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# ADVANCE

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

WHOLE NUMBER 393

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## SUFFERING CUBA AND THE SUGAR TRUST

Ever since Congress began working in earnest, the eyes of those who read the proceedings of that body, as recorded by the Associated Press, have been met by an almost daily recital of the sufferings of our neighbor, Cuba. To judge by the speeches of the talking members of both the House and Senate, Cuba is doomed to ever-lasting suffering unless a tariff reduction is made on her imports to this country, and in the list of these one product—the article raw sugar—is pre-eminent.

We are told that the planter, kind-hearted, self-denying and patriotic, is even now grinding his sugar at a loss, solely out of regard for the welfare of the laborers on his land. But he will not be able to continue that operation, according to the press dispatches, for any length of time, as ruin is already preparing to do her great act of staring him in the face.

The doleful tidings awaken the sympathies of the average reader, and he puts the paper aside with his mind struggling between a feeling of pity for the poor Cubans, and one of admiration for the eloquent speakers, who so generously give their time and ability to the cause of charity, liberty and all those other grand-sounding things we have heard so much about since the talk of foreign markets and benevolent assimilation began.

It is all very pretty, and the average reader would be astonished to learn that such a moral monster as the Sugar Trust was at the bottom of the whole business, though if a few things that have happened in this country lately had been noticed by him, he would not have been so easily fooled.

A great many farmers in the United States are now engaged in the production of beets, with the intention of selling them to those who will turn them into sugar. It is a comparatively late industry here, although it has been carried on in Germany, France and other European countries for quite a number of years.

The growers of sugar-cane are not able to make their supply of sweets meet the demand that exists here for them, and, consequently, we have to import the foreign beet-sugar. The trust buys this in the raw state at rates made low by competition and sells in a market where, until lately, it had everything its own way.

This state of affairs lasted until it dawned on some American capitalists that this country might as well make its own beet-sugar as buy it. Soon after, alluring pictures of the great wealth to be made by those farmers, who would plant sugar-beets and sell them at the factories to be erected, were scattered all over the land. In course of time the new refineries were ready and the great fortunes were made, but not by the farmers.

The sugar trust, alarmed at the threatened end of its monopoly, talked loud and long about driving the new-comers out of business. But they soon found that bluffing would not work, and so they came to an understanding with those who promised to be their rivals.

This harmonious ending of what was at first expected to result in the extinction of one or the other of the two interests was made possible by the fact that beets undergo two principal operations in being prepared for the market—they are first crushed and are then called raw sugar, and are afterward refined by another process. The beet-factory people were to attend to the first operation, and the Sugar Trust to the last.

But, somehow or other, the beet magnates discovered that if they refined for themselves they would make more profit than they would if the trust were to do so and they took means to dissolve the agreement.

It was now the turn of the sugar trust, and it began planning for the destruction of its refining friends. It had bought up most of the Cuban plantations after the close of the Spanish war, and through these it saw a way to accomplish its ends. If the duty on raw Cuban sugar could be reduced or taken off altogether the trust could bring in its own raw material, refine it, and place the product on the market, without suffering any loss itself, at such a low price that the beet-sugar producers would have to come to terms or go out of business.

The members of the third House—the lobbyists—were set at work, and the result of their labors is seen every morning in the columns of that greatest boon to suffering humanity—the free press of America.

W. F. S., Oakland.

### MILLS WILL SPEAK.

On Sunday March 2nd, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will speak at the Academy of Sciences Hall. Comrades will do well to come early and avoid the rush. Of Comrade Mills, National Committeeman Boomer, of Washington says:

"He is the best natural agitator we have. He is a power in himself and he proved it at the Saturday night mass meeting when at 11 o'clock he took hold of a vast tired audience and held them till 12 o'clock, when they went wild with enthusiasm and cheers for Socialism and the Socialist Party."

## Observations.

BY JOHN A. MORRIS

FROM the present status of the case one might consider an isthmus as a small strip of fight connecting two larger bodies of trouble.

"Charley" M. Schwab, President of the U. S. Steel Corporation, which during the last nine months has "swiped" \$75,000,000 out of the pockets of the people, has got himself into a large-sized notoriety by haunting the gaming tables at Monte Carlo and winning and losing money in small chunks of \$10,000. Of course, neither "Andy" Carnegie nor "Party" Morgan, good prayer-meeting millionaires that they are, could stand that sort of a deal, so they cabled to Schwab to see if reports of gambling were false. Schwab replied that he "did visit the Casino at Monte Carlo," but that "the statements of sensational gambling are false." The N. Y. Times seems to think that this dispatch does "little more than make the best of a bad case, for instead of denying the gambling, it merely denied that the gambling was sensational."

Mr. Schwab is the man, you know, who has risen into importance in the last few years as "the man with a million-dollar salary." This he gets per year as wages of superintendence. Now, I do not make \$1,000 a year, but say for argument's sake my salary is \$1,000 per annum, does Charlie Schwab earn a thousand times as much as I do? He gets it, but does he earn it? If so, how? Does he work a thousand times as hard? Does he use up a thousand times as much brain power? Or muscular energy? Does he have a thousand times as much productive capacity as a thousand-dollar-a-year wage-slave? He does not earn it, nor do the people employing him, the Rothschilds, Carnegies, Morgans and Rockefellers pay him that enormous salary because he earns it. The great common people are robbed by the trust—a billion-dollar steal trust and Schwab, being simply a man who can use his energies in a position of importance, gets part of the "swag" robbed from the people, such part being in the shape of a million dollar salary, so that he will be watchful in the superintendency of as vast and gigantic a robbery scheme as ever cursed the world of man. In other words, Schwab is paid a million dollars a year to still further rob and enslave the people to the House of Rothschild, the House of Rockefeller, of Carnegie and of Morgan. That's all there is about it!

