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THIS IS NUMBER

407

# ADVANCE

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

WHOLE NUMBER, 407.

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## Are You the Wage Slave Who said:

"Socialism is all right, but it will never come?" No, not if it depends on a lazy coward like you! But, luckily, there are courageous workers for the cause who will not let it die, who are bound to see it succeed!

"Never come"! Do you tell me soberly, that the workers will forever allow the capitalist idlers to rob them of three-quarters of the product of their labor, that they will be content under the regular recurrence of hard times to see their wives and children pine away from over-work and under-nourishment, that forever the capitalist lackeys can shoot them down with impunity when they go on strike, that the bloody shades of Pittsburg, Coeur d'Alene and Hazelton, rouse no thoughts of vengeance in the toiler's breast. You may be such a docile slave as to bear it without a murmur. But you are a minor-ity.

"Never come"! Do you say that the American people will calmly see the trusts gobble up everything in sight, get a lead-pipe cinch monopoly on all they eat, wear and use, including the government, without raising a hand to bust that trust? Or do you think that they are such fools that they will not see that if the organization and concentration of industry signified by and necessary to a trust is a first-rate thing for its stockholders, then that organization will be a first-rate thing for the people, as stockholders of the sole United States trust? Even fools learn in the school of experience and we, my friend, are having some fine lessons there at present; the failure of small business competition is one phase, the success of large trusts or combined monopoly is the other phase of an object lesson on the benefits of Socialism. And we'll learn our lesson or get a sound thrashing from the school-master.

"People are too selfish!" I suppose you're so selfish you wouldn't want Rockefeller to divide up, you might lose, eh? Well, selfishness is just what we Socialists count on. This system makes a few rich, the many poor. Socialism would have no poor. The few would be poorer, the many would be well-to-do. It is to the interest of the many, then, to have Socialism. If the many were more selfish, at least if they guarded their own interests more wisely, they would establish socialism. "People too selfish," fiddle-sticks.

"Hope to become millionaires!" Well, they'll tire of the short end of a 1 to 1,000,000 gamble, and their chances are ever growing less. Ignorance is the trouble with them. They're not too selfish. Enlightened self-interest will guide them straight to Socialism. Show the people that wealth continually concentrates and combines to plunder them; that they are helpless so long as they are disunited and competing; that the organization of the trust is a good thing if they will take it for their own use. Enlighten the people and their "selfishness" will land them in the co-operative commonwealth.

"It's a good thing. You would like to see it." Well, then, why don't you work for it? Don't be a coward and don't be lazy. Proclaim yourself a socialist by joining the party. Then, since knowledge is what the workers need—buy the Advance, and spread the light. You want Socialism; you want it bad? Well, except you're a capitalist, under capitalism, you will never get anything you want without working for it. So, buckle up, my hearty. "Hope lies in naught but thee and me."

"Socialists are so few there's no hope." That's right; lie to your conscience to save yourself work. Socialists will remain few so long as you are so lazy and cowardly as to fear the work of agitation and the doing of your duty. You can't stand neutral. Hesitate, falter, and you sanction the robbery and murder of the present regime. Let those that sanction it keep still. But you, act as you believe, be honest, be fearless.

"They are slaves who dare not speak for the fallen and the weak. They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three."

What a contemptible coward, what a traitor to his trust, is he who fears to speak, who holds his peace while oppressed millions wait for a word of cheer, who stays his hand while the despairing hosts grope blindly in the dark seeking the path his torch could render bright as day.

"So few, there is no hope." There is hope or else the world is doomed. Either socialism or oligarchic plutocracy ending in chaos. And since there is but this al-

ternative, the fewer Socialists we are the more we must do. Then, to work!

Lift up our standard, recruit our hosts, shout forth our battle-cry: "Workingmen of all countries, you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain. Unite! On to Socialism."

## What is Socialism?

By Walter Thomas Mills.

I have two friends. One of them has dyspepsia. The other one has visions of the future social order. Both of them think they have Socialism. I do not dispute that Socialists may have either or both, only it is neither nor both that makes them Socialists. There are political programs which would make men dyspeptic, others which would make them see things—if not in Utopian rainbows, then in snakes—but Socialism is not such a program. I have another neighbor, who when he wants to know what Socialism is, goes to the dictionary. I am a great believer in the dictionary. I use one frequently. But I was many times in the great suite of rooms where a hundred editors were at work making a dictionary, and so I learned how the dictionary learns things. When the editors wanted to learn what a word meant, they always asked the people who were most given to using the word, and then wrote down what they said it meant. So I learned that the dictionary must come to the Socialists to learn what Socialism is—not Socialists go to the dictionary.

The Socialists of this country had a meeting recently at Indianapolis, with elected delegates from many of the States, for the express purpose of telling the dictionary makers, and all others who care to know, what is meant by Socialism. If you want to know what Socialism is as an organization, read the constitution they adopted. If you want to know what Socialism is as a political proposal—read the platform they adopted. If you want, in a word, to know what that platform means, here it is:

First—The collective ownership of the means of producing the means of life.

Second—The democratic management by the workers of the collectively owned means of producing the means of life.

Third—Equal opportunities for all men and women to the use and benefits of these collectively owned and democratically managed means of producing the means of life.

Is this scientific Socialism or Christian Socialism or materialistic Socialism, or what kind of Socialism is this? The answer is, that all people who are Socialists at all, according to this platform, hold to these propositions. They may think many things not here stated and yet be Socialists. If any of these three things are lacking, they are not only not some kind of a Socialist, they are not Socialists at all. If one holds to these three things, he is a Socialist, even though he neither has dyspepsia nor has any special visions—and this is true, regardless of the dictionary.

## Important! Important! Important!

The petitions to participate in the primary elections must all be returned to the State Secretary, not later than June 1st. It is absolutely necessary that each comrade shall have done his full duty in this regard. The State Committee has figured that each comrade who has received a blank should return it with at least fifty names. Some comrades live in such small districts that this is, of course, impossible. Other comrades, therefore, who live in large towns or cities should bring in seventy-five names each. This can be done even if you have not gotten a single name as yet. Two evenings spent in a door to door canvass will secure the required number. You will meet with no rebuffs that should frighten a good socialist. Ask for the voter or voters in the house; tell them you want a chance to express your will at the polls. They will agree that every man ought to be allowed to vote for whom he wishes. Ask them then to help you get the privilege of voting for whom you wish. Tell them it pledges them to nothing, they can vote any old ticket they want to, they don't limit their liberty an iota, whereas by refusing they do endanger your liberty by making you run the chance of not getting your candidates on the ticket at all. Tell them all this if necessary, but try to get them to sign without talking too much, and then when you go away, leave them a copy of Advance to grow politically wise upon. Remember, comrades, the time is very short now. If

you are negligent you may jeopardize the entire petition. Such man has a district to care for and if he does not care for it the work of all the others may be thrown away. We cannot too strongly emphasize the individual responsibility of each and every comrade who has a blank. Get at least fifty names. But send in every name procured so that the petition will be in the hands of the State Secretary by June 1st.

Again we ask you, comrades: Go after signatures to-night and to-morrow night and the night after that. Three nights for Socialism. The names are absolutely necessary. Will you do your duty?

