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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 416

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

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The Economic Cause of the Present Impending Social Revolution

Odd Fellows' Hall was the scene of much enthusiasm on Sunday afternoon when Rev. J. Stitt Wilson delivered the third in his series of addresses on the "Impending Social Revolution." Those who have heard Comrade Wilson from the beginning pronounced this the best of the three, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by hearty and prolonged applause.

As on the previous Sunday, Comrade Wilson devoted some time to answering questions, after which the audience was treated to a vocal solo by Comrade Mrs. Whitney.

"The Economic Cause of the Present Impending Social Revolution" was the text of Mr. Wilson's address. He said in part:

The old religious people used to say that it was an inspiring thing to prepare people for another world; we say that it is an inspiring thing to get people to see the truth that will make this a decent world. Only those who feel convinced of a truth can stay by that truth until it fruits in its wondrous liberty. All the universe is good. Man is a feeling being, therefore capable of realizing happiness. He realizes his happiness by discovering the truth about the universe in which he lives and by applying that truth.

We have social misery, we have social injustice, we have social and industrial wrongs, wrongs that can be abolished by the discovery and application of the truth. And the moment we come to applying the philosophy of the good and human happiness and truth to the questions of society we have entered upon the science of sociology, and when we have entered upon the study of sociology as a means of making a living we have come to the realm of economics. The people are suffering from certain unhappinesses and miseries and wrongs, because of a wrong economic condition, and we want to find out where is the wrong thing itself. Where is the cause? Not, where the effect? And when we find the cause we can apply the cure. The science of economics is the science of housekeeping. We are a large family—eighty millions of people. We need bread, clothes, houses and all the material basis on which we build up the other unfoldments of human life. This is a serious question: How are we to feed all the family; how are we to put a roof over every family; how are we to guarantee to every man, woman, child, cripples and helpless persons the largest possible physical basis for the unfoldment of complete human life? While we sit here to-day, considering these questions, the amount of wealth that is being aggregated in this country transcends anything in the shape of aggregation that was ever known in history.

We have no complaint, as Socialists, because there is such a thing as a millionaire or a billionaire. Our complaint, primarily, is that there is something wrong in the condition of society that one man should increase his wealth by \$1000 every hour while 150,000 people are striving for the necessities of life. The point we have got to get at is this: How is it that in the Nineteenth century of grand civilization every turn of the clock, every rising of the sun concentrates the produced wealth of the world in the hands of a few, while the people who produce it are in economic dependence?

We have poverty in the midst of abundance, we have wealth in the midst of poverty, we have the degradation of manhood; we have these systems and we have a continual system of highway robbery. The cause of the poverty of the people is not the niggardliness of the material resources of the world. The universe can feed its children if two or three of the children do not get the whole. The resources of America are limitless to supply the necessities, the comforts and even the luxuries which the people need.

Machinery is not the fundamental cause of the poverty. There is something wrong in the use of the machine. The machine is good; the forces of the machine are good; the brain of the man who invented the machine is good and the capital that stands behind the machine is good. There is something wrong in the housekeeping of human society that puts the machine in one room and lets people use it to the detriment and disadvantage of others.

It is not the selfishness of the human

race. Is it a wrong thing for men to struggle for bread, for clothes and for the necessities and comforts of life? The wrong is not in the struggle for existence, nor to take selfishness out of the human heart. The human race, you people here, are hypnotized by great lies. Somebody will have to announce to you your kingship. You can have what you want in this world if you but rise on your feet and proceed to get it. The gospel of Socialism comes to dehypnotize the human family, especially to dehypnotize the working class.

These conditions do not arise from the greed or the ambition or the tyranny of individual capitalists. The Socialist proposition is not to reform certain capitalists who are known to be expressions of ambition or tyranny or greed. The wrong is not in the ambition or the power of individuals.

It is not because of the drinking people. The proposition of Socialism is against the condition in society on which the intemperance of the people rests. Under the present private ownership administration every possible effort is put forth by the brewer and seller of liquor to stimulate the appetites and desires of men because their profits increase.

The masses of the people are driven to intemperance by virtue of the demoralizing conditions that follow in the wake of the competitive and capitalistic system.

It is not private property that is the cause of these things. We Socialists do not attack private property. We are the only people in America to-day who stand up and defend private property. We believe in it entirely. We want men to own all they can get by their toil of hand or head on equal terms of opportunity.

The fundamental wrong is this: That original resources in land and machinery, which all of the people use, are privately owned and privately used for private profit, irrespective of the whole people who use it. Who owns the ferry lines? The Southern Pacific Company. Who work the ferry lines? The people. Who use the ferry lines? The people. The Southern Pacific Company run them for private profit; the people work them for the sake of a living. The wrong is in the private ownership of the resources of nature by which the people make their bread.

M. McK.

Agitation in Humboldt

Korbel, Cal., July 7.

Dear Comrade: I am still up here in the lumber camps. Held a meeting to-night in front of the cookhouse. Spoke to about 80 or 90 men. Many of them cannot read, but I think they understood me, when I told them the working man is not getting what belongs to him. I will speak at the Riverside camp to-morrow. Was at Blue Lake Sunday. There was a ball game in the afternoon and I caught the crowd in the evening. Will probably speak at Blue Lake again on Wednesday. Friday and Saturday I will speak at Arcata, and if I don't have any more appointments this side of Eureka, I will go down to San Francisco the first of next week.

The scenery up here is grand, and it has been far more pleasant to be out of doors to-day than in my stuffy, ill-furnished room—which is the best hotel accommodation the town affords. But these little inconveniences are more than balanced in other things, and I cannot say that I have met anything so far on this trip that could be called an unpleasantness.

One cannot help but see how capitalism makes some things awfully monotonous. The cabins where the men sleep are all alike, and all small and unpainted. Save the mark if Socialism would give us any greater monotony or sameness.

M. Lena Morrow.

New York Nominates

Job Harriman presided over the New York State Convention, which met in New York City July 4th. Forty-four delegates were present from the different parts of the State. The convention proceedings were marked by harmony and enthusiasm. The ticket nominated is headed by Benj. Hanford for Governor and William T. Brown for Lieutenant-Governor. Organizer Spring's work has been very effective and great results are looked for.

Why Socialists Pay Dues

The Socialist party, being a party of, by and for the wage-working class and those in sympathy with it, proceeds upon the theory that the workers, as a class, must emancipate themselves from wage-slavery, and must consequently develop their own capacity for this great purpose.

Hence, while welcoming all assistance from individuals of other classes who are in sympathy with its objects and its aims, the Socialist party relies first, last and all the time, on the working class for its support politically and otherwise. Not being a paternal organization, the means for the party's maintenance must come almost wholly from the rank and file of the organization.

Experience having demonstrated that the party cannot trust to luck in the conduct of its affairs, nor rely upon haphazard donations for its revenues, it has established the dues-paying system, which is in vogue in the party throughout the world.

Objections to the Dues-paying System.

There are those who object to the dues-paying system in our party on the following grounds:

- 1.—It humiliates impoverished members and applicants for membership.
- 2.—It places the dollar above the man.
- 3.—No other political party has such a system.

Objections Answered.

The first reason is strictly Utopian. "Poverty is no disgrace," but is the logical result of the competitive system. This being so it is foreign to the spirit of our movement for members or applicants to feel "humiliated" because they cannot pay dues. Our dues system exacts dues from those who are able to pay, and all others are excused. A false feeling of shame shows a capitalistic state of mind, which must be overcome.