Gambling is simply fleecing an individual of a few hard-earned dollars; speculation is gambling in the necessities of life and fleecing society out of its wealth and productive power. Gambling is retail, individual speculation, and as such robs the individual. Speculation is wholesale gambling, and as such robs society of its earnings. Gambling is robbing a few individuals in a retail way of a few dollars. Speculation is robbing cities, states, nations and worlds of millions of dollars—all in a bunch! Either J. Pierpont Morgan is fearfully ignorant of the meaning of things or he is a Pharisic financier, who as a wholesale robber and speculator is jealous of his retail robber-brother, the gambler. So far as evil effects are concerned, the speculator is the worst of the two. And when we have Socialism, or a system of justice, both wholesale gamblers or speculators and retail speculators or gamblers will be things of the past, known in history as "the parasites of society."

Those "keep out of politics" laborites have gone and done it in that pow-wow at New York known as the "Industrial Peace Conference" and in the doing of it they have placed their heads within the jaws of their masters. Cleveland, Ireland and Potter as a board of arbitration between labor and capital. Ye gods and little fishes! As well might the lion, tiger and jackal be a board of arbitration between the lamb and the carnivorous animals of the forest. There would be as much sense to it. I quote the following from the pen of Eugene V. Debs:

"The captains of industry are now in practical control of their organized vassals. This has been the tendency during the past five years. The pow-wow at New York was simply the climax of 'keep out of politics' trades unionism, and while things may run smoothly for a while, when the break comes the organized workers will find that they have their necks in the noose, and that the hand of 'arbitration' has a good grip at the other end. They are now committed to arbitration, and they'll be damned if they don't, they'll be skinned if they do, and they'll be both anyway."

"Grover Cleveland is the keystone in the arch of peace. He has the final word. Ex-officio, he is now the president of the American Federation of Labor, and Brother Gompers has simply to look wise, occasionally knit his brow, and draw his salary."

"The republican papers now apotheosize Cleveland, and in a steady stream their eulogy pours upon his massive majesty in his new role of 'dove of peace,'"

"In 1894 he traced his love for labor in crimson characters—he commanded the U. S. regulars to shoot the working class into submission to their private masters. This was his glory. He entered the White House poor and emerged a millionaire. This was his civic crown. Well qualified, indeed, is he to sit in supreme judgement between the sleek coyote of capital and the bleating lambs of labor."

"Archbishop Ireland is another 'neutral' gentleman; and he is a millionaire! He is cheek by jowl with 'Jim' Hill of the Great Northern. They collaborate and fix things in the northwest Ireland, making good use of his license as priest, is the smoothest of politicians, and Hill is not slow to catch on. Then Hill liberally 'endows' as Ireland suggests, and, between the two, nothing gets away."

"Bishop Potter is another commanding figure in the neutral element of the peace commission of the Civic Federation, the final tribunal of exploited workingmen. Who is he? The spiritual adviser of John Pierpont Morgan. The saintly bishop draws a princely salary. He rides in Morgan's palatial private car. He touches elbows with the upper capitalists and their salaried professional lackeys, and with no others."

"On every vital issue Bishop Potter is with the capitalist class. Their interests are secure in his custody."

"Rather Morgan, Hanna and Schwab straight than Cleveland, Ireland and Potter by arbitration."

"In the entire 'neutral' element there is not a single member whose material interests are not identified with and controlled by the capitalist class."

"A mighty struggle is convulsing society. No living man is, or can be, 'neutral' or 'disinterested.' He is on one side or the other—if not for freedom, he is for slavery of the working class. They are deadly opposites. A chemical law forbids fire and water to mingle—even at the bidding of a peace conference. By the same analogy, an economic law forbids peace between workers and capitalists. It is the law of development and could it be suspended the spinal cord of humanity would be severed and progress would be paralyzed."

## THE SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS.

THE most interesting event of the week in legislative matters, so far as the Socialists are concerned, was the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Carey authorizing the change of the name of the Democratic Social Party to Socialist Party. The bill passed to be enacted through the House on Friday, will go through the same process in the senate on Monday and should be signed by the Governor on Wednesday at the latest.

There will be much rejoicing among the Socialists of Massachusetts at securing the legal change of name. There has been a great deal of confusion in the past from the fact that the party had to go on the ballot under the term Democratic Social; and there is no doubt that the Socialist Labor Party through this confusion received votes intended for our party. There has been some surprise at the failure of any representative of the Socialist Labor Party to appear and oppose the passage of the bill, for there was plenty of opportunity offered for them to present opposition. The Socialist representatives are pleased at their success in securing the change of name much more easily than they expected.

Yesterday was the last day for introducing bills. During the week MacCartney introduced two bills, one providing for state ownership and operation of street railways, with the referendum attached. Another bill requires that the voters of a city or town shall decide location of street railways to be built within their respective localities.

On Thursday Carey introduced a bill which has almost direct bearing on the teamsters' strike. It requires that picketing and patrolling during strikes be made legal, first section reads as follows: "In case of a strike or lockout or other dispute between the employer and his employes, it shall be lawful for the employes, or for other persons, to picket or patrol the neighborhood of the place of employment or any other place to which they have lawful access, and personally, or by means of banners, posters, circulars or otherwise to persuade or urge persons not to enter or not to continue in the employment of the employer."

Two other bills introduced by Carey on Friday are also of much interest to workingmen. One is a repetition of a bill introduced by him in former Legislatures, and provides for the right of trial by jury to workingmen answering the charge of contempt of court in proceedings under injunction. This will probably be defeated as its predecessors have been, for the Republican and Democratic members are loath to overwhelm workingmen with too much freedom or justice.

The other bill is one anxiously demanded by the railroad men of the state, and the agitation for the enactment of a law such as the bill provides for has been going on for some time among the railroad employes. The bill requires that railroads shall have at least one brakeman to every ten cars on freight trains, and that the last car shall be one with at least eight wheels. At present the railroad men are in constant peril of their lives through the danger arising from there being too few men to handle freight trains. For instance, on the Boston & Albany railroad, freight trains are run with only two brakemen; and the length of the train prevents them from either controlling it or acting together in case of emergency. If a train breaks the small caboose on the end of the train is found of slight service to prevent a catastrophe. Under the Massachusetts law brakemen cannot recover for injuries received in accidents arising from small crews being compelled to handle long trains.

Boston, Mass.

