

TO SUBSCRIBERS
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the yellow address label.
THIS IS NUMBER
432

ADVANCE

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

WHOLE NUMBER 432.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

MAGNIFICENT GAINS THROUGHOUT THE NATION

The Great Hosts of Revolutionary Socialism Augment their Number Two and Three Fold

AN ESTIMATE FOR CALIFORNIA.

The following figures are mostly unofficial:

	Brower.	Debs.
San Francisco.....	1984	2035
Alameda.....	997	828
Los Angeles.....	913	935
San Diego.....	617	289
Sacramento.....	305	131
Fresno.....	373	232
Santa Barbara.....	160	123
Nevada.....	152	128
Yuba.....	76	20
Shasta.....	68	87
Kings.....	51	40
Yolo.....	50	46
Madera.....	46	18
Stanislaus.....	45	34
Monterey.....	36	34
Caleveras.....	35	27
San Benito.....	14	17
Total.....	5922	5094

These figures mean an increase of only 15 per cent, which, if applied to the rest of the State will give 8,607. Other candidates at the same ratio will undoubtedly pass the 10,000 mark. It is, however, probable that the forty remaining counties will give a much larger increase than those so far reported. Hints from Vallejo, Riverside, San Bernardino, Tulare and other counties indicate that many will double their vote of 1900. In which case Brower's vote will reach 10,000. Our percentage for legal standing is figured on the highest man and it will be obtained, as several candidates run ahead of the governor, e. g., Comrade King, who polls over 900 votes more in San Francisco and Alameda alone. This would give him 9,600 votes, and only 9,000 is required to get 3 per cent.

CAPITALISM COUNTS THE VOTES

Our Los Angeles comrades have polled about 1,600 votes, a gain of 50 per cent, but they have succeeded in getting only 913 of them counted, according to the press reports. What happened is well illustrated by the returns from Long Beach, where out of 70 votes polled only 40 passed the Dogberrys of the Election Board and got tallied.

The capitalist decision to knock out all ballots where the voter had stamped a cross opposite the words "no nomination" is an infamous method of disfranchising voters. The excuse given that the cross so stamped is a distinguishing mark is absurd when the fact that perhaps 5 per cent of the ballots were so marked is considered. The number of such ballots destroys absolutely the possibility of their being individually distinguishable.

The Los Angeles Socialist has the following to say:

Comrades watching at the different precincts report that at least half of the Socialist vote was thrown out, because a cross appeared in the space containing "no nomination." It is nothing more than a pre-meditated scheme to invalidate hundreds of votes. An advantage was taken of the fact that because several offices were left vacant owing to the misfortune of the party in its failure to secure a sufficient number of signatures in the required time. The ballot was printed in such a manner that it was almost impossible to escape putting a cross in one of these spaces containing "no nomination," unless the voter was exceptionally careful. The absurd claim was made that it could be used as a distinguishing mark, an excuse as flimsy as the scheme is damnable.

The ballot was also arranged in such a manner that distinguishing marks could easily be made. In the column headed "Independent nominations," and also in the blank column where the name of any person whose name is not on the printed ballot votes could be purchased by the wholesale, and each one could be identified and recorded by the voter writing a certain name in these columns and in such a manner that they could be distinguished.

An energetic effort will be made to compel the counting of all votes that were thrown out for the foregoing excuse.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Returns received show the Socialist party has polled 32,105 votes in 291 cities and towns of Massachusetts. Last year the total votes in the State were 10,761. The Socialist Labor party vote will decrease over 3,000.

Representative James Carey of Haverhill and Frederick O. MacCartney of Rockland are re-elected and Wallace C. Ramsden is elected to the legislature from the Ninth Plymouth district, making three Socialist members in the legislature. Socialist candidates in Quincy and Brighton districts polled large votes and narrowly escaped election. In Bridgewater district the Socialists lacked only 20 votes of election.

The largest increase is for Chase for governor in Boston, 8,142 votes polled this year to 1,281 last. Brocton increased from 887 to 2,105 this year. Haverhill increased 500. Chelsea increases from 117 to 633. Fitchburg from 288 to 853. Lynn from 272 to 1,031, and every place heard from shows increase.

Socialist senatorial candidates got highest vote in Brockton and Rockland. The large increase in Socialist vote which was expected by us has caused a sensation and the Republican and Democratic politicians are staggered. Municipal election occurs a month from now and campaigns begin immediately. Election of Socialist Mayors in Brockton and Haverhill practically a certainty, with chances of further increase in other cities.

William Mailly.

MONTANA.

News from Anaconda states that "Socialists carried everything, five out of six members of the legislature.

From Butte: "The least estimate in the State is 5,000, for the county 1,500. In Silver Bow county Socialist candidate for Treasurer was elected, but had died in Seattle seven days before election.

COLORADO.

Telluride, Col., Nov. 5, 1902. Democrats carried San Miguel county; 17 out of 23 precincts give Democrats 713, Republicans 675, Socialists 583. Two years ago Socialists had 11 votes. Our legislative candidate will have nearly 700 and we scared the capitalists so they fused on the Democrats from fear.

A. S. Floaten.

No reliable information can be obtained for the State yet. Conservative estimate of Socialist vote in this State is 12,000 or 6 1-2 per cent. We have 2,500 in Arapaho county and Denver. Under the circumstances a remarkable showing has been made by the Socialists and there is every reason for the continuance of the work of organization and education and hope for the final triumph of the cause. Only 700 votes were cast for Eugene V. Debs as Socialist candidate for President two years ago. The whole organization of the party and campaign covered a less period of time than four months and the results are extremely satisfactory for such a radical movement.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND IN CHICAGO

Our Chicago comrades have done magnificently and so has all Illinois. Chicago has raised its vote from 6,000 to 15,000, 150 per cent gain.

The vote in Chicago was 10,570 for the Socialist party and 5,137 for the Socialist Labor party, making a total of 15,707.

The S. L. P.'s large vote is due to their unfortunate place on the ticket, as many comrades ran their eye down the line and stopped the moment they encountered the word Socialist.

The party is now the third on the official ballot. The State vote will go up towards 25,000.

TWELVE THOUSAND IN MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 5.—The Socialist vote in Milwaukee is 12,000. Returns from the State indicate tremendous heavy gain. We are evidently marching in Wisconsin.

NEW YORK.

In the State election two years ago the Social Democratic party of New York (identical with the Socialist party of other States) polled 13,493 votes for Governor and the S. L. P. (DeLeonites) polled 13,762.

This year the vote for Hanford on the Social Democratic ticket certainly exceeds 20,000 and may go considerably over that figure. The S. L. P. apparently made some gains.

The total Socialist vote will therefore be about 35,000.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The following shows the vote of the Social Democratic party and the S. L. P. for Governor this year in Manhattan and Bronx, as reported by the Social Democratic watchers. Comparison is made with the vote cast for Mayor a year ago as officially reported. This year's report is, of course, incomplete and subject to revision.

These figures show a total of 10,440 for Hanford, S. D. P., and 5,503 for DeLeon, S. L. P., in these two boroughs.

Last year Manhattan and Bronx gave the Social Democratic party 6,409 and gave the S. L. P. 4,323.

In the State election of 1900 the two boroughs gave 6,387 for the Social Democratic party and 5,395 for the S. L. P. Rochester, New York, records 2,092 votes for Socialism, a gain of over 100 per cent since 1900. Hanford polled 2,092. DeLeon of the S. L. P. polled 830 votes, most of which, however, properly belonged to Hanford.

OHIO.

Dayton, Ohio.—Eight counties in Ohio give over 10,000 and official standing. Most surprising gains from all points.

W. C. Critchlow.

Springfield, Ohio.—Clark county gives Hayes, Socialist candidate for Secretary of State 600 votes. Vote cast for Debs in 1900 50.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Socialist gain in 257 precincts out of 277 is 399 votes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1902.—Partial returns from five counties in the coal fields that gave Debs for President: 699 votes show 7,758 votes for Slayton. Estimated vote of coal fields 10,500.