The second reason is also entirely erroneous. Nowhere in the world does our party exclude applicants or expel members because of their inability to pay dues. Hence the party does not "place the dollar above the man."

We emphasize the fact that all are welcome to our ranks, regardless of their financial condition, but very properly insist that all who can do so shall contribute regularly to the necessary and unavoidable expenses of the organization.

The third reason only shows the difference in methods between political parties of capitalism and the Socialist party as a revolutionary organization of the working class. Certainly the "old parties" have no dues-paying system; in fact, they need none, as the corruption funds "for value received" are ample to support them at all times, especially during campaigns. The support comes from above in these paternal organizations—from the trust magnates, the silver barons, or the "business men" who live on labor's fleece. The Socialist party, on the contrary, relies upon its membership for support at all times, fighting the capitalist class, not only on election day, but every other day in the year, and strengthening and advancing its propaganda and political organization. This means expense and a dues-paying system.

The enemy can hardly be expected to furnish our ammunition in this great class conflict, so the workers must furnish their own "sinews of war."

Comrades who have evolved through the old parties cannot appreciate this position at first, but a little reflection will show its reason and its merits.

The Principle of the Dues-paying System.

The following propositions will illustrate the reason for a dues-paying system:

1. The Socialist party may be called the party of the working class.
2. A family, in order to live (under the competitive system), must have financial support.
3. The family necessarily relies upon its members for support.
4. It is the plain duty of all able-bodied members of the family to contribute their share towards its maintenance.
5. As a matter of justice, and not charity, all sick, unemployed or otherwise incapacitated members of the family are excused from this obligation.
6. No "humiliation" should be felt by those of the family so crippled. But it is the duty of all the other members to provide for them, and the rule of the family is that they should do so, or leave the house.

Observations.

Narrowness of view of the Socialist movement and the work of the party is also responsible for unwarranted protest against and disregard for the dues-paying system. Many comrades feel that their particular locality should receive special attention and make this "criminal neglect" a reason for withholding dues.

Inasmuch as our party is national in its scope, and the funds at all times insufficient to cover the full territory, the revenues must be distributed where they will do the most good at a given time.

This might mean New York one day, California the next and Pennsylvania or Illinois the day following. This local or state feeling should not characterize our party members, and the movement and its needs should be considered not in part, but as a whole.

Dues-paying Organizations.

It is a noticeable fact that the organizations of the wage-workers the world over maintain a dues-paying system, notwithstanding that the members' employment is more precarious and sporadic than any other elements in the labor movement. The coal miners, for instance—who do not average employment one half of the year—derive their revenue strictly in this manner, and keep a well-filled treasury at all times. This is almost equally true of nearly all other trade union organizations, which are a shining example of the efficacy of a dues-paying system.

Conclusion.

The principle objections to the dues-paying system come from outside the large cities, where there is little, if any, industrial organization, and where the concept of the movement is more "ideal" than practical. The objections are more sentimental than logical, being based on a "mistaken principle." We must not forget that we are living under the competitive system, and that pending its abolition our movement requires funds for its support from its members; that we must have system for this purpose, and that dependence on "philanthropists" and "voluntary subscriptions" alone tends to demoralize, rather than to strengthen the party. The emancipation of the working class must, on the whole, rest with the working class, who must devise their own ways and means for the purpose. And this is why Socialists pay dues.

At Long Beach

Long Beach, July 4.

The Socialists of Southern California held a joint picnic at the Beach to-day. Trainloads came in from every quarter; just what percentage were Socialists is not known, but the pavilion was packed at the several lectures that were delivered by speakers who had been engaged for the purpose.

The tabernacle was engaged several weeks ahead, and indeed the Socialists seem to have a perpetual lease on it for Fourth of July demonstrations; each succeeding year sees them there in greater numbers.

Walter Thomas Mills the orator of the day, delivered two powerful orations on the subject of Socialism.

Another feature of the day was an address by the Rev. G. W. Woodbey, the colored orator from Nebraska. He was born in slavery and got an education as best he could. He still retains his standing in the church, but gives his whole time to the Socialist propaganda. He has a thorough grasp of economics and his logical presentation of the subject and his unusual oratorical powers command the admiration of all who hear him.

The day passed without incident, and aside from its educational value will remain with those in attendance a pleasant memory.—*Undercurrent.*

At Yuma

Yuma, Ariz., July 5.

The Fourth of July celebration here was in the hands of the Socialists. An immense picnic was held at Yuma, and was attended by the country folk for miles around.

N. A. Richardson of San Bernardino, Cal., was the orator of the day and delivered two speeches, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. While did not do so from a partisan standpoint.

On Saturday night he spoke at the Yuma county court house to a large and interested audience. His presentation of

the subject was a great surprise to many who were not informed on the subject of Socialism. Those who were expecting an anarchistic harangue were disappointed, and those who were expecting to listen to bitter denunciation of the trust of American institutions were agreeably surprised. The imperfections of our present social organization and a way to correct them was pointed out. There are lots of Socialists here, but there are many others who need the light. Some of them got it on the 4th and 5th.

There is a local here and we expect big results from Comrade Richardson's visit. Nineteen subscriptions to the *Undercurrent* were taken and more will follow.—*Undercurrent.*

Sunday Propaganda Meeting

A stormy night militated against the crowd at the propaganda meeting. Comrade Barnaby was chairman and made a somewhat lengthy opening speech in regard to monopolies and profits. Comrade Fleming was reader and entertained the audience in fine style. Leo Gasser was received with applause and at once started to expound his subject, "Man, the Maker of the Future," in a quiet and self-possessed manner, which won attention immediately. He spoke without manuscript, and was to that extent different from the usual Sunday evening orator.

The world and its inhabitants go forward and never in any other direction. Mistakes must be outlived; they cannot be recalled. All sciences which are learned in childhood color the whole life. A few years ago Socialists were cried down because they were in opposition to the majority.

The question of a man's future has nothing to do with morality, just as it has nothing to do with farming. A man must know how to plant and care for grain if he be a successful farmer; his morals have nothing to do with it. This question of man's economic condition is being discussed more and more. There is something else besides the old saying that labor is a virtue. If one studies conditions he must laugh at the doctrines now taught to working men by the paid teachers. For that reason the average man is almost a hopeless case because he has been taught so many fallacies. The uncertainty of a man's future is stamped upon every man or woman you meet. No machine has yet eased a man's burden. Man boasts that he is superior to all other animals; he cannot prove it. Signs indicate that men are studying more and thinking for themselves. Can a man sit down and pass a law against himself? Men used to pray for rain; now they know only right conditions can produce rain. We will never go ahead while we are satisfied.

The best success in the world to-day is the most artistic liar. The best lawyer is the one who will clear a man whom every one knows to be guilty. Socialism cannot be explained in a ten-minute speech. It must be well read and studied. Every man must do this for himself. Any powerful movement must be advocated by many people. A party must present a solid front—the worker has decided for other people, why not for himself. This must be done by the ballot alone.

Mr. Hickman was the third of the ten-minute speakers. The Union Labor party is simply a reactionary movement and is only a waste of time for Socialists. Mrs. Sorenson was a defender of Mayor Schmitz and his acts during the carmen's strike. Comrade Thompson was hailed with applause when he announced that he is now a Socialist. He urged men to vote right.

The critic of the evening, Comrade Vaughan, took exception to the bad order, and spoke vigorously against people leaving the room while the meeting was in session. He also criticized speakers for talking on subjects foreign to the evening's subject, and referred to the fact that on the previous evening a comrade had omitted an important clause in reading from the Socialist National platform. Comrade Vaughan thought this was misleading.