WM. MAILLY.

## COMPETITION ILLUSTRATED.

A few days ago some travellers on the Puget Sound, Washington, got a practical illustration of that glorious adage of our daddies, "competition is the life of trade." Whenever they think of it the cold shivers play tag along their spinal columns. It appears that there are two steamers on the Sound whose rivalry is of the most strenuous kind. Competition is keen between them. They both run between the same points and of course the faster vessel will eventually get the trade and run the other boat out of business. Meantime life is made interesting and existence precarious for the unwary or unfortunate person who travel that way and become their passengers. Here is the relevant part of the account of their latest exploit.

### STEAMBOAT RACING ON PUGET SOUND.

Captains of Two Steamboats Place in Peril Lives of Passengers in Effort to Reach Destination First.

Seattle, Feb. 2.—Keen rivalry between the Seattle-Whitcom steamers George E. Starr and Dode came near culminating in a disaster last night. Though fraught with danger both to life and property, the affair was replete with humor and exciting incidents. It was characterized by many as an attempt on the part of the Starr to run the Dode ashore, with the latter assuming not only a defensive but belligerent attitude.

The steamers left Whitcom about 8 o'clock and were soon in a race for Fairhaven, three miles distant. Scarcely clear of the Whitcom wharf, with the Dode in the lead, the Starr began to bear down upon her. The result was that the vessels were soon in a locked-horn position. For a mile and a half they brushed each other, scraping their sides together, to the great fear and chagrin of their passengers.

The Dode had the inside and kept between the Starr and the shore of Bellingham Bay. Her officers seemed to think she had the right of the road. The Starr, which is a larger vessel and a side-wheeler, was soon hard upon her. Meanwhile she kept crowding the Dode, doing her utmost, her passengers assert, to run the Dode ashore. In this she partially succeeded, causing the Dode to cut down a dolphin an abandoned dock.

All this time the vessels were scraping their sides and at the same time bumping each other viciously. Some of the Starr's passengers about twenty in number, entered an indignant protest to Captain Gunder Hansen against what they termed a willful jeopardy of their lives. They demanded that he cease crowding the Dode. One of the protestants got for his trouble a threatening reply that he would be put off if he did not subside.

We have in the above a glaring example of what the capitalist system means and does. In every industry the same thing is going on, though in a less obvious form. Did the steamboat men recklessly risk the lives of their passengers? The list of accidents and fatalities in the mines and factories and on the railroads bear shocking testimony to the criminal sacrifice the capitalists make of the workers in those industries. Did they try to run each other aground? Every capitalist is seeking to ruin his competitor. Nor do they stop at "lawful" methods but as the records of the whiskey and Standard Oil Trust abundantly show, they hesitate at the commission of no crime from petty larceny to arson and murder to secure their ends. It is in the very nature of the system. Success is made not the reward of merit, of ability or of goodness. It is the prize of a contest. Whoso outstrips his fellow, overcomes him, beats him, to him is the prize awarded. And it matters not how you come to excel, whether by your own strength in fair contest or by maiming, injuring or killing your opponent in the foulest manner. If you win and your rival succumbs the wealth of the world and the plaudits of the multitude are yours.

The rival Puget Sound steamers might well serve as a symbol of the capitalist system. The captains are putting on all the steam they can though the pressure has risen far above the danger point. They must "get there." We the crew and passengers are told to mind our own business it's their boat. "The public be damned." They endeavor to smash each other or run each other ashore or out of business altho' that means suffering and calamity for thousands of human beings. When they do "get there", all the "honor and glory" with what is more, the "emoluments" attached they claim as theirs for they were responsible; they ran the risk; they directed the whole race. They were the "whole thing."

It is time, fellow-workingmen, to prevent these men from endangering our lives for their aggrandizement. It may be exciting and strenuous, but the game is not worth the candle. We get nothing for the risk we run except hard work and poverty.



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A CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

During these winter months San Francisco has been experiencing an alarming outbreak of crime. Thefts, burglaries, assaults and hold-ups have increased to an appalling number and have required the utmost exertions of the police to capture the offenders. At last the judges have resorted to the desperate measure of sentencing convicted men to the longest possible terms. The inauguration of a sort of reign of terror will, it is hoped, check the criminal epidemic.

This method shows the brutal unintelligent way capitalism is forced to deal with crime. It is notorious that crime has increased because times are hard. In other words, desperation, lack of food and the necessities of life has driven men to crime. It would be thought logical by sane men therefore that to diminish crime it would be best to ease up times, to make work easier of procurement and more remunerative when secured. But capitalist society is unable to do this. It is as helpless in the face of its recurring periods of unemployment as the malarial patient with the chills. Capitalist society knows only brute force. Have these men been forced into crime by fear of hunger? They must be forced out of crime then by fear of a life term at hard labor or the hangman's noose. No attempt is made to remove the good chances the luckless victim runs of days of hunger, of night of exposure to the cold and storm. He is compelled to endure this or the terrible fear of this else he becomes a hunted beast, outlawed, with only the living death of a prison cell or the merciful, quick-coming death of the gallows before him.

These crimes, which make lurid the pages of our daily press, what do they mean? Simply that Bill Sykes, "Seattle" Pete and their companions find it hard to earn an "honest" living by letting the capitalists exploit their labor, or they find per chance that no capitalist will employ them and in order to live, they resort to crime. We might admit that those who do succumb to criminal impulses lack moral stamina. But that is purely a question. We all recognize the human nature of the law of self-preservation.