Partial returns from 16 counties that gave Debs 2,908 give Slayton 15,864. Fifty-one counties yet to hear from. These counties gave Debs 1,223 votes.

In nine towns we have an absolute majority. In twenty-two towns a plurality. Total Debs vote 4,831. Estimated vote this year 25,000.

J. Mahlon Barnes.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., records over 500 votes, a gain of over 200 per cent. Dubuque doubles up and the whole State responds.

FINE FOR MINNESOTA

Minneapolis about 2,000, estimated. St. Paul, 1,500; State, 12,000 to 15,000. We are the third party.

Leonard

ALDERMAN ELECTED.

Saginaw, Mich.—The election of Ben R. Cushman as alderman in the first ward is portentous of further victories to follow. Mr. Cushman is a level headed man, thoroughly grounded in the labor question, a student of economics, and may at all times be depended upon to use his efforts in behalf of the workers.

While the returns in this city show a much smaller increase in the Socialist vote than had been hoped for by optimistic members of the party, yet it is sufficient to indicate that the work of education is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Compared with the vote in the presidential election of 1900 the vote in Saginaw county, entire, the few returns already received make it a certainty that the increase in the Socialist vote for governor will not be less than 150 per cent. A like ratio maintained throughout the State will, it is expected, give the party third place on the official ballot, now held by the Prohibition party.

them, so they are going after it themselves. Every Socialist who voted went to the polls unsolicited. No workers at the polls. Hurrah for a body of wage earners who understand their class interests and cannot be bought off or bluffed. Start Friday night on the campaign of 1904.

F. A. Kulp.

Comrade Kulp is an Alderman elected with Comrade Jackson last year in Battle Creek.

CONNECTICUT ALSO SCORES.

Derby, Conn.—Two aldermen are elected if our vote is fairly counted.

New Haven, Conn.—Socialist vote 806; S. L. P., 317. In 1900 the S. L. P. had 253 and our party 437.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN SEATTLE.

For Supreme Judge, 1900, 153; 1902, 616.

Doubled twice in two years, or a gain of 400 per cent in four years.

NEW JERSEY.

Arlington, N. J., Nov. 6, 1902. No returns are authoritatively made from any part of the State at this writing. We simply know that our vote is greatly increased.

In our end of Hudson county we cast at last spring election 133 votes and at this election 268.

Fraternally,
H. R. Kearns.

FIRST SOCIALIST ELECTED IN CALIFORNIA.

Returns from Del Mar, San Diego county, announce the election of Comrade Eugene Farrar as Justice of the Peace.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 5.—Dear Comrade: Average Socialist vote in San Diego county in 1900 was 292. Average this year will be 1,000. A gain of over 300 per cent, giving us a proportional vote of 18 per cent.

POINT RICHMOND.

Point Richmond, Cal., Nov. 7.—Dear Comrade:—Herewith I send you the report of our vote at this place. This was the first election ever held here. We had no organization and but one meeting during the campaign. Our vote for State and Congressional ticket was 21.

Yours truly,
John Ogden.

LONG BEACH, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Vote for Governor actually counted, 40. Vote for Governor thrown out on account of X marked after words "No nomination" on county ticket, 30. Actual strength of Socialist party, 70. Vote for Debs, 1900, 28. Gain of Socialist strength in two years, 150 per cent. Socialist cast (1902) 7 1-2 per cent of total vote (including vote thrown out). In one country precinct (Cerritos) in Long Beach township 12 1-2 per cent are Socialists. Probably more than 50 per cent of our voters in Los Angeles county in endeavoring to vote a strictly straight ticket inadvertently marked crosses after the words "no nomination." The State ticket suffers seriously through the neglect of our party in this county to have their county ticket completely filled. With plenty of material for nominees, there can not be the shadow of an excuse for having any less on our ticket.

C. A. S. Higley, Secretary Long Beach Local.

MOKELUMNE HILL.

Mokelumne Hill, Cal., Nov. 7.—Socialist vote in 1900, 7 votes; 1902, 10 votes; 5 per cent of total vote in this precinct.

V. Domski

CROCKETT.

Comrade Jacobsen of Selby P. O. reports the vote of Crockett as follows: Two years ago, 11 votes. This year, Pardee, 177; Lane, 284; Brower, 82. For Congress, Republican, 233; Democrat, 184; Socialist (Wilkins), 99. That's 16 per cent of the vote and a good working class vote too.

CONFIDENCE.

Confidence, Cal.—Dear Comrade:—We have been handicapped, for we have had no speakers, and our notices and stickers have not had the respect of all the people here, but think we have done fairly well, and we should, for we have worked like beavers. In 1900 out of 210 votes cast, but one was a Socialist. Out of 158 votes cast to-day 31 were Socialist, thanks to

the Advance and Appeal to Reason. Hoping our next election will win for us a clean sweep, I am

Fraternally,
Fred Dynan, Secretary Local Confidence.

Michael Johnson of Los Gatos writes us that a vote of 9 for Brower and running up to 16 for Mrs. Smith was polled in his precinct. It is a gratifying increase.

Comrade J. T. Baker reports Olena, Shasta county, vote at length. It runs from 4 for Brower to 10 for Davis for County Treasurer. There were only 11 Socialist voters in the whole county in 1900.

Stanislaus county reports 39 for Brower, 42 for Whitney, 48 for Wheeler.

Santa Barbara polled 193 for Richardson for Congress.

Chase Predicts Victory in 1904

The Socialists received election returns last night at No. 2 Boylston place, and there was a considerable gathering of the faithful surrounding Hon. John C. Chase, the candidate for governor.

Regarding the result, Mr. Chase gave out the following statement at 11 o'clock: "At this time it is safe to say that our vote for governor will reach close to 40,000, as against 8,860 last year. At the beginning of this campaign I predicted a vote of 30,000; later in the campaign I increased my estimate to 40,000. This gain is something that all Socialists may well feel proud over. Our campaign has been carried on and our work done with a very small campaign fund. Our work has been voluntary.

"We have been at a great disadvantage in our campaign in not having any newspapers to give publicity to our meetings, and in not having any of the old parties our vote would have been much larger.

"This vote, however, establishes the Socialist party as a party of standing in Massachusetts. We have increased our representation in the Legislature, re-electing Carey and MacCartney and added one to their number from Brockton. And we were defeated in several other districts only by a very close margin. Several towns where they had only a few votes last year have this year been carried for the Socialist party. Many important towns and cities of the State show increases of 500 per cent. The increase of the vote in Brockton, Fitchburg, Chelsea, Lynn and cities of similar size is especially gratifying.

"The most gratifying gain made by our party, perhaps, is that made in Boston and contiguous cities. This increase is largely due to the fact that the records of Carey and MacCartney in the Legislature have at last aroused the working class of Boston to a realization of the fact that the Socialist is the only true representative of labor.

"There is nothing now that can stay this movement in Massachusetts. The Socialist party with its vote of this year is a party to which the voting class will rally in the future. In the past we have been so few in numbers that the average working man felt that he was throwing his vote away if he cast it for us, but with our present standing this objection is removed, and I can confidently predict to-night as I have predicted during the campaign, that next year the Socialist party of Massachusetts will poll in the neighborhood of 100,000 votes and will elect a governor in two years' time or three at the outside.

"The battle is on for industrial freedom and the development of syndicates and trusts which is taking place so rapidly at present will force the people to come to us in the future. This assures success for our cause. Socialism means industrial liberty, and will come just as surely as political liberty came. It is necessary, therefore inevitable. The Socialists of Massachusetts have struck a blow against wage slavery which will be heard around the world."

Let the nation own the trusts; let the workers own the nation.

Competition lowers wages and lengthens the hours of labor. Vote for co-operation.

ADVANCE



Organ of the Socialist Party of California; Published Weekly by Local San Francisco, Odd Fellows' Building, Corner 7th and Market Streets.

Subscription price, 50c. per year; six months, 25c.

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts, payable to ADVANCE.

We ask every subscriber who does not regularly get the ADVANCE to notify us by postal card and it will be corrected at once.

In ordering changes of address be particular to give both *new and old address* in order to insure a prompt and correct compliance with request.

