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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 405

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THE TRUST "DRED SCOTT" DECISION.

BY N. A. RICHARDSON.

The most important decision ever rendered by the United States Supreme Court prior to 1902. was handed down in the case of the negro, Dred Scott.

That decision practically closed the contention of half a century's duration. It told the people of this country—and logically I think—that no person could be held to lose his right to property by simply taking that property across a state line. It threw down every bar to slavery that state legislation had erected. It brought the whole question at once to a final settlement and the only settlement possible—its absolute eradication.

The second decision of equal importance was recently made by the same tribunal; and the effect of this decision, though not so disastrous to life, treasure and property as the first, will in a short period, be recognized as more far-reaching, yea, vastly more, than those of the first. It is the "Dred Scott" decision on the question of trusts.

Thirteen states of this union have anti-trust laws; thirteen states have erected barriers against the inroads of capitalistic combinations—Illinois, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin—and in some of them, especially Texas, the law has been rigidly enforced. And now, by a stroke of the pen, our supreme court—and logically I think—has swept every one into the waste basket of unconstitutionality.

The test case was appealed from Illinois. The opponents of the law claimed that it was class legislation because its provisions were made inoperative against one class of combination; they were not held to apply to live-stock and agricultural products in the hands of the producer or raiser; they would not apply, for instance, against our Orange Grower's Association or Raisin Grower's Combine. In short, the law recognized as legal a combination of stock and raisin growers and as illegal a combination of farm implement manufacturers. Certainly no such law could stand in a court of any country where monopolies are not legally bought and sold at auction.

On examination, every one of the other twelve enactments are found to be similarly defective and hence there is not a state in the Union that has an anti-trust law that our Supreme court would dare to sanction. Nor will any legislature be found bold enough to enact a law that will stand the scrutiny of such a tribunal for evidently they must be made to cover every form of combination wherein an attempt is made to monopolize anything subject to monopoly, or to control or regulate the price of anything in which such control or regulation is possible. Therefore, they must apply with equal force to any combination of agriculturalists, railway magnates, manufacturers or labor unions.

Now we see why legislatures must abandon the effort to formulate such laws or else all forms of monopolistic combination must be entirely surrendered—and it is certain they will not surrender, nor elect a legislature that would compel them to do so.

But, mark you, this decision would apply with equal force and for the same reason to any national legislation. Hence, I ask the farmers and the labor unionists: "Do you want it?"

Now a word regarding the suit brought by our government against the great combination of railroads in the north. It is not contended by the plaintiff (the government) that these railroads cannot all be bought by a single individual or corporation. Such a contention, sustained, would forbid a man to own or run two stores or to buy a second or third if he already had one, and of course such a decision would not only be absurd but destructive to present business interests and operation. It is solely contended that the sale and purchase of these railroads was not real nor regular.

Now grant for the sake of argument that the contention of our government is sustained. Will that prevent the combination of these roads? Or will it force a stronger and more thorough combination? Will it not force an absolute sale or purchase—a combination that cannot be reached by any legislation so long as the fortunes of individuals and of corporations are not limited by law?

The answer to these questions is so self evident that it does not need to be formulated. And this whole matter confirms the contention that some of us have had sense enough to adhere to for years past, that every law enacted and every decision rendered against trusts can have no effect whatever except to strengthen them—can have no final result except to force them into absolute corporations and make them as legal as a partnership between two blacksmiths.

What matters it then what may be the decision of our court in our government's "great suit" in its "mighty effort to destroy the great com-

bine?" It may succeed in letting said combine alone or in making it stronger, but there is no thought of such a thing as actual destruction of that combine nor is it possible so long as any corporation is permitted by law.

Combination is the order of the day. Combination is co-operation, strength, business sense and business safety. Combination is as necessary in our industrial system as is machinery—as necessary as is blood to a living body.

And all the thousands of columns that are printed and tyraides that are uttered about "destroying the trust" are, on the part of some, an evidence of ignorance, of inability to read the history of our time and on the part of others, an evidence of the politician's method of hoodwinking voters.

It is not industrial combinations that are "ruining our beloved country" but it is the private ownership of these combinations, the fact that they are organized and operated solely to exploit the public for the benefit of the few. When the public has sufficient intelligence to discern that fact—to know that to make these great engines of production a blessing and not a curse, they must be used for the public's benefit and collectively owned—men will cease talking the nonsense that today constitutes a great part of our political literature and contention; will cease prating about the greatest "machinery" that the world has ever known.

THE PRODUCT AND THE PLUNDER

The census report shows that the capital employed in flouring and grist mills is \$218,714,104, an increase of 5 per cent in ten years. The workers number 37,073, 22 per cent less than in 1890. The value of their product is \$560,719,163 which is an increase of 9 per cent. Their wages, however, decreased 2 per cent, amounting to only \$17,733,318, adding to wages "miscellaneous" costs (decreased 22 per cent) and cost of materials, we have the cost of production, \$503,855,351. Thus the profits of the bosses have been \$66,863,812. In other words out of every \$5 worth produced in the mills the worker gets \$1.25 for producing it and the boss gets \$3.75 for letting the worker produce it. How good the boss is!

Figure a little more and you will find that workers get an "average" of \$1.25 for every \$5 worth of product. This includes the big salaried managers; not quite the magnificent salary of \$1.50 a day figured on 320 working days a year. On the other hand each of the 25,258 establishments received an income of \$2,647 per year, but it must be remembered that most of these are one horse concerns and were lucky if they got \$500 a year while a few of the big mills got the greater portion of the \$66,000,000 plundered from labor.

COMFORT INSTEAD OF STARVATION.

"If the poor were thrifty" talk is—rubbish! Granting for the sake of argument, the Biblical chronology, if sixty dollars a day had been put aside from the day of creation until now, it could not (without that fictitious thing we call interest) have amounted to the wealth of a Rockefeller, who prates to his bible class of economy.

If you water a field with watering pots, throwing the fluid broadcast, plants will die while your back breaks. But the same amount of water applied through irrigating ditches—applied where needed—does all that is required. Ill-directed effort fails to keep all alive, so we wish a proper distribution of that which brings life.

I was reading this morning that one thousand dollars an hour is a conservative estimate of the amount of money spent in foreign missions—and our pacification of the Philippines was not included either! Why this waste? Are we to curse other lands with a distorted version of the teachings of a Master whose words are socialistic, while his disciples deny all that was to him a living verity? Shall we carry to them a civilization created by willing labor and stolen by capital, and say: "This is the fruit of nineteen centuries of preaching 'Thou shalt love,' a sermon good for heathens but not practicable in the United States?"

Carnegie thinks books should be well housed. What about the people whom he has exploited? A person who could make a philanthropist out of a man merely because he is ashamed to die loaded with so much ill-gotten wealth, could make a saint out of the blackest villain ever known.