It is possible some of these "criminals" exercised more strength in resistance before the pressure of need overcame them than highly respectable pillars of society possess, but whose stamina has never been put to the test. Certain it is that the unconvicted felons, who have trustified the industries of the country, have allowed no consideration of the lives and property of others to stand between them and their object of owning the earth. They have caused the death of thousands, and reduced hundreds of thousands to poverty and misery in their abominable greed. But the ordinary criminal, who is unable like these Napoleons of Commercial criminality to persuade the judges to make his crime a lawful act,—the proletarian criminal from the morally weaker portion of the working class. We might inquire therefore whether Capitalist society takes any measures to strengthen the morality of the people by education or surroundings. Respect for life is perhaps a fundamental necessity and after that respect for that—which belongs of right to another. But Capitalist society exacts the death penalty on the brutal principle of vengeance and blood atonement for blood. More however than this Capitalist society hires and arms men and sends them forth to kill. And for what purpose? For conquest! to acquire territorial possessions! to plunder alien and defenseless peoples! "Respectable, moral" law-makers vote to turn loose on people they have never seen, a hell of murder, rape, arson and robbery. And from thousands of christian pulpits the followers of the Prince of Love and Peace invoke with most sanctimonious blasphemy His blessing on the organized gang of uniformed criminals who sally forth to kill men, to violate woman, to burn houses and plunder whole villages.

"The son of man goes forth to war,  
A golden crown to gain.  
His blood-red banner flaunts afar,  
What follows in his train?"

Men who slaughter and see their fellows slaughter other men, who become accustomed to sights of violence become brutalized and when, after service of war is over, they find the times of peace afford them scant subsistence, they are apt to resume bloodletting and plundering on their own account as formerly they pursued the trade for the advantage of the nation. This is shown to be a correct theory by the large proportion of footpads who are ex-soldiers.

Thus we see that Capitalist society forces unemployment on men, giving them a powerful incentive to crime. And furthermore it schools

and drills men in murder and robbery, using them as the tools of its criminal aggression on weaker nations and then turning them loose to practice on its own citizens what it has taught them. Finally, to cure the evil, to stop crime, like Saturn, it devours its own children, it visits heavy punishment and vengeance on such as are caught. Well, indeed, does Bulwer make Paul Clifford say: "Your laws are of two classes; the one makes criminals, the other hangs them."

Socialism charges Capitalist Society with being essentially criminal, it must breed crime. Capitalist society robs labor of the product of its exertion and in this crime is rooted its whole prosperity. To rob labor, the working class is divided by labor-saving machinery into the army of the employed and the army of the unemployed. And from the misery of these branches out most of the vice and crime that gives the lie to moral progress. Capitalist society surfeited with plunder, hammers with mailed fist at the doors of semi-barbarous nations and demands that they shall submit under penalty of war and devastation. Criminal from root to branch it administers wrong and injustice with the brutal hand of force. It must decay, rotting by the vices which it nourishes within its bosom. It cannot be cured. Criminality is in its nature.

Contrasted with the impotence of Capitalist society to deal with crime shown by the increase of crime, Socialism stands ready to make good its logical reasoning as to the cure of crime by giving proof. Socialism is radical. It goes to the root of the matter. Crime is caused by the pressure of men's necessities driving them over the boundary of lawful pursuits? Capitalism merely patrols the boundaries ineffectually, giving the victim the choice of being crushed to death by necessity or clubbed to death by police. Socialism relieves the pressure of necessity and allows no man to become a victim caught between the upper millstone of hunger and the nether stone of law. Socialism gives men a chance to earn a good living honestly. Those who then choose violence and dishonesty will be treated as moral delinquents, mentally diseased and a cure for them attempted by humane and elevating methods. This may fail in some instances. In others it is sure to succeed.

Not only will Socialism remove the necessity for crime, but it will set no example. Wars for conquest, international hold-ups will cease because a whole people cannot become enriched by plundering another, the "divvy" thus becomes too small. The game ceases being worth the candle to those who are in command. Socialism will profit by peace and hence organized national murder and "tag" cease to be a common murder and robbery. Socialism will not breed crime, but virtue, being founded on economic justice—equality.

THE BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION NEEDED.

Governor Taft testifies that the Filipinos are not as industrious as he could wish. Somehow the base scoundrels refuse to enter into a strenuous struggle for a job whereby the bosses can skin them. Not only that, but they do not resent the importation of Chinese coolies to do the work, while they are idle. This peculiar mental weakness of this "savage sullen people, half devil and half child", disables them from appreciating the pleasure to be derived from hard labor. Our christian civilization has taken so little hold upon these unregenerates that they scorn the scriptural injunction, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." Those only are hostile to the Chinese who are engaged in trade, for the Chinese have a "heap more savee" in the gentle art of ketch'em and cheat'em and run the natives out of business. It is a striking testimonial to the unfitness of the natives to run their house on the American plan, that they interpret the phrase "free and independent" to apply not only to politics but give it that revolutionary meaning so subversive of "law and order", freedom from work or leisure to enjoy themselves, and independence of the capitalist or the ability to live without asking some skinflint for the chance to be plundered. Every true American citizen knows and takes pride in the fact that the greatness of the American nation lies in the size of Rockefeller's pile and has its source therefore in the unremitting industry of American labor. Do we not all glory in the industry of the American working man which surpasses even that of the unintelligent, uncomplaining jack-ass? But these insurrectors, these kicking Tagalos these discontented "Goo-goos", notwithstanding the efforts made for their education, are of so low an intellectual order that they fail to see where they come in for anything in toiling like slaves to pile up wealth and honor for another. These pagans will not bow to our great god, Mammon. The refractory, untractable character of these barbarians almost leads us to subscribe to that sentiment which demands that the island be visited with fire and sword, until all the lazy vermin are exterminated and the ground is cleared for the introduction of patient, frugal and industrious American and Chinese coolies. But we are naturally humane. We are loth, at the expense required and without

receiving any returns from the destruction, to destroy so much human life so long as there is any hope that it may be turned to profit. This hope there is. A faint ray only, it is true, but yet it is there.