Please notice the number on your yellow address label and renew in time to insure getting the paper regularly, since your name will be taken off the list on expiration.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

If you receive the ADVANCE and have not subscribed, some friend interested in the cause of Socialism has paid for it to secure your interest in the same.

San Francisco, November 15, 1902.

Election Comment

Comment on the Socialist vote is unnecessary. It would almost be impertinent. The figures tell their own story. Baer and Quay and Platt and Crane will understand it, perhaps, as well as the miners of Pennsylvania, the teamsters of Boston, the trolley workers of New York.

The results of the election as regards the two old parties, however, will bear some comment.

The Democratic politicians and editors—and even some of the "independents" and the weak-kneed Republicans—are talking of the result as a rebuke and a qualified defeat for the Republican party at the hands of a "regenerated" Democracy.

It is nothing of the sort. It would indeed have been surprising had the Republicans lost less or the Democrats gained less—whether in the country at large or in New York City.

The election results will show that the victory of either party in a presidential election is almost invariably followed by a re-action in favor of the other party at the next Congressional election. The reasons for this are not far to seek. But it is not necessary to recount them here. We merely refer to the indisputable fact.

It might reasonably have been expected that the Democrats, simply through the force of this ordinary reaction, would carry several important Republican States, and would nearly, if not entirely, wipe out the Republican majority in Congress.

That they did not succeed in doing this constitutes a defeat for the Democrats. It is quite proper that Grover Cleveland's letter should sound more like a dirge than a rallying cry.

As for this city, look over the election records from time immemorial and you will find that a "reform" administration never gets a second term; that one year of such administration almost invariably results in restoring the old Tammany majority. This is the natural consequence of the impotence and insincerity of capitalistic reform—as dishonest as Tammany and far less efficient, because less in touch with the masses of the people.

That Coler carried the city by so large a majority is the normal result of the fact that Low is Mayor; that Jerome is District Attorney, and that Partridge is Police Commissioner. That Coler failed to carry the State is another defeat for the Democratic party.

The defeat of Tom L. Johnson is yet another distinct defeat for the Democratic party. Of Johnson it may be said, as of Roosevelt, that he is not brave or wise enough to succeed in honest politics, and not mean enough to succeed in dishonest politics. He was too manly to avoid making enemies of the Hills and Crokers of his party in Ohio; but he was incapable of adopting an attitude that would command the respect and confidence of the working men of the State.

The simple fact is that the Democratic party is making the hopeless attempt to ride two horses, to serve God and the Mammon of Unrighteousness at once, to be at the same time on both sides of the now unbridgeable and widening chasm between the working class and the capitalist class. That chasm yawns for all compromisers—for sincere harmonists as well as for cowardly equivocators; it has swallowed little men like Coler and big men like Johnson; it has swallowed Bryan and

it will swallow Hearst far more easily. In a word, the Democratic party is played out. It has no principles, no program, no conception of the issues of the day, no reason for existence. It cannot regain its vitality except by ceasing to be the Democratic party—by breaking with Bryanism as well as with Clevelandism—and this it cannot do.

Mark Hanna rightly said, almost two years ago, that Socialism, not Democracy, is the enemy the Republican party has to fight and fear.

The question is: Are you for Mark Hanna or for Socialism?

If you are for Socialism, take note that there is much to be done between now and 1904. There are city elections in nearly all States this December and next spring, and many State and legislative elections next fall and then more city elections. If we have a quarter of a million voters now, we have a year and a half in which to raise the figure to at least half a million, before we enter the national campaign.

This means work for YOU.

The day of the final battle draws near. Are YOU doing YOUR part?

—New York Worker.

The Socialist Party and the Democracy

The most striking feature of the late election, and indeed the most striking feature of every election of recent years has been the tremendous increase in the voting strength of the Socialist party.

In Riverside county the conditions are not those which are ordinarily considered most propitious for making Socialists. We have not many industries which are large employers of male labor and conditions have not yet become so strenuous but the small capitalist may flourish without being uncomfortably crowded by stronger business operators of larger resources. Here the people have few grievances against capitalism and the causes are generally wanting which set people to thinking along economic lines. Riverside, we say, is a poor field for Socialists, and yet that party cast nearly ten per cent of the total vote on the head of the ticket and the highest vote received by a Socialist was within 112 votes of the vote given to the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The lowest Socialist vote was more than twice the number received by the highest Prohibitionist, and the Prohibitionists have been preaching their principles for years.

In the State of Massachusetts the Socialists polled 84,000 votes for their candidate for Governor and elected three members of the legislature. Massachusetts has two Socialist Mayors and nearly every city of importance in the State has Socialist members of the city council. The conditions are similar in other Eastern States. In Connecticut one of the largest cities in the State has a Socialist Mayor.

Besides these incidents of notable Socialist successes upon straight party lines, we have the cases of Sam Jones and Tom Johnson, who came into prominence by making campaigns upon semi-Socialistic platforms.

All of these examples are evidences which prove the remarkable vigor of the Socialist movement. They are incidents which demonstrate the fact that Socialism is already an important factor and that Socialist claims are no longer to be ignored. Socialism has found the United States fertile soil for its doctrines and it is surely prospering.

The reasons for the flourishing condition of Socialism make too long a story for a newspaper article. The essential reason for the success of this party is that Socialism has that in it which appeals to nearly every thinking man. The objections to Socialism are all upon the score of its real or alleged inapplicability to political conditions as human nature is now constituted. There are no intelligent charges against the theories and doctrines of Socialism. The indictment is against human nature. The question is whether we are honest enough to deserve political and industrial conditions of a larger humanity.

The question of Socialism is a subject for a book, but there are some lessons from the party's political practices which are pointed enough to be thrust home in a short article.

It is a cardinal principle of Socialism to make its canvasses entirely upon its own merits. A candidate never gets bigger than his party. In Socialist political speeches no one ever heard the special qualifications of the candidate urged. It is always the doctrine of Socialism that is preached and the particular man who represents those principles as a candidate for any office is personally a very unimportant consideration. Socialists form no alliances. They ask no one's support for their candidate unless he believes in the doctrines for which the man stands. No politician can do business with Socialists except as he studies and accepts their principles. A political office would be of no use to a Socialist if by party fusion any

restraint were put upon him in furthering the interests of Socialism.

Now we see this party operating upon these lines, flourishing marvelously. And in the same time that Socialism has been making such gains, we have seen another party, a century old, wrecked by going into partnership with other party organizations for the only, unholy purpose of gaining official place. Under the leadership of Bryan, the Democratic party pooled interests with the Populists and the Silver Republicans for the purpose of overthrowing the Republicans by their combined strength and then to apportion the juicy political plums between them. There was a total sacrifice of principle. There was no principle at all. The job was the thing. Anything to get into office and to that end they married the most irreconcilable things. Silver Republican free protectionists joined Democratic free traders and both allied themselves with the vagaries and insanities of Populism, all for political place.

The result of this disreputable political polygamy has been that the alliance is hopelessly whipped and universally discredited. Such an unpleasant aroma attaches to the party and its purposes that all the brains and energy within the party's ranks have not been able to rehabilitate it in any measure of public confidence. The party which exists for nothing but office is not worthy of the support of anybody.

The moral to be drawn from the experiences of the Socialists and the Democrats is very plain. The party which has a principle and sticks to it will prosper. The party which has not a principle would be better out of business before the American voters force it into everlasting retirement.—Riverside Morning Enterprise.

The Conqueror

In one of his most beautiful poems Victor Hugo shows us the Satyr of Mount Olympus rising, hairy and black, into the proud assembly of the gods. They greet him with revilings. He responds with a song of defiance. Mercury gives him his flute, Apollo, subdued, reaches out to him his lyre. The revolutionary song rises like an increasing shout to the vault of heaven, and the singer in his turn expands, immensity of space enters into this black form; it is the entire world which rises and which overthrows the throne of Jupiter.