## Ed Boyce a Socialist

self for that Party and So Acts President Boyce and D. C. Coates held meetings with the members of the Western Federation of Miners—composed of miners, engineers and millmen—in the Cripple Creek district last Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On Friday night the miners' union hall at Altman was crowded with miners who came to listen to the speakers; Saturday night the miners' hall at Cripple Creek was filled to suffocation, and Sunday afternoon a large mass meeting was held in the miners' union hall at Victor. Mr. Boyce spoke of the coming convention of the federation, and urged as many of the members as possible to attend the sessions. He also said that the federation must take a more radical and advanced step in the future in dealing with industrial conditions. He believed that the old methods of trades unions used for the betterment of conditions had reached their ends, and that a new move along political lines must be made in dealing with the modern combinations of capital. As far as he was personally concerned, he had satisfied himself that the Socialist party offered the only solution for the ills from which the producers of wealth suffer.

federation would read, think and act along those lines.

## School Notes

Comrades Cobb of Dos Palos, Calif., Nagle of Newport, Ky., and Meagle of New Hampshire, visited the Training School last week and expressed an intention of attending the Girard term next fall.

John Spargo of New York city, Thurston Brown of Rochester, N. Y., J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, Cal., S. M. Reynolds of Terra Haute, Ind., Max S. Hayes of Cleveland, O., and H. H. Wise of Denver, Col., have been added to the members of the Examining Board of the International School of Social Economy.

Comrade Mills is kept busy on all evenings when not engaged in teaching, speaking for the trades unions and literary societies of San Francisco. The machinists, garment workers, street car employes, Presbyterian club, Unitarian club, Congregational club, Iriquois club and William Morris club are among recent appointments.

The first of a series of Training School Institutes will be held by Comrade Mills in Los Angeles, beginning July 4th and lasting a week. The evenings will be given to a series of lessons in Social Economy and the days to a training class in methods of work. Comrade Backus and State Organizer Helpingstone will assist in the work of the Institute.

Judge H. V. R. Groesbeck and Phil Stein are two recent additions to the Training School.

Alaska today has more students in the International School of Social Economy, in proportion to its population, than any other State or Territory.

The Training School has outgrown its old quarters next to the City Hall, and moved into a more commodious hall in the Odd Fellows' Temple. The same room is used as headquarters by Local San Francisco, Socialist Party, which meets there each Wednesday night.

Do you wish to live to see Socialism? Then start least four men to reading about it.

Don't delay until next week the ordering of your cards. Remember your example is worth everything.

The scientific socialist should practice the science of subscription card selling for a few weeks.

## THE SITUATION IN GERMANY

The May-Day Festival, for which Social-Democrats and trade unionists make the necessary preparations, may be made the occasion for making propaganda on a large scale for the next General Election to the Reichstag. In the natural course of events this election would take place in the month of June of next year. But this is not certain. The internal affairs gradually come to a point in such a manner that a dissolution of the Reichstag in the course of this year is not improbable. Then an election will take place, such as the German Empire has probably never witnessed before. The struggle will—no matter at what time the elections may take place—centre round the Tariff Bill, which the Reichstag has now under consideration. The fact that at the end of 1903 the commercial treaties with Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland, etc., terminate, gave rise to a new basis for the fresh negotiations. Owing to the powerful influence of our large landowners—the "Junker"—and their agrarian followers, supported by the Protectionist section of the well-to-do bourgeoisie, the Government brought in a Tariff Bill, which, if it became a law, would considerably raise the price of the necessaries of life, and would immensely increase the difficulties for the exportation of manufactured articles, and in some cases make it altogether impossible. The German working-classes without distinction of political parties look upon this Tariff Bill as being greatly detrimental to their class interests, and they are determined to do everything in their power to prevent this Bill from becoming law.

The petition against the Bill drawn up by the Social-Democratic Party received within a few months three and a half million signatures, and in Parliament the 58 representatives of the party are leading the fight against the Bill, the deliberations on which in the Parliamentary Com-

the other hand the fanatical agrarian and industrial Protectionists are conducting a campaign against the Government Bill, as the rates to be fixed by same do not satisfy their greediness. And as they are in a majority, they have raised a number of the most important rates, principally on wheat and other necessaries of life, to such an extent that the Government has repeatedly declared them to be unacceptable. But an open conflict, followed by a dissolution of the Reichstag, is not to be expected until the House itself has endorsed the decision of the majority of the Parliamentary Committee, which will hardly take place before the autumn. But an arrangement between the majority of Parliament and the Government is by no means impossible. In that case, the Social Democratic Party is resolved to use all Parliamentary means at their disposal to prevent the Bill becoming law. The party demand that the electors shall be consulted on the question, and this object they will doubtless attain.

The chances of the party in that case are the very best, for the masses are enraged about the planned usury in bread-stuffs, and will give expression to their feelings at the ballot box. It is not impossible that in this case the 2,100,000 votes obtained by the candidates of the party at the first ballot in the year 1898 may be increased to 3,000,000 votes, and a corresponding increase in the number of Social-Democratic members of the Reichstag will follow.

Besides the question of the increase in the duties on bread and food stuffs, there are other political demands of the Government, which will influence the elections, such as: the new Military and Naval Bill, and the introduction of new indirect taxation, in consequence of the Imperialism and world-power policy of the Government.

In opposition to these demands of the Government, the party will bring forward the demands mentioned in their program for reforms in the various spheres. The existing economic crisis, the end of which can, at present, not be foreseen, will demonstrate to the masses the necessity for the same, and will make them still stronger supporters of our party than ever. In this way the First of May will be the day when our regiments will prepare themselves for the great battle, which we shall have to fight, and which, without doubt, we shall fight in honor. A. Bebel.

Slavery goes as civilization advances. The exit of wage slavery is next on the program.

## What is Class Consciousness

By Philip Jackson.

This term is used by Socialists to denote an inherent knowledge, in an individual, of the economic class in society with which his own interests are identical.

To be conscious is to be able to know, to feel, to understand. As men gradually learn material facts they become conscious of those facts. Socialists have discovered the fact that the primary cause of all war, crime, hypocrisy, want and suffering in society is the struggle between the different classes of society for the power to dominate over one another and to keep those beneath them in subjection. Those who belong to the ruling class are, with few exceptions, always conscious of the fact and they scheme and contrive to keep those who are subject to them in complete ignorance of their class interests. For this very reason there are, as yet, only a comparatively few members of the working class who have become awakened to the fact that their interests are interwoven with the interests of the whole class to which they belong. These are class conscious and their mental condition, as understood by Socialists, is that of class consciousness.

Economic classes and distinctions have existed, in some form or other, ever since the downfall of primitive tribal society until, today, there are practically only two great classes—that class which owns capital and that which sells its labor power to the owners of capital for a daily wage.

The owners of capital are thoroughly class conscious of their own interests. They control elections, appoint judges, organize armies and manipulate finances, all for their own benefit and in direct opposition to the interests of the subjected working class. But, as I have said, the working class is not yet class conscious. When it attains to that degree of knowledge its

one body and by seizing political power, which is the key to the situation, will overthrow for ever all economic usurpers and thereby eliminate from society the fundamental cause of oppression. The working class, when in possession of the public powers, will establish a new social order which will make possible for all people to enjoy life.

Rochester, N. Y.

## The Work Before Us

By Charles H. Bradley.

There is nothing so sacred as the rights of man and woman.

The right to live and enjoy the fruits of their labor on the soil where they are placed. This duty to themselves and their brothers and sisters in every walk of life is fundamental. This equal enjoyment of everything that nature affords is clear to all discerning minds. If this premise is correct it demands of us an earnest, unceasing and determined resistance against everything that prevents its fulfillment.

What means shall we employ to bring about this much-desired result? In answer, by example and education, by encouraging generosity instead of selfishness, by advocating kindness instead of hate, and by all means that tend to a higher condition of humanity. It should be the endeavor of every one to put in active work in favor of these ideals which are for the welfare of all. There can be nothing more satisfying than to feel that one has helped the young to take up the work of reform in political life more enthusiastically than those that preceded them.