Walk along the street of any of our cities and note how many healthy beings there are. We are a bargain sale lot, and not one that could be displayed on the counter nearest the window at that! Why? Because we are starved on some plane of our beings, from the moment that we enter our pre-natal bodies, throughout the months in which we take on flesh, the years in which we bring these to maturity and those in which we drag out our existence in them; starved in a land of plenty. —Wenonah Stevens Abbott, in "The Progress."

Hundreds of small butcher shops have been forced to the wall on account of the rise in meat in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other eastern cities, according to the daily papers. The little butchers will now compete with workingmen for jobs.

CLASSES AT HOME AND CASTES OF THE ORIENT. Or Classes Which Struggle And Classes Which Don't.

It has been charged that socialists are stirring up class hatred, are teaching men to hold each other in contempt, but the fact is that the socialists are in no way responsible for the present class war, and are the only ones who are trying to see a safe and human ending of the struggle between the economic classes.

If one glances at the historic background of the present strife, he will as soon blame Lincoln for the civil war as blame the socialists for the class struggle.

The study of the castes of the distant east and of the classes of barbarian Europe has revealed the same groups in both places; the fighters, the owners, the traders and the workers. In the east the master groups have so completely conquered the dependent groups that centuries ago, the struggle ceased and everyone is born into his caste, above which he cannot rise and below which he cannot fall. Personal responsibility for the higher castes and personal ambition for the lower ones, ceased with the ending of the struggle, and social and civil stagnation has been the result. Let the economic classes remain in this country, and let the struggle cease, and the irresponsible arrogance on the one hand, and the hopeless monotony of inferiority and dependence on the other, which is everywhere characteristic of the castes, will speedily follow here, as the same cause has already produced the same result in the orient.

But the struggle will not cease. Soldiers and slaves divided the whole western world of Europe and Asia for four thousand years, but the slaves never ceased to struggle against their bondage and the castes never came. For a thousand years in Europe, lords and their retainers in the castles, and serfs in the hovels, made up the economic classes, but the serfs never admitted that they were born to be slaves—never surrendered to the claim that they had no share in the life of a full free manhood, and so the castes never came.

At the beginning of the wage system, the class struggle, which occupies the attention of the historians of that period, was the strife between the old feudal landlords and the manufacturers and merchants. It was war between the towns and the castles. The French revolution marked the end of the power of the castle and the triumph of the trader and the manufacturer as the new ruling power of the world. The old had stood for the divine right of kings, the new contended for the sacred obligation of contracts.

The constitution of the United States marks the disappearance of the old in forbidding the American government even to grant a title of nobility, and the same section marks the dominance of the new by providing that no state enact any laws "impairing the obligation of contracts."

But the new system has drawn new lines. The long line of those, helplessly exploited through slavery and serfdom, but who have never consented and never will consent to the exploitation are made as helplessly the victims of exploitation under capitalism, as was ever true of slavery or of serfdom.

Not to struggle means that the workers are to fall to the bottom, and in the end be bound there by lines of caste, above which they may never rise. The struggle can only result in the overthrow of the master class and so end the class struggle with the disappearance of all classes.

Socialism will end the class struggle by removing the economic inequality of opportunity, which has created the classes, the classes which can never disappear, and will never cease to struggle so long as economic inequality of opportunity shall last.

Socialists are in this class war not from choice. They will cease the warfare the moment the other side will yield their defense of the inequality of opportunity. Whoever will do that belongs in our ranks and can find standing room nowhere else. Fall in line! Make the battle hot if you would make it short.

SKIRMISH FIRE.

The workers make everything: the capitalists take everything.

The trust is a very good thing—for those who own it. The railroad trust paid its owners \$500,000,000 last year; the steel trust's steal was \$110,000,000; the Standard Oil was about the same. Suppose the people were the owners and these enormous revenues went into their pockets—wouldn't that be a good thing for the people?

What is the Socialist platform? That's easy. Let the nation own the trusts. Let the workers own the nation.

You glory in the advancement of mankind. You boast of our great civilization. The progress of the 19th century is your pride. But what are you doing for further progress? You earn enough to feed, clothe and shelter yourself and

family. But does that advance civilization? Do you take no part in changing the methods by which you get your food, etc., so that it will be better and you will get more of it? What is all our progress? Invention of machinery to enable us to produce more of things that we want and the improvement of the industrial system so that not only shall we produce more of the necessities of life, but also, that when these necessities are produced, they shall be distributed where needed. At present increase of wealth means merely greater accumulations for the trusts. The poverty of the people continues undisturbed. Be a man! Don't stand still like a vegetable! Give your thought and action to the change of our industrial system so that greater wealth-production will mean more food, clothing, shelter and luxuries for all, not merely for a few! Then you will have some right to glory in the progress of mankind for, partly, it will be your work.

Ask your next-door neighbor to subscribe for ADVANCE.

When you elect capitalists to Congress, they enact laws in favor of capitalists. When you elect workingmen to Congress, they will enact laws in favor of workingmen. When you elect capitalists as mayors, governors and presidents, they will execute the laws in favor of capitalists. When you elect workingmen as mayors, governors and presidents they will execute the laws in favor of workingmen. When you elect capitalist lawyers to the judicial seats they will interpret the law in favor of the capitalists. When you elect workingmen's lawyers to judicial positions they will interpret the laws in favor of the workingman. The capitalists never vote the workingman's ticket, because it would be against his interest. Why should workingmen vote the capitalists' ticket?

There is a great difference, sometimes, between what we want and what we need. Providence has kindly devised methods for securing the latter for us even when we seek the former. Foolish workingmen oft-times vote the Republican ticket or the Democratic ticket to get an anti-trust law or an employer's liability act. Providence then kindly steps in and they get what they need—a good stiff jolt in the solar plexus. They are forbidden to combine and employers are freed from all liability. Finally an injunction against looking cross eyed at a scab is backed up by the bayonets of the brutes in blue. This is what the foolish workingman needs to "persuade" him that, until he elects workingmen to office, he will always get the worst of the deal.

Did God, when he made the earth, say, "This will be a nice thing for Morgan and Rockefeller when they come along," or could it be that he intended it for everyone to live in and enjoy life? If the latter, why let Morgan and Rockefeller thwart his will? Answer that, my Christian brother.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The United Mine Workers' Journal says the organization's mail is stolen in many parts of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee by coal barons or their agents who serve as postmasters. A U. S. inspector recently caught Manager Rutland, of the Empire Ky. Coal Co., red-handed with a stack of opened union letters in his possession. The Journal thinks, however, that the robber will escape, as he will be tried before the notorious union-hater, Judge Evans, of Louisville, who is likely to give him a certificate of good moral character and allege that he was doing a public service when he plundered the mine workers' mail at will.

The Socialist Party of Canada now has 62 branches, 32 of which are in Ontario. Two printers, James Simpson and John A. Kelly, are making a hard fight to get into the legislature from Toronto districts, and the laborites are enthusiastically making claims for them. A woman, Mrs. May Darwin, a speaker of some note, has also been nominated and is causing the politicians some fear.