Is not Socialism the Satyr of the Legend of the Centuries? At first feeble, like him, covered with mire and hairy when he appears. Later, they fear him when he begins to grow. But behold him growing still; he seizes the flute of Mercury, he grasps Apollo's lyre, he gathers to himself all the powers of art, all the arms of science; he rises before those who thought themselves immortal, and soon, his foot upon their throne, in the fullness of his power, he in his turn will cry to them:

"All must give way! I am Pan: Jupiter, sink to your knees!" —Vandervelde

State Central Committee

Meeting called to order by Secretary Harriman.

Comrade McMartin was elected chairman.

Present—Comrades Corey, McMartin, Garbutt, Biddle and Harriman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Secretary was ordered to pay Falkner bill of \$65.

Charters granted to Locals Anaheim, Washington and Upland.

The following financial report was received:

Cash on hand October 27th, \$185.91.

Received dues, Washington, 70c; Porterville, \$3; Sacramento \$5; Anaheim, 30c; Upland, \$2; Soldiers' Home, \$1; Los Angeles, \$10 Julian, \$1.25; for literature, Washington, 80c; Butte, 25c; Anaheim, \$1.20; for campaign fund, Tulare, \$1.50; Arcata, \$9; Merced, \$4.75; J. D. Wilhite, \$1; San Diego, \$1.25; Los Angeles, \$3.05; total, \$48.55.

Disbursements, Los Angeles Socialist, stationery, \$30.25; Wells-Fargo's express, \$8.05; office expenses, \$12; postage stamps \$2; office expenses to Nov. 3, 1902, \$12; total, \$64.30.

Balance on hand November 2, 1902, \$170.16.

Job Harriman, Sec.

The Miners' Strike Fund

St. Louis, Nov. 8, 1902.

Amount reported to November 2d, \$8,922.45; the Workmen's Circle (Branch 17), New Haven, Conn., \$13.20; J. H. Fairbrook, San Francisco, Cal., \$1; W. E. White, secretary, New Haven, Conn., \$1.75; Walter Luhn (S. W. Turn Verein), St. Louis, Mo., \$17; Local Livingston, Mont., \$12.50. Total to November 9th, \$8,967.90.

Words of Cheer

Socialist claims are no longer to be ignored Mt. Pleasant, Wash., Nov. 7, 1902.

Editor Advances Dear Sir:—I have read the report of the comrades in California with much interest. Let the good work go on. In this precinct two years ago we had two Socialist votes out of a total of 79. This year it was 16 out of a total of 64. Have not got the county and State returns as yet. This county was not organized, but Washington has a good local just organized a short time ago.

We are going to commence work in this county soon and shall endeavor to organize a local here and more in other parts of the county. I predict that we will carry this county in 1904. The farmers and workers are anxious to usher in the new gospel of peace and happiness on earth. Socialism is being embraced by the most intelligent citizens of our land and tens of thousands are to-day looking to it as the hope of the world, the one ray of light that penetrates the political gloom.

Yours for the emancipation of the toilers and the triumph of right.

J. A. Hart.

Helena, Montana, Nov. 7, 1902.

Editor Advance: Dear Sir:—No doubt it would be of interest to you to hear from this part of the country and the work our esteemed friend and comrade, Rev. Benj. F. Wilson, has been doing in this State. He has aroused great interest throughout the State and formed many locals. Being well known in California, as it is there he makes his home, many will be glad to hear of his success and results in this State. Montana will be heard from next election and many votes will be cast for Socialism. The Socialist is the only party that can say they are clean in this State. We have made a good fight and we are going to continue to fire our guns until we crush the corruption of the old parties, which besmirches the fair name of our beautiful State.

G. A. Willett, State Secretary.

Canadian Socialists Unite

As was anticipated the Socialist forces in British Columbia have been united. At a meeting of the executive committee on Tuesday evening last the result of the referendum vote, endorsing the platform and constitution recently adopted in convention was made known and the Socialist is pleased to announce that it was almost unanimously endorsed.

While the actual vote is small it is sufficient to prove that though this vote was the first taken on any important question, the organization has shown itself to be in good working order. And what is more important it means that hereafter a much more vigorous propaganda campaign can be entered upon.

It will also enable the party to place a permanent organizer and lecturer in the field. In fact the result means everything to the Socialist movement in this province.

By Friday, November 14th, the two parties will meet in Vancouver as one organization, at which nominations and elections for four of the new provincial executive will be in order. Vancouver having been unanimously chosen as headquarters for the ensuing year.

Now, comrades, all together! Like the British general, the Socialist expects every man to do his duty.—Vancouver Socialist.

The Pond and Fishes a Fable

Having introduced a big fish into his Pond, the Owner on his next visit was surprised to find most of the Little Fishes were gone.

"How's this," he said to the Big Fish.

"I guess you've eaten them."

"I have," was the reply, "but why do you object? They were of excellent Flavor."

"You rascal," shouted the Man. "I'll take you out of this and put you in a Pond by yourself where you can do no harm."

At this the Big Fish made a great outcry: "How dare you think of such a thing and what Compensation do you intend to give me if you carry out your wicked Threat?"

"Compensation?" gasped the astonished Owner. "Why, you've eaten most of the Little Fishes already."

"I was not speaking of them," said the Big Fish, "they are gone and cannot be recalled. Moreover I have already borne witness to their excellent Quality. I was thinking of those I have not yet eaten."

Moral: It takes a good many Suckers to fatten One Millionaire.

—John T. Baker, Oak, Cal., in the Worker

NORTHERN ORGANIZER FUND.

Received by Mrs. V. D. Reynolds: Jno. Hohorst, \$1; Nathan Green, 25c.

Private property in the means whereby you live enables the owner to make you pay for living. Vote to own the means of life yourselves—collectively.

A Protest and a Reply

Riverside, Cal., Oct. 31, 1902.

To the Acting S. E. C. and all Socialists of California:

Comrades: Local Riverside of the Socialist party hereby desires to call the attention of the acting S. E. C. and all Socialists throughout the State to the fact that as the appointment of the acting S. E. C. is illegal and without authority that it is not qualified to submit any referendum to the party or to canvass the vote and declare the result thereof.

Therefore, we demand that you take no further steps in the matter of the constitution framed by the late San Francisco convention, as any result of such action will only add to the present chaotic condition of the party in this State. Such constitution adopted in such manner would not be the constitution of the party, will be without authority, and will not be accepted by any genuine Socialist in the State.

Adopted unanimously at a regular meeting of Riverside local, October 30, 1902, and ordered sent to acting S. E. C., the party papers and all the locals of the State.

Whereas, the Los Angeles Socialist has failed to publish the resolutions adopted by Riverside local on October 12 and do not reply to a registered letter on the subject sent by Local Riverside, and

Whereas, it appears that they will refuse to publish any resolutions derogatory to the acts of the late San Francisco convention,

Therefore, be it resolved that Local Riverside requests all locals throughout the State to communicate direct with Local Riverside in reference to the subject of the resolutions of October 12th and also the above communication.

Adopted unanimously by Local Riverside October 30, 1902.

F. M. Borden,

Corresponding and Financial Sec.

The State Committee has received a number of communications similar to the above from Local Riverside, and in each instance has replied in essence as follows:

Article 6, section 22, of the old constitution provides that it may be amended by a State convention or a general vote of the party. Also, Article 4, section 4, provides that "All acts of the State convention shall be submitted to the locals for approval by a general vote." Also

Article 4, section 3 provides that "The State convention shall frame the platform and constitution and select the seat of the State Executive Committee."

No convention of delegates elected at a primary convention shall have power to change the constitution." This clause evidently means that a State convention, the delegates to which have not been elected at a primary, shall have power to change the State constitution.

Now, the State convention was not composed of delegates elected at a primary.

This convention, therefore, considered that it had power to change or frame a constitution, and it did so.

The convention also selected the seat of the State Committee, which it had power to do.

The convention also considered that it had power to elect a provisional State Committee to act until the regular State Committee should be elected. The Convention also put the constitution in force at once, and decreed that it should remain in force, provided the majority of the party voted in favor of it, otherwise the old constitution should revive. These are all acts of the State convention. The work of the party organization was accordingly shifted upon the State Committee, according to the constitution which was in force at that time, and by order of the State convention, are being submitted to the party for their acceptance or rejection.