The best field for active work in purifying the condition of our time is to be found in advocating the principles of Socialism. These principles when put in practice will equalize the burdens carried by mankind and emulation will take the place of competitive strife.

We ought to be optimists, for in the evolutionary development of man we find an upward movement in all phases of life, as related in all historical writings from the earliest records.

Our country is now ripe for a change of conditions, for a higher estimate of the "rights of man" and a better protection of our children than under the slighting effects of our present industrial system.

Let us all work in every proper way for the emancipation of the wage workers, as the abolitionists worked and sacrificed for the extinction of chattel slavery in America.

Haverhill.

ADVANCE



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Twenty Thousand

Twenty thousand Socialist votes would give the Socialist party a position in this State which could not be ignored. It would be a growth, great and healthy. It would establish our position as the third party in the State and would insure that in 1904 we would be the second, so strongly entrenched that nothing could dislodge us or prevent our winning a complete victory in a few more years.

COMRADES: We have before us this year a greater opportunity than was ever before presented to the Socialists of California. It depends upon us whether this opportunity shall be seized and turned to the advantage of our cause or whether the fruit of economic and political growth shall be plucked by other hands. The enormous growth of trusts, their tremendous power, their vast profits, are opening the eyes of all the people to the possibilities of industrial organization. They wonder how to curb the strength of this mighty giant and harness him so that instead of being their master he shall be their servant. We Socialists alone, with the slogan, "LET THE NATION OWN THE TRUSTS," can give a satisfactory answer to the problem. If we can let the people know this, if we can repeat this often enough to them, we will get our twenty thousand votes.

There is another problem to which Socialism alone affords a satisfactory solution. It is the labor question. In ever-increasing number and ever-widening scope workmen are organizing and going on strike, stopping industry and suffering themselves to obtain some benefit afterwards from the marvelous advance in production. More and more the powers of government are called to aid the powers of capital in crushing the struggling labor unions. Socialism alone can solve this problem, for it puts an end forever to the class struggle between the capitalists and laborers.

It means the final triumph of labor, the complete disarming of the capitalists. It compels them to stop living on the toil of others and obliges them to work for their own living, but it at the same time insures plenty for all and leisure for all, so that discontent and angry strife over work will disappear. Socialism, in its cry of "Let the nation own the trusts," indicates the method by which the organization of industry shall be prevented from building up an industrial tyranny richer and more powerful than any despotism the world has ever seen. And when Socialism comes it means the final triumph of labor, the pletes its slogan with "LET THE WORKERS OWN THE NATION" it ensures the democratic management of industry and the return to the worker of the full product of his toil.

Socialism is the only solution for the two great issues before the people. If it is presented to the people clearly and carefully they cannot help but see it and vote for it. But we must reach them quickly and often before the close of the campaign. We must speak to them constantly by voice and pen. The best way to do this is through the party press. The paper comes every week: it speaks of many things; it bears glad tidings of progress everywhere; it convinces; it illustrates; it encourages; it paves the way for organization; and where its circulation is greatest, there the Socialist movement is strongest. We appeal to you, then, Comrades. Shall California roll up twenty thousand votes for our cause? Will each comrade of the party resolve that he will not be a laggard in the glorious work we have on hand? Daily the hour of trial is drawing nigher. More and more insolent the trusts and their political henchmen become. Let us work that we shall be prepared and organized for the final conflict between Capitalism and Socialism which must come and is even now hastening upon us with startling speed. The immediate preparatory work is the circulation of *Advance* and other party papers. Send to the Business Manager for a bunch of subscription postals, six months' cards, which sell at twenty-five cents, and dispose of them to your neighbors. Send for a bundle of *Advances* each week and distribute it freely. Give a copy to picked men each week and then go after them for their subscription. This is work which should be done immediately and nothing will be found to be more fruitful. To work, then, and California will be the banner state for Socialism in November, with the twenty-thousand written on its standard.

Another Union Labor Republican

Two weeks ago we commented on the action of Mayor Schmitz in abandoning the Union Labor Party and running after Republican clubs that his influence might grow so great as to secure him the Republican nomination for Governor. It is highly improbable that Schmitz will ever get it, but the fact to note is that he is willing and anxious to desert the party which elected him for the chance to secure the gubernatorial nomination. The wrong in this act is great. When one considers what the Union Labor party declared its aim to be and what Schmitz's act will do to it it tempts one to say that he is almost open to the charge of betraying his party.

Consider it calmly. Last year at this time San Francisco was experiencing a bitter class struggle between the employers and the employees. That struggle became organized. The Employer's Association invoked the aid of the municipal government. And the strikers were clubbed and shot into submission.

As a result of the constant agitation of Socialists, urging independent political action by the working class, a Union Labor Party was suggested and formed. The men that formed this announced as their object to secure for labor control of city, state and national governments. They proclaimed that they would build up a political party of labor that should ever thereafter prevent the capitalist from using the governmental powers against them. J. Shakespeare Parry was chairman of the platform committee and brought in this declaration. He was afterwards elected chairman of the Union Labor county committee. Before he broke into the Union Labor convention he was one of the Republican Primary League candidates, but, being defeated there, he successfully endeavored to be elected by the Pile Drivers' Union to the Labor convention. Although he has been a cigar dealer for several years past. Mayor Schmitz rewarded Parry with the position of Fire Commissioner. This was supposed to be one of the Union Labor nominations the Mayor made. But the rising and ambitious genius of Parry is not content to scintillate on the Fire Commission. He has to divide the honors and other things with four others. This year Congressional elections are held. Mr. Parry aspires to nothing less than representing the Fourth Congressional district in the House. This is entirely proper. But the means by which he is endeavoring to secure the coveted position is, on the contrary, entirely improper.

Mr. Parry has been made by the Union Labor Party. He has been put upon its committees and been appointed to office as a Union Labor man. The Union Labor Party, in the declaration of principles, drafted by the committee of which he was chairman and which he read before the convention, proclaimed that it intended to become a State and National party. But now, just as Mayor Schmitz endeavors to secure the Republican nomination for Governor, Mr. Parry is striving with might and main to secure the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress.

If this action does not constitute betrayal of the working-class the dictionaries will have to be re-written. Both Schmitz and Parry owe their positions to a recognition by the working class that an independent political party of labor was and is necessary to protect them from the use of the government against them by the capitalists. The working class distinctly and emphatically declared that the the Republican and Democratic parties represented the Employers' Association.

The necessity for a labor party has not ceased. The Republican and Democratic parties have not changed. The same aggregation of employers are putting up their machines and are in charge. Therefore, for a Union Labor Party man to seek the nomination from the Republicans is for him to desert his own party and endeavor to lead the following which he acquired as a Union Labor man into the Republican ranks—ranks captained and officered by such men as Henry T. Scott, George Newhall, The Employers' Association, Hanna and other notorious labor-crushers. The Republican party is absolutely dominated throughout the State and nation by the big corporations and trusts. No one can deny this. For a labor man to join it and accept office under it is, therefore, simply to enlist in the army of the enemy of his class.