Comrade Costly will be the speaker next Sunday evening.

It was good to see the dollars and the halves roll into the basket after Comrade King made his special plea for a campaign donation from the audience last Sunday night.

ADVANCE



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Thus, too, does an observant eye discern everywhere that sadder spectacle, the poor perishing like neglected, fondered draught cattle, of hunger and overwork; the rich, still more wretchedly, of idleness, satiety and overgrowth.—Carlyle.

The Primary Election

Wherever official primaries are held the comrades should adopt some plan similar to this:

First, Select in party organization meeting a comrade who is a voter for delegate to the State Convention, one man for each Assembly district. Also comrades as nominees for delegates to local convention, if such is to be held, as many as the petition for such convention calls for. These nominees should be pledged to abide by any instructions the party organization may see fit to give.

Second, The names of these candidates or nominees should be printed on slips of gummed paper, so that the slips can be pasted on the ballot which will be furnished each voter. This is the safest way of arranging affairs so that the vote cast will be counted.

Third, These slips of gummed paper bearing the names of the candidates should be widely and thoroughly distributed in the district which they are put up for and in that district only. Wherever possible, Socialists should be at the booths election day with these slips. But since that is not generally practicable, several copies should be put in the hands of every Socialist voter in the district, with urgent requests to canvas all his friends to vote the ticket.

Fourth, It is imperative for every Socialist to go and vote himself and watch the poll list to see that no attempt is made by outsiders to capture our organization. The poll list is open for inspection and men must write down the party in whose primary they take part. If you see men who are not Socialists taking Socialist ballots, look out for them. Rally up your Socialist friends to outvote the suspects, else you may rue your lack of vigilance too late to serve the party.

Go to the primaries and vote. It is imperative.

Meantime, Register! The opportunity closes August 2d. Neglect it no longer! Go to the clerk's office and register now!

The Union Labor Troubles

We have received an "inside tip" that there is an organized effort on the part of the Republican Primary League to nominate delegates to the Union Labor Convention, and by a victory at the primary polls capture the whole organization. The scheme is supposed to have originated in the fertile brain of Abe Ruef, and is being put into practice by his lieutenant Parry. It is similar to the game this cunning politician played last year, when defeated in the Republican primaries. He swung the full strength of his league into the Union Convention, and with his organized force dictated the nominees and committees of the Union Labor party. Since then, through Schmitz, a great deal of political patronage has been distributed among the leaguers and their power as politicians has accordingly increased. They were hoping that the Union Labor party would not enter State politics. The County Committee, which they controlled, not only took no action to extend their activity and develop a State Labor party, but they even neglected utterly the maintenance of a local organization. We were it not for the Union Labor Central Club, indeed, it is extremely probable that the Union Labor party would in no way enter this year's campaign. But the radical element have forced themselves to go into the primaries and now the contest is on for control. The Primary League has the advantage of position. They are already organized and in the field. They have the politicians and the funds and are working incessantly to achieve their ends. It will be an interesting contest for Socialists to watch. If the leaguers win all hope for the Union Labor party ever amounting to anything may be definitely abandoned. If the radical faction wins we may rest assured that a few years will see them anxious to merge their strength with the Socialist party, and lend their aid to carry out its revolutionary policy.

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The Need of Organization.

The troubles of the Union Labor party furnishes the Socialist party with some valuable lessons. A new organization, or rather a new party, it sprang into power and prestige at a single bound. It had no organization. Depending on a general enthusiasm, having no radical principles, being chiefly a party of protest, it needed no organization to achieve immediate and temporary success. But since the events which provoked the uprising of labor—for such it was—have been left further and further behind in the swift course of time, the opposition and the time-servers have rendered it necessary that an organization shall be effected if the Union Labor party is not to go the way of its predecessors and disappear in defeat, dissension and betrayal. Unfortunately for it, it seems that organization has been too long neglected, and that the primary election will see its capture by the traitors whose only use for it is to lift themselves into positions of political power, and eventually to scuttle the ship which sailed them into the city hall haven. The political party of labor cannot be a party in which an executive committee of fifteen or twenty-five constitutes the whole thing and has not an organized constituency which can exercise authority over it. The political party of labor must be as widely, as numerous and as democratically organized as the trades unions. It cannot be built merely upon the resentment of men for individual specific acts of governmental tyranny. It cannot depend on the "mob spirit" which produces the enthusiasm of political campaigns. It cannot rely on one leader or any number of leaders for its inspiration. The political party of labor cannot spring full armed into the arena. It must grow. It must be built. Its foundation must be sunk deep in some great principle underlying the whole fabric of political activity. To be enduring it must have for its basis the class, so that move they never so far they cannot get beyond it. It must be built strong, the top part depending absolutely on the support of the fundamant. The officers must always be subject to removal and instruction by the rank and file. The political party of labor must be composed not of a single committee, but of an organized mass, the organized working class. It must educate and organize continually and thoroughly. The rank and file must rule so that they may not be betrayed by leaders. They must be educated and made intelligent that they may not be betrayed by their own folly or indifference.

Enthusiasm for the party must not spring from resentment of single specific wrongs. There must be solid determination founded on conviction of the necessity and nobility of the party's aim. Enthusiasm must spring not from the personality of a popular leader, but well out from the people's hearts inspired by some glorious ideal. This is the meaning of the maxim phrase: "The emancipation of the working class must be the work of that class itself." The same laborious work, with its multiplicity of details and seeming pettiness of concerns, that goes into the organization of the unions, must be put into the upbuilding of the party of labor. Campaign activity is only an incident. The interim between elections must be well filled in by educational and organization meetings. The working class must be taught everything possible in regard to sociology, economics, history, and politics and must be organized thoroughly to decide its wants and enforce its will. This it must do itself. Gold is a constant menace if the work is left to a few leaders.

The Socialist party is a working-class revolutionary party, contesting the political field for the greatest prize—the earth. Its battle will be such as try men's souls. Conflicts of heroic proportions are inevitable. The capitalists will defend their privileges to the last extremity. The Socialist party must be so thoroughly organized as to meet the ferocity of their attacks with the calm of security, the inviolable assurance of triumphant strength. If, then, you are a Socialist, join the organization. Support it with your dues. Assist it with your counsel and active co-operation. We need every man. The cause expects each one to do his duty.

San Jose, Attention

Monday evening, July 28, Walter Thos. Mills will speak in Sleeper Hall building, San Jose. No comrade should fail to hear the "little giant." Comrade Mills' addresses were of the great benefit to Socialism in San Francisco and elsewhere. He makes converts. Bring along all the doubting Thomases that they may be persuaded of the truth. Mills is the man to do it.

Charters were granted this week to Jacksonville, Fla., and Madison, Aberdeen and Milford, South Dakota.

California's Guillotine

BY MARY FAIRBROTHER.

We all know the effects of the cruel invention of man as worked out in the sunny slopes of the land over the sea, where human liberty has tried to grow, and where the blood of martyrs has dyed the soil crimson many times. The inventive genius of an age which resulted in that bloody axe of the revolution tells by horrid irony the needs of the human race. Whatever the people want they will attain. That is certain, because there is no limit to human intelligence. The victims of the past centuries were countless, the relentless butcher of that tragic time fills our imagination with repulsive horror, as we try in vain to realize the condition of the populace which laughed in fiendish glee at the work of that ponderous vengeance which helped brutalize them. They said that none looked so beautiful as a little child with blue eyes and golden hair. It was not common for a child to be given to La Guillotine, but the sight was the most delightful of all, and no babe was too tender or too innocent, if the number was small, for that day. Dickens, with his inimitable pen; Carlyle, with his magic word painting, and scores of others, have told of those days, and men read and resolve never to think of the horrid nightmare again. Shake off its deadly influence and meditate upon things more beneficial. That was another age, and in France. We say, alas, that human history is one story, and that it is inexorable.

