; Central Socialist Club, Haverhill, Mass. (Brewery Workers' Fund), \$5.00; Central Socialist Club, Haverhill, Mass., \$4.00; total, \$264.35.

Donations to General Propaganda Fund received as follows:

Central Socialist Club, Haverhill, Mass., \$15.00; Local Yuma, Arizona, \$2.50; \$3.00; New Jersey State Committee, Local Norwood, Colorado, C. E. Williams, Secretary, \$6.00; Socialist Democratic Frauen Verein, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$3.00; Socialist Club, Adams, Mass., \$5.00; Frank P. O'Hare, Winfield, Kansas, \$1; total, \$35.50.

Comrade Hauch of Alameda sends in twenty-four subs.

W. E. Mann of Cordelia sends in one sub.

Five six-months subscription postal cards will be sold for \$1. Every comrade and subscriber should get a supply.

Injunction Tyranny

The news of the past week has been rich in items illustrating the "brotherhood of capital and labor" and the "equality of the citizens before the law."

First, Federal Judge Jackson of West Virginia sent six union miners to jail for violating his instructions forbidding them to hold meetings in their own hired hall.

Then, some twenty more miners were arrested under the same injunction and are held for trial.

Then, another miner was sent up for three months for expressing his candid opinion that Jackson was a skunk.

Then, Secretary Mullaby of the Stationary Firemen at Wilkesbarre was arrested on twenty-five charges of criminal libel, for having published the names of twenty-five scabs, and he was held for trial under bail of \$12,500.

Finally, came Judge Kellar with another injunction, forbidding the union to organize the distribution of food to the strikers.

That's a pretty good week's work for Brother Capital.

On the other hand it is interesting to observe that in spite of the injunction against the Meat Trust, secured strictly for campaign purposes by our strenuous President and his Steel Trust Attorney-General, the firms of Armour, Swift, Hammond, Morris, and the other great packers have completed their consolidation—and their shares have gone away up in the stock exchange. One of the beneficent results of the President's interference.

You see the injunction is a convenient thing. If you want it to serve as a deadly weapon to hit strikers and hit them hard it serves. If you want it to go off with a great noise, as a sort of campaign fireworks and yet do no harm to your friends, the capitalists, it serves this purpose equally well.

The injunction is a good thing for the class that wants the judge. The power of the law is a formidable weapon for the class that knows how to use it.

So far it is the capitalists who have owned the courts, who have known how to use the political power.

But times change and men change with them. We are going to have workingmen Socialist workingmen—radical class-conscious workingmen—in legislative halls and the executive chambers and on the judicial benches.

And then our judges will issue injunctions for the benefit of our class against the men who are now our masters.

Is it not time?—*The Worker.*

Patronize our advertisers.

Campaign Fund

Comrades, Friends and Sympathizers. The Socialist movement is an intelligent proposition, and as it has for its slogan the overthrow of capitalism and the abolishment of private property which is social in its use you cannot expect any aid or assistance from the capitalist class as such.

The people must be taught Socialism in order to overcome the foolish ideas that a great number of them hold relative to of them hold relative to Socialist principles.

It is the purpose of Socialists to take advantage of every opportunity to promulgate the principles of Socialism.

Under the capitalist system the sinews of war is money.

The greatest part of the work for Socialism is voluntary, but literature, printing and many other items cannot be secured except for cash.

This is a propitious and opportune time for getting a hearing.

The people are in a slough of despond as to how to extricate themselves from the forces tending to consolidation and industrial evolution.

They are weary of the promises of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Their prejudices against Socialism are breaking.

We need speakers and literature. In organization there is strength, method and system.

The dues will not suffice; therefore we feel it necessary to ask you to contribute liberally to the campaign fund. Acknowledgements will be made in the *Advance*.

Ethel Sorenson, \$2; Gus Postler, \$2; Wm. Wert, \$1; H. Vambrock, 50c.; O. Gafort, \$1; O. Wendt, 25c.; J. W. Whys, 50c.

Patronize our advertisers.

Agitation in San Jose

Miss M. Lena Morrow has been lecturing for the comrades of Santa Clara County. On Saturday evening, the 16th, a street meeting was held in San Jose, and on the following night a well-attended lecture was given in Labor Hall, which is part of the Socialist headquarters. On Monday evening Miss Morrow gave an out-of-door address to the people of Campbell station. There was a large and a very attentive crowd in attendance. Miss Morrow's voice is clear, strong and speaking. It is good to see the women distinct, well adapted to out-of-door coming into the Socialist movement. We understand that it is Miss Morrow's intention to make a tour of North California, carrying with her the knowledge of Socialism to people who have heard little or nothing about it. The plan seems to be a promising one, and likely to be productive of good results.

San Berdoo's Platform

We, the Socialists of San Bernardino county, in convention assembled, declare as follows:

First.—We reaffirm our adherence to the principles propounded in the national and state platforms of the Socialist party.

Second.—We recognize in the great combinations of wealth, in the syndicates and trusts that speak the doom of competition and consequently of all small and needless concerns, naught but the product of industrial evolution; that these greater institutions must supplant the lesser ones just as the machine method of production has displaced the hand method; that the simplest law of business—the necessity for investment of surplus annual gains—must soon compel their few owners to possess the nation; that such concerns can but reduce our government to a plutocracy and our masses to serfdom; and that the only remedy lies in the collective ownership of all the means of production—that the people must possess the medium through which the trusts exploit them—that they must own the channels through which the wealth of the nation is flowing into the hands of the few.

Third.—We contend that the struggle now on is one between the exploiting class—those who live from the labor of others—and the exploited class—those from whose labor they live; that it demands the elimination of the former as such from the industrial field that the latter may possess the fruits of their own toil; that it is and should ever continue purely a political struggle—should be fought out at the ballot box.