It is well that Schmitz and Parry have come out as they have. We expect other Union Labor men to do the same. And each and every one of them is a complete justification of the position which the Socialist party took last fall. In a series of articles *Advance* maintained that the Union Labor Party had been captured by old party politicians whose sole object was to secure their own political success and that when the yobtain any power through the Labor Party they would use it to break back into the old parties, scuttling and wrecking the independent political party of labor. Many workmen denounced *Advance* for this. The Socialist party was duly damned for not helping this unrelia-

ble outfit into office. But we were calm and serene, because we knew that the Union Labor Party was controlled by men who would betray it at the first opportunity. Now we are justified. It becomes the duty of every Union Labor man to repudiate Schmitz and Parry and to seek affiliation with a party which, not depending on leaders, standing firmly by the principles of no compromise, no fusion cannot be betrayed, cannot be sold out—party which seeks, not the few minor reforms advocated by the Labor Party, but the conquest of all the government and all the industries by the working class and the complete and final overthrow of its oppressors by the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. Join the Socialist Party and work for Socialism.

The Socialist and Work

Some people vainly imagine that Socialists are lazy good-for-nothings. We can assure such that they never made a worse mistake. "A man can't be lazy and be a Socialist. A Socialist is a worker. He is always ready to argue for his cause. He is always looking for a chance to distribute literature. He is always trying to get subscriptions for the party press. He attends every meeting and speaks, peddles books and papers or passes the hat with equal enthusiasm. No work is too menial none too great, for him to essay. After toiling for a living all day he circulates the nominating petition half the night and distributes literature the other half. Your true Socialist regards sleep as slothful and eating as a necessary but time-consuming evil. Each detail of party work demands his personal consideration and any hitch is to him a blow on the heart. He lives a strenuous life that puts the sleek and comfort-loving capitalist in the shade. And if it turns out that he has gone the pace that kills, he is happy to have died in harness, serving the cause. He knows that there are many enlisted in the ranks of freedom by his efforts who will snatch the standard from his hand as he totters and falls and bear it onward to the victory which has ever blazed before, bright and glorious as the midday sun. In this he gets his reward. This is ample recompense for the exhausting toil he undergoes. It is balm for the wounds his comrades inflict upon him, which are not few. It is the justification for the wounds he gives them when in angry council their views collide. But whatever mistakes and faults are his, forgiveness and reward are found alike in the ever-ceasing tramp of the feet of the army of emancipation as it moves resistlessly forward to its triumph in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

OBSERVATIONS

By John A. Morris.

All England is said to be now agog with the important event of Edward's coming coronation which will occur on the 26th of June, 1902. It is said that the coming pageant of the coronation of King Edward will be the most elaborate state affair of this generation from every point of view, even surpassing our own dear La Fiesta celebration just held recently in Los Angeles. A correspondent in writing upon the event speaks thusly: "Every tradesman, manufacturer and workingman and woman in England is feeling either directly or indirectly the effects of the wide-spread activity leading up to the great function. Upon some branches, like jewelers, robe-makers, milliners and dressmakers, the effect has been electric and some of the most noted families of England have found to their dismay that delay in placing their order long in advance has been disastrous, as the watchword among the makers now is, 'Nothing more till after the coronation.'"

So, you see, just now England is a beehive, because, forsooth, some fellow claims the right by divine power to be crowned king and lord it over some few million of his fellow-beings, such beings in their pitiable ignorance acquiescing in the right of his royal kingship—and hence condoning the offence. Just now the workers are hustling far into the night, week after week, in the effort to fill the orders already on hand in time.

To me all this fuss and feathers about the king-crowning event shows the most lamentable of conditions in our body politic the whole world over. After all is said and done, it is not such an important event as many people seem to think. It may be important to Edward and to the few pretty femininities who like to show off their jewels, fine clothes, pretty faces and fine figures. But then they could do that at a horse show just as well. If the world only knew—and when I speak of the world I mean of course the world of workers—what arrant humbugs these titled bigbugs were, I opine they would soon make said bigbugs get down from off their backs and go to work for a living, even if such work consisted in doing nothing more pretentious than washing some one

else's feet a la Emperor "Billy" of Germany during Easter week.

But some people no doubt think such an event a good thing because it provides people with employment, gives them a job, "doncherknow." But then, we have all sorts of calamities which provide good jobs for somebody, who can make quite a little sum of money through said calamity. For instance, look at the Chicago fire a few years ago. Also, the Johnstown flood; also the recent Galveston inundation. How do these calamities give jobs? Why, these towns must be built up again, and through the building of them again some one gets work and from that work gets money. So you see what is a calamity to one cityfull of people may be of benefit to a large number of others. Ever war, considered in this light, is a good thing; and the royal Edward, in sending out men as soldiers to knock the daylight out of the semi-savage Boers is a benefactor of the race. Why? Because he is providing employment for so many thousand men, who otherwise might be idleness. Hence, any one can get a job that wants it, "doncherknow!"

Millions of dollars will no doubt be spent upon this great and glorious event and the newspapers of the world will ring with the greatness of the spectacular drama. But who, by their labor, provide the conditions by means of which Edward could swagger in his imperial purple to the throne of gold? Who provided the conditions by means of which Lady Curzon (who as Mary Leiter of Chicago married the Viceroy of India) could be present at the function in her fine feathers or cloths and resplendent in jewels? Who made the conditions by means of which Consuelo Vanderbilt, Duchess of Marlborough could represent our *bon ton* Americans at the King's great flummery-show? Who but the laborers?

Were it not for the jewelers, robe-makers, milliners and dressmakers afore said there would be no show. Were it not for the weavers, where would some of the most beautiful cloth that is to be worn at this high function come from? Were it not for the men who dig and delve in the bowels of the earth, some of them working long hours in the diamond mines of the world, where would the jewels that are worn by these beautiful birds of prey come from? For in this coming coronation there is one point I desire to be insisted upon and that is: In all this flummery business of the High Mucky-mucks of the earth they owe all which enables them to have such an entertainment to the poor, down-trodden wretch, the laboring man and woman, who produce all the wealth of the world but get but a small pro rata of what they produce. There is quite a difference in the morning between the coronation parade of the big I-ams and the march of the armies of the unemployed across the continent a few years ago. Yet if one class did not have more than enough, and hence were surfeited with luxury, the other class having their share would not be minus even the bare necessities of life. For this is a fact and true: The luxuries of the rich come from the deprivation of the poor, from the subtracting from them even many of the things that are as necessities to their life. Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1902.

Last week an old pioneer in the reform movement, one who had been through the union labor party, people's party, and the fusion circus, said to me: "What a chance for a great showing for the Socialists in this State this fall. Just suppose they should put in the campaign Ed. Boyce, Judge Windsor, Governor Teats, Charles Klein, Judge Richardson, Dr. Titus, D. Burgess and a few more such men and let them tour the state for about six weeks, they would bring out of the old parties about half of the populists of 1894 and a great many new converts as well. I think this is so. I believe the Socialists will poll about twelve thousand votes in this State next November, and could make it near double that number under the proper management."

Mrs. Stanford's University President, Dr. Jordan, has been talking to the Y. M. C. A. He says that the trusts are here to stay in some form or other and also that twentieth century life will be strenuous. Certainly, granting his first statement, the second cannot be doubted. If the trust is here to stay the workingman will live a strenuous life hustling for a job. The retail merchant will live a strenuous life trying to keep his customers and the farmer will live a strenuous life trying to save enough of his crop for himself to supply the next year's seeding. But we imagine that the most strenuous thing will be the contest between the Socialist and Republican parties.

If you are unattached to any local send \$1.00 to this office and four six-months cards will be sent you. Send tonight.

Economic Development

Socialists constantly assert their belief in the speedy downfall of the present system, and the near advent of Socialism.