We submit to the good judgment of the membership that this is the only thing this State Committee has power to do. The State convention is a higher power in our party than the State Committee, and we cannot set it or any of its acts aside on the ground that we or Local Riverside interpret the constitution in a different manner from the State convention.

We further stated that if Local Riverside insisted upon her position that she should initiate her objections and have them submitted to a party referendum for acceptance or rejection. This they declined to do, and instead sent broadcast circulars insisting that all acts of this committee and of the State convention are unconstitutional.

Job Harriman.

Campaign Fund.

H. C. Mclure, 50c; John Winter, \$1; J. G. Smith, Oakland, \$1; H., \$5; collection Academy of Sciences, including \$2.50 from T. P. Gray, \$10.75; John Houston, 25c; Richard Kraft, \$1; E. Derrone, 50c; S. Schulzwart, 50c; W. H. Eastman, \$1; C. Wilkinson, 50c; G. Williams, \$1; Ed Kerwin, 25c; W. D., \$3; Good Wish, \$1; Alhambra collection, \$68.20; Sutherland, \$1.

Womans Socialist Union

Edited by M. Alice Spradlin.

Officers of the Union.

President, Josephine R. Cole, San Jose.
Corresponding Secretary, M. Alice Spradlin, San Francisco.
Recording Secretary, Rose Webster Snell, Los Angeles.
Treasurer, Martha Salyer, Los Angeles.

The editor of this column will be glad to receive any communication concerning woman's work along Socialist lines. Address Socialist Headquarters, Odd Fellows' Building, San Francisco, Cal.

The State constitution of the Woman's Socialist Union is out in leaflet form. Any who need it for organizing local unions may secure them by addressing any of the above officers.

The object of the union is to organize and educate and then to educate and to organize.

The Business Women's Club of San Francisco has opened lunch and rest rooms in the Academy of Sciences' building. The main object of these rooms is to furnish a place where business women can bring their own lunches, and supplement it by a hot drink and have a pleasant and restful place in which to eat it. However, to accommodate some who are down town without lunch, they serve sandwiches and other light diets with tea, coffee, etc. Any of our readers who are needing such accommodations are most cordially invited to join this club.

THE MUSE OF LABOR.

I come, O heroes, to the world gone wrong;
I bring the hope of nations; and I bear
The warm first rush of rapture in my song,
The faint first light of morning on my hair.

I look upon the ages from a tower;
I am the Muse of the Fraternal State;
No hand can hold me from my crowning hour;
My song is Freedom, my step is Fate.

The toilers go on broken at the heart;
They send the spell of beauty on all hands;
But what avail? the builders have no part—
No share in all the glory of their hands.

I have descended from Alcayne;
I am the Muse of Labor and of Mirth;
I come to break the chain of infamy
That Greed's blind hammers forge about the earth.

I have descended from the Hidden Place,
To make dumb spirits speak and dead feet start;
I feel the wind of battles in my face,
I hear the song of nations in my heart.

I stand by Him, the Hero of the Cross,
To hurl down traitors that misspend His bread;
I touch the star of mystery and loss
To shake the kingdoms of the living dead.

I wear the flower of Christus for a crown;
I poise the suns and give to each a name;
And through the hushed Eternity bend down
To strengthen gods and keep their souls from blame.

I come to overthrow the ancient wrong,
To let the joy of nations rise again;
I am Unselfish Service, I am Song;
I am the Hope that feeds the hearts of men.

I am the Vision in the world-eclipse,
And where I pass the feet of Beauty burn;
And when I set the bugle to my lips,
The youth of work-worn races will return.

I am Religion and the church I build
Stands on the sacred flesh with passion packed;
In me the ancient gospels are fulfilled—
In me the symbol rises into Fact.

I am the maker of the People's bread,
I bear the little burdens of the day;
Yet in the mystery of my song I tread
The endless heavens and show the stars their way.

—Edwin Markham.

Lincoln once said that a nation could not endure half slave and half free, and history shows that those nations trying this have always gone down. But it seems as though we were intent on still trying the experiment, judging from the condition of dependency of so many of the people upon the owners of the necessities of life.

The emancipation of labor is accomplished by changing the character of labor. No one desires to be free from work, but to be free and self-directive in his work.—Prof. Oscar Lovell Triggs in *The Arts and Crafts Movement.*

Patronize our advertisers.

The Social Revolution

By Karl Kautsky, translated by J. B. Aukew. (Sole translation authorized by the author.)

PART I.—SOCIAL REFORM AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

Chapter II.—Evolution and Revolution—

A social reform can very well agree with the interests of the ruling classes. It certainly leaves for the moment their positions unshaken, and in certain circumstances may enhance it. A social revolution on the contrary, is quite incompatible with their interests, implying, as it does under all circumstances, the destruction of their power. No wonder that the ruling classes, for the time being, always deprecate and condemn the revolution, and when feeling themselves insecure opposed to the idea of revolution that of social reform, praising the latter to the skies—very frequently, of course—without letting it become an earthly reality.

The arguments against revolution were invariably taken from the systems of thinking prevailing at the time. So long as Christianity ruled the human mind, revolution was repudiated as a sinful rebellion against the God-appointed authorities. The New Testament supplied any amount of evidence for that, since it arose in the time of the Roman Empire, at an epoch when all rebellion against the existing powers appeared hopeless, and all independent political life had ceased to exist. The revolutionary classes, of course, cited by way of reply the evidence from the Old Testament, in which the spirit of a primitive peasant democracy still makes itself frequently felt.

When, however, the theological system of thinking gave way to the juridical, the revolution was defined as a violent breach of the existing legal order. Since no one could have the right to break the law, the right to revolution was an absurdity—revolution was in every case illegal. But the champions of the uprising classes opposed to the existing historically developed law, their own law for which they strove, as the eternal law of reason and nature, as the inalienable rights of man, and argued that the reconquest of this law was certainly no breach of the law, even when brought about by a revolution.

To-day theological shibboleths have little weight—least of all with the revolutionary class of the people. But even the appeal to the historic law has lost its force. The revolutionary origin of the law and of the governments of to-day is still too recent for anyone to venture to claim for them legality. Not only the governments of France, but also the dynasties of Italy, Spain, Bulgaria, England and Holland, are of a revolutionary origin; the kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse, owe not only their titles, but also a considerable portion of their territories to the protection of the revolutionary upstart, Napoleon; the Hohenzollerns have risen to their present position on the ruins of thrones, and even the Hapsburgs made their submission to the Hungarian revolution. Andrássy, who had been hanged in effigy in 1852 for high treason, became Imperial Minister in 1867 with out being false to the ideas of the National Hungarian revolution of 1848.

The bourgeoisie herself took an active part in all these violations of the historic law. It, therefore, could not well, on having become the ruling class, condemn revolution in the name of that law, however much her philosophers of law tried their best to reconcile natural law with the historic one. It was obliged to look out for more effective arguments in order to condemn the revolution, and those it found in the new system which arose simultaneously with it, viz., in the natural scientific. So long as the bourgeoisie was revolutionary, natural sciences (geology and biology) too, were dominated by catastrophic theories, starting from the idea that the development of nature proceeds by sudden and enormous leaps and bounds. When, however, the middle class revolution was accomplished the place of the catastrophic theory was taken up by that of a gradual and imperceptible development formed by the accumulation of countless and infinitesimal advances and adaptations in the struggle for existence. To the revolutionary middle class the idea of catastrophes, even in Nature, was very congenial; to the conservative middle class this idea appeared irrational and unnatural.

I, of course, do not mean to assert that the natural philosophers were each time prompted in choice of their theory by the political and social needs of the bourgeoisie. On the contrary, the upholders of catastrophic theories were often enough extremely reactionary and least of all in sympathy with any revolutionary ideas. But everyone is involuntarily influenced by the mode of thinking of the class in which he lives, and every one carries a certain amount of it into his scientific views. In the case of Darwin we know

for a fact that his scientific hypotheses were strongly influenced by the economic views of Malthus, a decided opponent of the revolution. Nor is it wholly accidental that the theories of evolution came from England (Lyell, Darwin), the country whose history for the last two hundred and fifty years has only shown revolutionary beginnings which the governing class always knew how to nip in the bud.