It seems that the women are industrious to a limited degree and are more docile than the men, many even accepting our glorious institutions so far as to live in concubinage with the clergy. Many others are engaged with the keenest commercial rivalry in selling their virtue to the noble defenders of our flag—our boys in blue. So amenable are they indeed that the Archbishop of the islands suggests that, if the right to vote be granted to any of the Filipinos, it be given to the woman. This testimony really does give us grounds for hope that the Filipino may be benevolently assimilated without resort to the more extreme measures of criminal aggression and military execution. We admit, of course, that in time the frugal, industrious American and the industrious, frugal Chinese must become the sole population of the islands. But the time for bloody reprisals upon a people who raise rebellious heads against the dominations of their betters, is past; except where no other means can be found for exterminating them. It is true the "God of our fathers" enjoined our religious progenitors to slay their enemies and to take their pastures and vineyards and virgins for themselves. But we have improved on those old fashioned methods. There is no need even to resort to the summary methods of the British, who, in dealing with the Boers, have rounded them up in huge camps where starvation and disease peacefully dispose of them for the honor of old England and the glory of the Lord. This is a wasteful method, although it involves less expenditure than military murder, starving being cheaper than shooting; also as our British brethren observe: it is safer. Yet our British cousins show in this a lack of business sagacity, such sagacity indeed as we may give them a salutary example of in the Philippines.

We Americans lead the world in business sagacity. We have learned to make something out of everything. In that highest type of our industrial civilization, the great slaughter house of Chicago, whose perfection makes it a model, a goal for our highest endeavor, there, it is said, that everything about the hog is saved and used except the squeal and a process has been invented for bottling that to represent labor at Industrial Peace Conferences. Let us emulate this economy in dealing with the Filipinos. In abolishing the Filipino he should be made to pay for his taking off. The Whiskey Trust has a lot of the choicest super-strong Rot-gai which the American workman and the Prohibition lecturers have been unable to consume. This is the genuine guaranteed stuff without the label and will kill at long range in small doses. By the introduction of this among the Filipinos and its bountiful distribution for cash in advance the natives will be induced to rush eagerly to the "sure enwinding arms of cool-enfolding death." This will dispose of the men in as humane a way as nowadays we kill stray dogs by chloroform instead of drowning. For the women we may leave their taking off to the beneficent activity of syphilis which has been widely disseminated by our gallant "sojer boys." The problem remains then, what to do with the children? Here again we can demonstrate the advancement of civilization. When the English lords did not leave enough food in Ireland and in consequence there were too many people there, so that hunger and starvation were rife, Dean Swift proposed that to bring the population down within the limits demanded by the amount of food the English had left, the Prince of Wales should start the custom and others take it up until it should become general throughout England to have boiled Irish babies as a regular breakfast meal (or roasted, if preferred.) This certainly was more humane than letting them starve to death with no one getting anything out of them. But still it was a crude method. We propose that the Filipino children be taught to work in factories or in the mines if such be discovered. This will have an equivalent effect if the hours of labor are made long enough and the labor hard enough. There is evidence in abundance that the rate of mortality is very high among children factory workers if they work hard enough. The English blue books of sixty years ago and Massachusetts, Illinois, Alabama, Georgia and other states today present most satisfactory and conclusive statistics on this point.

Thus for the time being the more Filipino babies consumed in this manner the richer we would become. Moreover the system admits of modification by making the brats work harder or easing up as it might be desired to extinguish the breed more rapidly or more gradually.

We offer these comments and suggestions to the earnest consideration of the noble statesmen and honorable senators who so ably guide the affairs of this great christian commonwealth. If any think we do wrong in planning; thus we trust they will remember the provocation; these lazy scamps have given the American investors by refusing to work for or be plundered by them. God has not given the earth to us to let it lie idle. He gave it to us (and by "us", we mean the Anglo-

Saxon and by Anglo-Saxon we mean the English and American capitalist). God gave the earth to us to exploit, to use for ourselves, if other people are of no use to us, but are in our way, they will have to go. This is the manifest will of the Almighty. And to aid us in this work He has sent us Bishop Codman Henry Potter who says that Christ's command: "Take no thought of the morrow", instead of applying to worldly goods as it seemingly does has in reality an higher esoteric meaning,—copyrighted for our exclusive use and forwarded by the longest leased liar in the world straight from hell—which put in plain language for the simple runs: "Rob, pillage, loot, burn, steal, starve, rape, kill, murder, exterminate! that the whole earth may be the sole possession of the most christian Anglo-saxon nations and then fear no punishment from the God in whose name ye have done it."

Glass-houses and Stone Throwing.

Comrade A. M. Simons makes a bad blunder in the last issue of the Int. Soc. Review. He states that the State of California is not bearing its share of the burdens of national Co-operation. If the gentleman who is outlining the destinies of the Socialist movement from the editorial chair of the Reviews sanctum would take the little pains required to get accurate information in the matter he would discover that California has paid dues to the National body every month since its organization. In this respect we wish for the sake of our national finances that Illinois had emulated our example, instead of waiting until October, skipping two months. We hope that Comrade A. M. Simons will be "sufficiently aroused" with the rest of the membership of his state "to secure the proper co-operation." etc. We respectfully invite our honored comrade and distinguished authority on the hayseed to "Put up or shut up!"

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

A class-conscious Socialist is one who is conscious of the identity of interest of the proletariat, the solidarity of the working class, and the necessary antagonism between that class and the capitalist class, in consequence of existing economic conditions. He recognises the existence of the proletariat as a class apart from the propertied class. The class war is the antagonism necessarily existing between the two classes, the possessing class and the proletariat class, the haves and the have-nots. This war is not of anyone's seeking, but arises out of the very nature of things, and must go on until classes are abolished by the destruction of the economic conditions from which they arise.

The great fundamental difference between classes is an economic one. It is the possession of the means of production which gives our modern dominant class its power, and it is this which creates the antagonism of interest between the dominant class and the proletariat. From that antagonism of interest arises that class war, that class struggle, which will go on, growing more acute with the development of economic forces until the end is reached by the overthrow of the dominant class.—Tattler, in London Justice.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE STRUGGLE IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, Feb. 11.—A detachment of Cavalry had to be requisitioned this afternoon to disperse the Socialists who made a demonstration in favor of universal suffrage. All the approaches to the Chamber of Deputies and the palace were held by armed guards, but bands of Socialists, bearing red flags and singing revolutionary songs, paraded the streets. A strong body "of agitators lead by a Socialist Communal Councilor" reached Prince Alberts' palace shouting "Long live universal suffrage!" and continued its demonstration until a force of cavalry, with drawn swords, charged and routed the rioters.