There are many grounds, small and great, upon which we base our conclusions in this respect. The chief economical ground is that all the facts go to show that capitalism has reached the furthest term of its development. If it continues to exist it can only be by a sort of artificial prolongation of its life through a suspension of that social development which in the normal course should effect its transformation into collectivism, as it is difficult to see any further organic changes through which it can pass. We might point out as one of the signs of the end of capitalism, that it is already being controlled more and more completely by its financial side. In its earlier and immature stages, it is the commercial aspect which is dominant; it is the merchant who travels from city to city to buy and sell and get gain (mainly with raw materials), that is its typical representative. Little progress beyond this stage was made either in Antiquity or throughout the Middle Ages. During the subsequent development, the employer of labor, the manufacturer, became the "predominant partner" until, in the heyday of its vigor, throughout the great industry of the nineteenth century, the manufacturer, or in other words, the industrial side of capitalism, controlled the whole system. Now at the opening of the twentieth century, we see the supremacy of the old industrial capitalist in its turn threatened, and even more than threatened, by the mere man of money—the financier—of which the Rockefellers, the Rhodeses, and the Pierpont Morgans are types. This domination of the financial side of capitalism over the commercial and industrial respectively, which means the reign of trusts and big combines, denotes the last stage of capitalism, and the final extinction of the last useful function of the capitalist as the direct organizer and immediate supervisor of industrial processes. (The organization of the financial capitalist is of quite a different order.) The trust system obviously spells the reduction of the wealth of the world under the control of a few gigantic cosmopolitan capitalists and syndicates; and from this to the removal of these possessing money-lords, and the assumption of the productive wealth of the world by democratic society organized to this end, is only a step.

But the foregoing, true as it may be, only refers to the material development, and Socialism is something more than an economic theory. Are we to understand, nevertheless, that Socialism is merely sordid and material, and has no regard for the more ideal side of human interests?

By no manner of means. The Socialist recognizes, far more than others, the higher ideals of human life as being its true end. But the Socialist, if he be worthy the name, refuses to be befuddled himself or to befool others, with vapid phrases about the scorning of the material side of life, plain living and high thinking, and so on; he knows that to place mankind in a position to realize its higher aspirations, it is necessary to ignore these "spiritual" things in their present, largely bogus, form, and to direct his attention primarily to the securing of the—in theory, so much despised by those who have attained them—material ends of life, by material means.

In the words of St. Paul, "That which thou sowest is not quickened except it die" and much of what now passes for the "higher interests" will undoubtedly, to follow out the metaphor, have to be buried and die in the rich soil of new material conditions, before it can be quickened into real life, and blossom forth in the more perfect ideals of the future. Material conditions form the fundamental basis of human existence. When these become common property, free to all, and abundant for all, they will cease to have that importance they now possess; the sordid struggle for mere material things will disappear; free play will be given to man's higher faculties, and the struggle, competition, or emulation between man and man will be for the realization of his highest conceivable aspirations. With his mind freed from the dreary cares now imposed by the perpetual struggle for daily bread, man will bend his thoughts on nobler things. Absolute master of the material circumstances of his life, his Will must dominate and be no longer dominated by them, and such opportunities of existence, such scope for mental and moral gratification, such ideals and aspirations, will open up before him as are at present inconceivable—The New Catechism of Socialism, Quelch and Bax.

Set apart seven evenings in the week to get subscribers. Devote your noon hour to it and think about it after you have gone to bed. Keep this up until you feel you have done your share.

Comrades across the seas are called on to die for the cause, and you hesitate over so small a task as the getting of four new subscribers. Won't they be proud of you? Ain't you proud of yourself?

**Individualism and Individuality**

By Job Harriman.

The similarity between the words Individualism and Individuality has given rise to the general notion that they are inseparably linked together, and that without the former the latter cannot exist, whereas just the reverse is the truth. They are in no way necessarily connected, and where the former thrives it is most difficult for the latter to exist.

Individualism is a theory which holds that individuality will best develop under the unrestricted private ownership of property. But it does not follow that the theory is correct, and that the highest form of individuality will actually arise from such conditions.

Indeed, it seems quite possible to show that cupidity is the chief characteristic of that peculiar individuality arising from individualism, while those virtues which are usually considered to be the attributes of individuality are almost entirely obliterated. These results are inseparably connected with the individualistic theory of property privileges.

Whoever owns a bit of property, all things being equal, has an advantage over his neighbor equal to the excess of his wealth. With this advantage he can enter the industrial or commercial field for profits, defeat his neighbor, and finally absorb his wealth. Nor can this spirit of vulgar acquisitiveness be permitted to abate or give way to any virtue; for should it abate, the individual would fall behind in the race for money, the advantage would shift to his competitor, his business would be snatched from him, and poverty would be his lot in life. The very fact that property represents power, places every owner of property in a more favorable position than those who own less or none. In order to preserve the advantage he has, every owner must continue to develop his acquisitiveness. To relent is to surrender.

As the struggle continues, private holdings become greater, the power wielded is multiplied, the danger of loss is greater the contest is keener, and thus acquisitiveness grows at the expense of all the other faculties, by absorbing all one's vitality in the race for cash, and cupidity becomes the ruling passion of man under individualism.

The individuality thus developed is one-sided, is monstrous, and delights in the ruin of other men. Devoid of honor, replete with blood and carnage, their crimes become the highest ideals of those supporting the system from which those ideals spring. This fact is daily emphasized in the Boards of Trade and Stock Exchanges, where multitudes in all parts of the country spend their best energies in the sole effort to rob their fellows. It is in these dens of crime that the money kings first rob the people of millions of dollars, and then turn against one another, in their mad struggle for mastery. Only a day or two since it is said that Gage "touched"—that is, robbed—Belmont, to the amount of three millions of dollars. We have but to remember the railroad wrecking of Gould and Drew and how they robbed the Erie stockholders of \$9,000,000 at one sitting to realize the enormity of the crimes of these money and stock manipulators. The war among the stockholders of the Great Northern last winter was an open highway robbery. Whoever gains control robs the other of his all. The names of Rockefeller, Morgan, Hill, Gould, Vanderbilt, Havemeyer, Oxnard, and their kind are synonyms for legislative corruption and high-handed spoliation. For every success these men are commended on their "shrewdness," while the victims are treated with contempt and deserted.

In every line of business precisely the same state of affairs exists and the enormity of the crimes committed differs only in degree. Thus private ownership of property with the power which it confers—the ideal of individualism—develops inordinate greed and the unscrupulous use of all methods in its gratification.

Not only is this true, but it places in the hands of these intellectually depraved men, maddened with the craving for wealth, the industrial and political power with which they dwarf the individuality of others. These manipulators of affairs have even less scruples in robbing the men who work for them than in robbing one another. Holding the control of the industries with which the masses must work in order to live, they constantly press them to accept an ever smaller proportion of their product, and those who have the courage to express their righteous indignation against the injustice of long working hours and low wages and large profits, are immediately blacklisted and turned out to face privation and oftentimes to starve. Thus workmen are taught to "hold their peace," to be afraid to think, to abandon their liberties and their rights, to submit to injustice, to surrender their individuality, to abandon hope and aspiration, and to submit in ignorance to a life of servitude, under a reign of injustice and tyranny. Enthroned in power, the greedy, by means of unjust burdens, sap the energies of the poor, prevent the gratification of their thirst for knowledge, check their intellectual growth, dwarf

their characters, and fill their lives with pain and an insatiable craving for revenge. Thus greed and revenge are the fruits of individualism, while individuality is crushed in the hearts of the oppressed, and lies rotting in the hearts of the rich.