Albion's vine clad hills are equalled by the fruit laden valleys and mountain slopes of the Pacific empire of America. The trees bear their burden just as proudly, and in such munificence that the ingenuity of man is taxed to its limit to take care of the crop in its season. The climate of the fairest spot in all that France which her people love so devotedly is surpassed by our own State of California, and our fathers died that we might be free from the curse of those lands from which they fled. But the fight was not won. It was good as far as it went, but we must finish it. We have some of the desires of those men's hearts, but we have in our nature the instinct of worship. We have declined to worship a man and we worship his creature. We worship the gold dollar, and when the new empire was inaugurated we made it possible to pay our ruler all that was ever paid to any, and more than was ever paid. We have all the adjuncts of that worship, and among them is the guillotine. It is at work this moment in California. It is more dainty and works with less ponderousness, because, as inventive genius develops, the machine is more intricate and less repulsive. There is no jar and no rumble in the modern guillotine. But it falls with a keen blade, and it never makes a mistake.

The axe fell upon the necks of men and women in France who were said to be guilty of crimes. Sometimes murder, sometimes theft, sometimes a vague undefined charge, "conspiracy," was all. But at least there was an alleged excuse for cutting off a man's head. When the people cheered the head held up to their fascinated gaze as it was severed from the body, they felt that at least there was some justice or some vengeance in it all. Who are the victims in our fair State? Our children. Of what crime are they guilty? They are the offspring of working people. Why are they butchered and maimed for life, if they happen to escape immediate death? Because they are of tender years and their judgment is not developed, and they are willing to work for less money than grown people. Who is responsible for it all? The working people, because they are in the majority. They have a vote, but they too are worshipping the God of the Gold Dollar, and they believe if they are faithful they will be rewarded in kind.

Is the editor of this department excited or hysterical? Is this an overdrawn picture? Is it possible that in this day babies are actually cut into pieces by a machine, built exactly as the guillotine in France was constructed? Is this all figurative or is it real? Alas, that it should be possible! It is reality. If tender baby fingers, lying on the table where they have been severed from the quivering hand are real. If the shining steel blade which does its work cruelly and with inexorable precision of which alone an instrument of man's inventive genius can be capable is real.

In California we have canning factories. The people of the East enjoy the golden apricots and luscious peaches in the winter and they are canned in several factories all over our State. It costs too much to employ men to do all the work. The profits would be so small that it would be better to let the fruit go to waste. The little child is therefore pressed into service. They can feed the machines which cut the covers for the cans almost as well as a grown person could. The machine is a most powerful cutter, and it does not quiver nor get nervous nor make a mistake, not so much as a hair's variation in

an entire day. The child is before it, perhaps the baby eyes are tired and a blur comes before the vision. Perhaps the strength or alertness lessens for a second. Perhaps the attention is distracted by the sweet voice of another little one who has made a mistake and whose finger is gone forever, if not the entire hand. Even the typewriter, which is putting this on paper, rebels with horror at the picture; but it is true, true! There have been as many as three children taken from a single factory in one day, with fingers missing and hearts broken, by this Guillotine of California. It is so common that if there is but one in a day maimed and ruined for life there is hardly any attention paid to the circumstance.

Afterward, through all the life of the poor, tortured and deficient little baby he will be called on to work for less wages because he is unable to do all the things that a man or woman with both hands can do. Think of it. It is a system so black, so far-reaching and so inhuman that it is a wonder that nature herself does not for once make an exception and lose her immobility and take a hand in the adjustment of affairs.

Socialism is good. We believe when men are given the proceeds of their labor, that it will not be necessary for babies to compete with them. When the battle is even, and the weak, too, may have enough to eat, they will not be victims of a greed so monstrous and so repellent.

In talking of this to a man the other day the remark was made, "I don't see how you can be so unjust and have such a horrible opinion of your race as to believe that the owners of those canneries would permit any such atrocities as you describe. A man is not necessarily bloodthirsty because he happens to have a hundred thousand dollars. You Socialists are too fierce altogether."

That is the logic of this Gold God of ours. No one blames the man who has the machine. He is not responsible. If he did not employ the babies someone else would. If his factory did not save expenses, the product would have no sale, for it must be sold where it competes, and the price is fixed. He has nothing to do with it. If all the canneries in California were turned over to the Socialists they would be compelled to do the same thing the owners are doing or close the factories, because under the system of competition the bargain must be made and the work must be done by those who will do it the cheapest. Capitalists may blame the owners of the machine, or they may blame the machine because it is so fine and never misses a finger if it is in the way, but a Socialist knows better. We know that co-operation must come or the case is hopeless. We believe that a child ought to spend its growing time in development, and not in a stunting and maiming process. We believe that through co-operation that might happen; we know it never can under the system of competition, whether the competition is between continents or between babies. The whole scheme is a failure and must be changed. The working men, the fathers of these babies, must look at the question as it is; must cease to worship the God of Gold, and worship something higher and better. They must look to the future for inspiration, and not to the past—must remember that even if they have a job, their sons will not have one, and what is more vital and more serious than all else, he must learn that even if he has a vestige of liberty left, his son will not have even that. If he does not assert himself right now, the day will come when he never may speak, and his son will curse him and himself. It is the lesson of this hour. Let us heed it.

"All the devouring and insatiate monsters imagined, since imagination could record itself, are fused in the one realization, Guillotine. And yet there is not in all France, with its rich variety of soil and climate, a blade, a leaf, a root, a sprig, a peppercorn, which will grow to maturity under conditions more certain than those which have produced this horror. Crush humanity out of shape once more, under similar hammers, and it will twist itself into the same tortured forms. Sow the same seed of rapacious license and oppression over again, and it will surely yield the same fruit, according to its kind. Six tumbrils roll along the streets. Change these back again into what they were, thou powerful enchanter Time, and they shall be seen to be the carriages of absolute monarchs, the equipages of feudal nobles, the toilets of flaring Jzebels, the churches that are not My Father's house, but dens of thieves; the huts of millions of starving peasants. No, the great magician who majestically works out the appointed order of the Creator never reverses his transformations. "If thou be changed into this shape by the will of God," say the seers to the enchanted in the wise Arabian stories, "then remain so. But if thou wear this form though mere passing conjuration, then resume thy former aspect." Changeless and hopeless the tumbrils roll along.—A Tale of Two Cities.

Dickens saw the doom of the present system, although he did not realize it sufficiently to name it. He knew what cause would bring us where we are to-day, and

we would do well to heed his strong, prophetic words, keeping in mind that the victims of the California Guillotine are innocent and tender, young and helpless, without any power of choice. The doom which comes from injustice to grown people, comes faster and faster from injustice to these little ones, for the effects are so much farther reaching. Why will the people not arouse themselves when there is so much to gain and so much less than nothing to lose? Read the warning of the master, Charles Dickens.

The growth of the Socialist party is bringing its problems along with it. In Washington and Colorado men who have been elected to office on capitalistic tickets have since applied for membership in the Socialist party. In Washington Judge Richardson of Spokane and in Colorado Lieutenant-Governor Coats have been notified that they must either resign their positions or leave the party. In Colorado, however, this position was afterwards reversed. In Washington steps are being taken to show that Richardson can remain. The question is a delicate one and will become more serious as matters develop.