The exit of the Socialist Deputies from the Chamber was accompanied by an enthusiastic demonstration upon the part of the adherents. A great crowd marched to the office of the Socialist organ "Le Peuple", where the Socialist leader in the chamber, M. Emile Vandervelde addressed them from a window. He declared that if the chamber persisted a few days longer in withholding universal suffrage the present agitation would develop into a revolution. This announcement was greeted with cheers.

AN ARMED DEMOCRACY.

There was one question, however, upon which we could not agree, and it was laid over for future consideration, either by the Committee, the Convention, or the Party press. Some of us took the ground that all existing military organizations should be abolished and that there should be instituted a democratic military organization where all the people should be armed. Those favoring this demand, among whom the writer was one, took the position that justice and sentiment played no part in the ultimate results; that it was a struggle for power between two classes; that the class in power would disfranchise the class out of power—namely, the working class—and coerce them, unless they demonstrated in some way their power and willingness to act, if necessary, in order to preserve their franchise privileges. The opposition held that the proposed policy would do more harm than good.—Job Harriman on the National Committee in N. Y. Worker.

ATTENTION!

Every comrade who has received tickets for the ADVANCE benefit Entertainment and Dance should make the utmost effort to dispose of them. Remember the date February 22nd. You just bet there'll be a fine old time!



# POPPIES AND WHEAT

BY MARY FAIRBROTHER.

It has seemed well to the board of managers of "Advance" that a woman sub-editor be appointed, and in consequence this department will appear for awhile, and whenever the board or the readers deem it advisable to change, the department will cease to exist. The woman in control is not a novice, but whether she has anything to say which will interest woman readers in the Socialist Party remains to be seen. The department will have no specially feminine flavor for the sub-editor believes that men and women are interested in exactly the same things. Women take more interest in some things and men take more interest in some other things, but whether they realize it or not, in all vital questions the interests of each member of the family are identical. Men have been slaves for so long—and doted on the bonds—which have ever borne more heavily on women, that it is difficult for them to assume the responsibilities of free men. The sub-editor believes that the workingmen have all rights and all opportunities in America and she cannot understand why they do not take possession of their own. If she can do any thing in the remaining years of her life to help the working-class realize its condition, that no one is to blame for the financial degradation of the working man but himself, she will believe that her life has not been spent in vain. To help the working men and women realize the plain truth, is the object of this column and its only object. The effort will be made, in good faith, to keep the department up to something like the high standard it deserves, and all the writer asks is that it be read in the same spirit. She well knows how vain is the hope, which constantly rises in the conscientious writer's heart; that the reader will think for himself and in accordance with his honest convictions.

DR. CHANNING, a physician of note in the east, has gone to the home of the late murderer of President McKinley and investigated the man thoroughly—his habits, his friends, his antecedents and his methods of spending his spare time, so far as it has been possible to get the truth. Dr Channing's conclusions, as expressed in a paper read before the medical society of which he is an honored member, are that the wretched murderer was utterly and absolutely insane, and in no wise accountable for his delusions or his acts, which were the result of those delusions.

THE Boston Transcript publishes a letter from a woman in Manila which gives an account of the doings of soldier, wearing the uniform of the only government on earth where the workingman has a chance to do as he pleases. This American soldier was riding in a carriage and dropped his handkerchief. He ordered a native to get it for him, and while the man was in the act of obeying, the soldier shot him dead. The account of the dastardly outrage closes by saying the dead Filipino's funeral was attended by five hundred sullen natives. Yet the American workingman at home is supporting these soldiers in the field and on next election will vote to send more of them there, for without the workingman's vote and dollar, the war, all war, would stop in the space of time it takes a Mauser ball to get to the heart of a Filipino or a Boer.

It was reported at the public meeting, held in Academy of Sciences Hall last Sunday night that there are over ten thousand children of school age in San Francisco who are not attending school. They are counted all right so as to get as much school money as possible, but they work by the week for some corporation or sell papers on the streets, or—keep business moving in some direction. If a few Sunday school superintendents would get up early some morning and take a ride on the street cars, and see the poor little babies going to their daily toil, boys and girls with little, old faces and patient, subdued air as though life had already lasted for a hundred years! If one of these religionists would take the child's place for a month and try to realize what life holds for a poor child, perhaps he would have some good, live, texts to preach from for a year or so. The army of little souls who go regularly to work and who thank God, if they ever pray, from the depths of their little hearts for the chance to work, this army is enough to make any one grow desperate and become a pessimist for life. Why can't you remember these little ones of yours when you go to the ballot box, my brother?

THE State Federation of women's clubs of California met in Frisco this week with many delegates, representing seven thousand women of our state. Their papers, reports resolutions and decisions made one think of the female ancestor of Frederick the Great, who was first crowned King of Prussia. Well, it was not of the one who was crowned but his wife, who took a pinch of snuff on the side while all the folderol was going on and exclaimed, "oh, the infinitely little, the infinitely little." The General Federation will meet in Los Angeles in May and women from the entire union

will go there and results will be the same. Women, like men, hate, detest, in fact refuse to think or do, and there is so much of value in the world to be thought and to be done.

MAY be there will be something of interest to this column to report from the State Conference of Charities and Corrections soon to be held in San Francisco. There will be theories and theories of dealing with the "poor, whom we always have with us." It may happen that some one will tell the truth. We shall see.

WHY not appoint some men to dress and women to undress and all run and see Edward of England crowned? He is more logical than the German ruler, who believes that once is enough. And then too, Edward likes the fun. In fact we all do. We love the swish, swish and rattle-dazzle of sweldom. We all hug to our hearts the black consolation that in the world there are people worse off than we are. For instance we believe in Dowie, the Chicago fraud, because he wears his beard long and snowy, and his hair the same way and because he dresses in a robe and drives a chariot with six fiery steeds. Edward of England depends upon the same things for grace, and his reward is ample. We are all snobs, you know it would be impossible for one man to fool a million, unless the million liked it. With sheep it is different. If Dowie and Edward wore old clothes, rode a mule or walked along the streets in common fashion and the sheep in the lead said bow, all the sheep would bow. Men revolt, unless the clothes, and the crown and the chariot are there, and in the case of Dowie they must have snowy hair thrown in. So as we are men and not sheep, and Edward is going to put up a good show, with other people's money, let us go and if we can't go, let us appoint some one who can. We can't afford to act like sheep, and pretend we don't know anything about clothes, and sweldom and aristocracy and earls and lords and all the foolishness unutterable.