Is it surprising that Socialists hope or struggle under adversity to abolish the privilege of unrestricted private ownership of property and to substitute therefor common ownership and a community of interest among men? Men would not then be compelled to rob one another in self-defense and develop greed at the expense of every other faculty. Neither would those who are now oppressed be crushed by the very power of the wealth which they themselves create, and be compelled to surrender their liberties, their rights, and their characters, in order to serve as mere beasts of burden.

From the common ownership of productive property would spring community of interest, equality of power, and hence of rights and opportunities, thirst for knowledge, strength and courage of conviction, higher ideals of justice, and the greatest liberty with an honorable individuality; for none would possess the economic power to coerce, while each would own an interest in the common property by which these liberties would be preserved.

Excessive economic power in the hands of individuals would be impossible, and cupidity would therefore cease to be man's ruling passion. Knowledge, conviction, liberty of expression, would all be at a premium, for the interests of each and all would thus be best conserved. Conscious of his liberty and of the fact that he was a member of a society, of a great army, all of whom would lay down their lives in defence of those privileges, he would move on with no one to molest nor to make him afraid, without bond and without check.

For the first time in the history of civilized man, would each individual be free, first to obey the demand of Nature by producing sufficient to satisfy his material wants, and then to follow whithersoever his inclinations might lead him. For the first time would the pathway be absolutely open for the gratification of man's material wants and hence for his intellectual development. For the first time in the world's history would men cease to devour one another, and would find it to their interests, one and all, to put their shoulders to the wheel for the common progress. It would no longer be to the interest of some men to rob others in order to oppress them and to build a throne for themselves; but it would be to the interest of each to protect the equal economic rights of all in order that each might have a throne for himself. In common ownership of productive property exist the elements of Liberty, of Equality, of Fraternity. Common ownership of the means of production is the fountain from which all blessings will flow. Under it there will be no oppressed, greed and revenge will pass away, servitude will be unknown, individuality will grow in honor, the world will throb with progressive thought and action, and liberty, peace and good will among men will reign supreme.

**The Child Worker**

Prof. Mills' address in the Metropolitan Temple last Sunday was upon the subject of "The Child Worker: Driven from the Playground and Schoolhouse; Forced into the Factory, and Denied the Ballot Box." The great audience followed with rapt attention the impassioned words of the speaker as he denounced a system that today is denying the privileges of schooling to eleven million of children in this country.

"Why is it that we are able to sell cotton goods in the markets of the world in competition with the half-starved India? It is because we have robbed the cradles of our own land, to weave the lives of our babes into cloth—that is sold where blood-stains are not reckoned as a detriment. Under the earlier systems of industry, cloth was woven in the home where it was used, and the girl at the spinning-wheel learned her trade from the woman who in all the world loved her the most. Now the helpless girls are forced into a factory where they must toil under the direction of irresponsible slave-drivers—utter strangers, who, if they dare to show pity to their underlings, are themselves discharged.

"Nor is the gloomy factory where children weep at their tasks amid rattling machinery, the only place that is dwarfing the minds and distorting the bodies of the coming generation. The only reason that the great bonanza farm has not been a more universal success, is that the capitalist has found it more profitable to rent the land to a tenant who sells his own life in accord with the iron law of wages, and gives the labor of his wife and babies free. "Every fourth child in America today is denied the privilege of an education, that its young life may be used to coin an unholty profit for an idle capitalist. The position of bread-winner for the family is passing from the father to the children; and the wages that their tender fingers earn are so small as to be a pitiful mockery of the high protectionists' stock arguments for 'The American Standard of

Wages.' The full dinner-pail and the empty school-house have come together, and must remain while capitalism reigns. The children can only be freed and given an opportunity to develop into complete men and women, when the yoke of the wage system is removed from the nation. That task is reserved for the present generation, for if we shirk our duty our children will lack the intelligence, the moral fibre and the ballot to achieve their independence."

**National Headquarters**

St. Louis, Mo., May 17, 1902.

Press Bulletin.

James S. Roche spoke before the miners at Bevier, Missouri, on Injunction Day, Saturday, May 17th. On the same day Comrade J. C. Chase spoke before the miners at Staunton, Ill.

Enough dates have been made with trade unions to keep Comrade Jno. C. Chase in Missouri during the entire month of May and in Iowa and Minnesota during the months of June and July. From there he will go through the northwestern states to the Pacific Coast.

National Committee sent the following to the Miners' Convention at Hazelton, Pa.:

Telegram.

"St. Louis, Mo., May 13, 1902.

"W. B. Wilson, Sec'y, "United Mine Workers of America, Convention Hall, Hazelton, Pennsylvania.

"We are with you heart and soul, whether in peace or war. If your demands are refused and the strike is prolonged you can count on us all along the line. The same class that owns the mines owns the government. Carry the strike with us into the polls on election day.

"Fraternally, Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary."

"By order of the National Committee of the Socialist Party."

Twelve state committees have so far approved the monthly report book for Financial Secretaries.

The National Committee has in preparation a uniform receipt book for Local Secretaries.

The Pennsylvania State Committee has taken steps towards active participation in the strike in the anthracite field, having communicated with its own locals and those of the Mine Workers.

Donations to Propaganda Fund received as follows: Amount reported to May 10th, \$352.68. Flemish Branch, Phila., Pa., \$5; Joe McGann, So. Norwalk, Conn., 25c.; Local Bellaire, O., \$1; Local Arlington, Wash., \$2.25; Leonard D. Abbott, N. Y., \$5; total, to May 17th, \$366.18.

**The Evolution to Socialism**

There are four steps in the evolution of an industry from competition to Socialism. It must be centralized; it must be Nationalized, or owned by the Government; it must be managed democratically—by the workers; and all of the people must have an equal opportunity to enjoy its benefits.

Now the evolution is not waiting for the advent of Socialism; not at all, for our friend the Capitalist is centralizing the industries into trusts as fast as we could desire. Altho' the trust, *per se*, is far from proving a benefit to the people, we hail it as a necessary step and would vote for it if votes were needed for its introduction.

Then comes the movement for municipal, state or national ownership; we know full well that such a step will enable the landlord to increase our rent, and will but shift the place where we are being robbed, being entirely inadequate to stop the robbery while plutocracy holds the reins of Government, yet we approve the change and will support the measure wherever we can do so without at the same time supporting the capitalist system.

This however is as far as the Capitalist system can go without destroying itself, and it is reserved as the glorious mission of the Socialist Party to complete the change by seizing the political power for the workers and applying the principle of majority rule to industry.

E. Backus.

**Socialism**

By William R. Fox.

It has been night. It will be day. And such a day! All days beside are but the smouldering cells of clay From which the flower springs glorified. The clinging death-ropes of the past We'll leave in graves of old desire, And live, oh, Sun of Love! at last, New-born, in baptism of thy fire! Socialism! A great star, quick to be released, Sends, like a glorious flag unfurled, Its broad, bright streamers up the East, A bow of promise o'er the world; A great star up from darkness rolled, With marvelous heralds of the morn; The seers of earth foretold This birth for which the years were born— Socialism!

**Extracts from Correspondence Reports**

I. S. S. E.

"The first human sounds conveying thought or desire, were simply tones, more or less musical. The love calls had a distinctly musical note. Physiologists and psychologists tell us of many traces of the ascent of man from the animal world, exhibited in the early babyhood of today. There is probably no characteristic more pronounced than the musical tones of the child in its attempts at expression. The primary notes finally become broken into distinct words, but still holding the musical quality of rhyme. Prose is a later development of speech. The early writings in wedge-shaped characters on blocks of clay were all in verse."