Fourth.—The wage-worker everywhere is already at the mercy of organized capital; the small manufacturer is rapidly disappearing as the stage coach before the locomotive; the American farmer is not only in the hands of monopoly whether he buys or sells, but the great farm and the great machine is rapidly driving him from the competitive field; the small business man is soon to be reduced to the ranks of the laborers because the great concern has no other use for him; therefore; we earnestly urge the necessity for every voter to study our industrial conditions and the remedy offered by Socialism; and then candidly decide whether or not it is the only remedy. We then ask that he vote in accord with his decision.

Fifth.—We demand strict compliance with the principles of our organization everywhere—that no candidate of our party shall seek or accept any nomination or endorsement from any other party whatsoever. We seek the enactment of our principles into law—principles wholly incompatible with the tenets of any capitalistic organization—and we recognize the futility of looking to such an organization or to any faction thereof for effectual effort to secure such enactment.

Sixth.—The Socialist party when in office shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage-slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the material interests of the exploited class and aid the workers in their struggle against the capitalist or exploiting class? If it does the Socialist party demands it; if it does not the Socialist party is opposed to it.

Seventh.—We congratulate organized labor everywhere on the evidence that it is awakening to class consciousness and to the fact that nothing but the full product of a man's labor can ever be a just reward for labor—that it is recognizing the great fundamental idea of Socialism.

ADVANCE



G. P. CO.

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The Primary Election

The primary election is over. With the generous aid of many Democrats and the support of a great number of trades unionists the Gage railroad push has beaten the unholy trinity of scab editors, Spreckels, De Young and Otis. Twenty-three odd thousand men in San Francisco chose what they considered the lesser or least of two or three evils. We doubt whether the citizens realized that the real meaning of the election was the continuance of an unscrupulous railroad machine in power or its displacement by the quite as thoroughly—or more so—capitalistic machine of the editorial triumvirate. We have not much doubt that the Republican convention will name the next Governor of California, so badly demoralized and disintegrated do the Democrats seem—though of course anything or everything may happen before election. There is just one element of encouragement in the whole matter and that is that the workers have not forgotten who were against them during the strikes of last year. And rather than support anything which Spreckels and De Young support, they will turn the state over to the plunder-seeking hands of the railroad push.

But the workers have yet to learn to work together harmoniously for a positive political program. Viewed from the standpoint of independent politics the Union Labor primary vote was disappointingly light. The "rally" before the election was the coldest kind of a frost and the vote indicates a great falling off in the support which the labor party will get this fall as compared with last. It is generally believed that the Union Labor party will not name a state ticket and hence no great interest was centered in its primaries.

A laughable feature of the election was the prohibition party, which polled just three votes out of the 28,000. Over eighteen nominees for delegate to the Prohibition convention failed of election because not a single vote was cast for them. They did not even get their own votes.

The Socialist vote was light, but in accordance with the effort made. Stickers were sent out to only about three hundred names and votes were polled in every district. The indications are good for increased interest and growing enthusiasm as the campaign progresses. Things are shaping themselves favorably to a great strengthening of the Socialist party's position.

"Our Esteemed Contemporaries"

We like to live on good terms with our journalistic comrades, but must insist on their also staying on good terms with us. Hence we are obliged to remonstrate with two of them, one in Los Angeles, the other in Seattle.

The Los Angeles *Socialist* disapproves of what it is pleased to term our "villification" of comrades. We regret this, because we like to see the Los Angeles *Socialist* on the right side of every question. The fact of the matter is we have villified no one, but we have simply told some very unpleasant facts about certain persons and proven the truth of our contentions regarding the policy of the State Committee.

The Seattle *Socialist*, with the cocksureness which ignorance is so apt to breed, announces that "there is unquestionably a tendency in San Francisco, represented by *Advance*, to ignore the working class basis of our party, and that "the Mills party * * * whose influence has been calculated to belittle the class struggle * * * has secured control of *Advance*, the party organ in 'Frisco, which heretofore has always stood for the most uncompromising Marxian doctrine." To which we wish to reply simply that the most learned doctor who edits the *Socialist* unquestionably exhibits a tendency to ignore facts when they are calculated to belittle his notions of what the Socialist party should be. Local San Francisco holds firmly to the prosecution of the working class struggle against the capitalist class, and Comrade Mills' efforts have strengthened rather than weakened our adherence to that position.

We suspect that the trouble is not "Fog in 'Frisco" but the fog of prejudice in Seattle. Or can it be that our learned comrade of the shears and pen is able to recognize the class struggle only when it is duly labeled and tagged with the old cant phrases of the movement? We are pleased to see the increased size of the Seattle *Socialist*, and only regret that its conception of Socialism has not been correspondingly enlarged. However, that, perhaps, is expecting too much. We will content ourselves with hoping that its "sympathies" will not "lie" so much on the side of impossibilism that it cannot tell the truth about the other.

We feel sure that the policy of *Advance* meets with the approval of a great majority of the Socialists of California and wish here to call attention to the fact that in San Francisco, where the facts are known, we have just been upheld by a referendum vote, 12 to 1.

The Union and the Ballot

The union should be a school room where men should be educated to wield the ballot intelligently, because it is the only peaceable weapon which can tear from the grasp of corporate power the heritage which belongs to the American people. A failure upon the part of a labor organization to unite upon certain lines of political action, leaves the members to act individually, and the result is that unionism is dividing its strength and neutralizing the power which it would wield at the ballot box in liberating humanity, if the membership was a unit in the exercise of the elective franchise. The corporate press of the country has always advised labor to keep out of politics, knowing that labor divided upon the political field can never plant its banner of victory upon the silenced battlements of the enemy that has lived upon the sweat and blood of an impoverished people. The conditions which confront us to-day demand that organized labor shall robe itself in the uniform of political power and with an undivided front deposit upon election day a vote that will mean equal opportunity for every man and woman that lives beneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes. The time has come when labor must not be satisfied with a few crumbs that drop from the politicians' table, but labor must reach out and take the whole loaf. The old political parties have used organized labor in the past by giving to a few prominent men in the ranks of unionism some petty nominations for office and then the hired Demosthenes upon the rostrum would soar to the highest heights of musical oratory, and the rank and file how his party had given recognition to labor by nominating a few warriors in labor's cause for political honors. We would ask how has the rank and file of labor been benefited because a Powderly, a Rachford, or a Sargent revels in the luxury of a political job? Will the salaries that these men draw from the public treasury increase the wages of labor or diminish the cost of living? Will the fact of these men having received political recognition ameliorate the conditions which make the life of the toiler a living curse until death ends the struggle? Labor has received no recognition, but only the men who have used their organization for personal aggrandizement and the political party has rewarded no one save the men who made the labor union the stepping stone for the politician "to climb to despotic heights to hiss at the nobler man below."