THERE has been a petition with a large and attractive sign, "Stop the Boer war by Arbitration" in evidence down on Market St. for a couple of weeks. The crowd around it, putting down their names, is so large that it is difficult to get an opportunity to be one of the signers. As Carlyle says "the heart of humanity is kind" for of course it will do no good. If it had only included the Philippines how much more logical it would be, and just as ineffectual.

THIS week, it is an old lady who was killed by the fast driving of a delivery wagon on the city's streets. Last week or week before, or both it was a little child. The delivery wagons are in a hurry and a woman or child amounts to very little. They have to die some time. Occasionally a poor delivery boy is arrested for jolting someone, and perhaps he is convicted, though not often, for he is the tool of those who have "influence" with the courts. If he wasn't he would not be driving a delivery wagon. If the case is so flagrant or the jury happens to be unimpeachable it is much better for the delivery boy to suffer than the big corporation which hires him. A boy more or less counts for nothing. The goods of the corporation must be delivered in a rush and if the delivery man is sent to the penitentiary or hung, it is easy to get a hundred to take his place. So it goes on and the poor people must learn to keep out of the way of these signs of business and enterprise, for they have no time to stop for a mere human life.

A BUSINESS college in Frisco has a "reader" in one of our local dailies which says that business men are walking the streets and tearing their hair, or words to that effect, because they can't find stenographers. Just for fun, this week the writer answered an advertisement of a leading dentist in the city, who wanted a stenographer for an office attendant at a salary of four dollars a week. She was a little late and he asked her to call again the next day as he had so many applicants that he could see no more that day. He had had about two dozen at that salary, just imagine what his rush would have been if he had offered as much a year as some men get an hour from the millions they have saved. This story don't hitch, somehow.

## THE STRUGGLE IN IRELAND.

The votes of our Dublin comrades in the municipal elections were as follows:

NORTH CITY WARD.	
For Alderman.	
Hennessy (Home Ruler).....	751
Stewart (Socialist).....	267
For Councillor.	
P. White (Home Ruler).....	530
M'Laughlin (Socialist).....	371
Allen (Houseowners).....	161
WOOD QUAY WARD.	
M'Call (Home Ruler).....	1,424
Connolly (Socialist).....	431
Beardwood (Houseowners).....	191

The Catholic priests took the field against comrade Connolly, and announced that no Catholic could vote for him, declaring that any man or woman who voted for Connolly would no longer be recognised by the Church. The outgoing Councillor also managed to have the polling booth held in a school-room attached to the Catholic chapel, and thus brought all the voters directly under the eye of the priest while going to vote. The Dublin comrades, therefore, think that to get 431 voters to vote for a Socialist after being told that they would go to hell if they did so, is an achievement to be proud of. EIREANNACH.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PARTY.

## The Third Section of the National Secretary's Report.

### FINANCIAL.

According to the report of the Credentials Committee at the Unity Convention, the delegates in that body held credentials for almost 7000 members. I have been able to apportion these credentials among the various states to the extent of accounting for 6657 members in August. During August we received dues for only 821 members or about 8% of our total membership based upon a very low estimate. The state Committee of California, Connecticut, Kentucky and Washington, paid dues in August for 750 members. During this month our funds became so exhausted, owing to extraordinary expenses incident to the opening of headquarters, that on August 23rd, we were obliged to issue an appeal for donations, to all the state and local organizations. Had it not been for a timely donation of \$100 by comrade George D. Herron we would have found ourselves seriously embarrassed for the means of continuing our work.

During September, the membership increased to 6867. We received dues for 2894 members or about 43%. The state Committee of California, Kentucky, New York and Washington, paid dues in September for 2304 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 680 members.

During September the business of the office increased so much that I was obliged to engage 2 stenographers, and the expenditures for postage printed, matter, stationery and the general conduct of business increased proportionately. In October, the membership increased to 7309. We received dues for 3761 members or about 53%. The state committees of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Indiana and Kentucky, paid dues in October for 2694 members; the unorganized states paid dues for 2087 members. During the month the volume of business became so great and the accompanying expenses so heavy proportionately, that we became seriously embarrassed for funds, and we were obliged on October 23 to write to all of the state committees for immediate remittances. Our financial difficulties at this time were partially relieved by the payment of convention pledges and a donation of \$100 made by Comrade J. A. Wayland, of Girard, Kans. During November the membership increased 7775. We received dues for 7032 members or about 90%, the state committees of California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas and Washington paid dues in November for 5968 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 1064 members. During November the volume of business increased so much that I was obliged to engage an additional office clerk, making three thus employed, while all of the incidental expenses of conducting business increased proportionately. In addition to this we had to meet heavy printing bills contracted in October, and altogether the financial drain was so heavy that on November 21st, we again faced a money stringency that obliged us to write some of the state committees for relief.

In December the membership increased to 8567. We received dues for 5239 members or about 61%, which was almost 33% less than we received in November. The state committees of 9 states paid dues in December for 4162 members; the balance of the party paying dues for 977 members. Notwithstanding that national dues decreased about 33% in December late reports which I have received from some of the State Secretaries indicate that our party on January 1st, 1902, had 9104 members, an increase of 537 members in said month.

### DELINQUENT REVENUES.

From the date of the Unity Convention up to October 1st, we received no national dues whatever from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The amount which we should have received in national dues from the above four states in August and September based upon their representative at the convention was \$227.60.

The state committees of Iowa, New Jersey, Texas, and Missouri began paying dues in November, although we had previously received \$2.40 direct from locals in Texas and \$6.35 direct from locals in Missouri. The amount of dues which we should have received from the four states mentioned during August, September and October, based on their representation at Indianapolis, was \$107.70. Massachusetts did not begin paying us dues until December. According to its representation at Indianapolis we should have received from this state during August, September, October and November, the sum of \$79.20.