W. S. McGeoch.

"If you throw a basket of corn into a hog-pen containing a hundred porkers of all sizes, do you think each piggy would get his exact share? Well, that is competition for you—the biggest hog wallowing in the trough and the weaker to the wall."

C. D. De Wolf.

"Economic systems reach their maturity, pass into tottering age, fade away and are buried in the misty past. It would be as practicable to make a strong and vigorous this portion of the wage-system as it would be to infuse new life into a patient who is suffering with the last stage of tuberculosis."

W. J. Wilson.

"Competition is the death of equality. Sixty per cent of our industrial energy is wasted in competition. If Portland, Oregon, would use what competition, within its own limits, wastes each year, to beautify the city, it would speedily become the most beautiful city on earth. It would be talked and written about, the world over. One saw mill instead of three, one system of milk, ice, coal, and fruit wagons instead of one hundred, one daily newspaper plant instead of a dozen, one central retail store with a dozen branches instead of over five hundred with mammoth bills for advertising, drummers' fees, rents, heats, lights, clerks, bad bills, etc. Take away competition and give us co-operation and we will be lifted out of wage slavery and be free indeed."

Mrs. N. E. Foetisch.

"Capitalism makes the lives of artists more of a tragedy than a joy, so that it is impossible for them to give glad expression to what natural endowments they may possess. When they have tried to give a literary picture of a higher life for man, they were forced to omit all of the pitiable penury and distress of our modern system. All of their aspirations for truth and beauty have been met with the greedy commercialism of the profit monger. "Capitalism has put ugliness—with a dividend attached to it—into open competition with beauty, and the natural joy of life—and ugliness has won and is master of the market place."

J. C. Weybright.

**National Committeeman Notice**

Editor Advance: When I allowed my name to appear as a candidate for the position of National Committeeman for California I was unaware that Prof. N. A. Richardson would run for the office. As I feel that Comrade Richardson's ability and devotion to the cause makes him pre-eminently a fit man for the position, I desire to withdraw my own name and request those who would have supported me to support him.

Fraternally, Cameron H. King.

**Subscriptions Postals**

Comrades and Friends: We are desirous of adding 5,000 new subscribers to our list by fall. Advance is acknowledged to be one of the best Socialist propaganda papers published. It advocates Socialism through the Socialist Party in scientific yet simple and attractive articles. It always contains the latest and most important foreign and domestic Socialist news and serves not only as a medium of communication between the Socialists of California but links them in bands of brotherhood with the toilers throughout the world. It is an up-to-date, international, revolutionary Socialist paper. We say this because we have been assured of its truth by many readers and because it is our justification in asking each and every one of our friends to assist us in increasing the scope of our influence. We want 5,000 more subscriptions by November and if our comrades will help us we can get them. To facilitate this work we have printed subscription postals. These we sell to comrades five six-months' cards for one dollar (\$1). They are purchased by a comrade and re-sold for 25 cents each. Our yearly subs sell at twice the price. We hope comrades will take these postals and sell them, thus aiding our cause. Each postal is an order on us to send the paper to the purchaser for six months or a year and needs only a 1 cent stamp to mail it. Hustle subs!

**California State Committee**

Meeting held May 19th. Present: Comrades Ober, Messer, Appel, Hefferin, Lyons, Johnson and Reynolds. Comrade Ober in the chair.

Minutes read and approved. Communications read from: Joseph Lawrence, Adolf Osterans, A. F. Snell, G. Raensch, R. J. Lamar, M. E. Shore, Chas. B. Janney, Mrs. J. Boyd, Lee Wentworth, D. J. Fulmer, E. M. Dewey, L. J. Paulson, W. E. Parsons, G. A. Miding, C. F. Courtz, W. McCool, J. A. Farmer, W. R. Gilmore, J. M. Horsman, Tobias Hock, C. Whitney, Frank J. Wagner, Karl Bracher, Geo. S. Holmes, W. F. Lockwood, Thos. Handley, Wm. Mailley, Wm. Carpenter, Leon Greenbaum, J. S. Borden, H. Hengst, R. W. Wood, A. E. Briggs.

Remittances received: Oakland, \$5; San Jose, 65c., Redding \$2.23, Arcata \$1, Benicia \$3.85. Total, \$12.73.

**Petitions Received**

Petitions received from Comrades during the week: R. Lamar, Lompop; Gustave Roensch, Modesto; W. R. Gilmore, Williams; Wm. E. Parsons, Grass Valley; J. B. Compton, Sulphur Creek; H. H. Smith, Davisville; G. A. Harris, Hynes; J. M. Wilson, Redding; W. H. Pitt, Wallace; Henry Anthony, Farmersville; W. S. Brasher, Susanville; S. M. Cunningham, Susanville; J. W. Starkweather, Santa Maria; Geo. S. Tappan, Lodi; J. J. Padrick, San Diego; W. R. Barbour, Corona; Edward H. Smith, Callon; W. McCool, Hemet; B. Trese, Lemoore; J. H. Frank Gaine, Arroyo Grande; J. H. Flory, Dos Palos; M. Eddy, College City; Chas. McDermid, Hemet; John W. Isle, Hemet; Joseph Vassler, Tulare; J. S. Borden, Valley Center; M. E. Shone, Arcata.

**Campaign Fund**

Received for Campaign Fund: J. Wagner, \$2, W. McCool 12c., E. M. Dewey \$1, D. S. Fulmer \$1, Lee Wentworth \$2.50, Chas. C. Janney \$1, J. F. Giles \$1, C. E. Kingsley \$1, B. Frese \$2, R. W. Wood \$1.50, A. E. Briggs 14c., J. B. Compton \$2.50. Total, \$15.76.

Bills ordered paid: F. M. Phelan, printing, \$2.50; 100 2-cent envelopes, \$2.12; telegrams and supplies, \$1.05. Total, \$5.67.

Charters granted to new Locals: Arcata in Humboldt Co., Redding in Shasta Co., and Benicia in Solano Co.

It was decided to hold a special meeting of State Committee on Friday next to hear appeal case of Comrade Bersford.

Meeting adjourned. Oscar Johnson, Sec. pro tem.

**Social San Francisco Party Meeting**

G. B. Benham in chair. Present, over 108 members. Minutes read and approved. Fifty-four members admitted. Bills: State Ex. Com., stamps, \$10; Messer, ink, 10c.; Smith, Mgr Advance, \$10; Communications: From State Ex. Com., in regard Bersford, appointing time for hearing; from Local Los Angeles, requesting information; from Wm. Morris Club, announcing Social Tuesday evening, May 27th, at Scottish Hall, Larkin and Grove. Report of Organizer Smith accepted; Financial Sec., receipts, \$37.50, accepted. Hall Committee, accepted.

Dr. Forrest elected chairman. Mrs. Merrill and Mrs. Bliss, readers, and Walter T. Mills critic, propaganda meeting. Charges: Bersford vs. King, Cogswell, Walker, et. al., laid over one week; 59-9.

Moved and seconded, suspend rules and adopt as special order, (1) election of officers, (2) State Committee letter in re. Bersford; carried, 62-31.

Following officers being the only nominees, elected by acclamation: Organizer, Jas. A. Smith; Rec. Sec'y, E. Backus; Fin. Sec., O. Everett; Treas., C. H. King, Jr.; Lit. Ag't, W. E. Walker; Librarian, Mrs. Phelps. Propaganda Committee, Mrs. Reynolds, J. E. Scott, C. H. King, Sr. Directors of Advance: Misses Fairbrother and Bloom and Walker, S. Anderson and Swanson.