Of course the dependence of a theory on the opinions prevailing in the class from which it arises, does not in the least prove its correctness or incorrectness. Still, its historical success much depends upon those opinions. If the new theories of development were at once and with enthusiasm accepted by the masses of the people who were absolutely unable to test them, that was due to the fact that they responded to deeply-felt needs of those people. On one hand—and this rendered them valuable in the eyes of the revolutionary section as well—they superceded much more thoroughly than the old catastrophic theories all and every necessity to postulate a supernatural power, which by a series of creative acts pushes the world ever farther and farther. On the other side, and in this they chiefly pleased the middle class, they declared all revolution, all catastrophic change, as something unnatural, as something opposed to the laws of nature—therefore also irrational. Whoever wishes nowadays to combat, scientifically, the revolution, does it in the name of the scientific theory of evolution, which shows that nature knows no leaps, that all sudden changes in the social condition is impossible, that progress can only proceed by way of accumulation of the smallest changes and improvements called in society social reforms. The revolution regarded from this point of view is an unscientific conception at which scientifically educated men can only shrug their shoulders.

To this we may reply, that it does not do to draw straightway a strict parallel between social and natural processes. Unconsciously, of course, our conception of the one will influence our conception of the other, as we have just seen, but that is by no means an advantage, and our duty with regard to the direct transference of the laws from one domain to the other is not to encourage it consciously, but rather to discourage it. Every advance in the methods of observation, and in the proper understanding of one sphere may, and will certainly, help our methods and our understanding of others, but equally certain it is, that each of these spheres is governed by its own peculiar laws, which to the other have no application.

Even between animate and inanimate nature a sharp distinction must be drawn, and no one would dream on the ground of a mere outward similarity, of applying without further consideration a law that operates in one sphere to the other; for example to solve the problems of sexual propagation and inheritance simply by the laws of chemical combinations. An equally serious mistake, however, is made when the laws of external nature are applied to society, as for example, when competition, on the strength of the struggle for existence, is proclaimed a natural necessity, or the reprehensibility or the impossibility of the social revolution in nature.

One may go, however, still further. If the old catastrophic theories in natural science are gone forever, the new theories which see in evolution only the accumulation of infinitesimal and imperceptible changes meet also with an ever stronger opposition. On the one hand, increases predilection for quiet, for conservative theories which reduce evolution itself to a negligible quantity; on the other hand, facts make it imperative again to accord to catastrophic changes a larger part in the natural development. This applies equally to Lyell's theories of geological, and to Darwin's theory of organic evolution.

There is thus formed a kind of-synthesis of the old catastrophic and the modern evolutionary theories analogous to that which they have found in Marxism. Just as the latter distinguishes between the more rapid transformation of the juridical and political superstructure, so many of the latest biological and geological theories recognize along with the slow accumulation of small and fractional changes, also sudden and far-reaching changes of form—catastrophic changes—which proceed from the former.

As a remarkable example we may quote the observations which De Bries communicated to the last congress of natural scientists in Hamburg. He found that the gradual economic development and the plant and animal species remain for a long time unchanged; some finally disappear when they become old and unfit for the conditions of life, which have in the meantime altered. Others are more successful and to use his very expression, suddenly "explode" and give life to numerous new forms, of which some assert themselves and multiply, and others, which are unfit for the conditions of life, disappear.

I have no intention of drawing from

these new observations a conclusion in favor of the revolution. That would be committing the same mistake which is committed by those who argue from the theory of evolution as to the non-acceptability of revolution. Nevertheless, to say the least, the observations in question prove that the natural philosophers are themselves not agreed as to the part played by catastrophic changes in the development of the earth and of organisms, and therefore on this ground alone it would be a mistake to conclude rashly from any of their theories as to the role of revolution in the development of society.

If, however, in spite of all, people still persist in doing it, then we can present them with a very popular and well known example, which proves *ad oculos* that Nature, too proceeds by leaps and bounds—I mean the act of birth. That act is a leap. With one blow a foetus, which has hitherto formed a part of the maternal organism, shared in the circulation of its blood, has been nourished by it, and has known no breath, becomes an independent human being, with its own blood circulation, which breathes and cries, takes its own nourishment, and passes it through the bowels.

(To be Continued.)

CRESCENT CITY.

Crescent City, Cal., Nov. 10.—The total vote for Governor is 648; Socialist vote for Governor, 43. In Del Norte county, Cal., at the last election the Socialist vote was 28, an increase of 53 per cent.

R. R. Snowden.

(Official vote in 1900 was 12.—Ed.)

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Cal., Nov. 10.—Dear Comrade:—I just received my *Advance* and note the election returns, but do not see Raymond in them. I sent the returns to Comrade Brower but not to you.

However, it is not too late now. In 1900 we cast 7 votes and this year 25, and 21 were straight, and I feel confident that had we had a couple of good speakers the vote would have been a great deal more. However, we are well satisfied. The Republicans and Democrats said we would get about 15, and they were surprised on the 5th. Let me know of some good speaker and organizer. I have written to Comrade Brower to come, but have not heard from him.

Fraternally,

P. Bisson.

WOOD AND COAL

L. NEWTON

133 Turk Street

CHICAGO

Oyster and Chop House
18 SIXTH STREET

Open all night. Apartments for Ladies.
Lawrence Jorgensen, Prop.

Clubbing Offer

We are now prepared to make clubbing arrangements for *Advance*, *Coming Nation* and *Wiltshire's Magazine* on following terms: *Advance* and *Coming Nation* 75c. per year; *Advance* and *Wiltshire's Magazine* 75c. per year; *Advance*, *Coming Nation* and *Wiltshire's Magazine* \$1.00 per year. This is for a limited time only, since the regular price for *Coming Nation* is 50c. per year and *Wiltshire's Magazine* \$1.00 per year.

Tel. Fell 5991

Cameron H. King

ATTORNEY AT LAW

816 Fulton St., bet. Webster & Fillmore Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

J. George Smith

416 Hearst Building, Market & Third, S. F.
Oakland office: 1016 Broadway.
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR, U. S. PATENT ATTORNEY.
Land Titles Searched in Alameda County.

EMIL LIESS

Attorney at Law

Office: 524 Callaghan Building, McAllister and Market Sts., Telephone Howard 3465
Residence: 32 Beaver St., near Market and Noe; Telephone Capp 4423

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN

Prepare your children for life's battle by sending them to a Business College where the course of instruction is so practical and the degree of proficiency attained by the student upon graduating so high as to leave no possible room for failure.

These experts all unite in recommending the

Gallagher-Marsh Business College
1382 MARKET STREET

This College is conducted by practical experts. Combined course, best to be had anywhere. Full and complete, \$50.

SCHOOL OF WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

Every Socialist worker and everyone else who cares to understand Socialism and be able to explain it to others should join the seventeen hundred comrades who are taking the correspondence course with Walter Thomas Mills. Send five cents in stamps and get a copy of his Sedalia speech on "What is Socialism," together with full particulars about his school. You may commence at any time.

Address him for the present, General Delivery, ansas City, Mo.

DR. A. L. SIMPSON
Dentist

1206 MARKET, Cor. Golden Gate Ave
Teeth extracted with Cocaine, 25c.; teeth cleaned and polished, \$1.00. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m. No extra charge for Sunday or evening work.
All work guaranteed. No students.

Telephone Page 1982.

Bicycle Exchange

Anton Messerschmidt, Proprietor.

442 STANYAN STREET

Opposite Pan Handle and Page Street Park Entrances.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Hot and Cold Lunches Served from 10 cents up.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, State of California, Department No. 5.