Wisconsin has not paid us dues since the Unity Convention, and according to her representation should have paid during the five months preceding January 1st, the sum of \$139.25. The total amount of dues which we should have received from August 1, to January 1, based on the Indianapolis representation (and not including the increase of 50% in membership since then), was \$166.25. Deducting the total amount actually paid \$992.8, leaves a deficiency of \$671.40. If we include the increase in membership, we should have received in the five months \$1848.70. Deducting \$992.85, leaves a deficiency of \$865.85 in the five months, sufficient to have paid one half of the party indebtedness.

While the Convention at Indianapolis practically settled the question of national unity, the comrades in many states have been obliged during the past five months to occupy themselves in the work of reorganization in their respective states, in order to complete the work of unity, so well begun by the convention. Realizing the task in which they were engaged, and that most of them would be required to make personal sacrifices in order to achieve the great end in view; and furthermore being undesirous of manifesting any undue pressure of an official nature, we resolved temporarily at least to overlook shortcomings in dues, believing that after the period of reorganization was past, the party would attain a political equipoise that would enable your committee to enforce the plan requirements of the constitution.

### DUE STAMPS.

The following State Committees use the due stamps furnished by the National Organization:—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New

York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The following state committees do not use the due stamps furnished by the National Organization:—Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. All of these state committees are now paying national dues monthly, excepting Wisconsin. If the state committee of California, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin use due stamps at all, it must be from a supply which they have printed on their own account, as we have never been requested to furnish due stamps to said state committee.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Our total receipts from August 1st, to January 1st, 1902 were \$2083.50. Of this amount \$291.12 was received for purposes which do not represent any revenue to the national organization, namely; donations to strike fund, dues forwarded to state committees and payment for printed supplies which we sell at cost.

(Continued on last page.)

### OFFICIAL.

**LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO** Socialist Party holds regular weekly lectures every Sunday evening on social and economic subjects at Academy of Sciences Hall, 819 Market street. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. Open discussion follows each lecture. Questions answered; free platform; public invited. Admission free.

**LOCAL OAKLAND**, Socialist Party, holds regular weekly lectures every Thursday evening, 8 p. m. at Becker's Hall, 918 Washington st. Address correspondence to M. W. Wilkins, 1279 Alcatraz ave., Lorin, Cal.

**LOCAL ALAMEDA**, of the Socialist Party, holds open educational meetings every Monday evening in room 11 Methodist Block, corner Park street and Central ave. Free discussion, questions, etc. Everybody welcome. Address communications to Allen A. Crockett, 1610 Walnut St.

All members of Local San Francisco, Socialist Party who have changed their address will kindly notify the Organizer **GEO. S. HOLMES**, 618 Merchant St.

### AMALGAMATED WOODWORKERS.

The last meeting held on February 11th, was well attended, the shop-reports showed the trade in good condition.

A committee from the United Garment Workers No. 131, appeared before the meeting and requested the union's support of their Label. By the unanimous decision of the meeting all members are requested to ask for the Union-Label whenever they buy ready made clothing.

The grievance against one shop was settled through the good offices of the Building Trades, the first day the men went out.

All members and shop-stewards should take notice that Saturday, February 22nd, is Washington's Birthday a legal holiday, and according to section IV of our By-Laws those working on that day should demand double pay.

The Union wants it understood that under no circumstance will members be allowed to work in the Union and Risdon Iron Work until an adjustment between them and the Iron Trades is effected.

Next meeting the consideration of the constitution of the State Building Trades Council, all members should be present to vote on it. The Press Committee.—H. Nidlinger.

## PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE PARTY. The balance of the total receipts amounting to \$1792.47, was received on account of the following: National dues, 992.85, donations 522.60, convention pledges \$180, accounts due Springfield N. E. C., 65.40, miscellaneous receipts 31.62.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. Upon the conclusion of the unity convention we assumed the liabilities of the Springfield faction amounting to \$598.27. Of this amount we have paid 139.70, leaving a balance indebtedness amounting to 458.57.

OUR CREDITORS It has been our intention to set aside a certain proportion of our receipts each month for the payment of old debts and we have partially succeeded in this plan.

WOMAN'S SOCIALIST UNION OF SAN JOSE. Several of the women Socialists of San Jose, met on Thursday Feb. 6th, and organized as the Woman's Socialist Union of San Jose.

The amount of our indebtedness is comparatively small and if the respective state organizations will faithfully meet their monthly obligations, we would probably liquidate the entire indebtedness in from eighteen to twenty-four months.

The report of the Unity Convention, when published will either necessitate an immediate outlay or the assumption of a debt. The probable enlargement of the activity of our committee to include arrangements for interstate agitation, will necessitate increased expenditures that will not be immediately attended with a proportionate increase in receipts.

that the larger problem still remains, the problem of the debts and running expenses and the difficulty of enforcing the faithful and the regular payment of national dues.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS. One of the difficulties the collection of national dues is, that while the National Constitution requires the National Secretary to make a monthly statement of the financial business of the organization, there is no provision requiring the State Secretaries to make a monthly statement of the financial business of the state organization to the National Secretary.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY One of the advantages of monthly statements by state secretaries would be that it would enable the National Secretary to embody in his monthly statement to the socialist press, list of the places in the United States at which new locals had been formed; and the increase in membership of the party from month to month.

PROVISIONAL STATE COMMITTEE. Present Comrades Appel, Messer, Johnson, Hefferin, Ober and Bersford. Comrade Messer in the chair. Minutes approved. Communications read: J. O. Blakeley, Herman B. Weaver, Karl Bracher, J. G. Smith, Leon Greenbaum, Walter T. Mills, H. G. Wilshear, Frank V. Loring, R. B. Simpson, B. F. Wilson.

A CORRECTION. ADVANCE:—The article "Politics and Economy" which appeared in "Advance" Jan. 26, was written by C. Borglund, editor of "Forskaren" issued at Minneapolis. Will you please insert a correction. Yours fraternally, Oscar Johnson.

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