Led by Charles L. Fox, a socialist, the unionists of Portland, Me., are putting up a fight against the Allen shipping bill in Congress that is attracting attention all along the New England coast. Fox has succeeded in throwing Congressman Allen and his editorial writers on the defensive by showing that the bill in Congress will make slaves of sailors if it becomes a law.

A Minneapolis report says a thousand flour mill employes have been laid off, the new trust having decided to close some of the plants. The miller bosses claim the railroads are mulcting them and that prices are too low. The mill and railway magnates will probably come to some "gentlemen's agreement" to raise prices and rob the dear people.

Henry George, Jr., charges that Mark Hanna's Civic Federation is nothing less than a huge scheme to prevent strikes and a partial disarrangement of the money market in order that J. P. Morgan can safely float stocks and bonds.

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BUSINESS ABILITY AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

JOHN D. Rockefeller has great ability. By exercising it he has become worth nearly \$1,000,000,000. His income is figured at being not less than \$75,000,000 every year. The politicians and press and pulpit tell us that Rockefeller earns this. But unfortunately they tell us other stories also, which contradict this assertion. It is a well known fact that Rockefeller is a hairless, dyspeptic invalid. To cure himself he had to give up all attention to business, as his disease was due to mental overwork and nervous strain. But with this cessation of his exercise of his ability, does his income stop? Not at all! It goes on and increases. His agents re-invest it for him. His \$75,000,000 profits become that much more capital to secure new proportionate returns. His only worry is how or where he can re-invest. The return is inevitable. It is evident therefore that it is not Rockefeller's ability which is securing him his enormous revenues. That ability, it is true, constructed the machine and set it in motion, which grinds those profits out. But, now it is not Rockefeller, but the machine, the business organization that is securing the vast annual wealth.

But what is the source of that wealth? Rockefeller's business machine is simply a device for turning the wealth produced into his coffers. That wealth consists of oil, iron ore, coal, railroads, gold, copper, silver, timber and other material things. These have been all made or secured for human use by the labor of workingmen. Labor is the source of all this wealth. Rockefeller's ability and Rockefeller's machine simply provide ways and means by which this wealth after being produced by labor becomes his property. It is a legal method (i. e. mostly legal, not always) of taking from the workers what they have made. Practically its results are similar to the ability of Jesse James and other highway men. There is, however, this difference. Rockefeller's superior brains have evolved a method by which he runs no personal risk and need give no personal attention to the "hold-up" and yet its returns are not only "lawful," which James' were not, but amount to thousands of times as much.

Instead of a "sawed off" shot gun, such as highwaymen use, Rockefeller employs his "business machine gun." If you want to live, you must work. If you want to work, you or some one must work for him because he owns your means of work. If you work for him you have to work for wages which amount to only about one-fifth part of the value of the wealth you create, that is, if you work for Rockefeller you must give him four-fifths of the wealth you produced. Cut out all the intermediate steps then and you face this: if you want to live, you must give Rockefeller four-fifths of your earnings. In other words "Your money or your life!" Business ability is simply a refined method of highway robbery.

SCHMITZ'S POLITICAL MANOEUVRES.

Readers of "Advance" will call to mind that we have consistently opposed Mayor Schmitz because, we claimed, he was simply a Republican politician. To one, who looks below the surface of politics to find the underlying causes of its troubled waters, the separate steps which E. E. Schmitz has taken have plainly been in practically one direction, toward one goal, the securing of the support of himself, his faction, and the Republican party by the working people of San Francisco. Beginning with last spring he became a director of the Republican Primary League. When in the August primaries the league was defeated by the "push," his adherents immediately interested themselves in the then forming Union Labor Party. By active work they captured the Union Labor convention. And such men as Parry, Roberts, Gallagher and others all members of the Republican Primary League were placed in nomination and in positions of control of the committees. Schmitz resigned from the Primary League and was nominated for mayor. In the campaign that ensued the forces of the Republican Primary League were thrown behind Schmitz and thus secured his election. The two republican papers, primary leaguers both, not daring, because of their antagonism to union labor, to openly support Schmitz did so indirectly, by urging Republicans to vote for Tobin, the democrat who had no show, thus weakening Wells, the republican who was Schmitz' strongest rival. Schmitz conducted a "conservative" campaign talking much about "equal justice to Capital and Labor." And when elected declared that he was

mayor of "all" and not any part. He declared the Union Labor party was due to exceptional conditions and when industrial affairs "settled" he would be back in the Republican party. He then proceeded to pave the way for this return. Wherever he could appoint Republicans he appointed Primary leaguers; wherever the law compelled him to appoint a Democrat or other party man, he appointed a Union Labor democrat or a Union Labor man. His private secretary, Geo Keene was a clerk in the office of Abe Ruef, the head of the Primary League and is now a delegate from that League to the Republican County committee. We could cite other instances of an equally flagrant character. But it is needless. Last Sunday, at a banquet of the Union League Club of this city, Schmitz made the following response:

"Mr. Toastmaster and fellow Republicans: I— These introductory words aroused wild cheering and hand-clapping which lasted for fully five minutes. The Mayor then went on to say:

"I received your cordial invitation several days ago and heartily accepted it. A friend of mine asked me how I as a successful labor candidate for Mayor could accept an invitation to a Republican Club banquet. I told him that if I had not been a Republican I could not have succeeded in being elected as the labor candidate for Mayor. I cast my maiden vote for the Republican party and I believe in the principles of the party. The Republican party aims to protect labor and industry and to accord equal rights to all. I believe in clean politics and abhor bosses. I do not claim to be a reformer but I want to stand for purity in politics. As long as the Republican party stands by the principles and kills off boss parasites it will succeed. On this basis it will triumph in the next campaign.

The Union Leaguers cheered for several minutes after the Mayor sat down.

This makes the case complete when to it is added his letter to the public, that "if the people ask me to accept the Republican nomination for governor I will accept." In other words, he has won the support of many workers as their labor candidate; he has used his official position, not to the building up of the labor party, for his tactics have caused two splits in its ranks, but to the securing of patronage and power for the Republican Primary League. Finally, he announces that he will run for governor provided the Republican Primary League wins out and offers him the nomination. This is no more nor less than a complete desertion of the Union Labor Party. That party aimed and declared its aim to be independent labor politics on municipal, state, and national lines. Mayor Schmitz, its elected candidate, seizes the first opportunity to scuttle it and destroy all its hopes of growth into anything more than a local faction. And he deserts it for the party of Hanna, of the railroads, of the beef trust, of Henry T. Scott, and the Employers' Federation because he says that party has the welfare of labor at heart.

ALL SOCIALISTS, BEWARE!

One George W. Montieth, for a long time identified with the old People's Party, is engaged with others in an attempt to revivify it. The daily press has published a report of executive and congressional committees which, on investigation, we find to be misleading. The names of members of the socialist party appear therein without their knowledge or sanction, and the whole affair bears the impress of being a rank fake.