Mary Richardson, Plaintiff, vs. George Richardson, Defendant. No. 82828. Action brought in the Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the complaint filed in said City and County of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

JOSEPH A. MITCHELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 1037 Market St. The People of the State of California send Greeting to GEORGE RICHARDSON, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco, California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days. The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, upon the grounds of defendant's willful desertion, and willful neglect. Also for general relief, as will more fully appear in the complaint on file, to which special reference is hereby made. All of which will more fully appear in the complaint on file herein and to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and seal of said Superior Court at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and two.

ALBERT B. MAHONEY, Clerk.

(Seal) By JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Deputy Clerk.

JOSEPH A. MITCHELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 1037 Market St.

Summerfield & Roman

Mackintoshes, \$3 to \$15.
Men's Suits—Blue Serge, \$8.75 to \$20.
Overcoats, \$6 and Upwards.
The largest assortment of Children's Clothing in the city to select from, \$1.25 and up.
Agents for Carhart Union Made Overalls, at 90 cents each.

CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BRANCH 102
Meeting every 1st Monday in the month at 8 P. M. in the Temple, 117 Turk street.
Secretary H. Warnecke, 729 1/2 Treat Ave. Physician, Dr. Frederick A. Risme, 1312 Market street. Hours, 3 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M. Doctor's residence, 2901 Folsom, cor. 25th St. Hours: Before 9 A. M.; 1 to 2, 5:30 to 6:30 P. M. Telephone South 882.

Henry Warnecke & Co., CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

2971 Twenty-first street, near Folsom. A Good Union Made Cigar.

ELCHO HOUSE

863 1/2 Market St., opp. Powell and Eddy W. W. WALMSLEY, Prop. Furnished Rooms 15, 20, and 25 cents per Night. First-class reading room. All daily papers.

GEORGE WIELAND DEALER IN

Wood and Coal

1685 Howard St., S. F., bet. 12th & 13th Phone Folsom 386. Orders promptly attended to. Free delivery to any part of the city.

AT LEON LEMOS' Merchant Tailor

1127 MARKET ST., Bet. 7th and 8th
Suit to Order **\$12.50**
One Extra Pants **Up**
Free
Make Suits on Installments from **\$15.00** Up **\$1.00** Weekly

Gus Postler PAINTS, OILS, WALL PAPER, ETC.

Painting and Paperhanging. Prompt attention to all orders. 3247 Nineteenth Street, Phone White 1116

U. G. Shepard Attorney at Law

201-202 Parrott Building, San Francisco. Phone Red 3098.

OLIVER EVERETT Architect

Office hours: 12 m. to 3 p. m. 136 Kearney St., rm 41. San Francisco.

EASTMAN & MITCHELL Printers

415 Market Street, Phone Main 5015

TO FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

The "Advance" Co-operative... Bakery and Confectionery

1527 Mission Street Bread Cakes and Pastry delivered to any part of the city.

Every loaf of Bread and every large Cake has this label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union upon it. This label means cleanliness, sanitary conditions, union wages and one day's rest a week.

Parties and weddings promptly attended to. Remember our address.

1527 Mission Street, Phone Jessie 2311

See the Union Card

OF THE

Journeyman Bakers & Confectioners

International Union

In the Bakery where you buy your bread. It stands for

Clean Bread, Sanitary Workshop, One Day's Rest a Week.

West End Market

HENRY JANTZEN, Prop. Alameda, Cal. Fresh and Salt Meats, Hams and Bacon. All kinds of Fish on Fridays.

Boston Shoe Repairing Co.

SEWED SOLES, 75c. Shoes Repaired by Modern Machinery

1155 Market St.,

Bet. Seventh and Eighth Streets

The San Francisco Vote

Many comrades have watched with anxious eyes the returns from San Francisco. Some have expected marvelous gains and are disappointed at not getting them.

The Socialist vote, however, is good when all the conditions are carefully considered. The vote runs from 1984 for Brower to 2684 for Comrade King. If we compare this with the vote one year ago we find that our increase has been over 100 per cent. For Ames for Mayor in 1901 we polled only 915 votes and the highest on the ticket was Comrade King, who polled 1450. If we compare the vote this year with that of 1900 we have 2014 (average) for Debs electors, who polled higher than other candidates, and an average this year of 2435, a gain of 20 per cent. This was done in spite of the fact that the entire press entered into a complete conspiracy of silence against us, scarcely even mentioning the police outrages upon our right to free speech, which in the past they have freely commented upon. Only one paper mentioned our first great rally at the Alhambra, and the final meeting was completely ignored by all.

Lack of publicity was very harmful to us.

In the next place the Democratic candidate for Governor made a very strong bid for the trade union vote. In his appeal he was backed up not by Union Labor party men, but by "eminent" misleaders like Fureseth, who on one occasion deliberately violated the Union Labor party platform and spoke for Lane, disregarding the instructions of the U. L. P. committee. The effectiveness of the work of some of these misleaders can be seen in the reversal of a 10,000 Republican majority into a 10,000 Democratic majority for Lane. The rest of the ticket went Republican.

In addition to this the vicious attacks of the S. L. P. (who were confounded with us) and the campaign made by Costley against the Union Labor candidate in the Fourth District nullified in a great measure the effort that the local resolved to make to prove to the working class of San Francisco that DeLeonism was not its idea of class-conscious solidarity. With a campaign started with no funds available, San Francisco has nevertheless polled an average of 2435 votes, an increase of 20 per cent.

It is noticeable, however, that the Congressional candidates who ran in opposition to the Union Labor party, polled about 1020 votes between them. What would have happened had a full ticket in opposition to the Union Labor party been nominated may be gauged by the Congressional vote. Last year the disastrous effects of opposition were such that Comrades King and Shepard, our nominees for Police Judges, and who themselves had no Union Labor opponents, only received 1400 and 1300 votes respectively. This year their vote mounts up to 2600 and 2500 respectively.

Socialism and the Union Labor Party

Oxnard, Cal., Nov. 5, 1902.

Editor Advance: The Los Angeles Socialist states in a letter to me that no one has answered Comrade Harriman's letter of the 4th of October. Comrade Harriman says the Socialist party of this country and especially of California is again confronting a crisis in the present trade union question. If the Socialist party compromises with capitalism because it bears the union label it will surely be a crisis in the history of Socialism.

The Socialist Labor party went down because it opposed the unions on the industrial field. The science of Socialism is an analysis of the present capitalist system.

I agree with Comrade Harriman that the labor unions were organized to defend what they considered their rightful share of the product of their own labor. But in spite of their organizations they are gradually going down before organized capitalism, and consequently they are turning to the political field for relief, but they don't know what they want. In San Francisco they stand for equal opportunities for all; that means competition, and they are organized in the industrial field to prevent competition. They said in their convention that they would endorse no political party. But the leaders of the party were helping to elect a Democrat that is not a union man in the Fourth District, when the Socialist party had a union man up for the same office. Comrade Costley, member of the Hanekmen's union, and their Mayor was in New York helping to elect the president of the Democratic clubs to Congress. Yes, the unions have the power to take the Socialist movement by joining it, but not the power to wreck it, as instanced in St. Louis by the Union Public Ownership party, most of whose members are in the Socialist party now.

Whenever the unions come on the political battlefield advocating the present cap-

italist system, the Socialist party should fight them on the political field. The Socialist party is a national movement, and it will never give way to a local party. (Dictated.) R. Maier.

Next week we shall publish a comprehensive article on "Union Labor, the Socialist Party and the Election."