Organized labor must wipe out the system which that places upon the backs of the masses the saddle of serfdom, so that the few can ride.—*The Miners' Magazine*.

"The Comrade" for August

In the *Comrade* for August the place of honor is given to an interview with Jean Jaures, the famous French Socialist orator and Deputy, by Richard Kitchelt, a new writer. It is most interesting reading, and there are some excellent illustrations, including a good portrait of Jaures. The editor, J. Spargo, contributes an interesting study of the work of Constantin Meunier, the Belgian sculptor and painter, which is embellished by a number of splendid half-tone illustrations. The serial story by Morris is continued, and there are a couple of short stories, one "Punishment," Dorothea Goebeler, being an exceptionally successful bit of writing. Poetry is represented by the work of Prof. J. Ward Stinson, Peter E. Burrowes and Josephine R. Cole. There are also a number of good Socialist cartoons by Ryan Walker and others. Among the remaining features of interest we may mention two hitherto unpublished portraits of Tolstoy, a page of fearless and scholarly book reviews; "How I Became a Socialist," by A. M. Simons, and "Sociology," a Fable, by Prof. J. Stansbury Norse, making altogether the best issue in the quality of its contents that has yet appeared. *The Comrade*, 11 Cooper Square, New York; 10 cents per copy. No comrade should fail to support with his subscription *The Comrade*. It is a fraternal duty.

What Gideon Taught the Men of Steelboro.

Now Gideon, the molder, was exceedingly short of stature. So short was he, indeed, that his comrades in the foundry and the children in the streets derided him. They called him "Zacheus," after one who, because he was short of stature, climbed into the branches of a high tree in order that he might behold the Nazarine, who was called Jesus.

And there were many in Steelboro who knew Gideon the molder only as Zacheus. Yet Gideon cared not, being of a quiet and peaceable disposition.

Now, it came to pass that there was an election in Steelboro, and Gideon being a citizen and proud of the fact withal, desired to hear speech from those who sought his vote.

The candidate that Gideon favored above all others was reputed of great wealth. He was the owner of the great foundry where Gideon and hundreds of his fellows worked for the wages which procured them food and raiment and for their wives and their children.

So Gideon felt drawn to the owner of the great foundry, "for," said he, "it is he who gives me food and raiment for myself and for my wife and our babe." That it was otherwise he dreamed not.

But when he arrived at the place where the crowd was gathered to hear speech from the owner of the foundry who sought their votes, Gideon could not see the place of the speakers because of the crowd in front, he being short of stature. And seeing his plight, the people mocked him saying, "Zacheus, get into the branches of the tree," knowing that no trees were nigh unto the place.

Then Gideon, being very anxious to see the rich owner of the great foundry when he should come, espying a great heap of big stones that the masons had fashioned for building, rolled one of the stones to a place where he could stand upon it and thus look over the heads of those whose stature expelled his own. And because he could see the place of the speakers Gideon hoped and was glad.

But the others who stood in front and around him, seeing Gideon's triumph, and being somewhat discomfited, said to one another, "Let us get stones whereon to stand like unto Zacheus the molder, and straightway they sought stones, each for himself, until there was none that was without a stone whereon to stand.

Then Gideon the molder was grieved because he could no longer see the place of the speakers; and those around about him laughed, saying with loud voices, "Zacheus, Zacheus, what hath thy clever scheming availed thee?" And so they cried until the noise of many instruments of brass and of reed told them that the speakers had come to make speech unto them. Then they forgot Gideon the molder and cheered lustily the rich owner of the foundry who would seek their votes.

Gideon the molder went sorrowing away, grieving because of his shortness of stature. And to this day it is told in Steelboro where it hath become a proverb of the wise men. And when they who delight not in strong drink preach to the people who dwell in Steelboro that all poverty and wretchedness would be swept away and all people become rich like unto the owners of the foundries and the mills did they labor much and eschew strong drinks, the wise men's eyes sparkle as they think of what Gideon the molder did.

And there has never yet been heard in Steelboro a wise man who could show how, if everybody was thrifty anybody would be made richer. And yet the people are not more thrifless than others!

J. Spargo.

Discussion on the Constitution

FROM FRESNO

Editor *Advance*: Local Fresno in making a motion to change the constitution, in order that the membership of the party through the state might have at all times not only the control of the work in the interest of the party, but of the State Committee and other officers as well, seems to have stirred up a great commotion among some of the comrades who took part in framing our present constitution, and they seem to think the motion for a new constitution is a reflection on their work; one lady comrade crying out, "Vote it down," though she says she has been away from home and has not seen the proposed constitution. Fresno Local has no desire or reason to cast reflections on the work that has been done by comrades in forming the constitution. The history of our work for the past year shows the necessity of the proposed change.

We can see no reason why there should be debate or editorials concerning the constitution as prepared. We simply ask of comrades to read the constitution and the proposed change. Judge for yourselves which leaves most power in the hands of the locals and vote accordingly.

The additional reason for voting against the proposed constitution given by the Los Angeles *Socialist* that the present State Executive Committee is made the legal representative of the party by our petition to the Secretary of State, and changing the State Committee might invalidate our position as a political party, is no reason, for a new committee would be the legal representative of the party if the change were made.