The effort to resuscitate the people's party is similar to the side-tracking public ownership party of St. Louis and the union labor party of San Francisco. It is an attempt to deprive the socialist party of the fruits of its agitation, and lead the radical element of the community on a wild goose chase, which will end as the former people's party the public ownership party and the union labor party have ended in the bog of old party politics.

There is but one remedy for existing conditions—the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of socialism. There is but one method. The organization of those toil and those who suffer the grinding of competition, into the socialist party for the capture of the political power to use in their own behalf and usher in the co-operative commonwealth. Let no man falter socialism thro the Socialist Party is the only hope!

Barbarism had its day, feudalism had its day, chattle slavery had its day, and so will wage slavery have its day. No power can stop it. When the conditions become ripe the change will come, and wage slavery will be laid away on the shelf with the rest of the relics of past history. I believe the conditions are ripe for the change. The socialist party is here to champion the rights of the down-trodden. Workingmen, join our ever-increasing army; help the proletariat to gain peaceful possession of the law-making powers, and make the laws to free yourselves from wage slavery, just as the present laws have been made to make you slaves. With political power once gained, you can easily change the laws so you will not be forced to compete with your fellow men, your sisters, and worst of all, your little children, for a job. The international socialist party represents 10,000,000 voters, marching on to the political conquest of the governmental powers of the world. It is certainly something to be proud of to belong to such a party. The socialist party stands for equality of opportunity, justice, peace and plenty for all, regardless of race, color, creed or sex. Should you believe in these principles, then sign your own emancipation by voting the Socialist Party ticket straight.—Daniel J. Jeanneret, Ann Arbor, Mich., candidate for Secretary of State of Michigan.

Watch your number. Renew promptly.

POPPIES and WHEAT

BY MARY FAIRBROTHER.

There are only two sides in this bloodless fight. And only one of those sides is right. Between the two grows too wide a breach To safely stand with a foot on each. However we seek to dodge or evade, The ranks are formed and the issues made, It remains for each to decide where he Would wish to bestow the victory, On the side of Greed or Humanity. The time has passed for evasions bland. Where do you stand?
—J. A. Edgerton.

THE percentage of women in attendance at the regular party meetings is much larger than it was a few months ago. In fact when the writer of these paragraphs first moved to San Francisco and attended the meetings, not a woman was to be seen. In a very few weeks it became quite the thing for two or three to be there regularly and now the number is very respectable, considering the place where the meetings are held. Women need socialism, they need it for themselves and they need it for everyone they love, especially their sons. Women who think and especially those who are close to forty years of age know that their sons have absolutely no opportunities to get into any kind of business for themselves. These women know what their fathers told them in their girlhood, and what he told their brothers. That it was much better for a young man to get into business for himself, it developed his character and it made him a better citizen, for he had a different sort of interest in things. Perhaps the father is dead, but if he is living in ripe old age, he realizes that there is no "west" to which his son may go, there is no business in which he can engage, unless he is willing to give himself soul and body to some corporation for a weekly wage. The jig is up, and it hurts women to know they are the mothers of bright sons who are destined to be nothing in particular all their days. Women, therefore, should see how the world is moving and try to do what they can to move with it, no one, man or woman ever turned it the other way.

THERE is no set of men, in connection with all the rankness of police courts who deserve the detestation of the public in the same degree as the constables who serve summonses and writs of ejectment and those things. Occasionally there is an officer who gets to be this miserable cog in the wheel of law, who has some of the attributes of a man, but generally they are monsters and wholly lacking in sentiments of men, and many times they lack even the low degree of intelligence necessary to the fulfillment of their duties. When that is the case, they glory in abusing women and children and elderly men who are in the clutches of poverty and who are at the mercy of some law whose operation these pseudo officials are the driving rams. We have had a case of this sort of work in San Francisco of late, when an apparently false complaint was made against a woman for drunkenness and neglect of her child. There has nothing appeared in the evidence to convince any person that there is the least foundation in the charge, but even if it were all true, there could be no excuse for the conduct and language of the official who served the papers on the woman. Oh for the day when women will learn to cease weeping and fight.

Miss Faith Stewart, a young lady philanthropist of Portland was brutally attacked by several men the other night and her life almost beaten out of her. There could be no condemnation too strong for such dastards, but the wonder is that such attacks do not occur oftener than they do. The working class has some notion of rights and of humanity and not one man or woman in a million takes kindly to sympathy which is handed down to them. It is only from equals that sympathy has the true purpose and then no quality of the human soul is more tender or more generally appreciated. It must come from the depths of a fellow feeling. It never comes from a sense of duty, and even the best intentioned of the women who go from homes of luxury and idleness to those of the working classes ever are impelled by any stronger feeling than a notion of duty. The men in Portland ought to be given the full penalty of the law, for their cowardly assault on a woman, but the incident ought, at the same time, to be a warning to those people who have no business of their own, no occupation for heart or hands and who from a mistaken sense of their rights in this world, intrude upon people to whom they would deny anything approaching justice. If this young lady, and thousands like her, would organize a study club in her own set and honestly endeavor to get at the truth regarding economics and do what she could to do away with classes in America and especially the idle class, she might claim a place among philanthropists who are really such, and not unthinking emotionalists.

ITEMS BY STUDENTS

Our position that the earth belongs to the whole is impregnable, whether we accept the teachings of Moses, Christ or science. It is supported by man's evident needs, by the earth's adaptation to those needs, by Christ's communal teachings, by the old Jewish laws, by the tradition and practice of all savage and barbaric tribes and by our own conviction of right and justice.
Richard Kirk.

The very fact that political economists are afraid to face the historic truth regarding the origin of capitalism, is to me one of the strongest arguments against them. If the ends attained by capitalism were of any good, they certainly ought to justify the means by which capitalism was introduced. I do not believe in judging a man by his origin, but by the results he accomplishes.

Our ministers of the gospel never tire of telling of the origin of the Christian religion, nor do the people of the United States ever blush in confessing the means by which these states were freed from England. The teachers of political economy know that the people are not entirely satisfied with the practice of capitalism, and they hesitate to tell them of its real origin for fear they might decide that there is no good in it from first to last.
Jas. M. Souby.

The rich man's patronage of art practically removes from the public view the oil paintings and leaves for the dear people, the bill-board poster variety; and it seems to it that a vast army of bill-board and landscape sign painters exist to cure ills and create others for all mankind.

From la Esperanza over and above the clouds at 1 p. m., thence by leaps and bounds and tortuous twistings and windings, down wonderful declivities 'till you reach the hot lands by the sea, making a decent of over 7,000 feet in four hours, revealing a wealth and grandeur of mountain scenery nowhere equalled on continental Europe nor in North America. Deserting the lotus loving island in the roadstead, embark upon an ocean greyhound to pace her decks in the early morning under a tropic sun; almost at your feet across the shining sea lies the ancient city of Vera Cruz, to the right the castellated walls of the island prison, while towering almost directly overhead—17,000 feet above the level of your deck, motionless stands Mt. Orizaba, the watchman of the seas, whose summit has never been scaled by man; the silver crest of its perpetual snows, silently smilingly shines its Adios to you. And these glorious miracles were created for all of God's children, not merely for the few who escape from capitalism's prison long enough to view them once and remember them for ever
H. W. Baird.