Panic and Hard Times Coming

Jeremiads are never fashionable, least of all in business affairs. They were not fashionable in Germany two years or more ago. They were considered in exceedingly bad taste in this country prior to 1893, and they were listened to with scant favor in London previous to the Baring failure in 1890. From the time when Noah predicted a universal flood to the present, the prophet of woe has never received the countenance of his day and generation. It has generally been his lot to be laughed at. And yet he has always filled a very useful place. We have just alluded to his experience in Germany prior to two years ago. A word further on that particular subject may not be out of place, as the conditions in Germany previous to the collapse of 1900 were very similar to conditions recently witnessed in the United States. If like causes produce like effects, the people of this country have much to learn from the experience of the Germans. Two years ago the industries of the empire were plunged from a condition of very great activity into one of profound depression. The precipitating cause was the collapse of certain mortgage banks, which resulted in extraordinary revelations regarding the over-extension of credit which had accompanied and been a necessary part of the great over-capitalization movement of previous years. The situation was wonderfully like ours to-day, especially in the matter of the syndication of industry. New stock market securities were created with a rapidity which strikingly suggests our own situation since 1898. For instance, it is estimated that from 1897 to 1900 the stocks and bonds of German industrial companies listed on the domestic stock exchanges increased from 356 to 670 million marks; that is, nearly ninety per cent. While securities of all kinds were listed during the four years to the amount of 11,418 million marks, say \$2,754,500,000. Such statements almost make one think that one is reading about the financial situation of the United States rather than about that of Germany. While this syndication of industry was going on business in the empire boomed. Prices rose. Manufacturers, particularly those of steel and iron, and electrical products had the greatest difficulty in keeping up with their orders, a fact which is also very suggestive of present conditions in the United States. Almost everybody believed that at last Germany had struck a period of good times which could never end, just as certain of our own leaders of finance have recently advanced the view that there can never be another great financial depression in the United States. The result of it all has been a great crash, followed by two years of liquidation in the empire, and the end of the liquidation gives no evidence of being yet in sight.

The experience of Germany should be interesting to this country from two points of view. For one thing it should interest us because there is, of course, great danger that the depression abroad will eventually react upon us. The fact that in two years it has not begun to adversely affect the situation here, is considered by many as indicating that we no longer fear any evil consequences from the collapse in Germany. But that is a hasty judgment. A great convulsion, physical or economic, in one part of the earth, is pretty sure to manifest itself in remote quarters of the globe, just as we had very singular sunsets in America for months after the great Java volcanic eruption in 1883. The present economic depression in Europe is not a light affair. It affects not only Germany, but also Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium and the Scandinavian nations. In fact, the larger part of the continent is in a period of economic stress and storm. We should consider it inconceivable that this wide-spread depression abroad should not in time affect industrial conditions in the United States. European nations with a population of over 222,000,000 souls are now suffering from industrial prostration, and with all of these nations this country has commercial intercourse. The same general principle can be applied to international trade that governs business in a village. Take the case of an American village the larger part of whose population is dependent for a livelihood upon local mines or mills. Suppose these establishments shut down or reduce wages? What is the result upon the result upon the business of the country store? The answer is easy. The only important difference between this case and that of our 222,000,000 foreign customers is that it takes longer for the reduced purchasing power of the latter to make itself felt three or four thousand miles away. But this is not the aspect of the situation

upon which we feel like insisting most at this time. Our principal concern in these remarks is with the experience of Europe as a warning to this country. We appear to be treading exactly in the footsteps of Germany. We have been syndicating our industry, and in so doing have vastly enlarged the amount of securities issued against it. We have pursued this course in the confident belief that this country has entered upon a period of good times that can never be checked. This unparalleled enlargement of our industrial capitalization has practically exhausted the loaning capacity of our banks, just as the German inflation resulted in an over-expansion of bank loans. All classes among the Germans lost their heads, just as most persons in this country have in recent months been prone to believe that we were "just at the beginning of good times," because J. P. Morgan said so. The parallel is complete. Will the result also be identical?

What reason have we to suppose that the same fate does not await us which two years ago overtook Germany? Our own opinion is that it will be impossible to avoid a similar outcome.—United States Investor.

Socialist School Notes

The Mills meeting at St. Louis was held in the North Side Social Turner Hall. All the space in the aisles, on the platform and the stairway was packed with people standing. He is to put in a week in St. Louis in the largest hall in the city as soon as this term of the Training School is over.

The Training School buildings have been newly painted; the class rooms are in readiness. The term will begin at ten o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 10th, at 350 Ash street, Argentine, Kas., a suburb of Kansas City.

Prof. Geo. D. Herron writes us that he will reach this country in December and will visit the school. He and Mrs. Harrie Rand send fifty dollars each towards furnishing the school buildings. He will speak several times at the Training School.

The O'Hares are doing splendid work among the miners in Pennsylvania. Big meetings held at Hazelton and scores of recruits.

Mrs. Josephine Elstine of Newcastle, Pa., is coming to the Training School. Some more of the work of that O'Hare pair.

Comrade Bertha S. Wilkins was the first to arrive for the Training School. She comes from California.

George Lockwood, the automobile man, with his wife, will be at the school.

Comrade T. E. Welch is doing some fine organizing in Eastern Washington.

The Kansas City dailies are giving splendid notices of the Training School. The idea has occurred to the newspapers that this work is too big to be ignored.

Comrade Mills is to accomplish more than twice the results since the engagement of Comrade McKee as business manager, as it enables Comrade Mills to give his whole time to the teaching in the correspondence and training school work.

Unionism and Socialism

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:

"The Socialist party in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade union to realize the necessity of independent political action on class conscious lines, to join the Socialist party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

Wm. Schlotan

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BUTTER, EGGS & DAIRY PRODUCE 731 Shotwell St., San Francisco

Good Judges of Values

—BUY THE—

MASSACHUSETTS

\$3

SHOE

For Men and Women

Massachusetts SHOE CO. 1101 Market Street Cor. (Opp. Fellows' Building)



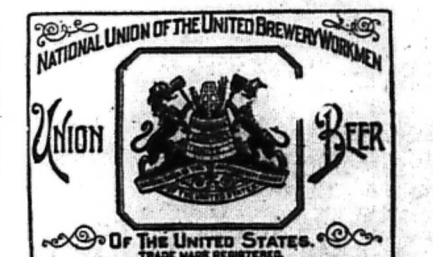
Drink Abet Bitters

The only remedy for a disordered stomach: It cures catarrh, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, disturbed stomach and clears the head.

H. F. SALENDER, Sole Proprietor 287 Natoma Street San Francisco

UNION MEN

When Drinking Beer See That This Label



Is on the Keg or Bottle

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

is the periodical you cannot do without if you wish to understand Socialism and keep in touch with Socialist thought. Monthly, 64 pp., \$1 a year, 10c a copy. If you have never been a subscriber you can get the REVIEW 3 mos. on trial for 10c. If in Chicago or any foreign country except Canada, add six cents for postage. Catalogue free. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Publishers, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Chas. Coleman

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

Clocks, Optical Goods, Etc. MANUFACTURING JEWELER & DIAMOND SETTER

Special attention given to fine watch repairing. 1376 MARKET STREET, San Francisco

Bet. Jones & City Hall Ave. Cash paid for old gold. Tel. Folsom 416

CREMATION

Odd Fellows' Cemetery Association, Point Lobos Avenue

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Funeral Directors

(For Cremation Only.)

Funeral Rooms—429 Golden Gate Ave.; Telephone South 954.

Main office at cemetery, Point Lobos ave., San Francisco; Telephone West 896.

Prices of cremation—Adults over 15 years of age, \$25; children under 15 years of age, \$15.

This includes a plain copper receptacle for the ashes, organ service and use of the chapel.

Circulars mailed to any address on application. GEO. T. BOWEN, Pres. GEO. PENNINGTON, Sec.

Telephone Capp 2425

Geo. Thistleton & Co.

Real Estate Agents

Homestead property a specialty. Houses Rented and Rents Collected, Houses Built and Sold on Installments.

City Office: 137 MONTGOMERY STREET. (Take Elevator.)

Ocean View Office and Residence: 272 SADOW STREET, S. F.

Suburban property a specialty; Houses rented; rents collected; property bought and sold; loans negotiated. The San Francisco and San Mateo electric cars stop at Sadowa street, Ocean View. Fare to all parts of the city only five cents.

"THE SOCIAL HELL"

The most convincing series of pictures ever issued. Drawn by Ryan Walker, the noted cartoonist of New York. This booklet will contain from thirty to forty pages, handsomely printed on good paper, with a two-color cover, strikingly designed. The price will be 25c, a copy for the souvenir edition. The propaganda edition will be sold for 10c, a copy or twenty-five copies for \$1. Address, The Coming Nation, Rich Hill, Mo.