We are glad the Los Angeles *Socialist* holds us blameless of evil intentions. We certainly have had nothing but the best interests of the party at heart, and if our action has complicated the situation for any comrade who stands in the way of the advancement of Socialism, we shall not regret it.

G. S. Brower, Fresno.

OBJECTIONS

Oak, Shasta County, Cal., Aug., 1902. Editor *Advance*: After devoting an hour to comparing the existing constitution with that proposed by Local Fresno, I find myself in need of information.

Is Article I, section 1, to remain exactly as worded in present draft, and if so, what is the need of section 2 in proposed constitution?

What will we gain by the introduction of non-voting babies into the locals? If this is to interest them in our business meetings, I think the effect upon the children will be distinctly bad, until such time as we learn to be more tolerant than we usually are in our modes of speech. If the sole object is to give them permission to "sell literature," etc., has any one ever seen this sort of privilege denied them? Personally I am more than interested in work for and among children, but I think this is a most unwise manner in which to set about it.

I see in Article IV, section 6, of proposed constitution that traveling expenses of State Committee are to be paid. We threshed out that point quite thoroughly at the last convention, and I believe it was because of the impossibility of meeting such expense that the present method of formation of State Committee was adopted. I remember this especially, for I opposed this point when first proposed.

Why is Kern county changed to Northern district? It is probably immaterial, but I see no geographical reason for this shifting.

I heartily approve of section 7, Article XI, in proposed constitution, but it looks to me as if section 10 and the last clause of section 20 of same Article belonged together and contained "the nigger in the woodpile." This is not an insinuation of trickery in Local Fresno (in which I know no one), but I cannot see that this is "Democratic." If I fell under the ban I should consider that my comrades owed me as fair a hearing as a court of law gives one; and what a howl there would be if juries were asked for verdicts without being furnished with evidence! Let's be fair, comrades. Friend or foe deserves a hearing. No, I see no reason for doing away with the provision made in Article III, section 5, of present constitution. If we must try our members, let us have the evidence on both sides presented without comment, and then let us judge the comrade as we wish to be judged.

I disapprove of section 15, in Article XI, proposed draft, because it seems to me to be too much of a rush. I think it would be wise to allow six months to elapse between receipt of a petition for amendment and call for vote on same. Initiative and referendum are a great power for good if wisely used. If juggled with we may be constantly in turmoil.

Among the omissions which I note in proposed draft are: No provision for change of chairman in locals, for appeals, for custody of property when a local is

dissolved, for members-at-large, for annual convention, for qualification of delegates, for control of political candidates, or for specifying punishment for members guilty of offenses mentioned in Article VI, section 14, of present constitution—a section which is fair if members thus receive detailed warning, but not otherwise; no requirement that locals hold regular meetings; no remission of dues when members are unable to pay them.

Why is the State Committee supposed to be a better judge of proper place of seat of local quorum than the convention—or are we to have no conventions except political?

Before seeing this Fresno draft I disapproved of any complete change in constitution at this time. Having seen it I feel more strongly that its adoption would be lamentable. A few of its provisions, if they had been offered as amendments instead of a change of government, might be advisable, after proper time elapses for discussion; but—aside from the mistaken policy of such change during a campaign—does the proposed draft propose anything that offsets the above-mentioned short-comings, and some peculiar wordings not herein referred to? I inquire in good faith. I feel sure that this will be voted down the 21st (without regard to our personal feelings toward any whom it may or may not affect), but parts of it will probably come up again. Can we not have it thoroughly discussed in your columns, so that if any portion is brought to our attention during convention, we may all be able to act understandingly, without bias for or against the proposed measures?

Fraternally,
Wenonah Stevens Abbott.

Some Old History

(The following letter is self-explanatory.—Ed.)

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 2, 1902.

Editor *Advance*:—In justice to myself a correction should be made in the report of the auditing committee published in *Advance* of even date and signed by E. Backus, C. H. King, H. L. Mathews. That report does not correctly state my relations to the paper for the time named. I brought the paper to San Francisco in January, 1897, and I issued it once a month until June of that year. In June, 1887, the New Charter Publishing Association was organized, composed of fifty or more Socialist comrades of San Francisco, and Oliver Everett was elected secretary and Oswald Seifert treasurer, and myself editor and business manager. I made an outright present of the *New Charter*, its subscription list and good will to the New Charter Publishing Association, and sold to the association my type, cases, galleys, etc., for \$120, about half the first cost of same. The paper was owned and published weekly by the New Charter Publishing Association until October, 1899, I remaining as editor and business manager, making a monthly written report to the association. During this time a payment of twenty dollars was made me by the association on the one hundred and twenty dollars owed me for type, etc.; so there was one hundred dollars due me October 1st, 1899. However, I made an agreement with Mr. Benham to accept \$50 and receipt in full. That amount was paid me by Mr. Benham the night the New Charter Publishing Association voted to transfer the *New Charter* (now the *Advance*) to Mr. Benham and his associates, October, 1899. Therefore, it is not correct to say that I sold the paper October 7th, 1899, for it had at that time been owned three years and two months by a publishing association.

Fraternally,
M. W. Wilkins.

St. Louis, July 30, 1902.

Received—June 1st, balance on hand, \$244.56. National dues, Alabama, \$3.45; Arizona, \$2; California, \$35.90; Colorado, \$2.4; Connecticut, \$10; Florida, \$8.10; Idaho, 0; Illinois, \$10; Indiana, 0; Iowa, 0; Kansas, 0; Kentucky, \$3.05; Maine, \$16.25; Maryland, \$1.30; Massachusetts, 0; Michigan, 0; Minnesota, \$10; Missouri, \$20.95; Montana, \$8.10; Nebraska, 0; New Hampshire, \$5.20; New Jersey, 0; New York, \$60.95; North Dakota, 0; Ohio, 0; Oklahoma, \$11.30; Oregon, \$18.77; Pennsylvania, \$25; South Dakota, 25c; Tennessee, \$2.70; Texas, \$5.06; Utah, 0; Vermont, \$1; Virginia, \$1; Washington (paid in advance), 0; Wisconsin, 0; Wyoming, \$3.10; miscellaneous receipts, \$4c; received for supplies, \$61.98; received for strike fund, \$76.55; received for propaganda fund, \$6.95. Total, \$678.41.