PROPAGANDA MEETING.

The Propaganda meeting Sunday evening when Comrade Everett was the speaker, was of more than ordinary interest. It was practical and the men who talked showed what Socialism would do for the world in just one branch of industry—that of architecture. Comrade Everett, the financial secretary of Local San Francisco was the speaker of the evening and right well did he handle his subject. He showed how the architects of this day is obliged to make a great show for the money and in all ways to slight the work, where it is not apparent. The statement was made by either the speaker or some other practical man, that not a building in San Francisco could be expected to endure for more than a hundred years. The architecture of the past was compared with that of our own day, by Mr. Everett, the cathedrals and the pyramids of "the elder days of art, when builders wrought with greatest care each minute and unseen part, for the gods see everywhere," were described with the pen of an artist. The saying that is frequently repeated, that no modern engineering could raise the stones of the pyramids to place, was laughed at by Comrade Everett who related the declaration of a well-known builder that he could raise the pyramids and put a basement underneath them.

Being himself a practical architect, the words of the comrade were listened to as coming from one who spoke with authority and his excellent paper was voted all too short by his audience. Two other speeches were made by builders, one of whom wished when the Socialists realized their hopes that the rules of government would be suspended for a few hours and he be appointed czar. Then he would sweep every building south of Market street into the bay. This would be for purposes of utility, beauty and stability. The other man said he was working on the government building, the new postoffice, and that it was being well built. He said if any part was slighted, a photograph was taken and sent to Washington and an accounting followed shortly. All the speakers proved that if buildings might be planned and erected for use instead of profit, that the surface of the earth would not know itself in a few years.

Comrade Everett closed his paper by showing how the noblest of all the utilitarian arts is prostituted under commercialism, how every man is hampered in his ideas and that honesty is almost out of the question, and how under improved conditions homes will be built to endure, perhaps they would be of glass, perhaps of aluminum, but more likely of brick. Use and beauty would be the only essentials, as cost would not enter into the problem.

THE BENEFICENT MEAT TRUST.

"Around the big hotels may be seen evidence of the hardships caused by the advance in beef," says a New York dispatch. "Many waste pieces of meat are thrown into the scrap barrels, and poor women always call for them. During the last two weeks the crowds clamoring for scraps have increased to such an extent that often there is almost a fight for them." You will notice, dear reader, that the dispatch does not say cats and dogs, but human beings in crowds clamor around the hotel swill tubs. These poor wretches will NOT favor boycotting the hog combine, for then there would be no scraps and leavings; and, if they had to start eating grass, as some did before the French Revolution, they would be in a sorry condition, because not much grass grows in New York. Still, we don't have to go to the metropolis to witness such scenes as described above. They are enacted right here in Cleveland. And worse! Drove of children carrying baskets dig decayed vegetables and fruit out of refuse barrels around wholesale and retail stores. If such things occur now what will happen when the next big panic comes?

ITALY.—The Milanese Socialist party has just obtained control of a Republican daily paper published there called Il Tempo (the Times.) This makes a total of two daily Socialist papers in Italy.

MAY DAY, LABOR AND SOCIALISM.

AN ADDRESS BY CAMERON H. KING, SR.

THIS IS LABOR HOLIDAY, the wide world over, though I presume that most of you have been compelled to work for capitalists, bound up in their greed of money-making, would not if they could help it, accord to Labor any day of rest or recreation. Yet Nations and Peoples have from time immemorial had their holidays to celebrate some bloody victory or some event in their past history. Religious civilization, indeed, has sanctified one day in each week to the glory and praise of God, as the great Creator of the universe. The Sabbath day has been set apart for an earnest contemplation of the spiritual wants of man and to the great advantage of the worker, (be it also said) as a day of rest. But it is not appropriate, that secular civilization should dedicate one day at least in each year to the exaltation of Labor, as the mighty producers of all the material wealth and comforts which man enjoys. Labor Day, therefore, is, and should be, set apart for the serious consideration of the physical needs and welfare of those who work that all may live.

Let the hymns of Labor, then, this day be sung, but let them not be songs of praise and flattery. Rather let them be those martial odes that rouse the action; that awaken zeal to accomplish some great and noble aim; that inspire courage to fight the battles of labor, and that sing of the glorious and triumphant victory which shall bring equal rights to all mankind and insure to each worker the full value of his daily toil.

Let the desires and wishes of the workers, this day be made known and respected. Let it be resolved by each toiler that he will no longer be the slave of despotic greed, but that Labor shall be the sovereign ruler of the world. "Vox populi, vox Dei" shall then mean that the voice of the workers is as the voice of God—commanding and enforcing obedience.

This is not a day for self-glorification, but one for high resolves and noble purposes for the future. Labor is not a subject for praise and compliment. It is or should be a necessary incident to the existence of life. It is not a matter for congratulation but an ever existing condition of Man. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" was written thousands of years ago, and it is still true to day that labor is necessary to support life. In a natural and proper condition of life there could not be, and should not be, any able-bodied and adult idler who lived on the work of someone else.

Let us then, to-day, not indulge in idle praise or meriment, but consider thoughtfully the condition of those who do the labor. Ask: "Why is it that some seem to violate the very condition of existence and live without working while others are condemned to far more than their legitimate share of toil? Why is it, that in the distribution of the good things in this world, he that produces them receives as little, while he who stands idle gets far more than his share? How came about the great difference in physical comfort and welfare between Master and Man—Employer and Employee. There is not the time allowed me to night to trace through the pages of history the rise of the present industrial system.

Many of you are familiar with the details of the manner in which, through bloody battles, by murder, pillage, robbery, perjury, fraud, and every species of crime, the lands of the earth, which in the beginning belonged to all mankind in common, have been appropriated by and become the sole property of a comparatively very few persons to the exclusion of all the rest of mankind and their descendants. It was once the boast of the United States that "Uncle Sam was big enough and rich enough to give us all a farm." But that day has passed. The United States Government has granted 192,000,000 acres of the peoples land to railroad corporations alone—a tract as large as the combined areas of the states of Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa). Large capitalists have gobbled up nearly all the rest of the valuable forest, mineral and agricultural lands and the U. S. has now no farms to give to the industrious home-seekers.

Many of you are also familiar with the development of modern machine industry. How the tools of the individual mechanic which he himself once owned and used have given place to the immense factory machines now owned by the capitalist. You know, too, how these great machines in factories and works have made it possible for one man to-day to do more work and produce more values than many hundreds of men could do a century ago. But you know also that while the workman is now able to produce ten or a hundred or a thousand times as much wealth as he formerly could, yet he does not receive ten or a hundred or a thousand times as much for his labor.