Los Angeles in Line

As noted some weeks ago the Los Angeles labor council appointed a committee to confer on political action. This committee called a meeting for last Saturday night. We carefully scanned the papers for any report on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. But the oracle was silent. On Wednesday evening, however, the following item appeared in a dispatch from "Gage's headquarters." Evidently our valiant comrades have been doing things to the Republican politicians. Hear 'em squeal:

"Local workmen have thus far failed to accomplish an organization for wielding their political power. They tried, Saturday night to get together in order to control political matters for their own good. That they failed is charged to the fact that the meeting had been packed by Socialists who have axes to grind. These interlopers wanted to insist upon the adoption of a Socialistic program. It was argued that to attempt to form a labor party would be folly and would rob the laboring people of whatever power they have to direct political affairs. Though it is known that organized labor is almost solidly in favor of Governor Gage, that element is divided in local matters and the outcome is in doubt."

We have received no absolute news. But the silence and then this wail leads us to believe that the Los Angeles unions have declared for the Socialist Party. We wait impatiently to see how true our guess may be. It will mean a great deal for us if true.

The Social Socialists.

Our Alameda County comrades are going to have a good time. They usually do that. But this time it will be an unusually good time. Alameda county is in the Third Congressional district. This fall they propose putting up a campaign that will shake the country within their jurisdiction from center to circumference. A phonograph and a kinetoscope have been secured and will be put in the hands of able speakers, and every precinct will hear the revolutionary, hope-inspiring message of the Socialist party before the elections are over. All this will cost money, and the Socialists of Alameda county intend to begin now raising the funds, gathering the sinews of war. Sunday afternoon, August 10th, at Plittsville Park, Fruitvale, they will give their second annual outing and picnic. The proceeds of this will go to the campaign fund. There will be speechmaking and singing, and dancing and games, and a jolly good time all around. No comrade who can possibly do so, should fail to go. Those who do go will at the same time get great enjoyment and materially aid the cause. Don't forget it then. Make no other engagements. But tell all your friends, and your mothers and sisters and brothers and uncles and aunts and cousins of the tenth remove and all your neighbors. Tell everybody to mark the tenth of August in red on their calendar, so that they will be sure to remember to go to Plittsville Park that day and have the finest time they ever enjoyed. For further information see advertisement and attend the picnic.

John B. Chase has addressed trade unionists and Socialists as follows: June 22, Des Moines, Iowa; June 24, Winterset; June 25, Albia; June 26, Ottumwa; June 27, Keokuk; June 28, Van Horn; June 30, Davenport; July 2, Lyons; July 3, Fulton, Ills.; July 4, Clinton, Ia.; July 5, Oelwein.

The party in New York is compelled to use the name Social Democratic. The Social Labor party winning out in the corrupt courts. But as there are innumerable rows in the mephitic ranks it is expected that delusion will be practically put out of business this year.

A Song of Morgan

"Now, Mark, my boy," says Ponty M.,
 "Keep Sammy on your staff.
 The way he fools those warking mules
 Does really make me laugh.
 They think we furnish them with food!
 They look to us for oats!
 The oats they sowed and watched and
 mowed
 And gave us by their votes!
 I go to church and thus I pray:
 'Lord, to the poor be kind!
 May all content to them be lent,
 But always keep them blind.
 May they be led by fools, as now;
 But please, Lord, make a note—
 Teach them to work and never shirk,
 But don't teach them to vote.'"
 —H. C. Robinson.
 Oakland, Cal.

Foreign News

Italy.

Nowhere are the Socialists organized among the peasants as strongly as in Italy. They comprise a few hundred thousand members, all strongly organized in local leagues. In Sicily this organization work was crowned late in June by the creation of a general federation composed of the numerous local leagues of the island. At the ceremony of inauguration the mayor of the town, the town council and several prominent Socialists took part. At the close of the ceremony a red flag was displayed, but was soon seized by the police.

A movement is afoot again to force the government to suppress the execrable institution known as the domicilio coatto, an arbitrary place of confinement for thousands of innocent revolutionists, convicted only of being "suspects." Lately the indignation of the country has been aroused by the sufferings and detention at the domicilio coatto since 1891 of Pietro Calzagua, a baker of more than common intelligence and energy, "whose trial," says a ministerial member of parliament, Sig. Riccio, "proves only that he was the object of exaggerated malicious persecutions from the police."

Russia.

A few days ago the papers printed a telegram from St. Petersburg to the *Daily Express*, stating that the Czar had an interview with several professional publicists, press editors, etc., with a view of discussing with them "special questions" (sic!) and of discovering the causes of and motives for the murders of ministers and officials. The Czar's aim seems to be to devise means to avert the approaching revolution. Another telegram states that the dreadful causes and motives have been discovered. They lay in the bad organization and the brutality of the police, and to remedy the situation a committee of reform has already been appointed.

We know what to think about the reforms from above, especially in Russia. A couple of years ago, on a similar occasion, a committee was appointed to reform the system of education that was supposed to be the cause of the disturbances in the universities. Some reforms devised by this committee were approved by the Czar, and a minister, General Vannovsky, who was especially selected by him to carry them out. They did not satisfy anybody, did not stop the disturbances, which widely exceeded the limits of university walls, acquisition of political liberty. This time another and entirely secondary part of a thoroughly rotten political organ is going to be reformed, i. e., the police department and the system of exile. As for the latter it might be remembered that exile to Siberia for political criminals was totally abolished in 1895, then again in '98, then again and again—still right now a few thousands of men and women are being distributed among the hamlets of Eastern Siberia. The system of exile is going to be abolished once more—it can easily stand that.

Two brutes have been justly punished. After the manifestations of the 1st of May, a certain number of participants were arrested at Vona, and by order of the governor, submitted to corporal punishment. The governor personally conducted the illegal sentences and a certain Dr. Mikailoff witnessed them and examined the victims to ascertain whether they could stand fifty or one hundred lashes. A few days afterward a young Jew workman, member of a Socialist circle, attempted to kill the governor, but succeeded only in wounding him. As for the brutal physician, a letter just received tells us that he has been induced to go to a vacant house on the outskirts of the city, and was there assaulted by a few young men, ordered to undress himself, and given fifty lashes. The Socialist Nemedia did not stop to ascertain whether he could stand them or not.

It is said that the foundry in the Oregon penitentiary is a worse place than the pit of hades, over which Dante wrote, "Abandon hope, ye who enter here." Don't cook a Socialist meal on a convict made stove.

Helen M. Gougar on the Strike

When a non-voting citizen notes the present situation in the anthracite coal regions she is forced to question: "If men are fit for self-government—if they know enough to protect themselves even when they have all the means in their hands for such protection?"

There are 145,000 laborers in these coal fields out of employment on account of this strike.

There are 735,000 men, women and children deprived of a living in this single strike alone.

The entire manufacturing and business world is demoralized on account of it.

Every cook stove and fireside is compelled to pay a tribute or suffer cold and deprivation on account of it.

This trouble is caused by a handful of men who are so greedy for profits that they care not how much that they enslave the people, nor what they cause the country to suffer.

The people sit under the scourge of these men (not more than one dozen of them) like whipped spaniels.

If men cannot settle such affairs, in the interest of justice and the people at large, let them go to bed, hide their heads on election day and let women do the voting and legislating.