Finance Committee: Hilton, A. Sorenson, Bariean. Take office next meeting.

Moved and seconded that committee of two be elected to represent Local before S. E. C. Amended by Costley that S. E. C. be informed the Local rescinds suspension. Costley and Flaum spoke for amendment, Smith and Reynolds against. King moved previous question; carried, 47-37. Amendment lost; motion carried, 47-0. King Jr. and Smith elected. Adjourned, 11:30. Thos. P. D. Gray, Sec'y.

Invest a dollar this week in subscription cards if you have to walk down town and do without a cigar for 10 days to get it.

Some comrades are speaking and writing and doing committee work four or five nights in the week. Can't you stir yourself enough to sell four subscription cards?

**Don't Forget**

Entertainment and dance by Wm. Morris Club at Scottish Hall, Larkin & Grove streets, Tuesday evening, May 27th, for benefit of party headquarters. Tickets, 25 cents. Be sure to come!

# CREMATION.

## Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association

Point Lobos Avenue

San Francisco California.

The ordinance prohibiting burials in San Francisco does not refer to CREMATION. Permits to cremate will be issued by the Board of Health the same as heretofore.

CHARGES:—Members of Societies and Organizations and their families over fifteen years of age, \$30. Those not members of Societies and Organizations over fifteen years of age, \$35. ALL Children between ten and fifteen years of age, \$15. ALL Children under ten years of age, \$10. This includes organ service and use of chapel.

George R Fletcher - Manager.

J. GEORGE SMITH,

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

## Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society

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, 2971-21st Street. Physician, Dr. Frederick A. Runne, 1312 Market Street. Hours 3 to 5, and 7 to 8 P. M. Doctor's residence, 901 Folsom, cor 24th St. Hours: Before 9 A. M.; 1 to 2, 5:30 to 6:30 P. M. Telephone South 882.

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## The Justice of Socialism

By Dr. Duncan MacDougal.

The law of pure individualism is, that the inferior shall suffer from his inferiority, and the superior shall profit by his superiority.

As a result of the operation of this law, among organisms, there comes about the survival of the fittest, from the lowest type up to man himself.

If the reverse of this law were true, organic evolution would be impossible. Those individuals best adapted to the conditions of life survive and win in the struggle for life, those least adapted perish. This is the law of natural selection, the law that the pure individualists would have us governed by. But ever since mankind emerged from brutal individualism, through the family life, into clan or tribal life, ever since the principle of association began to wield the units into a society, however rudimentary, there has been in operation a higher law—the law of social selection, a very important factor in the evolution of societies. That law is, the limitation of individual liberty by the equal liberties of all. In proportion as past societies of nations have conformed to this law, have they possessed the qualities of permanence and progressiveness. Lacking the necessary degree of conformity to secure cohesion of the citizens, such cohesion had to be compelled by force, or the society perished.

The degree of conformity to this law is the standard of measurement of a nation's progress. The complete realization of this law is the thing that humanity slowly struggles for; now stupidly, now intelligently, here and there consciously, mostly unconsciously.

Out of its operation has grown the socialization of the administration of justice in our courts. Out of its operation has grown the socialization of education. Out of its past operation has grown everything socialized; out of its future operation shall evolve the socialization of natural wealth and the socialization of its industry. There is no escape from its operation. If the rights and freedom of the individual infringe in any way upon the equal rights and freedom of all, the individual shall be limited to the degree necessary to secure the equal rights and freedom of all. This is the very essence of justice.

Our system of property-relationship, i. e., the relation of the people to the natural wealth and the machinery of production and distribution, is such that it allows infringement by individuals upon the rights and freedom of all.

Private property in natural wealth, and in the means of production and distribution, constitutes an aggression upon the liberties of society. It is not contended that there have been in times and places where such private rights have not secured ample justice. In sparse populations, and in societies where industry was and may now be—largely individual, undoubtedly private property in natural wealth and the means of production and distribution marked no great harm.

With this nation and all others highly evolved, modern society of ours must dissolve, if it does not conform to the law of social evolution.

Its parts may be held together by force for a time, but only for a time.

Socialism stands for economic justice, it seeks to deprive no man of that which rightfully belongs to him. Whatever values are the real product of any man's effort, these values shall he have. Whatever values are the joint product of the whole people, these shall belong to the whole people. If out of the life, and the necessities, and the ever increasing numbers of the multitude, there arise great values in natural wealth, the natural wealth created by no man, its values arising from no other source than the presence of and the necessities of the multitude, then to the whole shall these values belong.

If out of the genius of man, and the necessities of the multitude, there has arisen a complex system of machinery of production and distribution, and if out of the necessities of the multitude arise the values of such machinery, then to the whole shall these values belong.

The private ownership of such machinery, necessarily involves the continuance of wage-labor, in which system labor necessarily is regarded as a commodity, and gets as its reward not that value which represents the result of its effort, but on account of the severe competition for work, the portion of that value on which it will agree to live and reproduce its kind. Above that average portion a few laborers may rise; but only a few. The private ownership of natural wealth and the means of production and distribution has therefore become an infringement upon the equal liberties of all; it gives to a few enormous advantages over their fellow-men.

The advantages obtained are not the result of natural individual superiority, but are the direct result of artificial and alterable property relationship.

Socialism, in seeking to destroy these artificial advantages and bringing men down to their natural inequalities, is there-

fore establishing justice and is acting in conformity to the law of social evolution. Self-interest opposes Socialism, but the interests of society are immeasurably greater than self-interest and must inevitably prevail.

## Drum Taps for Socialists Agitators

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Are there many verbal chips in your workshop? Well, speech is coming.

Not for five minutes should you deprive your audience of Socialism.

The repose of knowing what gives the power of telling how.

Are you glad, sorry, angry about it? Then you are not yet its orator.

Put your will, experience, knowledge into it, but not your tears.

Paint with a great voice the sombre picture of the proletarian.

Get vigor first, then get reach; and elegance will get itself.

Not a man of miniatures are you, but of broad canvasses, a painter of giants.

The orator is a voice writer; his scroll is the great firmament.

The voice that directs the world's labor directs the world.

Fact, imagination, resolution, exhortation, are the fire of the agitator's speech.

Keep the vocal cart-wheel rolling and you will surely reach home.

Of all the words in the brook pick the roughest and smoothest for Socialism.

Is your voice a strong, smooth plank on which the timid thought may tread?

The best thought always chooses the way of the best words.

Tho' you miss your party's name let none who hear you miss its aim.

The agitator's speech is the whole of society's lost man gathered, willed, uttered.

You are a will of words pushing men from one point of view to another.

By the wrong of ages the lost man ordains you prophet.

With a will in your words, your words become the will of many.

By the force of your words the silent slaves shall find utterance.

The economist drills us, the politician marches us; but the agitator enlists us.

The Socialist orator is God's cries ringing for the lost man.

The doom of the despot reads thus: "Be sure your crimes will find no orators."

The gods reserve one bright arrow for the oppressed, without money and without price—oratory.

Be thou a storm of strong reproaches, an arch of hopeful sentences, a passion of true words.

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If you believe in Socialism, get up and hustle. Again I say, "Subscribe."

Jas. A. Smith, Business Manager.

## The Donkey and the Fence

"This is very tough," soliloquized the donkey as he tearfully regarded the big stalk of corn with its golden ears of grain, just on the other side of the fence.

"I just plowed the field, cultivated the corn, and hauled the lumber to build this fence." And the donkey commenced to kick himself.

A Philosopher passed that way. He inquired of the Donkey why he kicked himself. On being told, the Philosopher said: "Kick down the fence."

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