You know also, that the persons who do get this great increase of wealth production, which modern machinery has made possible, are not the men who operate the machines, but the masters who own them.

The machine has not benefited the condition of the worker, but it has increased enormously not only the income and wealth, but also the social and political power of its capitalist owners.

Such then is the condition which the economic and industrial development of the past has created. It has resulted in a capitalist system of production, under which the workers get but a scanty living for themselves and families, while the capitalists, making a large profit on the labor of each workman, are accumulating immense fortunes and are enabled to live in luxurious comfort. This condition of affair is the direct and inevitable result of the private ownership of land and the machinery of production.

Without the use of the machinery the worker cannot produce the things necessary for himself or anyone else and consequently, without access to the use of the machinery, the worker must starve.

The capitalist owner of the machinery, therefore, kindly allows the workers to use it, but for

five dollars worth of things, which the worker, by use of such machinery, makes, the capitalist owner takes three dollars and gives the worker two dollars—the capitalist selling the things which the worker has made and receiving five dollars in money for the five dollars worth of things made by each worker. If the capitalist then has one hundred workmen, each making five dollars worth of things each day, he has only \$500.00 profit a day, but if he has two thousand workers, each making five dollars worth of something each day, then the capitalist is making \$6,000.00 dollars a day and each worker is making only \$2.00 a day.

This is the capitalist system which builds up the millionaires and the trusts, while workmen become paupers in their old age. On such a day as this it should afford you food for reflection.

This capitalist system is a bad one. It is unjust; it builds up millionaires, monopolies and trusts while it enslaves and crushes the workers; it gives to a favored few idle luxury, splendor, riotous living and pompous arrogance; while to the great mass of the people it brings drudgery, grinding poverty, starvation, base humiliation, and, not infrequently, vice, intemperance, prostitution and crime.

This capitalist system is building up class distinctions—an aristocracy of wealth on the one hand and a servile class of wage-workers, not inappropriately and often called wage-slaves on the other.

It is a senseless and criminally unjust system; but you can remedy it. You can wipe it out altogether and substitute a better system for it if you will; but realize this:

(I). You must have a consciousness, that is, a full realization of the stern, unyielding, uncompromising conflict between the capitalist class and the working class, between the employers and the employees.

(II). You must have a consciousness and full realization of your own power as a working class.

(III). You must unite as a working class in a definite plan for the exercise of your power.

I want to talk to you a few moments on each of these three topics.

(1). The Class Struggle, or the conflict of interests between the capitalist class and the working class.

You must realize clearly the fact that there is a bitter and determined conflict between the capitalist class and the working class. This conflict is generally spoken of by socialists as the "Class Struggle," and when a worker comes to see and know that this struggle between these two classes is going on unceasingly; and when he makes up his mind to stand by and assist his own class, then he becomes what the socialists call "class-conscious;" that is, he sees that a bitter fight is constantly going on between the employing or capitalist class and the wage-working class, and he determines that he will be on the side of and struggle for the interest of his own class, which is not confined to his own trade or occupation, but to all men and women who are wage-workers.

is for the interest of the workers in any suit or occupation is for the interests of the wage-workers in all the different trades and occupations and in each and everyone of them.

That this class struggle exists, no one who will reflect for a moment upon the matter can doubt.

The capitalist hires a worker, not because he loves him; not because he wants to help him, but simply because he can make a profit out of him. If the capitalist can hire a worker for a low wage he will get more profit on that man's labor than if he was compelled to pay him a high wage. When someone tells you that the interests of employer and employee are identical, you may know that he is either a political demagogue, a dishonest trickster or a stupid fool.

The interest of one who buys labor can never be the same as the interest of one who sells labor. The first will wish to buy or hire it at as low a price as possible; the other will want to get the highest price he can, and in the nature of things there is a conflict of interest.

What causes your strikes and lockouts? It is the conflict of interests between employer and employee; the capitalist class and the working class, the capitalist class always resisting the attempt of the working class to get higher wages, shorter hours or better conditions. Heretofore the capitalists have generally succeeded because there were more men looking for work than there were jobs to give them. There was competition between many workers for each single place or job. Some workers with starving families would underbid and work for less than others and the result was the lowest rate of wages which would support the worker and allow him to raise a family of children who in turn would keep the future labor market well stocked with laborers, to continue the body and soul wrecking competition for jobs.

The socialists have applied to the vast army of propertyless workers the name "proletariat." The word is significant. It is derived from the old latin word "Proletarius" which meant: "those citizens who did not serve the state with their property" (for they had none) "but with their children" (in supplying soldiers and the labor market).

So with you, my friends. You breed and raise children to supply your capitalist masters with laborers, and competition between yourselves has kept wages down to the lowest notch.

The poverty of the workers is the foundation and main support of the capitalist system.

The capitalists have begun to do away with competition among themselves in the sale of their manufactured goods. They are suppressing competition as to prices between themselves by the formation of trusts, combines and large department stores. By organization the capitalists seek to suppress competition between capitalists. On the other hand the workers also find that the only way to suppress competition between themselves is by organization, the formation of trades unions

and labor federations; and this organization of laborers in itself shows that the workers have awakened to a realization of the class struggle.

It is not for the purposes of insurance or sick benefits that trades unions are formed [for those things could be obtained better and cheaper in other ways], but it is for the purpose of enforcing the demands of the laboring class as against the tyrannous exactions of the capitalist class.

This is why socialists favor and advocate and support trades unionism; because it is educating the workers to a knowledge and understanding of the class struggle.

Was not the recent street railroad employes strike a conflict between a laboring class on the one side and a capitalist class on the other? Was it not a clearly defined class struggle? Take for example the old Employers Association; or take the primary cause of the street railway employes strike. Was it not the attempt of a capitalist class to prevent the organization of labor into unions that produced the conflict? The capitalist class desired to prevent labor unionism, so that competition between the workers might continue—that you might be underbidding each other for jobs—that they might hire you cheaper and make more profit out of you. And this, too, although they, the capitalists, had organized into trusts and combines to prevent competition among themselves. What clearer illustration of the class struggle could you have? This realization of the class struggle, as I have said, is the first step which the workers must take in their preparation for that grand effort which shall free them from the bondage and serfdom of the iniquitous, competitive, capitalist system and from the galling chains of wage-slavery.

The next step, as I have said, is to have a consciousness of your own power as a working class.

While the capitalist class has usurped by fraud and crime nearly all the property and wealth of the world; yet they are few in numbers compared to the vast army of the proletariat, the working class. With universal suffrage, where the ballot of the poorest person counts as much as the ballot of the millionaire, you have no excuse if you do not wrest the power from the capitalists and dictate to them your own terms.