Take the official figures and facts so ably presented by President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and well may we ask: "What right before the laws of God or man, have corporations to enslave workmen, disturb business and rob the firesides of the country as the anthracite coal companies are doing under present laws?" That they will continue to do this so long as the laws of the land protect them in it, goes without the saying. So long as they own these coal beds and railroads penetrating them these disturbances will recur.

When the statements of President Mitchell are verified, as they will be, let the government take possession of them or let the men who have so far wronged the people by their selfishness and oppression suffer what the slaveholders have done, confiscation of the property which they have used to the detriment of society.

And to protect more securely the people, squeeze the water out of the railroad stocks and let the government take possession of these coal roads, and run them in the interest of the people whom they are built to serve. The gravity of the situation demands this strenuous action.

The people should hold public meetings, the press and the pulpit should be enlisted at once, and there should go up such a demand for permanent settlement of the coal question that the railroad and coal trust would be taught that the people of a free government are mightier than a handful of trust magnates.

It was the great labor strikes in New Zealand that produced the reforms in her legislation that makes her government the wonder and admiration of the world. Strikes are unnecessary and impossible under her just and socialistic laws.

A knowledge of how New Zealand protects her people from the grasping oppression of the minority would benefit the party-ridden voters of the United States. It would emphasize the possibility of a way out and show the voters that the ballot is the safe and powerful weapon of self-defense.

"A Mother's Mission"

July 8, 1902.

Editor Advance:

I have just been reading "A Mother's Mission," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The mission of the world should be to make it possible for our mothers to bring healthy, kind-hearted, good-tempered, loving children into the world. Under our present social conditions, it is impossible to raise families with the best moral or physical nature. What are the surroundings of the mothers of the working class? A mother above all others should be surrounded with comfort and happiness, plenty of food, raiment and good shelter, to be free from thought of hunger and landlords. But what have we? This for example. A husband working for \$1 a day and board, or \$1.50 and board himself. In some localities two can live on that amount, but when there are four instead of two, it is not so easy. The mother begins to worry in a quiet way. She gets something to do to help along, keeps up a smile and to all appearances is happy; but the unrest is there—the wolf is almost in sight. In the course of time there are six instead of four to think of. There is no longer a sufficient food supply. The husband's wages have not increased. Real misery has set in. The mother gives the last she has to the husband and children. If he is not fed he cannot work; the children must grow. She begins to grow thin, cross and irritable at times. She never has a square meal—that time is past. The little ones no longer have a change of clothing—the mother does her

washing at night while the little ones sleep. She can no longer hide her poverty. Still she has a brave heart, keeps up appearances and at last takes the little ones to work in the fruit orchard. They can't do much, as the oldest is only eight, but she, by doing her cooking and washing by night, can cut or pack enough fruit to bring in 50 to 75 cents per day, or may be \$1 if she is an expert hand. She can manage to keep on her feet fourteen or sixteen hours a day for a few weeks or months, but the years of hardship and hunger have made an old woman of her, though she is not yet thirty years old. There is not only the fear of hunger and suffering for the children now present, but the fear that others may come to divide the already meager meals. The strain has been too much for her over-wrought system and she becomes almost distracted. She is no longer the happy, smiling wife and kind loving mother that she used to be, but a physical wreck, suffering from decline, the doctor calls it. It is really hunger and mental distress no medicine can cure.

When the children are ten or twelve years old they are put to work either in a factory or family to do a work that would be hard for much older people. It is another load added to the already heavy burdened mind of the mother; but their is no help for it.

These are the mothers that are expected to bring into the world the fine moral and physical children so desirable to society. Shall we heap coals on their heads by telling them they are to blame for so much of the crime committed in the world? Is the mother to blame for conditions she has fought and struggled against and is as helpless to prevent as is the child in the workshop? Shall we condemn her as a party to the crimes committed? No! No! a thousand times, no! Let us rally to the Socialist ranks, work for Socialism till the cause is won and our loved ones are freed from such dungeons of despair and the race has hope, life and liberty for evermore. Socialism is the only road and it is a good road to travel. Let us not strike at the result of existing evils, nor at the helpless mothers of the more helpless babes, but at the cause, which, I think, should be placed at the door of capitalism.

Take courage, mothers, better times are coming. Hustle your husbands, sons and brothers to the Socialist cause. If they will all only vote a straight Socialist ticket peace and plenty will be ours.

Think of it, work for it, talk for it and rejoice when it comes.

A Mother...

Child Slaves in Free America

The excellent article by John Spargo, editor of the *Comrade*, which recently appeared in that spirited journal, has, we are glad to see, been published in the form of a neat 16-page pamphlet, strengthened by the addition on the cover of J. H. Morier's striking cartoon and Comrade Spargo's verse, "Suffer the Children." This cartoon with the verse has already appeared in several foreign Socialist publications since its appearance in the *Comrade* several months ago. The writer does not confine his attention to the South, as too many writers on the subject are apt to do. He sketches the condition in the Southern mills in a graphic manner, and then, having sufficiently impressed the reader with the horrors existing there, he charges that conditions are no better in other states. He tells of terrible conditions in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois, adding his own personal observations to the testimony of others. He does more than picture conditions, however. The Socialist moral is driven home in vigorous language. Such a pamphlet has long been needed by the movement, and Comrade Spargo has supplied the need well. Like "The Worker" we wish it could be circulated by "millions of copies." As usual, the pamphlet is well printed and the illustrations by Morier and Ryan add to its efficiency. It is published at a remarkably low price, 25 cents for 25 copies; 100 for 75 cents; 500 for \$3.00; 1000 for \$5.00, and where large quantities are ordered the State or local ticket is printed on the back page free of charge. The pamphlet is published by the Comrade Publishing Company, 4 Cooper Square, New York.

Benicia News

The comrades at Benicia maintain their local organization and have good hopes of an increased vote this fall. The other day Organizer pro tem. Holmes dropped in and spoke on the street corner. A drunken fellow interrupted, but was shortly suppressed. Comrade J. H. Carlson reports the meeting as being quite successful.

The Golden Age, which blind tradition has hitherto placed in the past, is before us.—*Saint Simon*.

Enjoy an Outing

RECEIPTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Plittsville Park, Fruitvale

Take Broadgauge Ferryboat, Get Off at Fruitvale Station.

August 10, 1902

Admission, 25 cents.

Children under 12 free.

Advance Guard

Comrade M. Lena Morrow writes the *Advance* a nice letter from Arcata, Cal. She is awakening the people up there to Socialism, and adds three more subs to her list of subscribers.

Comrade Fairbrother is doing good work for Socialism, both by writing and sending in subs. She sends in three yearlies.

The *Advance* received a long-distance message in the shape of a letter from Comrade Geo. D. Herron, now in Italy. The letter was accompanied with \$5 donation to the *Advance* and one sub.

M. and S., friends to the *Advance* and the cause, donates \$5 to *Advance*. This is the best way to help the cause along and build up the circulation of the paper.

A lady in the city sends us two subs. The women can do more good in the cause of Socialism in this way than any other.

Comrade Hoek of Alameda sends to the *Advance* one more sub. Keep them running in, Comrade, as each subscriber makes from two to three more voters to the party, and sometimes more.

Comrade Mrs. Walker brings to the office two more subs.

Vallejo never skips a week without sending in one or more subs. This week it is one.

Oakland adds two more subs to her list. Send them in, comrades. This is the way to increase our votes this fall.

Comrade Rosenblatt brings one sub to the office. Send them in, comrades.