Expended—Exchange (M. O. and checks), 68c; expense, \$18.35; express, \$4.72; freight, 98c; National Secretary's salary, \$5; insurance, \$8.70; National Committee meeting, \$60.95; office equipment for general use, \$56.40; printing for L. L. Bureau, \$19.50; Propaganda account Pennsylvania, \$50; propaganda account Western States, \$35; rent \$32; J. S. Roche, salary, \$48; stationery, \$11.25; telegrams, \$5.31; balance on hand July 1st, \$29.98. Total, \$678.41.

Who Gets the Crow

Our good friend Trust went hunting once,
And with him went another,
A poor hard-working sort of dunce,
But still a man and brother.

They shot a turkey and a crow;
Said Trusty, "Let's be fair,
'Tis getting late; we'll homeward go,
But first each take his share.

I'll take the turkey, you the crow;
Or, as you did the work,
By shooting both, you take the crow
And I will take the turk."

"It seems to me," the 'brother' said,
As they rose up to go,
"Whichever way you work the trade,
That I still get the crow."

Now, comrades, till you learn to vote,
It will be always so;
The Trust will get the turk—you note—
The working man the crow.

H. C. Robinson.

Seven Sides of Socialism

A Lecture by S. Edgar Alderman of Sacramento, delivered at Academy of Sciences Hall, San Francisco, August 17, 1902.

The nature of my remarks this evening is such that it may perhaps be called a suggestion to Socialists how to present Socialism, rather than an exposition of Socialism itself. And while this may have more or less of a tendency to lead me into channels which may be of more interest to Socialists than to such others as are present, I trust I shall be able to say a little something of use to each of my hearers.

There is need of a great deal of careful thought along this line. The only reason Socialism is not in operation to-day is that it has not been sufficiently and properly presented to the masses of the people. That a thing which is so directly in the immediate, material interests of all the people, and so directly in both the immediate and the remote mental, moral and spiritual interests of absolutely every human being, born or to be born, should still be classed among the questionable potentialities of the indefinite future, argues a stupendous ignorance in existence somewhere.

The fault lies largely of course with the quantity of Socialist teaching so far accomplished, but nearly as much with its quality. If all that had been done had been done well and wisely, its immediate effect would not only have been incalculably greater, but it would have gone on like a forest fire, leaping from tree to tree, until by this time the world might have been ablaze—not with a conflagration, but with the sacred fire of love for humanity; which, like the flame which startled the shepherd Moses, does not consume the object which it envelops.

The difficulties with the Socialist propaganda have been many. Being, in one of its aspects, a message from and to the disinherited, it has so fallen out in many cases that its advocates, even when sane of mind and pure of heart, have been at great disadvantage when pleading their cause for want of the skill and polish which education gives—education which under this system is for sale—held at a price which the multitudes cannot pay.

Again, the movement has mingled with its real advocates, who are but the farsighted heralds of a world-movement, a number of those whose Socialism is but a protest, an unthinking outcry because of the pain inflicted by present conditions. Feeling, and not without reason, that it for the sake of the unfortunate that Socialism has come into the world, but without knowing much of the principles upon which it rests, they catch the light of the hope that it holds up to the world, and flock to its standard. No movement flock to its standard. No movement ever yet had none but intelligent followers; and followers of any sort are not particularly objectionable to most movements. But when, either from the inside or the outside the ignorant are regarded as leaders, trouble and confusion ensue.

But if Socialist teaching had suffered in quality in the lack in education of the purer individuals among its proletarian advocates, and from the ravages of the parasitic cranks who, for one reason and another, according to their kind, attach themselves to the movement, the matter would not be serious. There is, however, a circumstance more unfortunate than any of these; and it lies in a certain narrowness which is sometimes exhibited even by the really devoted and comparatively intelligent exponents of the system.

Mark you, I do not mean by narrowness any degree of devotion to the cause, or of insistence upon its principles; too radical for the right—and Socialism is right—a man cannot be.

I mean by narrowness a tendency to take some one doctrine of the Socialist philosophy, some one detail of the Socialist program, some one aspect of the Socialist

ideal, and insist upon it to the extent of casting contempt upon the opinions and suspicion upon the motives of those to whom some other phase seems equally or more important. There is room, and not only room, but need for us all. We can build but a poor kind of house with but one kind of material, however good, and but a poor state, Socialist or otherwise, with but one kind of men, however good.

Let us get our conception of Socialism broad enough not merely to tolerate but to encourage specialists. In medicine the man who devotes his life to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye does not deny the usefulness of the man who devotes his life to the study of diseases of the lungs; nor is their usefulness denied by the general practitioner, who studies and treats as best he can whatever diseases come within reach of his ministrations—unless he be one of the sort which insists upon treating all diseases with the same pills.

In Socialism let us select our specialties if we will, or let us treat the subject generally if we can, but in any event let us not send the consumptives to the oculist, nor the blind to the pulmonary specialist.

I mean also by narrowness a tendency, to add to the essentials of Socialism some political, or social, or economic, or religious subject shibboleth, barring out all those who cannot utter it, regardless of their willingness to work for the ends which Socialism essentially seeks, and tending to limit the movement to little groups of impracticals.

The Socialist who is a Christian or a free thinker, a Spiritualist or a materialist, a theosophist or an Atheist so often thinks it his duty to insist that all Socialists must be also whatever else it pleases him to be. Defining Socialism in the terms of his favorite faith or philosophy, he makes it an offense to those outside his orthodoxy, though Socialism itself may be as comprehensible to their understanding and as serviceable to their interests as to his own.