In Europe, indeed, where equal universal suffrage does not prevail, the first step of the socialist party has been and is an attempt to secure equal rights to the ballot and universal suffrage, that the workers might by peaceful means free themselves from the capitalist yoke. Hence it was, in Belgium the other day, when the socialists and workmen (they are one and the same there and should be here), demanded equal and universal suffrage, the capitalists called out their hired thugs, policemen and soldiers, and shot down the workers, giving them bullets instead of ballots. And so it has been elsewhere in Europe. The bullet, the bayonet, arrests and imprisonment are the means employed by the capitalist class to attempt to keep the working class in subjection and slavery.

But we need not sneer at Europe, for right here in San Francisco during the teamsters strike you have seen the capitalist class, with a capitalist mayor of their own selection, put the city's policemen on trucks to take the striking teamsters places, while a band of armed criminals were installed as specials to club into insensibility or shoot to death the strikers whose only fault was a desire to preserve their trade union organization and get better conditions for labor. But you workers are many, while the capitalists are few in numbers, and here in the United States you have equal universal manhood suffrage.

And I want to call your attention to the great difference in conditions between the teamsters strike and the recent railway employes strike.

In the teamsters strike you have had at the head of your city government a capitalist mayor, a man taken from the capitalist class, Mr. Jas. Phelan. He was class-conscious and staid by his capitalist class, ready to club you if you did not go to work. Do not hiss him, for he could never have been mayor if you had not given him your votes. His blame is your shame for allowing his election, instead of electing one of your own class. You all saw how the capitalist mayor helped his own class. How the regular police, and special police were paid out of the public treasury to help scabs drive their teams and club and shoot your class, the working class, into submission. How blood was spilled and a reign of terror was inaugurated. But that strike was an awful object lesson. It opened the eyes of many of you to the fact that it would be well to try the experiment of electing one of your own class, a good trades union man to power. You elected a trades union workman as mayor, Eugene E. Schmitz. The railroad employes went on strike against most tyrannous and iniquitous exactions. But what a difference in conditions, when a workman, elected by the ballots of the working people, was in power! There were none of the regular police placed on the cars to intimidate the strikers and invite scabs to oppose them. There were no special policemen taken from the jails and criminal class and were armed to shoot down and terrorize the strikers. There were no special detectives allowed to go armed and secretly destroy property, in order that the blame therefore might be thrown upon the strikers and public opinion be roused against them. No! It was a quiet, peaceable strike, all non-union street cars in this great city were tied up for a week. No property was destroyed; no blood was spilt and above all, the strike succeeded and the capitalists, though they did represent \$23,000,000 of invested capital, were forced to yield to the just demands of organized labor. But; and I say it without fear of contradiction, this result was due, not alone to the solidarity and unity of the street car men, though they are deserving of highest praise for standing so solidly together; but above all it was due to the just and proper action of your Mayor, Eugene E. Schmitz. A man elected as a workman from your own class and a ticket, openly and without concealment, claiming to be a workmen's ticket, and in opposition to the old capitalist parties. Mayor Schmitz is not a socialist. He has probably never studied socialism, and its great truths have not yet been revealed to him in

all their splendor. But for all that, in all his actions in behalf of the striking street car men he acted as a socialist would act. Therein his tactics were socialist tactics. He may return to the flesh pots of Egypt, the seductive allurements of the republican party. He may endeavor to lead the workers back with him. In this, however, he can never quite succeed. But whatever else he does, he has proven one thing. Nevermore can you doubt your own power to accomplish your own freedom and to carry out your own working class plans, when you have before you this bright example of what the workingmen can do when they unite against the capitalist class.

And this leads me to the third and last topic to which I wish to call your attention.

You may be class-conscious, i. e., conscious of the class struggle, or conflict between the capitalist class and the working class. You may also be conscious of and realize your own power to help yourselves at the ballot box; but the final question is:

Upon what definite plan shall you proceed to exercise your powers as working class? In a great war between nations, meeting upon a field of battle, it is clear that if one could deprive the other of its arms and forts, its entrenchments, munitions of warfare, leaving its soldiers unarmed and defenseless, the latter must yield, no matter how many soldiers or men it has, and the former must be victorious.

In the war now and always going on between the capitalist class and the working class, which we call the class struggle, the capitalists' forts and entrenchments are their factories and workshops; their arms and munitions of war are their lands, their machinery and all the means of production and distribution. If the working class, which comprises nearly all the people, can deprive the capitalist class of these and take them for the use and benefit of all the workers—take all the means of production and distribution of wealth—then the capitalist class is disarmed, and victory must perch upon the banners of the working class; nay more, the capitalists will be obliged to desert their own ranks and class, and become workers themselves. It must then be a peaceful victory, for there will be no one to fight. There will no longer be distinct classes. Machinery itself is of no practical use to one who does not wish to work; therefore give it to the workers who want to and must use it in order to live. You certainly have the power to do it. If constitutions and laws stand in the way, you have the power to abolish, repeal or alter them.

Disarm your enemy and his enmity will cease. There will be no enemy—but instead there will be a happy brotherhood, where the interest of one is the interest of all, and the interest of all is the benefit and happiness of each.

This, my friends, is the teaching, and these are the principles of socialism. Let us work for their attainment!

THE COMRADE.

The May issue of "The Comrade" is an exceedingly handsome and interesting number. The frontispiece consists of a magnificent cartoon by Walter Crane, entitled "A Garland for May Day." Of all the work this distinguished artist, this cartoon is perhaps the most beautiful and inspiring and it is reproduced in splendid style. Job Harriman contributes an article on "How I became a Socialist" being the second of a most useful and interesting series. The article is accompanied by an excellent portrait and a facsimile of the author's signature. Alessandro Schiavi, the great Italian socialist, contributes a brief, but poignant article on "The Socialist Movement in Italy," which is also accompanied by an excellent portrait of the writer. Another article is "The Mouth and the Symbol," an interesting study of the association of the Red Flag with May Day by the editor John Spargo, who contributes a number of lighter things in addition to a striking editorial on Cecil Rhodes. "The Mouth and the Symbol" is appropriately illustrated by a beautiful design, by A. Seifert, entitled "The Spirit of May Day." As usual, the Magazine is strong in poetry of exceptional quality. "The Trampling Gods" by a writer who hides his identity under the pseudonym of "Val Ormond" and "Comradship" by Edwin Arnold Brenholtz, are both above the average in quality. Most encouraging are a number of illustrations by F. Dahme, a rising young socialist artist of Philadelphia. In addition to a couple of cartoons on current topics he contributes a beautiful full page design to a short poem by Geo. D. Herron. Other interesting features are, installments of the two serials by Tolstoy and Morris, articles by F. Refie, Fred. Kraft and others, a short story by Frank Stuhlman and a page of interesting book reviews together with a variety of illustrations. The "Comrade" is certainly a continued triumph in socialist journalism. Price 10 cts. per copy or \$1 per year. The Comrade Publishing Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York.