Comrade Lindwall adds s two more subs to his large list of names. Boys, things are coming our way.

We received another sub from Comrade Arthur. The *Advance* mailing cards are coming in—

A new worker, Comrade Dooley, sends to us three yearlies and one half-yearly. The comrades are working hard to give us a large vote this fall.

Comrade Shade of Ukiah, Cal., sends to the *Advance* a donation of 50 cents and one year's subscription. Keep it up, comrades, for we have got the capitalists thinking, and now we want to get them running and we will.

Comrade Kessler of Kansas City, Missouri, sends us three long distance subs. They are coming in from all parts of the country.

Conrad Goldschmidt sends to the *Advance* a club of ten subs. The comrades are taking a great interest in the *Advance*. Send them in, boys and girls.

Comrade Bisson sends from Bisson, Cal., thirty subs. This is what will count in our fall election. Thirty men in a town reading a Socialist paper will show for itself in the next election. Who will send the next large list in?

Comrade Farmer of Glenburn, Cal., sends in one.

Comrade Murray of Vallejo, Cal., adds to the *Advance* a magnificent list of subs. A bunch of twenty-three is what talks, keep it going.

Comrades, Sacramento is coming to the front with subs. Comrade Youngman sends in a list of eleven. This is what we like to see, for you all know what it means in the next election.

Comrade Tuck of Alameda adds ten more to their list of subs. Comrades your work is not in vain, for we can hear the rustle of that mighty express which is bringing Socialism to our midst.

Comrade Gerish of San Francisco sends to the *Advance* three subs and donates \$1 to the campaign fund. Who will add the next \$1 to this fund?

Some city comrade sends in three subs. any comrade can send them in, whether they add their name to the list or not.

Comrade M. Lena Morrow returned from her northern trip and paid us a visit in our office. She speaks encouragingly of the north and says Socialism is alive everywhere. She adds eight more to her large list of subs.

Compared with our astounding progress in physical science and its practical application, our system of government, of administrative justice, and of national education, and our entire social and moral organization remain in a state of barbarism.—*Alfred Russell Wallace*.

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—*Emerson*.

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are making at present a tremendous clearance sale of clothing and furnishings. Look at their windows. Call early to get a pick.

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It filters 30 gallons in 24 hours.

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Paper-Box Workers' Union, No. 10,021

To all Paper and Paper-Box Workers—Greeting:

The constant struggle in which the wage-earners of our country are constantly engaged for the attainment of their rights, and the mitigation of the wrongs they daily endure, render it essential that they organize, unite and federate, irrespective of trade, calling, locality, sex, politics, or religion.

The hope of justice and right, now and hereafter, as well as the perpetuation of liberty in our republican institutions, lies in organized labor. Individual efforts of the wage-earners in this day of concentration of industry and wealth is absurd as well as suicidal. The one-being of one depends on the well-being of all.

Therefore, we call on all employees in the local paper-box factories to unite with the union above at the earliest date. Initiation fee is 25 cents until the charter closes. Especial attention is called to employees operating machines, or finishers of paper decorations, folding or lunch boxes and paper bags, and those performing the necessary wood, metal, plush, velvet, satin and fancy leather work in the factories mentioned are (all) eligible to membership. Printers and pressmen are requested to join their respective unions. Whether you work by the piece or work by the day,

Decreasing the hours increases the pay.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

Paper-Box Workers' Union, No. 10,021

Leon Brown, President.

J. Thiebaut, Secretary.

Regular meetings are held every Friday at 8 p. m. in Hall 2, 102 O'Farrell street, beginning July 25, 1902.

J. GEORGE SMITH, 309 Hearst Building, Market and Third Sts. LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR, U. S. PATENT ATTORNEY (Registered), and U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR.

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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BRANCH 102 Meeting every last Monday in the month at 8 P. M. in the Temple, 117 Turk street. Secretary H. Warnecke, 923 1/2 Shotwell St. Physician, Dr. Frederick A. Rinne, 1312 Market street. Hours, 9 to 5, and 7 to 8 P. M. Doctor's residence, 2901 Folsom, cor. 25th St. Hours: Before 9 A. M.; 1 to 2, 5:30 to 6:30 P. M. Telephone South 882.

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RIPANS

I did not know what it was to eat a good breakfast in the morning. By noon I would become so sick, and have great pain and discomfort. I got so that I would do without eating as long as I could, so as to avoid the misery. At night I could not sleep. The doctors said I had nervous indigestion. I heard much about Ripans Tablets and at last I thought I would try them. I had taken only one box when I obtained relief.

AT DRUGGISTS. The Five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The Family Bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

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Every Loaf of Bread and Every Cake has this seal of the Bakers and Confectioners' Union on it.

PARTIES and WEDDINGS Promptly Attended to. Remember our address.

1527 Mission St. Phone Jessie 2511

California State Committee

California State Committee. Meeting held July 12th. Present Comrades Appel, Messer, Ober, Johnson, Reynolds and Bersford.

Comrade Johnson in the chair. Minutes read and approved. Communications read from Adolph Osterhaus, Leon Greenbaum (2), J. J. Patton, W. J. Super, M. E. Shore, J. M. Kitts, L. E. Beals, S. Wallace Niman, J. H. Fairbrook, J. A. Collier.

Cash received by Secretary: From Locals, Santa Cruz, \$2.10; Arcata, \$1.00; Vallejo, \$6.00; Chula Vista, \$1.50; Alhambra, \$2.10; San Diego, \$3.50; Oxnard, \$4.75; Dixon, \$5.30; total from locals, \$26.25.

Received for campaign fund: David Christie, San Francisco, \$1.00; J. J. Patton, Pasadena, \$1.00; T. Bukowski, Pasadena, \$1.00; A. Bye, Pasadena, \$1.00; E. A. Bonine, Pasadena, 50c; J. Stevenson, Pasadena, \$1.00; J. C. Allen, Pasadena, \$1.00; J. H. Plant, Pasadena, 50c; total contributions, \$8.00.

Total receipts for the week, \$34.25. Bills ordered paid: F. M. Phelan, printing, \$4.50; 100 2-cent envelopes, \$2.12; incidentals, 95c. Total disbursements, \$7.57.

Charters granted to locals at Dixon and Oxnard. The Secretary was instructed to send circulars to the locals requesting those who desire Comrade Chase of Haverhill to speak for them and are willing to contribute \$8.00 towards his expenses to notify the National Secretary and also the Secretary of the State Committee.

The nominations for Organizer of the Northern district of California closed on Comrades Wm. E. Costly, George S. Holmes and N. A. Richardson. The Secretary was instructed to submit these names to a vote of the Northern district, the State Committee to canvas the vote on August 25th. Adjourned.

Thomas Bersford, Secretary. Meeting held July 21st. Present, Appel, Messer, Ober, Johnson and Bersford. Appel in the chair. Minutes approved. Communications read from Leon Greenbaum, B. F. Burkhardt, S. C. Farrar, Secretary of State Curry, R. H. Binns, Chas. Jacobson, E. B. Helpingstine, L. E. Leonard, Karl Bracher, Annie Page, A. Osterhaus.

Cash received by Secretary during week: Locals Oakland, \$4.50; Napa, \$2.80; San Francisco, \$5.00; Los Angeles, \$10; Del Mar, 80c; Santa Cruz, \$2.65; Escondido, \$5.00. Total from Locals, \$30.75. L. E. Leonard, member at large, dues 25c. Total receipts for week, \$31.00.