This unfortunate habit arises from a really inherent tendency of the mind to relate all its knowledge and convictions together into some sort of cosmos, however partial, distorted and mingled with falsehood. The microcosmic mind must have a general conception of truth to which all that it sees as truth is related as a part of the whole.

It is inevitable that one who conceives some system of philosophy to be the general expression of truth should, if he recognizes Socialism as social and economic truth, see it as such a part of such a whole. The temptation to emphasize such relationships always exists, but need not be mischievous if controlled by judgment; and indeed there are many occasions when such emphasis is not quite proper.

To that much of my indictment I will myself plead guilty. I am a Theosophist, and I confess it seems to me that Socialism is but the material embodiment of the spiritual truths which I find, or think I find, in that philosophy. And in talking to Theosophists I will maintain their essential oneness as best I can, and will endeavor to prove the truths of Socialism by the more general truths, as I conceive them, of Theosophy. But, on the other hand, I would not under most circumstances attempt to prove Theosophy by Socialism.

It is always safe to prove the part by the whole, but rarely safe to prove the whole by the part.

I do not ask that anyone should lay aside any line of thought which he finds helpful, nor that he should lessen his activity in it and for it; but only that he confine that activity to its proper channel, and not permit it to interfere with his co-operation with others in other lines.

Opposing views upon the same subject are mutually exclusive, but opposing views upon subjects only distantly related to the matter in hand will not prevent sensible men from uniting for the attainment of objects upon the desirability of which they agree.

If one is endeavoring to found a school, to establish a creed, to organize a sect, it may be necessary to demand a certain uniformity of opinion. But if we wish to recruit an army we do not need to demand any greater uniformity of opinion than a common willingness to go out and whip the enemy; and if we wish to organize a Socialist party we need require only a common determination to establish the cooperative commonwealth, and a certain degree of agreement as to how to do it.

Many men are of many minds, and some movements can, by reason of their very nature, appeal only to a limited number. But Socialism has a side to fit every case, an appeal to reach every heart. Any man whose general conviction contains any element of ethics whatever can be shown that Socialism is the social and economic aspect of truth necessary to complete his own system.

The possible proper presentations of Socialism are without number, for no one would, but for his own limitations, present it to any two people in the same way, if he knew their characteristic quality of mind, and spoke to them separately. The

perfect presentation of Socialism, as of anything else, must always be to the single individual. But infinite as individual variations are, they are still capable of classification, which classification may be made very general or very particular, according to the necessities of the case.

But I should like to make very clear before I go on my real subject, that in thus severely criticising the advocates of Socialism—and my sincerity in this may be evidenced by my willingness to be one of them—I do not mean, either directly or by implication, to place them in unfavorable comparison with the advocates of anything else under the sun. For but few of the latter have an intention to do anything for anyone but the members of some sect or class to which they belong, or suppose themselves to belong; while on the other hand, every Socialist is trying to do something, not for the good of a few, not for the greatest good of the greatest number—which is only a little less selfish—but for the good of all.

Having thus at too much length pre-faced my subject, I wish to point out some of the main classes into which the masses of people will fall, considered according to the predominating tone or quality of mind, determining the sort of arguments and motives most likely to be effective with them.

First of all come those (and they are numerous) to whom the meaning of the word "good" is simply that which is pleasant to them as individuals. So far are they from conceiving of themselves as part of an organism whose evolution is superior in importance to their individual concerns, that they do not even realize their dependence upon the whole. If anything comes their way they feel little concern as to whom it may come from. They have not learned the inviolability of the law of action and reaction. Their foresight is but barely equal to that of the man who wished all the world might die except his family, in order that he might realize his ambition of keeping a hotel. To them no motive seems adequate but their own material immediate interests, and those are, so far as they are concerned or can conceive, the mainsprings of action.

To them nevertheless Socialism comes with an overmastering force when properly presented. For assuredly it can be proved to them that nothing but Socialism offers them so many loaves and fishes, so many suits of clothes, so decent a house to live in, so many holidays and so many beers.

Let them be told the facts of the competitive or capitalist system. Impress upon their minds how much they produce in a given time, when they work, and how much of the product they keep, and how much someone else takes. Teach them how much labor is required to produce a given article, and let them tell you how much they have to perform to get it. Call to their attention how many people there are who never work, or who work but little, part of them because they will not, and part of them because they cannot get work to do, and how many are doing useless things—and make sure that they understand that the support of all these people, whether it be in poverty or in reasonable comfort, or in affluent splendor, is furnished by those who do work—drawn directly from their product. Then let them do some figuring for their own trades, and make some guesses for the others, on the problem of how much more those people who do work could accomplish if they never worked at cross-purposes with each other, and if they always had the best machinery with which to work, and if they had always the stimulus of knowing that whatever they produced would be their own.

They will then be ready to be shown how Socialism proposes to give them all they produce, and to make that product the largest possible. My purpose in this paper being suggestive rather than demonstrative, I will not go into the details of that feature; but it constitutes one of the strongest points of Socialism.

Indeed Socialism appeals so directly to those of this class that some of them, being as our fellow-citizen Thomas J. Clunie once said of himself, of an accepting disposition, have attempted to appropriate it as their movement. Well, let them have all of it they want. There will be enough Socialism to go around.

A little girl who lived in the slums of one of our cities was once taken by one of the benevolent societies organized for that purpose, along with others for a day's outing on the seashore. The kind-hearted lady who was in charge found her after awhile at some distance from the others, gazing at the ocean, apparently perfectly entranced. "Well, what do you think of it?" she asked. The little one turned her eyes, bright with tears of happiness—"Oh, ma'am," she said, "it's the first time in my life I ever saw enough of anything!"

Now that story was printed in a newspaper as a joke—seriously intended for something funny! What a comment upon our civilization that such a thing as that can be put in the funny column! It isn't funny to me. It makes a lump

come up in my throat, and it will in yours if you are not blind. But I tell you when Socialism comes there will be, if for the first time in the history of the world, enough of everything!