Farm laborers of Italy have just held a convention. Secretary's report shows that 271 unions were organized in four months, an increase of membership of 40,353. The total number of unions is 975 and the membership 185,080. This is a record breaker. The best of it is that they are nearly all socialists.

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 monthly lectures first Thursday evening, 8 p. m. at Grand Army Hall, 419 13th 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, 1010 Walnut st.

CORRESPONDENCE

Porterville, Tulare Co., Cal., May 2nd. 1902. Editor ADVANCE. Dear Comrade:—With pleasure I sit down to communicate to you the glad tidings of the three lectures delivered by Rev. Benjamin F. Wilson at Porterville on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of last month.

I dare say the local socialists did not get disappointed, as he not only organized the local with 23 members, but has rent assunder the thick veil of ignorance and prejudice of the community at large in this town.

The socialist movement needs eloquent and fearless Lovejoys' Garrisons and John Browns to shake with their invincible arguments the old worn-out, rotten institutions.

I think we socialists have found in Rev. Benjamin F. Wilson a man who is not afraid to show the light of truth to the blind partizans and who takes no account of the vengeance of persecutors.

We ought to be proud of him. He is blazing a way for the rank and file of the socialists to put in their work.

By this letter I intent to show our appreciation to Comrade Benjamin F. Wilson—

Fraternally yours J. F. Siwczynski.

Lorin, Cal., May 8th 1902.

Editor ADVANCE:—I see by last issue of your paper that I have been nominated for National Committeeman. I do not desire the office and hereby resign from the nomination.

Fraternally M. W. Wilkins.

HOLLAND.—The eighth congress of the Socialist Party has been held at Groningen. The proceedings opened by a speech of Troelstra on the triumph of labor. The chairman was H. Polak, who spoke on the progress of socialism in Holland. In 1897 only 13,000 votes were given for socialist candidates; while in 1901 there were 40,000.

Troelstra was appointed editor of the socialist newspaper Het Volk.

Great Gains in Texas.

Dallas, Tex.—Prepare to feel good. This is about the best that has happened yet. Read it slowly, and a grin will develop into a smile that will cover your face:

Table with 2 columns: Socialist vote in 1899, Socialist vote in 1900, Socialist vote in 1902. Values: 200, 250, 2,465.

Add to this the fact that the old party candidate opposing the socialist nominee for alderman at large received 3,583 votes, and you will see that socialism is climbing right up to victory.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

St. Louis, Mo., May 3rd 1902. Jno. C. Chase has addressed the trade unionists this week at Chicago, Elgin, Spring Valley, Lincoln and Troy, Ills.

The State committee of New York and Massachusetts have sanctioned the Financial Secretary's Monthly Report Book. This makes ten organized states that have adopted this system.

A State charter has been granted to North Dakota. Donations to Propaganda fund received as follows: Amount reported to April 26th, \$316.98; German branch, Philadelphia, P., \$5.00; Total to May 3d, \$321.98.

The American Flint Glass Workers' Union is taking a referendum vote and will undoubtedly adopt a political platform in favor of establishing the co-operative commonwealth.

Numerous injunctions issued against labor unions," the preamble declares, "have become in the hands of the judiciary an instrument by which the capitalist seeks to destroy the civil and political rights of the workingman. The fact is, our judiciary is but a servile tool in the hands of the capitalists. The workingman can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the capitalist class.

LOCAL SAN FRANCISCO.

Local San Francisco met Wednesday evening with Comrade Benham in the chair. The applications of those admitted Apr. 30th sanctioned: Wm. J. C. Goldkuhl, J. E. Scott, Richard Parker and P. W. Roder were admitted to membership. The resignation of Comrade Latimer as literature seller was accepted.

Chris. Delhaye, J. A. Anthony, and Richard Kraft were admitted to membership upon suspension of rules. A new constitution for the local was adopted: For the propaganda meeting Sunday evening May 11th, Comrade Benham was elected chairman, Comrade Scott, reader, and Comrade King, Jr., critic. Comrade King, Jr., was elected as literature seller. The money voted to the Spanish strikers was retained by the local upon the statement of the conditions in Spain by the Spanish executive committee. Comrade Latimer resigned as secretary to take effect at once. T. E. LATIMER, Sec'y.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held May 5th-1902. Present Comrades Messer, Appel, Johnson, Reynolds, Ober, Hefferin and Bersford. Hefferin in the chair. Minutes approved.

Communications read from L. Maier, F. F. Skelly, John K. Turner, John Davidson, Sam'l Murray, J. A. Suively, Frank V. Loring, M. W. Wilkins, E. B. Helplingstine, A. J. Underwood, Leon Greenbaum, L. E. Leonard, Geo. S. Tappan.

Remittances received: Oakland \$5, Chula Vista \$1.50, Vallejo \$4.15, L. Leonard .50. Total \$11.05. Rec'd for campaign fund: L. Maier \$2, on list 639 by C. Doty, Azusa, \$5. Total \$7.

Bills ordered paid: Money order and postage on supplies, extra petitions etc. .95, 100 2 cent envelopes \$2.12. Printing 50 copies rules for organizers .25. Total \$3.32. Balance on hand \$25.52. L. E. Leonard admitted to membership at large.

M & S that secretary send out another appeal to 500 comrades to hurry petition signatures and report the amount of cash received on their campaign contribution lists. Carried.

M & S that an appeal to the state comrades to register for voting be published in Advance. Carried.

Meeting adjourned 10:20 p. m. Comrade W. C. Barbour, Corona sent in to secretary a good list of names properly sworn to; Comrade C. Doty, of Azusa, did likewise with the addition of \$5 for campaign fund and L. Maier, of Grangeville ditto with \$2.

THOMAS BERSFORD, Secretary.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Previously acknowledged \$18.10. L. Maier, Grangeville, \$2. On list 639, Azusa, C. W. Lyman .50, C. Doty .50, W. J. Howlin .25, I. O. U. .25, S. B. Headley .50, H. F. .50, J. R. Rodgers .25, O. W. Vincent .25, W. R. Babson .50, John Grandlin .50, J. H. Homell 1.00. Total to date \$25.10.

Importance of Immediate Registration.

Whereas, the primary election to be held throughout the state on August 12th, 1902 will determine through the delegates thereat elected who shall be the candidates for the Government of the State of California for four years and who shall be the candidates for the next Legislature of state and who shall as Judges interpret and administer the laws of the land, and

Whereas, the nominations to be made to these most important offices are matters of utmost concern to the proletarian army of emancipation, and

Whereas, no citizen can this year vote either at the primary or general election without having registered anew, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party for the State of California, hereby call the attention of all comrades and sympathizers with the aims and objects of the world wide socialist movement to the importance of immediate registration and that we hereby call the attention of all workingmen to the fact that the registration offices are now open throughout the state and that to entitle a socialist to vote it is advisable to register at once.

Registration now will be good without renewal for two years except in case of change of residence and will entitle electors to vote at all elections held within that period. CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.

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