Disbursements: Postage and expressage on leaflets (63,000), \$29.81; Mimeographing and mailing circulars, re Chase, \$1.90; supplies and incidentals, \$1.75; scales for weighing leaflets, etc., \$1.00. Total disbursements, \$34.46.

Secretary reported having sent out leaflets as follows: To Locals, Alameda 1500 leaflets, Oakland 2500, Alhambra 500, Arcata 1000, Benicia 1500, Chula Vista 1000, Colusa 1000, Corona 1000, Clovis 500, Dixon 1000, Del Mar 500, Dos Palos 500, Escondido 500, Exeter 1000, Fresno 1000, Fernando 500, Goleta 500, Farmersville 500, Hemet 500, Hynes 500, Hanford 500, Long Beach 1000, Los Angeles 4000, Merced 500, Modesto 500, Nevada City 1000, Napa 1000, Oakdale 500, Oxnard 500, Perris 500, Porterville 1000, Pasadena 1500, Redlands 2000, Rio Vista 500, Riverside 2000, Santa Cruz 1000, Redding 1000, Sacramento 3000, San Jose 2000, Sawtelle 500, San Bernardino 2500, San Diego 3000, Santa Ana 500, Santa Barbara 1500, Three Rivers 500, Tulare 2000, Visalia 1000, Vallejo 2000, Ventura 1000, Watsonville 500, Westminster 500, National City 500, Paso Robles 1000, Arroyo Grande 500, Sawyer 500, San Luis Obispo 1000, Selma 500, Fowler 500, Santa Maria 500.

Total number sent out during week, 63,000; total weight, 504 pounds; total postage and expressage, \$29.81.

Secretary reported that owing to a press of business he had not noticed that union label was not on the cards, but the printing was done by a union firm, Eastman & Mitchell, who, on the cards being returned to them, had put the label on them. Charter granted to new Local Napa. Comrade Holmes declined nomination for Organizer of Northern District. His letter ordered published. Adjourned.

Thomas Bersford, Secretary.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1902.

To the State Central Committee:—Comrades: When I last wrote you I was in Dixon. Before coming away I organized a small local and no doubt they have applied for a charter ere this. I then went to Berenda and held two meetings. And from there went to Vallejo and held two more successful meetings. From there to Napa where I also held two very good meetings and organized a small local with eleven members. In Dixon I received \$1.50 in cash and from Vallejo

\$2.00. I go from here to San Jose, thence to Salinas and different towns down that way. If you want to write me quickly, address the letter care of Jos. Lawrence, San Jose, if not send it to Santa Cruz.

I see that I have been nominated for State Organizer and absolutely decline the nomination for the following reasons:

First, It is absolutely impossible to live or do any effective work without funds, and up to the present time no funds have come in. It has been a struggle to get along. Oakland and San Francisco, the two large locals of the north, have up to the present time, given nothing, and the small locals of the State have no funds, as they have been drained of everything by individual speakers. When an organizer goes into a town where there is no local organized, in order to do effective work he should have the money to advertise or hire a hall. If he has not means to do this he can neither do justice to himself or the party. Furthermore, I will not organize people who do not understand what they want. It appears to be the desire of some members of the party to simply get together some names and call it a local, no matter whether they are Socialists or not. Quantity and not quality is the order of these. As I will not lend myself to anything of the kind or talk Christian Socialism, it is evident that I am not suitable for your Organizer, so nothing remains for me but to decline the nomination.

Fraternally yours, Geo. S. Holmes.

Headquarters, 145 North Main, Los Angeles, Cal., July 10, 1902.

Editor Advance: Please find herewith District State Organizer's report from April 14, 1902, up to and including the last report made to the State Committee, July 1.

State Organization Fund. Receipts:—Amount advanced by secretary, \$32.00; Received from locals, \$16.50; received from new locals, \$22.65; collections, \$12.15; subscriptions, \$6.00; total receipts, \$89.30.

Expenditures:—For stationery and postage, \$5.20; for 1000 mile ticket \$25; for express, \$475; for salary, \$46.00; total expense, \$89.95; to balance, \$8.35.

Since leaving the Mills school for social economy, June 8th, I have addressed sixteen hall and street meetings, organized seven new locals, taught in the Socialist Institute at Los Angeles, and assisted Comrade Walter Thomas Mills in his campaign in Southern California. Commencing July 12th I shall take the southern route with Comrade Mills and get in touch with other locals in the district. After a short amount of work in San Diego county, I expect to come back up the line organizing at every point. Locals should write of possibilities in neighboring localities. The organization work is carried on or supported by the state organization fund to be raised by the organizer by means of collections, subscriptions and assessments. The State Committee, as may be seen above, has advanced \$32.00 from the State Campaign fund. This must be returned as long as organization is not considered a part of the state campaign. I have estimated that a monthly assessment of locals based on 10 cents per member will safely guarantee the thorough organization of California. Organization must precede Socialism. Yours fraternally, Edgar B. Helpingstine.

City Central Committee

Room 8, Odd Fellows' Hall, July 18, 1892.

The regular meeting was called to order by the Secretary.

Present Behrens, Flamm, District No. 1; Anderson, Fairbrook, District No. 2; Costly, Coward, Whitney, District No. 3. Absent, District No. 1; Davis, Van Alstine, District No. 2.

Whitney was elected chairman. Minutes read and approved.

Report of Fairbrook, special committee to secure names for petitions, accepted.

Report of Organizer accepted.

Report of Financial Secretary: Balance \$4.70 received. Report of Treasurer balance \$4.70 received.

Bills—Fairbrook, \$10; State Executive Committee, \$3.50; Anderson, \$6.00; Walker, \$10.00; notary fee, 50c; Wesley, \$1.14. Ordered paid.

Bill of Advance laid over one week pending investigation.

Communications from Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 referred to new business.

Motion that profits on papers sold at Wilson meetings be divided equally between the Local and Comrade Wilson. Carried.

Report of Campaign Committee received and time extended.

Motion that no moneys be paid out except through Treasurer carried.

Motion that School of Social Economy be loaned twenty chairs subject to call of City Central Committee carried.

Motion that Financial Secretary issue to Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 membership cards at one cent each carried.

Resolutions of District No. 3 regarding "censure of State Executive Committee for wasting party funds in printing and distributing objectionable leaflets, 'What is Socialism,' and 'How to Get On,'" laid over until County Central Committee hears from districts.

Motion that Van Alstine, Vaughan, Costly and Wilson be referred to districts for referendum vote and to be instructed to elect two as members for board of Advance, to take places made vacant by

Motion that District Clubs be notified to make a special order of business at their Swanson and Walker carried. Next regular meeting to place nominees on primary ballot and notify City Central Committee at once carried.

Referendum vote for City Organizer submitted by District No. 1, Fairbrook 18, Walker 2; District No. 2, Fairbrook 21, Walker 3; District 3, vote not submitted. Motion that since District No. 3 had not submitted a vote and their vote would not change the result, J. H. Fairbrook be declared City Organizer carried. Motion that Rosenblatt and Behrens as nominees for Librarian be submitted to District Clubs for referendum vote carried.

Motion that the Financial Secretaries of District Clubs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 be instructed to secure uniform monthly report books from the State Secretary carried.

Motion that City Organizer Fairbrook be instructed to draft a circular letter to members and notify those delinquent carried.

Motion that District Clubs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 be required to pay \$5.00 each a month for rent of room 8 carried.

Motion that Comrade King, Jr., make special appeal for funds at next regular meeting at Academy of Sciences carried. Motion to adjourn carried.

J. H. Fairbrook, Secretary.

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