Those in the second class are above the first in understanding, if not in motive. They recognize their place as part of the great social organism, and realize that, except that by an uncertain and impermanent chance, they cannot have plenty while other parts of it are in want, any more than one part of the body can be in health while the other parts are shriveling with anemia or parching with fever.

Still to them food and drink, clothing and shelter, the physical necessities and comforts, are the main considerations of life, and the only problems which are of importance in their eyes are those which for want of a better class name may be called the problems of the world's business. They think in terms of dollars and dozens and tons.

To this class the appeal of Socialism comes most directly of all, for its very basic principles lie here. In its very foundation it is the scientific solution of humanity's bread-and-butter problem.

Its appeal to the first class mentioned is through the fruits which its principles bear, not through the principles themselves; and its bearing upon the other phases of life and thought which will be mentioned later, arises from the dependence of the solutions of almost all human problems upon the solving, first upon the problem of free, independent, full and adequate physical basis of life—not only for the fortunate; not only for the strong; not only for the majority; but for all mankind.

Until this problem is solved the seeds of ethics, of statesmanship, of science and of religion will fall on stony ground, and if they do not utterly perish will have but poor and scanty life in few and isolated minds, like lichens clinging to barren mountain sides—instead of covering the earth with their verdure and filling the air with their fragrance.

Therefore let not him who sees the greater glory which may crown human life in the development of its higher potentialities feel the slightest contempt for the material part of the program. We may scorn the lowest rung of the ladder when we are well above it—not while we are still standing on the ground. And we may look with contempt upon the bread-and-butter problem when we have perfectly and permanently solved it—but not before.

Show, then, how Socialism proves, first, that the resources of the earth, if properly husbanded, are more than sufficient for the luxurious support of all its present and possible inhabitants; and, second, that its natural forces, either already caught from the wilds and straining at harness, such as steam and electricity and falling water, or waiting his demand, like the incalculable energy which blows in breezes over the land, or beats in waves upon the shores, or pulses down from the sun—taken together with its mechanical powers, either already discovered and applied, including all the devices which have crowned the inventive genius of man, or existing in potentiality only, awaiting the full dawn of his intelligence,—that these giants, all but omnipotent, stand ready at his word to lift from man's shoulders the whole burden of toil—leaving him, if he wills, only the direction of the activities necessary to supply him with all that the heart can desire of material things.

Even such forces as we already know and partly use are hampered and held back by the infernal profit system. If the mills stop while people are naked, it is not that the giants are tired or unwilling, but Profit has cried "Hold! You can do nothing for me at present. Industry is not for the purpose of supplying human needs but for me, and when I say stop, you stop!"

Before the giants can give full service the foreman Profit must be discharged, and his job must be given to Use.

But above and beyond all this loss, there are tremendous forces and marvelous possibilities as yet undreamed of standing just behind the veil of man's present ignorance and selfishness, waiting to take service upon the assurance that they may work for mankind and not for the profit of some and the enslavement of others.

I like to think of even natural forces and mechanical things as animated and controlled by actual spiritual entities; but if that is too great a stretch of the imagination for you, grant me at least the poetical license of ensouling them with a certain essence of human will and mind and spirit which has gone into their making. And I often feel a thrill of sympathy with some great machine, degraded from its high estate as a helper of humanity to aid in exploitation and enslavement for someone's profit.

The shriek of a locomotive's whistle tingles with heedless pride, but in the undertone which rumbles from the wheels I can catch a quivering note of disgust with the base motives which sets them turning.

"The world is verging upon a great organic change. The competitive system has reached its climax and will soon disappear. The merging of employers' interests has resulted in the latest phase of economics, the trusts. You want to destroy the trusts? If you could it would be a crime, turning back the progress of the world a hundred and fifty years."

Anyone not getting the paper will please report to whom and when and the amount paid. Send receipt or copy of same when you can.

Local Socialist Party

Headquarters, Room 8, Odd Fellows' Hall. City Central Committee meets every Friday at 8 p. m. J. H. Fairbrook, Recording and Financial Secretary.

District Club No. 1 meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. J. Behrens, Secretary. District Club No. 2 meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. J. E. Whys, Financial Secretary.

District Club No. 3 meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. Oliver Everett, Financial Secretary.

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Continued from page 3 How the spirit of a mighty loom must boil with indignation as it binds the warp and woof of a rich brocade for some luxurious idler, under the aching fingers of a girl who is not only shabby, but shivering.

How the spirit of a great printing press must writhe in nausea as it vomits forth stock reports and commercial advertisements!

How the foulest slime of the depths must lovingly cling around our ocean cables as "the dead sea-levels thrill to hear" the messages which the competitive system sends through them!

Show, then, how Socialism will so organize production and distribution, centralizing into one collective control the resources and energy of the whole, that waste shall be entirely eliminated. No more shall men and women stand idle for lack of work to do, for the industries of the world will no longer be in the power of individuals, who allow them to be carried on only for profit, and who stop them if profit fails; but shall be conducted for their natural purpose—that of supplying the needs of the people—and people who have needs shall always have the opportunity to take part in them and supply their needs. No more shall men and women stand idle for lack of need to work, for the means of subsistence will be obtainable in no other way. All the multitudes of ways, some so direct as to be patent to all, and some so indirect as to be unrecognizable to many, by which men manage to absorb the products of the toil of others, will be made forever impossible. No more will men and women, who are themselves honest toilers, be employed by an idiotic system in doing useless things.

For by the time Socialism comes the general intelligence will have advanced enough to grasp the fact that human life is not a football field with a goal at either end, but an inclined plane of progress with a goal only at the top; and mankind will no longer divide itself into two parts, a half of producers pushing upwards and a half of parasites pushing downwards. The parasites will reform, face about, and help push forward; if they do not they will starve to death, for with the end of private property in the means of production the tap-root of their existence will be cut off short.

Think what it means! Not an ounce of human energy going to waste; not an ounce of human energy working at cross-purposes with, off-setting and nullifying any other ounce of human energy ineffective through lack of the most complete organization and division of labor possible to be devised; not an ounce of human energy ineffective through lack of the most perfect machinery known; not an ounce of human energy ineffective through lack of the best education which the mind through which it comes is capable of receiving; not an ounce of human energy lost through disease or weakness which the most scientific sanitation and the most intelligent living, with all the necessary means readily at hand, can avoid; and, lastly, not an ounce of human energy used where a natural mechanical force can be substituted for it.

Do you think there need be anyone naked or hungry then? Do you think anyone need wear rags or shoddy, or eat coarse or adulterated food then? Do you think children need be made consumptives, breathing the fibre dust in heathenishly constructed cotton mills, to make cheap bunting for the Stars and Stripes? And do you think that all those who are now counted among the fortunate—those who have never been hungry nor cold, and mayhap by good luck never will be—need spend ninety-nine per cent of the energies of their bodies and brains in keeping themselves from that fate?

(To be continued next week.) California State Committee

Meeting held August 9, 1902. Present, Comrades Messer, Appel, Ober, Johnson, and Bersford. Comrade Johnson in the chair. Minutes approved. Communications read from C. A. S. Higley, Leon Greenbaum, J. O. Blakeley, A. C. Blayney, Chas. W. Kitts, F. M. Borden, G. S. Homes, J. Davidson, E. Helphingstine, F. D. C. Meyer, A. Osterhaus, J. A. Collier, H. R. Wright, C. A. Jolls, L. H. Edmiston, F. V. Loring, L. F. Romeg, R. Weber, W. G. Luper, A. F. Smith, M. Brady, T. E. Clark, A. F. Snell.

Cash received by the Secretary during week: Locals—Los Angeles, \$10; Riverside, \$5.20; Dixon, 60c; Julian, \$1.25; Porterville, \$2; National City, 60c; Vallejo, 90c; Corona, \$3.60; San Francisco, \$20; Hynes, 50c; Fowler, \$1; Santa Maria, \$1.40; Oxnard, \$1; San Diego, \$5; Descanso, \$2.50—total, \$51.55.

Cash received for campaign fund: Santa Maria, \$1.40; Arthur Conti, S. F., \$5. Total, \$6.40.

Cash received for Northern Organizer: Local Dixon, \$2.40; H. R. Wright, Porterville, 50c; J. Sivzynski, 50c—total, \$3.40. For Miners' Strike Fund, Local Dixon, \$3.00.

Total receipts for week, \$68.35. Bills ordered paid, Phelan, printing,

\$2.50; Galloway, 40c; postage and incidentals, \$3.37; National Strike Fund, \$3; Northern Organizer, \$3.40—total, \$9.67.

Charters issued to new locals, Descanso and Julian.

The appeal of Comrade M. Brady and other comrades against the resolution of Local Los Angeles to nominate only trade unionists laid over for two weeks, further information and consideration being required.

Adjourned. Thos. Bersford, Secretary.

City Central Committee

Room 8, Odd Fellows' Hall, Aug. 15, '92. Regular meeting called to order by Secretary. C. H. King, Sr. elected chairman. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Organizer Fairbrook reported that all members in good standing had been notified by postal to attend next meeting of their district club and vote on new constitution.

Communications read and referred to new business. Report of Financial Secretary received and approved.

Report of Treasurer received and approved.

Resolution introduced by W. E. Walker, "Whereas, The delegates of the District Clubs to the City Central Committee are sent by such clubs to transact the business of the party and not to indulge in debates with members of the party who are not members of this committee, and, whereas, each member of the Local has a voice and vote in his own District Club, which can instruct its delegates as to their action; Now, therefore, to expedite the business of the party and to perform it properly, be it resolved that no person not a member of this committee be allowed to have the floor, speak or participate in its proceedings, except upon invitation or permission granted by a majority vote of the members of this committee, and the chairman shall enforce this rule at all meetings of this committee. Carried with one dissenting vote.

Moved and carried that the votes on the new constitution, as presented by Districts Nos. 1 and 3, be recorded, and that the Secretary shall secure the vote of District No. 2 at its next meeting and transmit the total vote of the three Districts to the State Executive Committee.

Resolution introduced by C. H. King, Sr.: Resolved, That the names of the nominees of the district clubs for delegates to the legislation committee be immediately submitted to all the district clubs for their vote, and that such clubs elect eighteen delegates to the organization committee, and report the result of their vote to the next meeting of this committee, to be held August 22, 1902. Carried.

Moved and carried that the vote of the district clubs on the approval of C. H. King, Jr., as editor of Advance—37 for approval and three against approval—be recorded.

Moved and carried that the convention of Women's Socialist Union shall have use of room 8, Odd Fellows' Hall, September 7th and 8th, 1902, rent free.

Moved and seconded that the party organizer be authorized to have "Socialist Party Headquarters" printed on window of this headquarters and also to repair window.

Moved and carried that Campaign Committee act as Ways and Means Committee to raise more money required to put Advance on a paying basis.

Moved and carried that the Chicago Socialist and New York Worker be continued as heretofore.

Communication from Board of Advance stating that the resignation of W. E. Walker, as business manager of Advance was received and accepted, with a vote of thanks to W. E. Walker for his very efficient services in the past. Also stating that J. H. Fairbrook was elected Business Manager at a salary of \$50 per month, commencing Saturday, August 16, 1902. Indorsed and approved.

Moved and carried that Miss M. McKenna act as Librarian pro tem.

Moved and carried that all District Clubs vote on some member to fill vacancy on Board of Advance, and that Mrs. Sorenson, as nominee of Districts 2 and 3, be submitted as candidate to District No. 1.

Motion to adjourn carried. E. E. Kirk, Secretary City Central Committee.

Comrade Mills is in Kansas City looking for accommodations for the next term of the training school. Oregon will send two, California seven, Colorado six, Iowa four, North Dakota three, Missouri twenty-seven, and nearly every state in the union will be represented.

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